



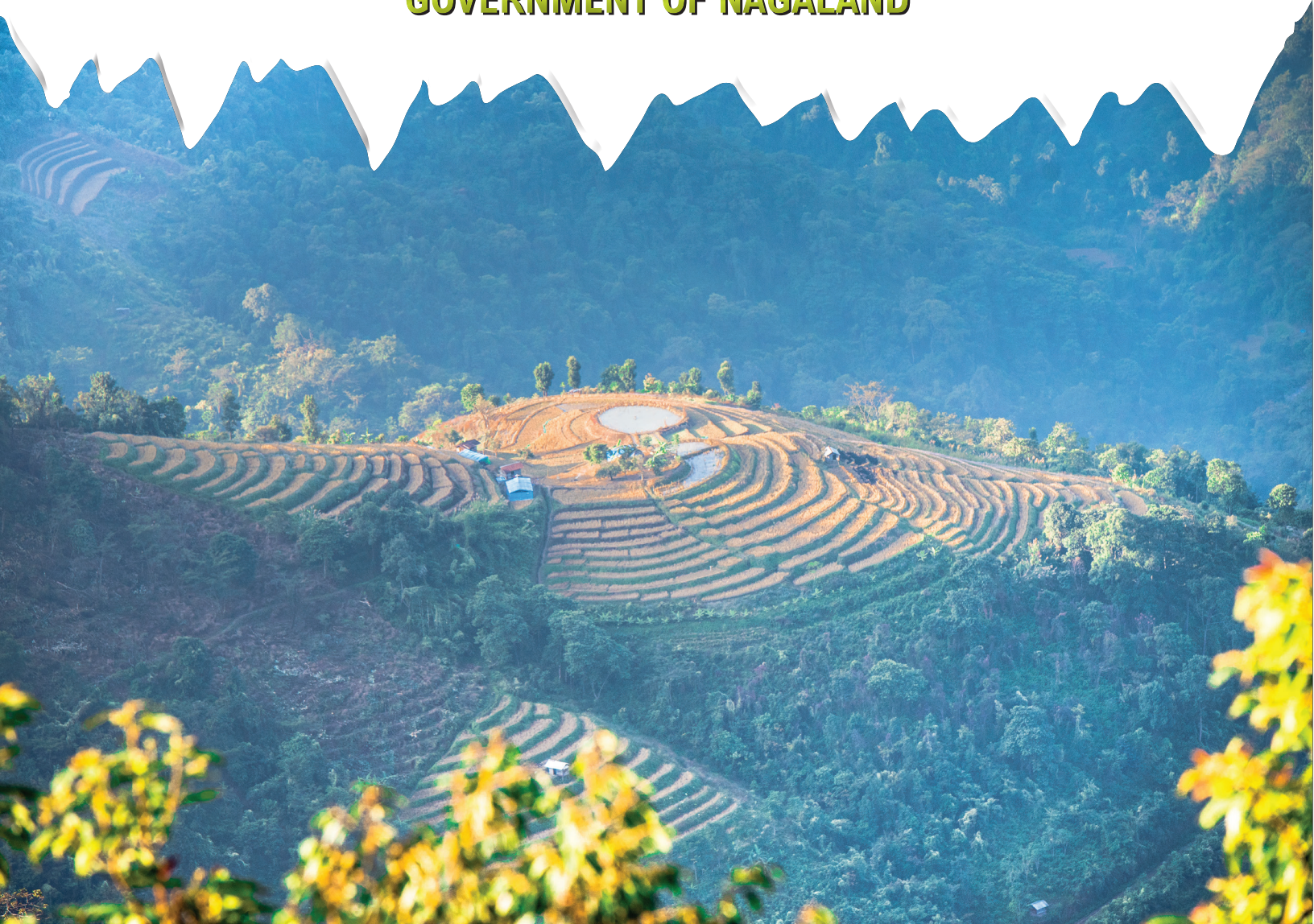
Nagaland



ECONOMIC

Survey 2022 - 2023

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**







Nagaland
ECONOMIC
Survey 2022-2023



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND



Foreword

The Nagaland Economic Survey 2022-23 presents the status of the economy of the State during the last one year, with micro insights into certain sectors. It is an analysis of the sectoral activities and developmental contribution to the economic growth of the State with a glimpse on the fiscal outlook.

Timely access to official information/data is critical for preparation of the economic survey. And this issue has always been a challenge for the Department. I therefore sincerely acknowledge the various departments/agencies who promptly furnished information/data for their respective sectors. This Survey Report has been made possible due to their contributions.

I hope the document will be of utility for policy makers and practitioners, researchers, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 20.03.2023

Place: Kohima



(KEVILENO ANGAMI)
Commissioner & Secretary to the
Government of Nagaland



Acknowledgement

Nagaland Economic Survey is an important annual publication of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. It presents the current scenario of the state's economy with an intend to guide policy making in the state. It also provides an analysis of the ongoing departmental undertakings with an aim to further improve the performance of the same.

With the data made available by the various government departments, a sincere endeavor is made to make the current edition of the Nagaland Economic Survey 2022-23 as insightful, incisive, accurate and broad as possible.


I sincerely acknowledge the receipt of the much needed data from the various government departments which made the preparation of the survey report possible. I place on record the invaluable contributions of the officers and staff of the Directorate associated with the report.

It is hoped that the current edition of the survey will be of use for policy makers, planners, administrators and researchers.

Comments and suggestions for improving the quality of survey report publication would be much valued.

Date: 20.03.2023

Place: Kohima


(NEIDILHOU ANGAMI)
Director
Economics & Statistics



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ACRONYMS

AAAY	: Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AFS	: Annual Financial Statement
AFSEZ	: Agro and Food Processing Special Economic Zone
AIDIS	: All India Debt and Investment Survey
AISHE	: All India Survey on Higher Education
AMRUT	: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
APL	: Above Poverty Line
ASEAN	: Association of South East Asian Nation
ASIDE	: Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities
ATMA	: Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BBIN	: Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Network
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CAGR	: Compound Annual Growth Rate
CCA	: Community Conservation Areas
CDB	: Coconut Development Board
CFPI	: Consumer Food Price Index
CMHIS	: Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme
CMMFI	: Chief Minister's Micro Finance Initiative
CPI	: Consumer Price Index
CSC	: Community Sanitary Complex
CSR	: Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DDUGJY	: Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana
DES	: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DIKSHA	: Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
DUDAS	: District Urban Development Agencies
EARAS	: Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics
FDA	: Forest Development Agency
FMP	: Flood Management Programme
FRLHT	: Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions

ACRONYMS

GER	: Gross Enrollment Ratio
GOI	: Government of India
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Product
GST	: Goods and Services Tax
GVA	: Gross Value Added
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HT	: High Tension
ICDP	: Integrated Cooperative Development Project
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS	: Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IDRC	: International Development Research Centre
IGMSY	: Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana
IGNOAPS	: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNWPS	: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
IIDC	: Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
IIP	: Index of Industrial Production
IPDS	: Integrated Power Development Scheme
IPP	: Independent Power Producers
IPR	: Intellectual Property Right
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	: Kishore Shakti Yojana
KV	: Kilovolt
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LPCD	: Litres Per Capita Daily
LT	: Low Tension
MIDH	: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MOU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MOVCD-NER	: Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
MSME	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

ACRONYMS

MT	: Metric Tonne
MV	: Milli Volte
MW	: Megawatt
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NFR&BM	: Nagaland Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management
NFSA	: National Food Security Act
NFSM	: National Food Security Mission
NHIDCL	: National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.
NHP	: National Hydrology Project
NIPUN	: National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy
NLM	: National Livestock Mission
NMSA	: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
PCI	: Per Capita Income
PGDAEM	: Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management
PHH	: Priority Household
PMEGP	: Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMGKAY	: Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
PMKSY	: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
QCP	: Quarantine Check Post
RKVY	: Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
SHG	: Self Help Group
SMAM	: Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
SORR	: State Own Revenue Receipts
UDISE+	: Unified District Information System for Education Plus
UNNATI	: UNISpace Nanosatellite Assembly and Training by ISRO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STATE OF THE ECONOMY

- 1.1 As per the Advance Estimate (A.E) of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2022-23, the state economy is estimated to grow at 8.84 percent as against the 9.10 percent growth achieved in 2021-22. During 2022-23 (A.E), the state economy saw a moderate growth largely due to slowdown in the growth of services sector.
- 1.2 In absolute terms, the real growth of the economy is estimated to increase from ₹20315 crore in 2021-22 (Q.E) to ₹22111 crore in 2022-23 (A.E). Correspondingly, the nominal growth of the economy is estimated to increase from ₹35007 crore in 2021-22 to ₹39201 crore in 2022-23 (A.E).
- 1.3 Amongst the three sectors of the economy, the tertiary sector contributes the largest share to the economy of the state, followed by the primary sector and secondary sector. During 2022-23 (A.E), the percentage contributions to the economy from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are 20.81 percent, 10.10 percent and 69.10 percent respectively.
- 1.4 During 2022-23 (A.E), the Per Capita Income (PCI) of the state is estimated to rise to ₹159092 from ₹142363 achieved in 2021-22. PCI is an average measure of income perceived to have been received by each individual in the state if the total income of state is equally distributed among the total population of the state.

PUBLIC FINANCE

- 2.1 During 2022-23, the state fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 3.45 percent of GSDP down from 6.05 percent during 2021-22. This is in line with the State Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement as envisaged in the budget for 2022-23- limiting the fiscal deficit to 5.94 percent of GSDP during 2021-22 and 3.50 percent in 2022-23.
- 2.2 As against the Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement target of limiting the total liabilities to 42.52 percent of GSDP in 2020-21 and 38.93 per cent of GSDP in 2021-22 (R.E), the state's total liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 41.03 percent in 2020-21 (Actual) and 38.79 percent in 2021-22 (R.E) respectively. Out of the total outstanding liabilities of ₹13577.82 crore as on 31st March 2022, 'Public Debt' (which comprises of internal debt of the state and loan from centre) accounts for 82.67 percent and the 'Other Liabilities' (which comprises of small saving, provident fund, civil deposit, etc.) accounts for the remaining 17.33 percent during 2021-22 (R.E).

PRIMARY SECTOR

- 3.1 Owing to a drought-like situation faced by the state, the food grain production decreased to 328414 MT in 2021-22 from 755590 MT in 2020-21. With better monsoon, the production is expected to increase to 706020 MT in 2022-23.

3.2 During 2021-22, the area sown under fruits increased by 0.09 percent from 33911 hectares in 2020-21 to 34232.27 hectares. During the same period, the production increased by 2.5 percent (by 7865.8 MT) from 312066.19 MT in 2020-21 to 319931.99 MT in 2021-22. In case of vegetables, the area sown increased by 0.3 percent in 2021-22 over the previous year. Despite an increase in the area sown, the production declined by 0.4 percent during the same period, indicating a decline in productivity. In absolute figure, the production of vegetables declined from 457918.89 MT in 2020-21 to 455890.22 in 2021-22.

3.3 On account of the insufficiency of organic manure for large scale cultivation, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides becomes essential in increasing the productivity of crops. During 2021-22, the total quantity of fertilizers consumed in the state is 1900 MT, with 907 MT of Nitrogen (N), 697 MT of Phosphate (P) and 296 MT of Potassium (K). The use of fertilizer is however anticipated to decrease to 1569 MT in 2022-23 owing to the advocacy of organic farming in the state.

3.4 As on date, 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Veterinary Dispensaries, 100 Veterinary Health Centres and 16 Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) are in operation in the state under the Government of Nagaland. Such institutions provide veterinary services to the farmers in the urban as well as rural areas.

3.5 As per the 20th Livestock Census, Nagaland has 78296 cattle, 15654 buffaloes, 23123 mithun and 404695 pigs. On the basis of percentage growth over the 19th Livestock Census, the respective growths of livestock are: cattle (-66.67 percent), buffaloes (-52.05 percent), mithun (-34.41 percent) and pigs (-19.65 percent).

ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Out of the state's geographical area of 16,579 sq. km., as per the recent Indian Forest Survey (conducted in 2021), very dense forest (with a tree canopy density of 70 percent and above) accounts for 1272 sq. km., moderate forest (with a tree canopy density between 40 to 70 percent) accounts for 4449 sq. km., and an open forest (with a tree canopy density between 10 to 40 percent) accounts for 6,530 sq. km. respectively.

4.2 As compared to the previous Indian Forest Survey (conducted in 2019), there was a decline in forest cover by - 235 sq. km. The same may be attributable to agricultural activities, developmental activities, spatial expansion of habitations, natural calamities and other such natural and anthropogenic causes.

4.3 Of the 11 districts for which data is currently available, only Kohima and Wokha registered an increase of about 12 sq. km. in forest cover. The rest of the districts reported a decline. Of which, Tuensang registered the largest reduction with 96 sq. km., followed by Mon with about 58 sq. km.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND PRICES

5.1 During 2022-2023, Government of Nagaland has issued 47,500 Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) ration cards and 2,74,075 Priority Household (PHH) ration cards covering targeted populations of 1,43,903 and 11,71,893 respectively. Total beneficiaries under AAY scheme decreased from 2,10,765 in 2021-2022 to 1,43,903 in 2022-2023, indicating a 31.72 percent decrease. Ration Cards under PHH scheme increased from 2,57,752 in 2021-2022 to 2,74,075 in 2022-2023, suggesting a 6.33 percent increase. Total beneficiaries under PHH scheme decreased from 11,93,922 in 2021-2022 to 11,71,893 in 2022-2023, indicating a decline of 1.84 percent.

- 5.2 Under AAY (NFSA) scheme and PHH (NFSA) scheme during 2022-23, the state government distributed food grains amounting to 1,99,500 quintals and 7,11,992.4 quintals respectively.

INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

- 6.1 The Chief Minister Micro Finance Initiative (CMFI) was launched by Union Minister of Finance, Smti. Nirmala Sitharaman in 2022. The scheme is to encourage credit for carrying out economic activities. Under CMFI, a sum of ₹5.1 crores has been approved for disbursement.
- 6.2 Under the Start-up policy, there are currently 5 incubators, viz., NEILIT, Nagaland Tool Room and Training Centre, Nagabots, YouthNet Incubation Centre and Educentre School of Business.
- 6.3 The mineral resource reserve in the state as of December 2022 comprises of coal (628.06 million tonnes), limestone (431.40 million tonnes), Ni-Co-Cr bearing magnetite (18.69 million tonnes) and petroleum and natural gas (598.98 million tonnes). Ten coal prospecting licenses and three coal mining licenses has been issued by the Government during the year.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- 7.1 The state has a total installed capacity of 26.74 MV of power. For the rest of its requirement, it depends on its share of power allocated from Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC.
- 7.2 The total road length of the state under PWD (R and B) during 2022-23 (excluding National Highways) is 10665.64 Km. The length of the road during 2022-23 has increased by 1.48 percent (156.2 km.).
- 7.3 With the inclusion of NH 202 with a total length of 108 km, the total number of National Highways in the state increased to 12 during 2022-23. The 12 National Highways in the state covers a total length of 1630.88 km. Out of which, 1110.74 km is under Nagaland PWD (NH) and the rest is under NHIDCL.

SOCIAL SECTOR

- 8.1 During 2021-22, as per UDISE+ the total number of government schools was 1939 comprising of 1031 primary schools, 616 middle schools, 248 high schools and 44 higher secondary schools.
- 8.2 As per UDISE+ 2021-22, a total of 164324 students were enrolled in government schools. Amongst the districts, Dimapur (with 26.65 percent) registered the highest enrolment of students in Government schools followed by Mon district (with 16.58 percent) and Tuensang district (with 12.26 percent).
- 8.3 During 2021-22, retention rate in school was highest in the upper primary level (at 89.9 percent), while the lowest retention rate was in the secondary level (at 43 percent). Across all levels of school education, Kohima district has the highest retention rate, while Zunheboto district has the lowest retention rate at primary and upper primary level. Longleng district has the lowest rate at secondary level.

- 8.4 Nagaland has 1 central university, 3 private universities, 3 autonomous and 1 institute of national importance. There are 15 government colleges and 52 private colleges.
- 8.5 The status of student enrolment in government colleges during the year 2022 was 9211, comprising of 3894 male students and 5317 female students. In private higher education institutions, the total enrolment during 2022 was 21724, comprising of 10401 male students and 11323 female students.
- 8.6 In 2021, the state adult (15 to 49 years) HIV prevalence rate is estimated at 1.36 percent, while for the general population prevalence rate was estimated at 1.61 percent. Out of the total 109131 blood samples tested in 2022, 1.41 percent tested positive for HIV. 10.75 percent of pregnant women who tested positive for HIV are on MBP Nevirapine treatment to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 8.7 The state government rolled out Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) in 2022 to provide universal health coverage. Under CMHIS, 132 hospitals have been empanelled for provision of healthcare.
- 8.8 Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), the number of BPL beneficiaries remained the same at 57400 during 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- 8.9 The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDSS) is implemented through 3980 Angawadi centres across the state. Under the scheme, the total number of beneficiaries increased from 409607 in 2021-22 to 410975 in 2022-23.
- 8.10 Under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna (PMMVJ), the pregnant and lactating women and infant beneficiaries increased from 28431 in 2021-22 to 34309 in 2022-23.

An aerial photograph of a lush green valley. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by terraced rice fields, which are vibrant green and arranged in a winding, stepped pattern across the hillsides. Several small, simple wooden huts with corrugated metal roofs are scattered throughout the fields. The background is a dense, dark green forest covering the upper slopes of the hills. Power lines are visible stretching across the scene. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and rural.

State of the Economy

Chapter 1



STATE OF THE ECONOMY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1.1 The economic growth in Nagaland has a direct effect from the policies and programmes of the State Government. Over the years the state economy is growing steadily from all sectors providing a robust, stable and sustained economy. During the current financial year 2022-23 the State economy has normalized and expected to grow even higher once all the monetary and fiscal policies are properly in place.
- 1.1.2 During the early part of 2021-22, the state received scanty rainfall which adversely affected agricultural activities in the state. Consequently, the growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector has remained subdued. During the year 2022-23, with better monsoon, the growth of the sector is projected to pick up.
- 1.1.3 The state's economy in 2020-21 was significantly impacted owing to the pandemic. With the rapid vaccination and waning of the virus, the economy however recovered to its pre-pandemic growth during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

1.2 STATE OF THE ECONOMY:

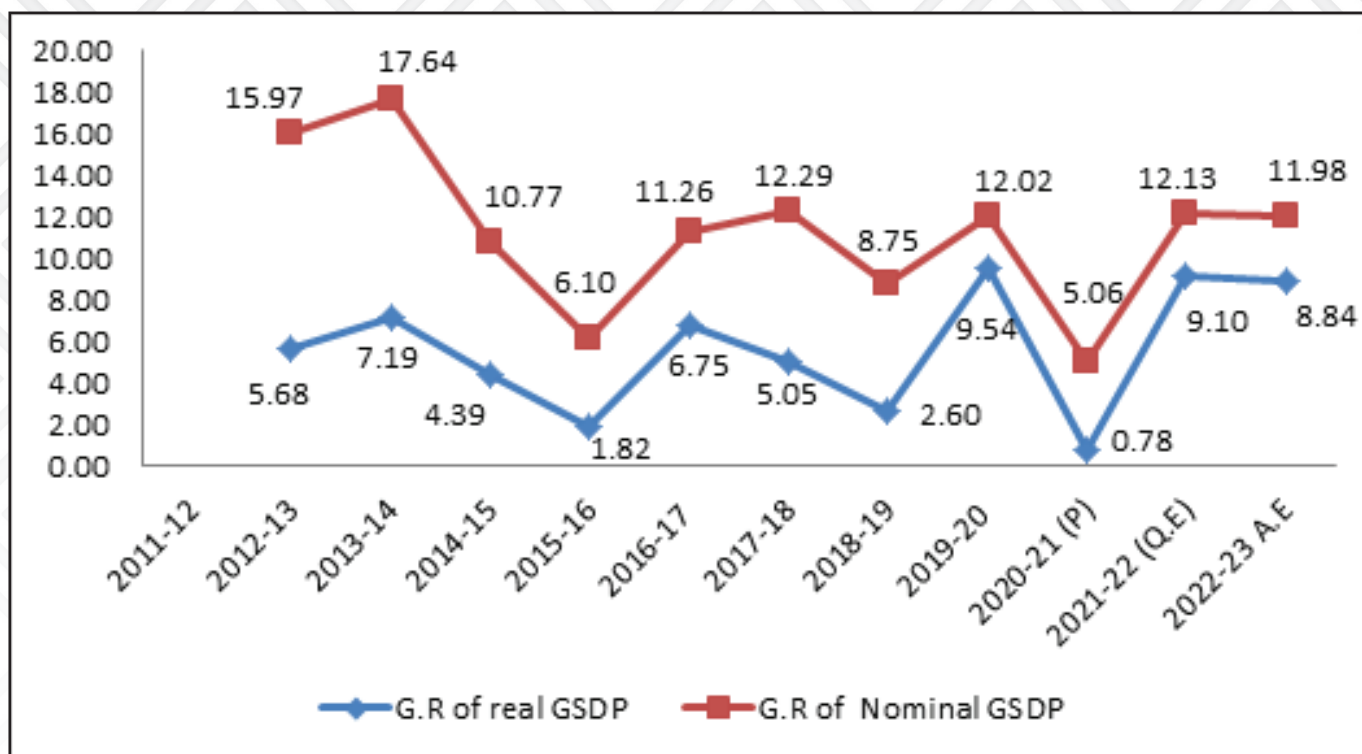
- 1.2.1 As per the advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2022-23, the state economy is estimated to grow at 8.84 percent. During 2022-23 (A.E), the state economy witnessed a decline in growth from 9.10 percent achieved in 2021-22 to 8.84 percent largely due to the moderation in the growth of services sector (**Table.1.1**). The trend of GSDP growth in current prices (nominal growth) as well as constant prices (real growth) is presented in **Figure 1.1**.

Table-1.1: Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP) as on 13th March 2023.

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 A.E
G.R of real GSDP (2011-12 prices)		5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	6.75	5.05	2.60	9.54	0.78	9.10	8.84
G.R of Nominal GSDP		15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	11.26	12.29	8.75	12.02	5.06	12.13	11.98

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

Figure-1.1 Trend of growth of GSDP



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

1.2.2 In absolute terms, the real growth of the economy is estimated to increase from ₹20315 crore in 2021-22 (Q.E) to ₹22111 crore in 2022-23 (A.E). Correspondingly, the nominal growth of the economy is estimated to increase from ₹35007 crore in 2021-22 to ₹39201 crore in 2022-23 (A.E) (Table-1.2).

Table-1.2: Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP) of Nagaland (Rs. In crore) as on 13th March 2023.

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
Real GSDP (2021-12 Prices)	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16440	16868	18477	18621	20315	22111
Nominal GSDP	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24393	26527	29716	31221	35007	39201

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

The Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP) is the money value of all the goods and services produced within the economy during a period of time (usually a year). The growth of the GSDP estimated at constant prices is taken as the real growth of the economy and the growth of the GSDP estimated at current prices is the taken as the nominal growth of the economy.

1.3. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY:

- 1.3.1 For the purpose of estimation of GSDP, the economy of the state is divided into three sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Primary sector comprises of activities that deal with the natural resources viz., agriculture, forestry, mining and quarrying, livestock, etc. Secondary sector comprises of activities relating to manufacturing, construction, remediation, electricity, gas and water supply, etc. Tertiary sector comprises of services activities including trades, transport, education, medical, financial activities, real estate and ownership of dwelling, public administration, etc.
- 1.3.2 Amongst the three sectors, tertiary sector contributes the largest share to the economy of the state, followed by the primary sector and secondary sector. The contribution of the secondary sector has remained stagnant between 11 to 13 percent throughout the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (A.E). This low contribution to the state economy from the secondary sector is largely due to the prevalence of weak industrial base coupled with bottlenecks in trade linkages. The percentage contribution of the three sectors is given in the **Table 1.3**

Table-1.3: Sectoral contribution to GSDP in percentage

Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
Primary	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.21	30.38	30.35	28.05	25.78	27.57	29.37	21.58	20.81
Secondary	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.62	11.22	11.49	12.90	12.05	10.95	9.79	9.71	10.10
Tertiary	56.17	56.58	58.56	58.16	58.40	58.16	59.06	62.17	61.47	60.84	68.72	69.10

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

- 1.3.3 The trend of sectoral contribution to GSDP shows that the structure of the state economy is moving towards the tertiary sector. As given in Table-1.3, while the trend of contribution from the primary and secondary sectors has been on the downside since 2011-12, the tertiary sector has become the most robust with its share in the GSDP assuming an increasing trend since 2011-12. During 2022-23 (A.E), two-third of the state GSDP, i.e. 69.10 percent, is estimated to have come from the tertiary sector.
- 1.3.4 In terms of sectoral growth, while the state economy as a whole has recovered back to the pre-pandemic growth trajectory, concerns remain in the secondary sector. Although the secondary sector is estimated to grow by 12.80 percent in 2022-23 (A.E), its contributory share in the GSDP is estimated to remain at 10.10 percent. During the same period, the primary sector is estimated to pickup from a negative -20.78 percent growth in 2021-22 (Q.E) to 4.57 percent in 2022-23 (A.E). Tertiary sector growth is expected to moderate to 9.03 percent in 2022-23 (A.E) from 21.80 percent in 2021-22 (Q.E). The impressive growth of the tertiary sector during 2021-22 was largely on account of the lower base effect.

Table1.4: Sectoral Growth rate of the State economy in percentage.

Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
Primary		5.60	10.50	4.13	-4.68	5.43	-3.60	-5.18	15.16	7.88	-20.78	4.57
Secondary		2.83	-20.56	12.45	17.77	8.15	17.06	-3.58	-2.17	-9.46	6.89	12.80
Tertiary		6.57	10.48	4.20	1.46	5.13	5.92	8.59	6.47	0.23	21.80	9.03

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

1.4 SECTORAL COMPOSITION:

Primary Sector

- 1.4.1 As per the advance estimates of GSDP 2022-23, primary sector is estimated to grow from -20.78 percent in 2021-22 (Q.E) to 4.57 percent in 2022-23 (A.E).
- 1.4.2 The sub-sector 'crop' has become the prime mover as any positive or negative growth in the sector has a considerable bearing on the growth of the primary sector. During 2021-22, while all the sub-sectors of the primary sector had a positive growth, the growth of the crop sub sector has fallen to a negative -37.50 percent due to the dry spell faced by the state during the early part of the year. This negative growth in the crop sub sector has pushed down the growth of the primary sector to a negative growth of -20.78 percent. During 2022-23 (A.E), the crop sub sector is projected to grow at 4.57 percent largely on account of better monsoon.
- 1.4.3 In the other components of primary sector, the growth of all the sub sectors is estimated to remain positive during 2022-23 (A.E) except livestock. The growth forecast for livestock has remained negative due to the negative growth in the number of cattle (as per 20th Livestock census data). During 2022-23 (A.E), the growth rates of the sub sectors are estimated as follows: forestry and logging at 6.63 percent, fishery at 2.94 percent and mining and quarrying at 2.06 percent.

Secondary Sector

- 1.4.4 After reaching a peak of 40.53 percent in 2015-16, the growth of manufacturing sector has steadily declined during the recent years. During the year 2022-23, the average growth of State Index of Industrial Production (IIP) till the third quarter registered a growth of 4.03 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Consequently, the manufacturing sector is projected to grow at 2.89 percent during 2022-23 (A.E).
- 1.4.5 With the growth rate of both cement and steel estimated at 20.8 percent and 17.1 percent respectively during 2022, the growth in the construction sector is estimated to pick up from 3.38 percent in 2021-22 to 17.87 percent in 2022-23 (A.E). In value terms, the growth of 17.87 percent is estimated to push up the GVA of the construction sector from ₹1075.11 crore in 2021-22 (Q.E) to ₹1267.21 crore in 2022-23 (A.E).

Tertiary Sector

- 1.4.6 The tertiary sector comprises of all economic activities that produces services. With the Index of Revenue Receipt increasing from 159.86 to 171.14 percent during 2022-23, the 'trade, repairs, hotels and restaurants' sector is projected to grow at 10.54 percent in 2022-23 as against 6.57 percent growth achieved in 2021-22.

- 1.4.7 Under the subsector of ‘transport, storage, communication and services related to broadcasting, the most prominent subsector is ‘land transport and communication services’. For the sub sector land transport, the number of vehicles registered increased from 116377 in 2021-22 to 119015 in 2022. Extrapolating the growth rate, the transport sector is projected to grow by 2.34 percent. In communication services related to broadcasting, the growth rate of the subsector after deflating by CPI is projected at 7.19 percent in 2022-23 (A.E). This is based on the growth rate of gross revenue of the telecom sector which was 13.6 percent during 2022.
- 1.4.8 The financial services comes under the category of supra regional sector due to their pan-India existence. Consequently, the share of the state is allocated by National Accounts Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. In the process of allocation, the ministry relies on the volume of transaction made in the respective states. During 2022-23, the allocation for the state is anticipated to increase to ₹1673.55 crore from ₹1455.48 crore in 2021-22, registering a growth of 14.98 percent.
- 1.4.9 The estimate of the public administration comes from the budget documents of the central government, the state government and annual reports of the autonomous bodies. Under public administration, the administrative authority is divided into central government administration, state government administration and autonomous bodies. As per the Budget Estimates of the State Government, the allocation for public administration has increased from ₹4966.15 crore in 2021-22 to ₹5841.22 during 2022-23, showing a growth of 17.62 percent. Adjusting for the inflationary trend in the economy, the overall growth of public administration is estimated at 12.34 percent.
- 1.4.10 The sub-sector of ‘other services’ comprises of education services, human health services and other remaining services. During the year 2022-23 (A.E), the GVA of the sector is estimated to grow at 8.72 percent. With the other remaining services registering relatively marginal growth, the growth of the sub sector comes mostly from education services and health services.

1.5 PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI):

- 1.5.1 PCI is an average measure of income to be received by each individual in the state if the total income of state is equally distributed among the total population. During 2022-23 (A.E), the PCI of the state is estimated to rise to ₹159092 from ₹142363 achieved in 2021-22. The PCI along with the growth rate is presented in **Table-1.5**.

Table-1.5: Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rs. (As on Feb. 2022)

Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
PCI	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102003	109198	122759	126452	142363	159092
G.R		15.50	16.80	9.59	5.23	10.77	11.67	7.05	12.42	3.01	12.58	11.75

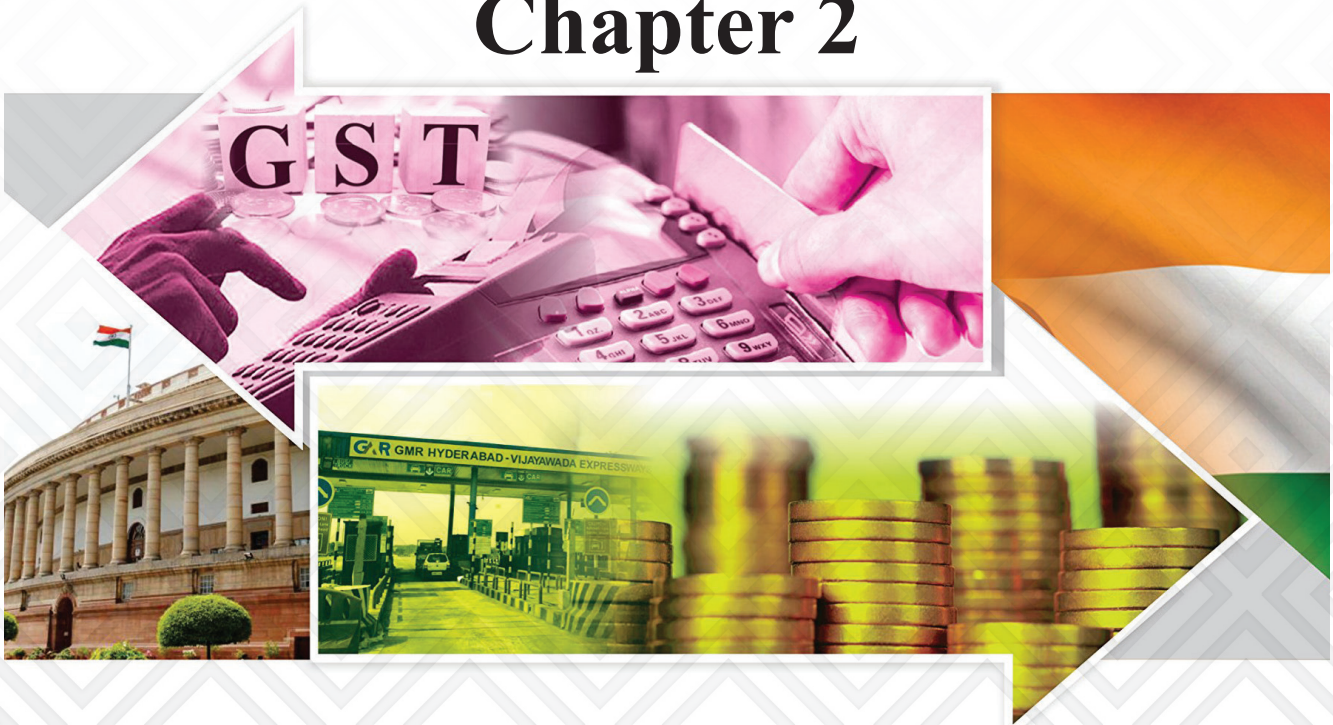
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E-Advance Estimates





PUBLIC FINANCE

Chapter 2





PUBLIC FINANCE

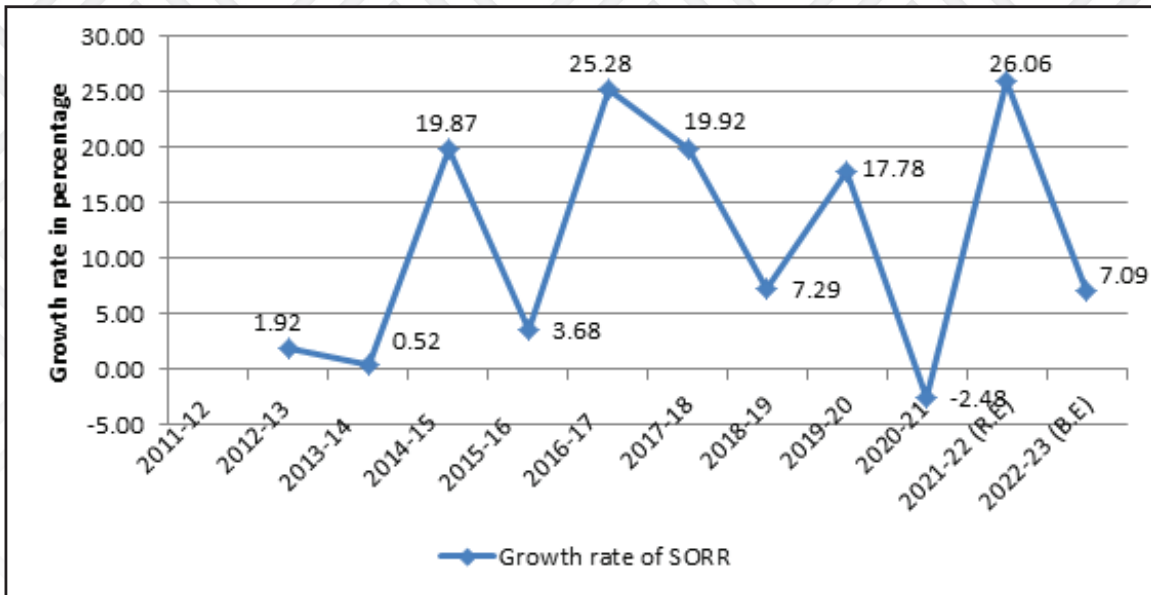
2.1 INTRODUCTION:

- 2.1.1 During 2022-23, the state fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 3.45 percent of GSDP, a decrease from 6.05 percent in 2021-22. This is in accordance with the state Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement as envisaged in the budget for 2022-23, limiting the fiscal deficit to 5.94 percent of GSDP during 2021-22 and 3.50 percent in 2022-23.

2.2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE:

- 2.2.1 The total receipts of the state government comprises of the revenue receipts and the capital receipts. During 2022-23 (B.E), while the total capital receipt is estimated to fall by 5.74 percent, the total revenue receipt is estimated to increase by 25.59 percent. With the increase in revenue receipts, the total receipt of the state government is estimated to rise by 12.81 percent, increasing the total receipt to ₹24389.81 crore in 2022-23 (B.E) from ₹21620.98 crore in 2021-22 (R.E). Component wise, the respective share of revenue receipts and capital receipts in the total receipts was 65.91 percent and 34.09 percent during 2022-23 (B.E) (see Table No. 2.1 in Appendix).
- 2.2.2 The component of revenue receipt comprises of tax revenue, non-tax revenue and the grant-in-aid from the central government, while the component of capital receipt comprises of public debt and recoveries of loans and advances.
- 2.2.3 State tax revenue receipt comprises of the state's own tax revenue receipts and share of central tax transfers. State own tax revenue include receipts from GST, land revenue, stamp duties and registration, sales tax, tax on motor vehicles, state excise, etc. Among the different items of state's own taxes, state GST, sales tax, tax on vehicles contributes the maximum amount to state own tax revenue. During 2022-23 (B.E), the total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to ₹ 6064.24 crore from ₹ 5664.44 crore in 2021-22 (R.E). As a percentage of total revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 44.25 percent in 2021-22 (R.E) and 37.72 percent during 2022-23 (B.E) respectively (see Table No. 2.2 in Appendix).
- 2.2.4 The non-tax revenue comprise of interest receipts, revenue from administration, state lottery, power, water supply, housing, forestry and wildlife and road transport. In the state non-tax revenue, the major contribution comes from Power Department. During 2022-23 (B.E), the total non-tax revenue is estimated at ₹290.68 crore as against an amount of ₹264.78 crore collected in 2021-22 (R.E).
- 2.2.5 State's Own Revenue (including tax and non-tax) Receipts (SORR) which stands at ₹536.83 crore during 2011-12 has steadily increased to ₹1297.53 crore in 2019-20. With a growth of 7.09 percent, the SORR is estimated at ₹1708.12 crore during 2022-23 (B.E). During the same period, the SORR accounts for 10.63 percent of total revenue receipt. The **Figure-2.1** shows the annual growth of State Own Revenue Receipts in percentage. The slump observed during the year 2020-21 was on account of the impact of the pandemic.

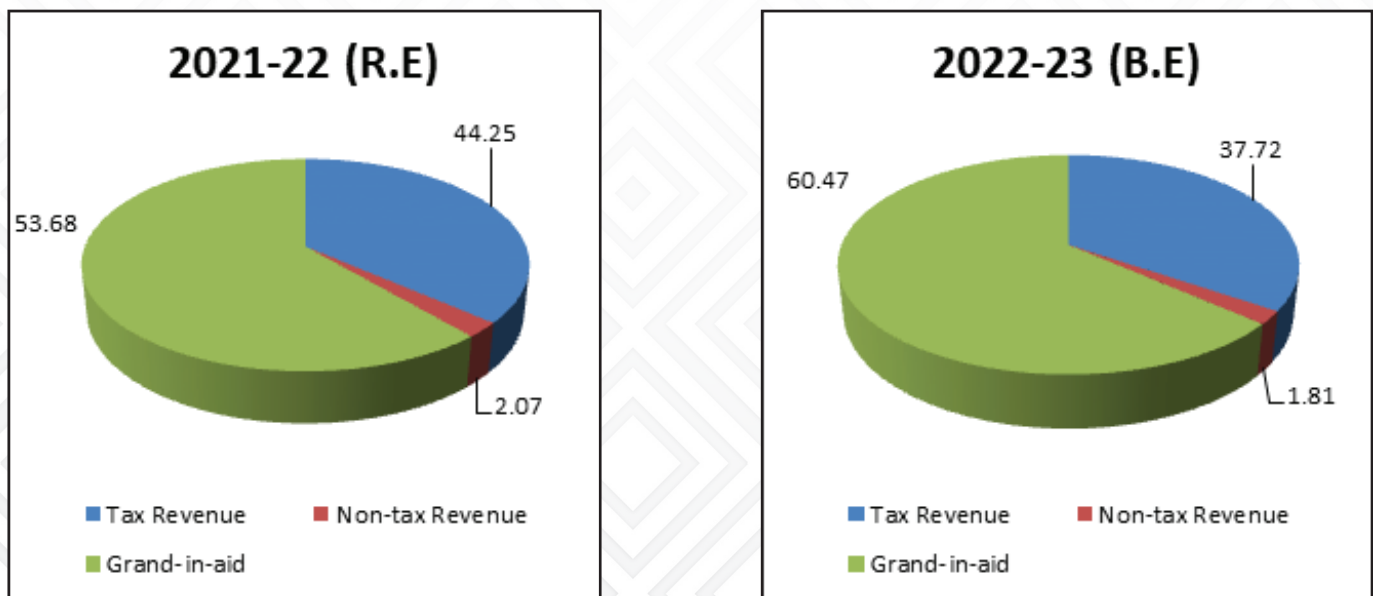
Figure-2.1: Growth Rate of State Own Revenue Receipts (SORR) in Percentage



R.E-Revised Estimates, B.E- Budget Estimates

2.2.6 Central Transfers are determined by the Finance Commission awards. The state, being financially weak due to its limited tax base, extensively relies on central transfer. During 2022-23 (B.E), the state anticipates to receive an amount of ₹4646.80 crore as its share from central taxes as against ₹4334.14 crore received in 2021-22 (R.E). Besides sharable taxes, the state receives a major portion of its revenue receipts as grant-in-aid from the central government. During 2022-23 (B.E), the state anticipates to receive an amount of ₹9720.20 crore as grant-in-aid from the central government. During the same period, grant-in-aid is estimated to account for 60.47 percent of total revenue receipts. The percentage share of the components of total revenue is graphically presented in the Figure 2.2.

Figure -2.2: Components of Revenue Receipts in Percentage



R.E- Revise Estimates

B.E-Budget Estimates

Report of 15th Finance Commission (2021-26)

The 15th Finance Commission was constituted on 27th November 2017 with Shri N.K.Singh as the chairman. The final report, with recommendations for the period 2021-26, was tabled in Parliament on 1st February 2021. The share of states in the central taxes for the period 2021-26 is recommended by the commission at 41 percent, which is less than the 42 percent share recommended by the 14th Finance Commission for 2015-20. The adjustment of 1 percent is to provide for the newly formed union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh from the resources of the centre.

Criteria for Devolution

The commission adopted the following criteria to determine the share of each state in the central tax following the weights assigned to each criterion.

Criteria	Weight in %
Population	15
Area	15
Forest & Ecology	10
Income Distance	45
Tax and Fiscal effort	2.5
Demographic performance	12.5
Total	100

Based on the criteria, Nagaland's share in the devolution of central tax is arrived at 0.569.

2.3 TAX POLICY AND OWN TAX REVENUE:

- 2.3.1 The state budget 2022-23 did not propose any new taxes considering the low economic status of the people. However, all efforts were made to improve collection of existing taxes.
- 2.3.2 Nagaland, as one of the states in the Sixth Scheduled Areas, where its Schedule Tribe residents are exempted from income tax under Section 10(26) of Income Tax Act 1961, the direct tax collection continues to be low. From an amount of ₹29.56 crore collected through direct tax in 2011-12, the direct tax collection has marginally increased to ₹34.58 crore in 2020-21. With a growth of 8.95 percent, the direct tax collection is estimated to increase from ₹33.86 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹36.89 crore during 2022-23 (B.E). Among the direct taxes levied by the state government, taxes on income and expenditure alone accounts for more than 90 per cent of direct tax collection. The other direct taxes levied by the state are taxes on property and capital transaction which includes land revenue, stamps/duties and registration fees (see Table No. 2.4 in Appendix).
- 2.3.3 Indirect taxes levied by the state government comprises of taxes on commodities and services and Goods and Services Tax. The amount of indirect tax collection is estimated to increase to ₹1380.60 crore during 2022-23 (B.E) from ₹1301.16 crore collected in 2021-22 (R.E).

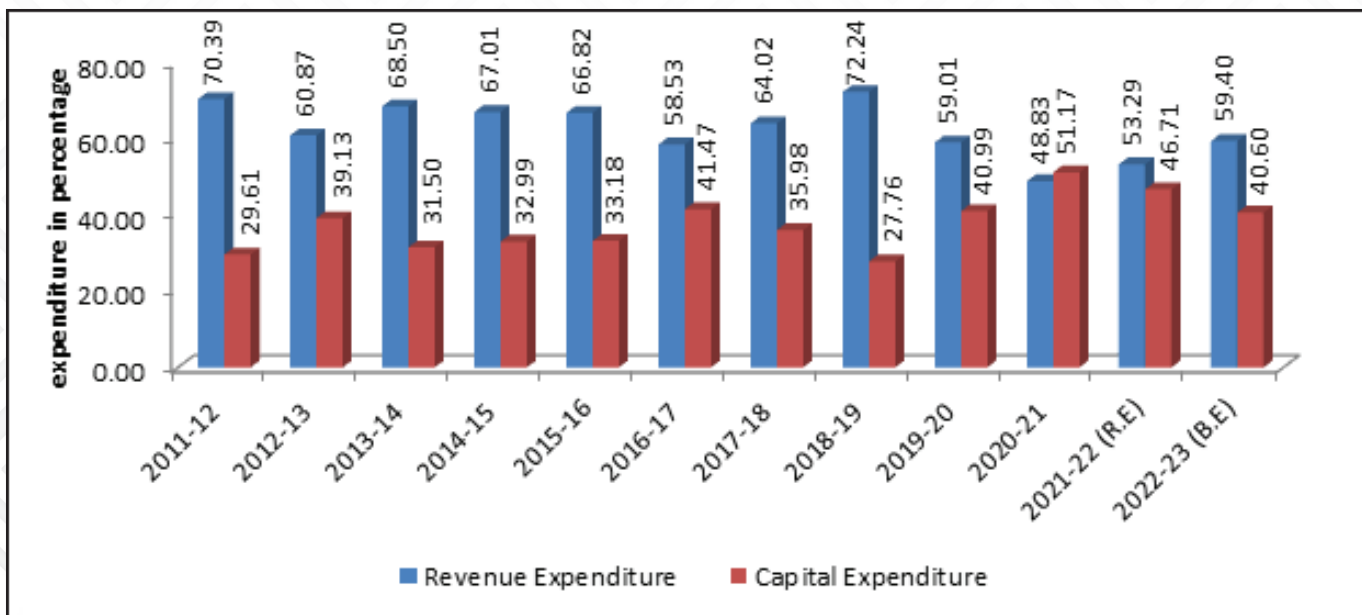
2.4 CAPITAL RECEIPTS:

- 2.4.1 There are two items under capital receipts: (i) Public debt and (ii) Recoveries of loans and advances. Public debt, which comprises of internal debt of the state government and loans and advances from the central government, accounts for 99 percent under the capital receipts of the state government. During 2022-23 (B.E), while the state government anticipates a total capital receipt of ₹ 8314.69 crore, the recoveries of loan and advances is expected to be marginal, amounting to only ₹1.51 crore (see Table No. 2.3 in Appendix).
- 2.4.2 Under public debt, the internal debt of the state government accounts for more than 99 per cent of the receipts. During 2022-23 (B.E), the amount raised through internal debt is anticipated at ₹ 8278.25 core.

2.5 EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

- 2.5.1 On the expenditure front, budget 2022-23 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at ₹24239.50 crore, showing an increase of 5 percent from the 2021-22 (R.E) estimates of ₹23086.23 crore. The increase in total expenditure during 2022-23 (B.E) has arisen mostly from the increase in the revenue expenditure by 17.04 percent (see Table No. 2.5 in Appendix).
- 2.5.2 The budget 2022-23 (B.E) allocated an amount of ₹14398.93 crore under revenue expenditure for the financial year 2022-23. The revenue expenditure, which accounts for 53.29 percent of total expenditure on consolidated fund during 2021-22 (R.E), is estimated to increase to 59.40 percent in 2022-23 (B.E).
- 2.5.3 Under capital expenditure, the budget 2022-23 (B.E) has allocated a sum of ₹9840.57 crore for the financial year 2022-23. Compared with the allocation of ₹10783.79 crore for the year 2021-22 (R.E), there was a decline in capital expenditure by -8.75 percent (see Figure 2.3).

Figure-2.3: Revenue and Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure on Consolidated fund.



R.E-Revised Expenditure, B.E-Budget Expenditure

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, economic services and general services.

Developmental expenditure on Revenue Account.

- 2.6.1 Out of the total revenue expenditure of ₹12302.44 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) and ₹14398.93 crore in 2022-23 (B.E), developmental expenditure (which comprises of expenditure on social services and economic services) accounts for 52.31 percent in 2021-22 (R.E) and 52.88 percent in 2022-23 (B.E) respectively. Developmental expenditure for the year 2021-22 (R.E) and 2022-23 (B.E) stand at ₹6435.66 crore and ₹7613.76 crore respectively (see Table No. 2.6 in Appendix).

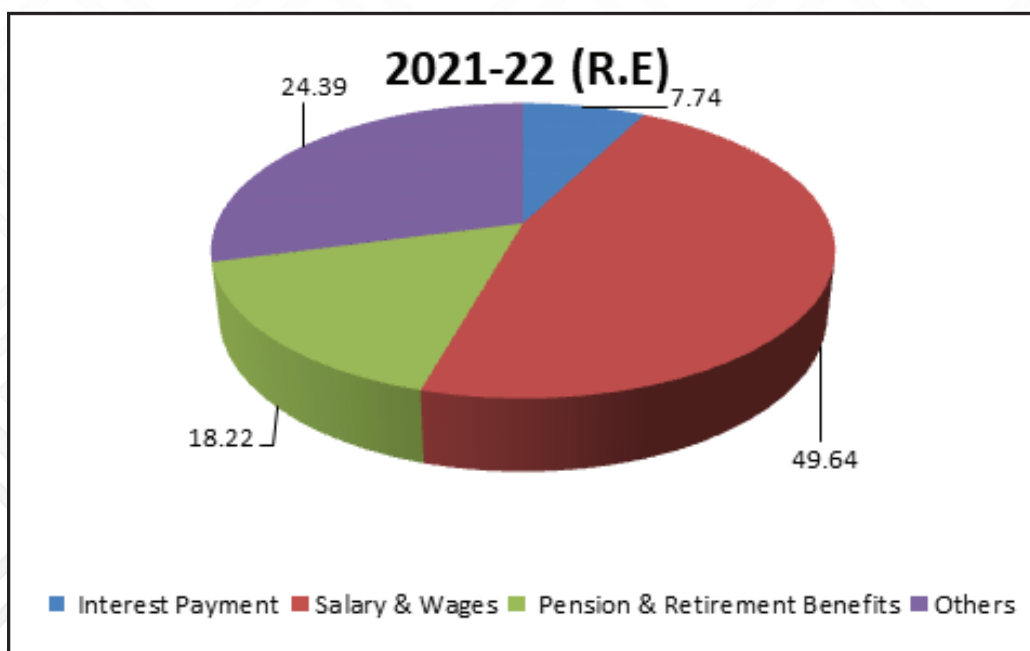
Non-developmental expenditure on revenue account

- 2.6.2 The non-developmental expenditure on revenue account (which comprises of expenditure on general services of the government, viz., on organs of the state, fiscal services, interest payment and servicing of debt, administrative services, pensions and miscellaneous general services) accounts for 47.69 percent of revenue expenditure in 2021-22 (R.E) and 47.12 percent in 2022-23 (B.E).

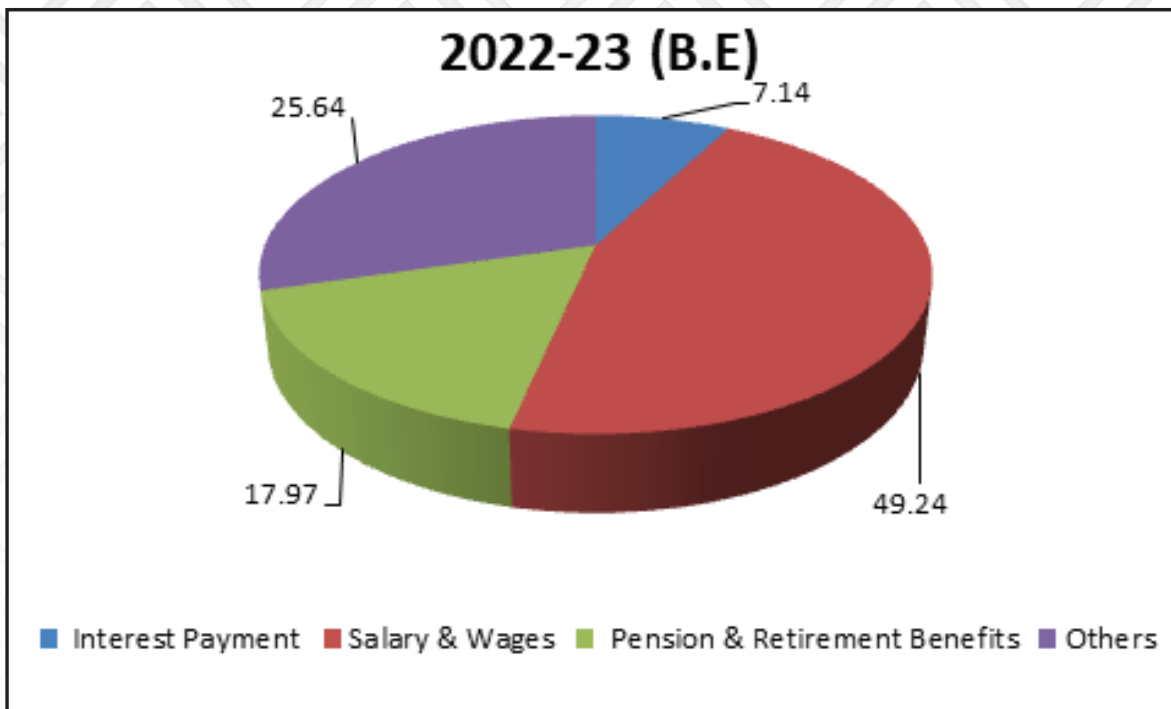
2.7 MAJOR COMPONENTS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE:

- 2.7.1 Salary and Wages, which constitutes the largest amount within revenue expenditure, increased from ₹6107.29 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹7090.49 crore in 2022-23 (B.E). It accounted for 49.64 percent of revenue expenditure in 2021-22 (R.E), and is estimated to fall to 49.24 percent in 2022-23 (B.E). As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund, it accounted for 26.45 percent in 2021-22 (R.E), and is estimated to account for 29.25 percent in 2022-23 (B.E).

Figure- 2.4: Component of Revenue Expenditure in Percentage



R.E-Revise Estimate



B.E- Budget Estimates

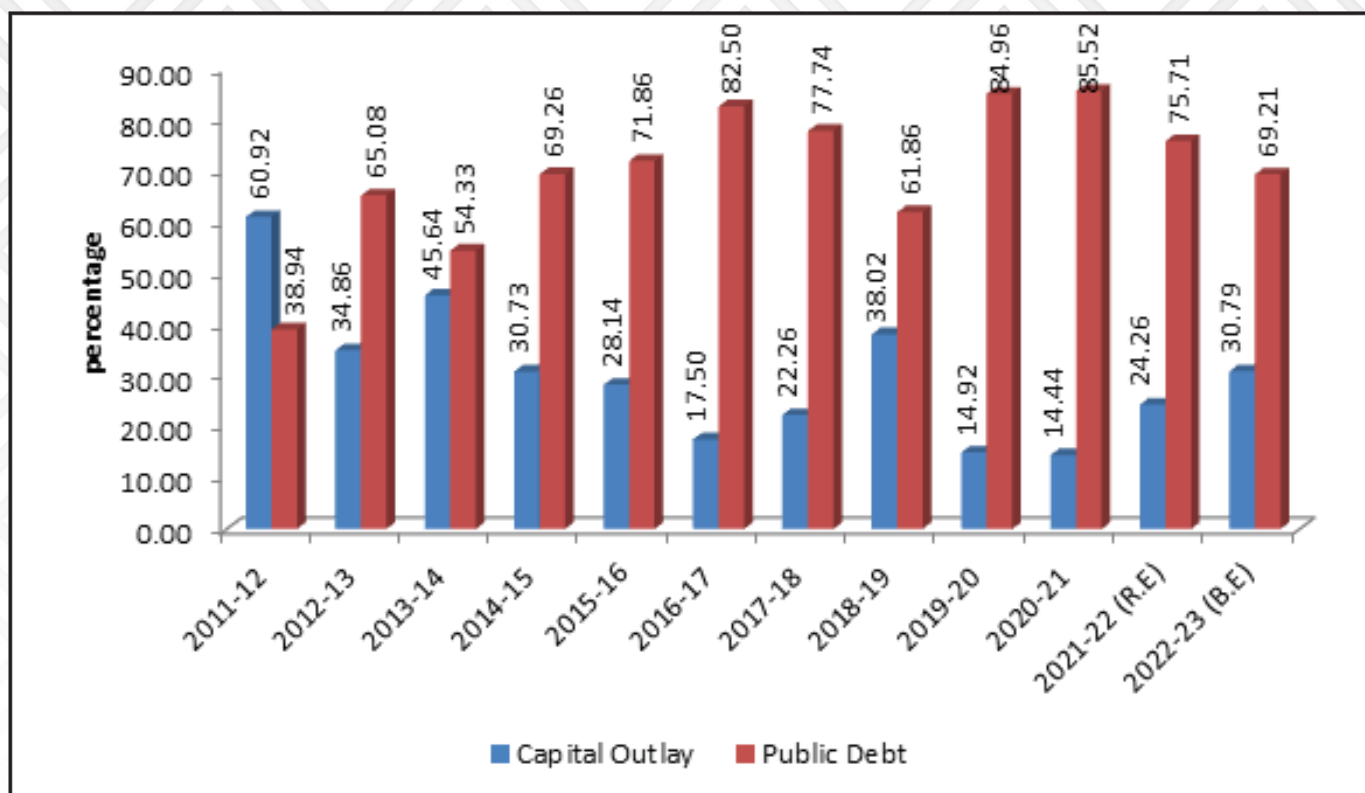
- 2.7.2 Pension and other retirement benefits, which is the second largest component of revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from ₹2241.25 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹2587.70 crore in 2022-23 (B.E). As a percentage of revenue expenditure, it is estimated to decrease from 18.22 percent in 2021-22 (R.E) to 17.97 percent in 2022-23 (B.E).
- 2.7.3 Interest Payment, which accounts for 7.74 percent of revenue expenditure in 2021-22 (R.E) is estimated to fall to 7.14 percent in 2022-23 (B.E). It increased from ₹952.77 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹1028.26 crore in 2022-23 (B.E).
- 2.7.4 Others (which comprises of travel expenses, office expenses, motor vehicles, rent rate and taxes, machinery and equipment, maintenance, material and supplies, and so on), accounting for 24.39 percent of revenue expenditure in 2021-22 (R.E) is estimated to increase to 25.64 percent in 2022-23 (B.E). The amount allocated for others increased from ₹3001.13 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹3692.48 crore in 2022-23 (B.E).

2.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

Capital Outlay of the State Government on Development.

- 2.8.1 Out of the total capital expenditure of ₹10784 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) and ₹9841 crore in 2022-23 (B.E), capital outlay on development accounts for 24.26 percent of total capital expenditure in 2021-22 (R.E) and 30.79 percent in 2022-23 (B.E) respectively. The capital outlay on development increased from ₹2616.66 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) to ₹3029.63 crore in 2022-23 (B.E) respectively.

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



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

Capital Expenditure on Public Debt.

2.8.2 Under capital expenditure, the biggest challenge is the annual expenditure on repayment of public debt, which has consumed more than 60 percent of capital expenditure since 2012-13. After reaching a peak of 85.52 percent in 2020-21, expenditure on public debt registered a declining trend. As a percentage of total capital expenditure, public debt is estimated to fall to 69.21 percent during 2022-23 (B.E) from 75.71 percent in 2021-22 (R.E). The amount allocated on public debt is estimated to fall to ₹6810.37 crore from ₹8164.31 crore incurred in 2021-22 (R.E).

2.9 DEPARTMENT/SERVICE WISE ALLOCATION OF FUND:

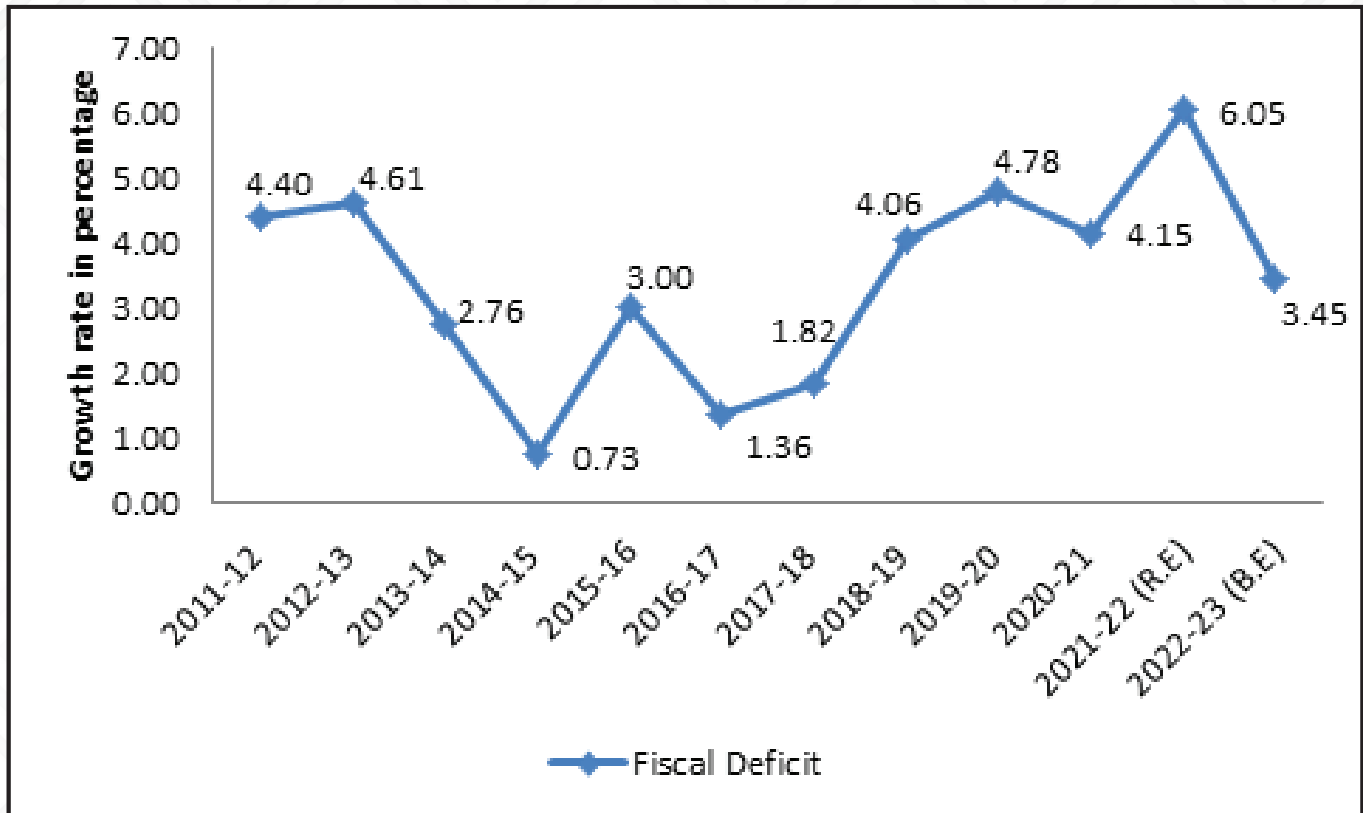
2.9.1 An amount of ₹8013.63 crore allocated for debt servicing during the year 2022-23 (B.E) has occupied the top position with regard to allocation of fund. Debt servicing alone accounted for 32.86 percent of the expenditure on consolidated fund. The next three Departments/Services with the largest amount of allocation (in percentage) are: Pension and Other Retirement benefits with 10.61 percent (₹ 2587.70 crore), School Education with 7.71 percent (₹ 1881.02 crore), and Civil Police with 7.32 percent (₹1785.85).

2.10 FISCAL POSITION OF THE STATE:

2.10.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a proportion of the GSDP, therefore, declining fiscal deficit may be an outcome of either an increase in the ability of the state to finance its own expenditure from the revenue collection or an increase in GSDP or both. Since 2013-14, the state has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act till 2017-18.

2.10.2 The fiscal position of the state government improved from 2018-19 owing to the higher growth of income as compared to the growth of its expenditure. During 2022-23, the state economy is estimated to grow by 11.98 percent. Corresponding to the growth of the economy, the revenue receipts of the state is estimated to increase by 25.59 percent. Given the rise in the revenue collection as well as GSDP, the fiscal deficit of the state government as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to fall from 6.05 percent in 2021-22 to 3.45 percent during 2022-23. This is in accordance with the state Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement as envisaged in the budget for 2022-23 to limit the fiscal deficit to 3.50 percent in 2022-23. The trend of fiscal deficit of the state is presented in the Figure-2.6.

Figure-2.6: Trend of Fiscal Deficit



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

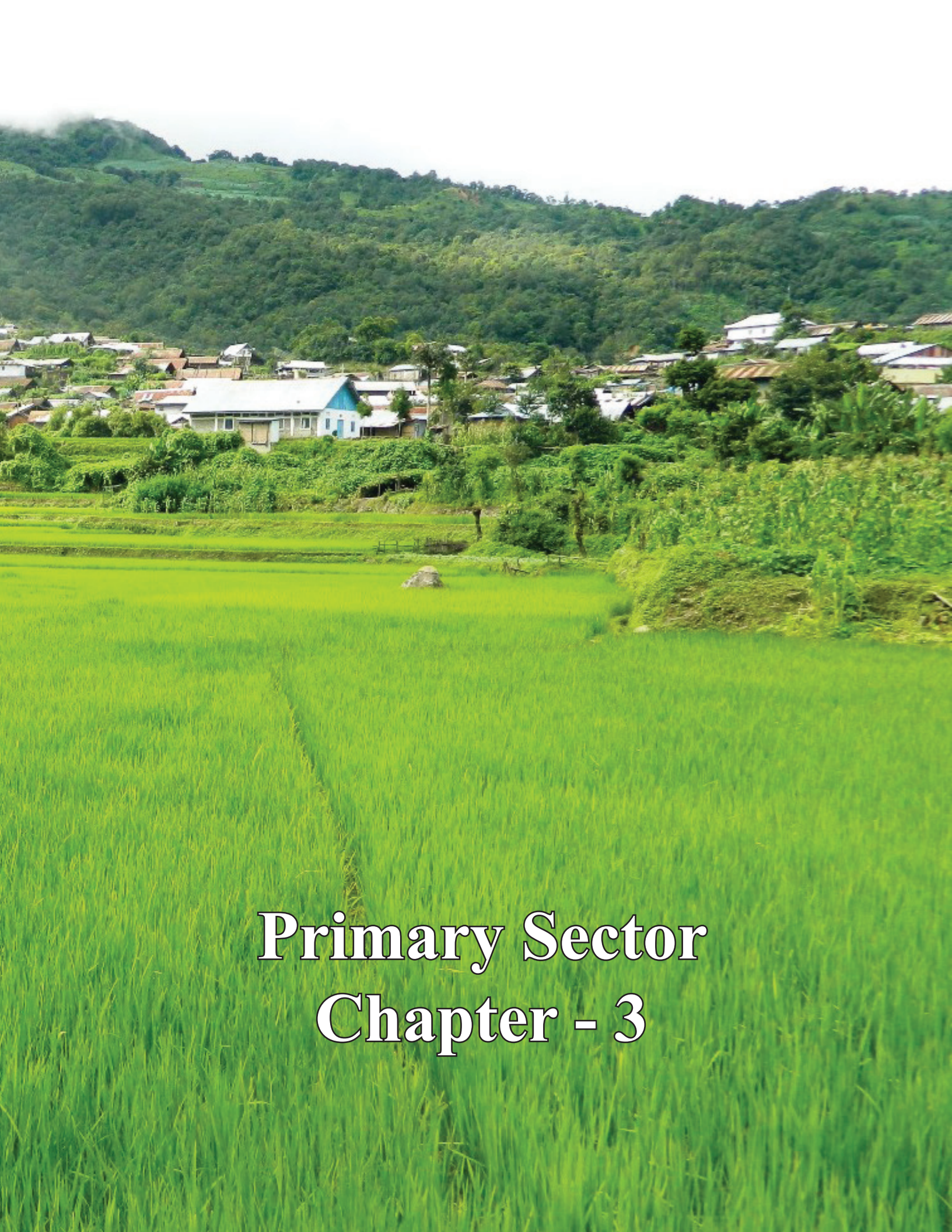
2.11 DEBT AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE:

- 2.11.1 With total liabilities estimated to grow at 5.99 percent in 2021-22 (R.E), the total outstanding liabilities of the state is estimated to increase from ₹12810.47 crore in 2020-21 (Actual) to ₹13577.82 crore in 2021-22 (R.E) respectively.
- 2.11.2 As against the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement target to limit the total liabilities to 42.52 percent of GSDP in 2020-21 and 38.93 per cent of GSDP in 2021-22 (R.E), the total liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 41.03 percent in 2020-21 (Actual) and 38.79 percent respectively in 2021-22 (R.E). Out of the total outstanding liabilities of ₹13577.82 crore as on 31st March 2022, 'Public Debt' (which comprises of internal debt of the state and loan from centre) accounts for 82.67 percent and the 'Other Liabilities' (which comprises of small saving, provident fund, civil deposit, etc.) accounts for the remaining 17.33 percent during 2021-22(R.E).

2.12 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (AFS) 2019-20.

- 2.12.1 The Annual Financial Statement, which comprises of consolidated fund, contingency fund and the public account, presented negative cash balance of ₹2212.74 crore for the year 2022-23 (B.E). With the contingency fund of Nagaland remaining at zero, the estimated net transaction on public account at zero and the net transaction on consolidated fund resulting in ₹150.31 crore for the year 2022-23 (B.E), the state is estimated to have a positive net transaction of ₹150.31 crores. With a negative opening balance of ₹2363.05 crore, the state is expected to close its account for the year 2022-23 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of ₹2212.74 crore.





Primary Sector Chapter - 3



PRIMARY SECTOR

3.1 AGRICULTURE:

3.1.1. Agriculture remains to be an important mainstay of Nagaland's economy, with more than 60 percent of the population in the state depending on agriculture for livelihood. Although significant progress has been achieved in terms of production and productivity of food grains, the state remains insufficient in food grain production. Agriculture Department has the mandate to increase the overall growth of agriculture in the state. An overview of the state of agriculture in Nagaland (Total Cultivable Area, Gross Cropped Area, Double Cropped Area, Net Cropped Area, Gross Irrigated Area and Net Irrigated Area) is presented in Table-3.1 below.

Table-3.1: Overview of the State of Agriculture

Total Geographical Area	16579 sq.km
Total Cultivable Area	1006204 hectares
Gross Cropped Area	245714 hectares
Double Cropped Area	39987 hectares
Net Cropped Area	205727 hectares
Gross Irrigated Area	50688 hectares
Net Irrigated Area	48964 hectares

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.2 Area under cultivation, production and yield:

As can be seen from Table 3.2, owing to a drought-like situation faced by the state, in 2021-22 the food grain production decreased to 328414 MT from 755590 MT in 2020-21. With improved agro-climatic conditions, the production is expected to increase to 706020 MT in 2022-23. Correspondingly, the total area under food grain cultivation decreased significantly by about 43 percent, from 344330 hectares in 2020-21 to 197820 hectares in 2021-22. The yield of food grain production similarly registered a decline. Both the area under cultivation as well as yield are however expected to increase in 2022-23. Analogously, the area, production as well as yield of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops declined in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21, which however are expected to increase in 2022-23 (see Table-3.2 below). On the whole, a recovery in the production of the essential crops is expected.

Table-3.2: Areas under cultivation (in '000' hectares), production (in '000' MT), and yield (in kg)

Sl No.	Crops	2020-21			2021-22			2022-23 (Anticipated)		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
1	Cereals	303.89	708.45	2331	171.92	298.28	1735	275.80	667.43	2420
2	Pulses	40.44	47.14	1166	25.90	30.14	1164	32.92	38.59	1172
	Food grains	344.33	755.59	2194	197.82	328.41	1660	308.72	706.02	2287
3	Oilseeds	69.03	71.72	1039	20.92	20.65	987	39.50	41.08	1040
4	Commercial Crops	43.99	500.62	11382	26.97	281.11	10423	40.10	423.05	10550
	Total all crops	457.35	1328	2904	245.71	630.17	2565	388.32	1170.15	3013

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.3 Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides:

On account of the insufficiency of organic manure for large scale cultivation, the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides becomes essential in increasing the productivity of crops. During 2021-22, the total quantity of fertilizers consumed in the state is 1900 MT, with 907 MT of Nitrogen (N), 697 MT of Phosphate (P) and 296 MT of Potassium (K) (see Table-3.3). The use of fertilizer is however anticipated to decrease to 1569 MT in 2022-23 (see Table-3.3) owing to the advocacy of organic farming in the state. The use of pesticides is also on the decline. As can be gleaned from Table-3.3, after registering a positive growth in the recent years, it is expected that in 2022-23, the use of pesticides will decline to 24.42 MT of solid pesticides and to 30.81 liters of liquid pesticides. On the whole, the pattern of consumption of fertilizers as well as pesticides is in consonance with the objective of organic farming.

Table-3.3: Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides

Sl. No	Year	Fertilizer (in M.T)			Total Fertilizer (in MT)	Pesticide	
		N	P	K		Solid (in MT)	Liquid (in liters)
1	2018-19	1553.17	878.14	580.19	3011.49	11.02	3560.00
2	2019-20	1863.80	1097.67	667.21	3628.68	13.99	5000.00
3	2020-21	1122.00	1300.00	280.00	2702.00	22.30	13700.00
4	2021-22	907.00	697.00	296.00	1900.00	41.95	33890.00
5	2022-23 (Anticipated)	759.00	569.00	241.00	1569.00	24.42	30.81

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.4 Schemes under implementation:

Towards the end of its mandate, the Department of Agriculture is implementing the following schemes in the state.

3.1.4.1. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):

It aims to sustainably increase the production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals and jute through area expansion and productivity enhancement in identified districts. It also aims to restore soil fertility and productivity at an individual farm level. The status of the activities of the department under NFSM during 2021-22 are given in Table-3.4 below.

Table 3.4. Status of Activities under NFSM during 2021-22

Sl. No	Crops	Demonstration (hectares)	Seeds (Qtls)
1	Rice	500	1005
2	Pulses	1000	800
3	Coarse Cereals	850	750
4	Nutri Cereals	500	150
5	Jute	90	10

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.4.2. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oilseed (NMEO-OS):

It aims to boost the production of oilseed in the country. Oilseed cultivation is undertaken across the state in about 3000 hectares. At present, the focus is on three main oilseed crops- rapeseed and mustard, soybean and groundnut. The status of the activities under NMEO-OS during 2021-22 are given in Table-3.5 below.

Table-3.5: Status of activities under NMEO-OS during 2021-22

Particulars	Unit	Physical
Seed Component		
HYVs Seeds	q	1400
TOT Programmes		
Cluster Demonstration		
Groundnut	hectares	75
Soybean	hectares	130
Rapeseed and Mustard	hectares	203
Bee Keeping Demonstrations		
R and M with Bee Keeping	hectares	30
IPM Demonstrations-FFS	nos	30
Farmers Training	nos	30
Officers Training	nos	15

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

4.1.4.3. National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP):

Under NMEO-OP, cultivation of oil palm in the state was initiated during 2015-16 covering the foothill area with an aim to replace low value crops for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. The target of 15000 hectares is made for five years (from 2021-22 to 2025-26) under oil palm in a cluster approach in cultivable wastelands.

4.1.4.4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee (PMKSY)-Other Interventions (OI):

It was launched on in 2015 with an objective to achieve a convergence of investments in irrigation sector at the field level. In Nagaland, during 2021-22, PMKSY-OI was implemented in 50 clusters covering all the districts and sub-divisions.

4.1.4.5. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCD-NER):

It was launched for the period between 2020-21 and 2022-23 with an objective to facilitate a stronger marketing access for the organic grower organizations. The department has identified 140 clusters covering 173 villages and 7339 beneficiary farmers. Data on the current status of the achievement of the scheme is awaited from the department at the time of writing the survey.

4.1.4.6. Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM):

Under the scheme, the department provides either financial assistance for procurement of agricultural equipment (through direct benefit transfer) or free distribution of equipment with an aim to shift traditional farming to scientific farming as well as from manual labor to mechanized farming. A farm power availability of 0.725 KW/hectares has been achieved during 2021-22.

4.1.4.7. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)-Rain fed Area Development (RAD):
The scheme Rain Fed Area Development is an important component of NMSA. During 2021-22, RAD was implemented in 50 clusters covering all the districts and sub-divisions of the state with an achievement area of 884 hectares.

4.1.4.8. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):
It is aimed to impart technical knowledge to the farmers. The status of the activities of the department under ATMA is given in Table-3.6 below.

Table-3.6: Status of Activities under ATMA

Activities	No. of activities conducted	No. of beneficiaries
Training of extension functionaries	21	415
Training of Farmers	192	8245
Demonstrations	592	8675
Farmers exposure visits	34	577
Mobilization of farmer's group	296	5378
District level exhibitions/ Kisan Melas	16	32000
Organization of field Days/ Kisan Ghosties	74	1969
No. of farm schools established	74	1409
PGDAEM	1	19
Farmers friend	11 Districts	338
Total		59025

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.2 HORTICULTURE:

3.2.1 The state of Nagaland is endowed with varied agro-climatic conditions suitable for growing a variety of horticultural crops as well as floriculture. Although notable progress has been achieved in the state, a scope still exists for optimally harnessing the potential in horticulture as well as floriculture.

3.2.2 Fruits, Vegetables and Spices:

As can be observed from Table-3.7, the area sown under fruits increased by 0.09 percent from 33,911 hectares in 2020-21 to 34,232.27 hectares in 2021-22. During the same period, the production increased by 2.5 percent (or by 7865.8 MT) (see Table 3.7). In case of vegetables, the area-sown increased by 0.3 percent in 2021-22 over the previous year. Despite an increase in the area sown, the production declined by 0.4 percent during the same period- indicating a decline in productivity as well. Concerning spices, the total area sown and the total production increased by 0.9 percent and 2.5 percent respectively in 2021-22 over the previous year.

Table-3.7: Area and Production of Fruits, vegetables and Spices in Nagaland

Year	Fruits		Vegetables		Spices	
	Area (in hectares)	Production (in MT)	Area (in hectares)	Production (in MT)	Area (in hectares)	Production (in MT)
2019-20	34,272.00	3,13,349.39	40,557.00	4,54,950.88	11,786.00	52,548.96
2020-21	33,911.00	3,12,066.19	41,392.01	4,57,918.87	12,247.00	57,601.65
2021-22	34,232.27	3,19,931.99	41,524.70	4,55,890.20	12,358.40	59,073.67

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.2.3 Plantation crops:

Major plantation crops grown in Nagaland include tea, coconut, arecanut, cashewnut and coffee. In 2021-22, the total area under plantation in the state was about 3066 hectares with a production of about 11140 MT, an increase by about 34 percent and 0.4 percent respectively as compared to the previous year (see Table-3.8). Data relating to area under plantation, production and productivity of plantation crops are presented in Table-3.8. The area and production of coffee, rubber and arecanut during the year 2022-23 are presented in Table-3.9.

Table-3.8: Area under plantation (in hectares), production (in MT) and productivity of plantation crops

Crops	2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Tea	41	49	1.19	42	53	1.26	42	54	1.28
Coffee	78.75	15					785.7	17.47	
Arecanut	216	1196.6	5.53	220	1218.8	5.54	224	1226.8	5.47
Cashewnut	965	462	0.47	943	475.25	0.5	938	479.7	0.51
Coconut (in Lakh)	1064	9041	8.5	1066	9345	8.76	1066	9357	8.77
Other Plantation Crops	12	6	0.5	10	5	0.5	10	5	0.5
Total	2376	10769.6	4.53	2281	11097.05	4.86	3065.7	11139.97	3.63

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

Table-3.9: Area and Production during 2022-23

Crops	Area (in hectares)	Production (MT)
Coffee	370	28.202
Rubber	-	9523.57
Arecanut	124.71	921.69

Source: Directorate of Land Resources

3.2.4 Floriculture:

After registering a considerable growth, the production of floricultural crops decreased by 0.2 percent despite an increase in the area by 7.4 percent in 2021-22 as compared to the previous year. Details on area under cultivation, production and productivity of floricultural crops are presented in Table-3.10 below.

Table-3.10: Area under cultivation (in sq. m), production (in cut flowers in lakh) and productivity of floricultural crops

Crops	2019-2020			2020-2021			2021-2022		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Alstroemeria	78750	1137809	14.44	79250	1087702	13.72	70650	989610	14
Anthurium	45000	1185000	26.33	46000	1185000	25.17	56200	1285000	22.86
Carnation	400	32133	80.33	2000	32145	16.07	20000	26000	1.3
Gerbera	19250	410000	21.29	19250	410000	41	19250	410000	41
Gladiolus	10000	210000	21	10000	210000	21	10000	210000	21
Lilium	70313	897911	12.72	70813	893907	12.62	71869	894397	12.44
Orchid	5500	200000	36.36	5500	200000	36.36	5500	200000	36.36
Rose	41600	1236198	29.71	41600	1236181	29.71	41400	1230100	29.71
Total	270813	5309051	19.6	274413	5254935	19.15	294869	5245107	17.79

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.2.5 Schemes under Implementation:

The following schemes are being implemented in the state.

3.2.5.1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

Under MIDH, during the fiscal year (2021-22), an area of 1000 hectares with an outlay of ₹250 lakhs was covered under vegetable category, where 95 villages were adopted as ‘Vegetable Villages’ and are being supported with quality vegetable seeds. During the same period, a target was set for coverage of 550 hectares under dragon fruit.

3.2.5.2. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER):

Under the MOVCD-NER, during the year 2020-21, an area of 500 hectares was covered and a production of about 100 MT of ginger was recorded. Since both Department of Agriculture as well as Department of Horticulture are implementing MOVCD-NER, better coordination between the two departments is necessary to avoid wastage of resources and overlapping in the implementation of the scheme.

3.2.5.3. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

Under PMKSY, drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation system have been installed covering all the districts.

3.2.5.4. Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR):

Under RKVY-RSFTAAR, the Department of Horticulture has undertaken the following activities:

- i. Establishment of integrated rural markets.
- ii. Creation of market infrastructure for selling various agricultural commodities and other finished products.
- iii. Cultivation of pineapple.

3.2.5.5. Assistance from Coconut Development Board (CBD):

With assistance from CDB, the Department of Horticulture introduced coconut plantation and related development activities in the districts of Mon, Peren, Dimapur, Tseminyu, Wokha, Mokokchung and Longleng.

3.3 SERICULTURE:

- 3.3.1 The potential of sericulture for generation of employment in the state is immense. In perspective, an acre of sericulture along with supporting activities (such as silkworm, silk spinning, silk weaving, and so on) can provide direct employment to almost 6 persons throughout the year. In the state, ericulture remains the most robust sericulture activity. Sericulture activities are carried out in all the districts of the state (see Table-3.11).

Table-3.11: District wise sericulture activities (up to 2022-23)

District	Sector (area in acre)				Total
	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	
Dimapur	600	3150	435		4185
Kohima		1360		80	2440
Peren	315	1430	267		4012
Mokokchung	320	3415	587		4322
Wokha		1512	540		2052
Mon		600	112		712
Zunheboto		415	55		470
Tuensang		930			930
Phek		715	20	95	830
Longleng		692	50		742
Kiphire		655		140	795
Total	1235	14874	2066	315	18490

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.3.2. Production of cocoon:

As can be seen from Table-3.12, while production of cocoon (in MT) from eri and muga increased in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22, the production from mulberry and oak tasar declined during the same period.

Table-3.12: Production of cocoon from different silkworms

Year	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar
2021-22	144.39 MT	316.05MT	9.91 lakh no	3.60 lakh no
2022-23	47.57 MT	341.75 MT	18.49 lakh no	1.71 lakh no

Source: Directorate of Sericulture

3.3.3 Production of Raw Silk:

As can be seen from Table-3.13, while production of raw silk (in MT) from mulberry and eri increased in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22, the production from muga and oak tasar largely remained the same during the same period.

Table-3.13: Production of raw silk from different silkworms

Year	Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar
2021-22	4.18 MT	268.78 MT	0.223 MT	0.085 MT
2022-23	4.98 MT	298.26 MT	0.223 MT	0.040 MT

Source: Directorate of Sericulture

3.4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

3.4.1. Annual sample survey of animal husbandry production is conducted by the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry in the state. The per capita availability of milk, meat and egg (up to the year 2021-22) is presented in Table-3.14.

Table-3.14: Per capita availability of milk, meat and egg in the state

Item	Per capita availability
Milk (gm/head/day)	55.33
Meat (gm/head/day)	39.04
Egg (No/head/annum)	22.00

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

As can be seen from Table-3.15, while the value of domestic production (in crores) of meat, egg and dairy has declined, the cost of import of the same (in crores) has remained largely constant. This shows a changing pattern in consumption behavior of the state (expressly, away from non-vegetarian diet and towards vegetarian diet) since the decrease in the domestic production is not accompanied by an increase in import cost.

Table 3.15: Value of Domestic Production and Import Cost of meat, egg and dairy

Year	Import cost (in crores)	Domestic Production (in crores)
2019-20	212.03	1219.70
2020-21	211.94	1022.61
2021-22	211.22	818

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry

3.4.2. Animal Healthcare:

At present, 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Veterinary Dispensaries, 100 Veterinary Health Centers and 16 Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) are in operation in the state. Such institutions provide veterinary services to the farmers in the urban as well as rural areas. Of which, the veterinary hospitals provide clinical medicine as well as surgical treatments, supported with pathological, micro-biological and parasitological services through the attached laboratories. By means of such services through the institutions spread across the state, the department contributes in preventing livestock mortality, and thereby secures the income of the farmers rearing livestock. The following are the notable activities under Veterinary and Animal Husbandry during the fiscal year 2020-21:

- i. Strengthening 1 State Poultry Breeding Farm at Zunheboto, 1 Rabbit Breeding Farm at Medziphema and 1 Goat Farm at Tseminyu respectively.
- ii. Established Rural Pig Slaughter Houses in 6 towns.
- iii. Renovation of 2 State Pig Breeding Farm at Akuluto and Merangkong respectively.
- iv. Established 2 Community Dairy Farms at Botsa and Tseminyu with a capacity of 20 milking cow each.
- v. Established 2 Veterinary Hospitals and 4 Veterinary Dispensaries.
- vi. Provided Low Input Technology (LIT) to 255 farmers in order to enhance meat production through poultry and piggery development.
- vii. Adopted 57 villages on piggery development.

3.5 FISHERIES:

3.5.1 Fisheries sector plays a pivotal role in the economic development of farmers. The current state of fisheries sector is presented in Table-3.16. On the whole, the quantity of fish production, fish seed production as well as the number of government fish farms, government carp hatcheries, awareness centers and fish farmers training centers have remained largely the same in recent years (see Table-3.16). However, the production is anticipated to marginally increase from 9151.50 MT during 2021-22 to 9284.99 MT in 2022-23.

Table-3.16: Present Scenario of Fisheries

Particulars/Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Fish Production	9448 MT	9049 MT	9151.50 MT
Fish seed production	490 lakhs	343 lakhs	351 lakhs
Govt. fish farms	9	9	8
Govt. Carp hatcheries	2	2	3
Awareness centre	1	1	1
Fish Farmers Training centres	5	5	5

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland

Although the fisheries sector is significantly contributing to employment generation, income augmentation, food and nutritional security of the state, the potential of the sector is yet to be fully realized. The potential of fisheries in the state is about 30,000 hectares in the form of lakes, ponds and other such terrestrial water bodies. Of the said potential, the area utilized up to 2020-21 is only 3524 hectares. It is therefore imperative to increase the utilization rate of the existing fisheries potential in the state. The following are the notable activities undertaken by the department up to the fiscal year 2021-22:

- i. Under Blue Revolution – Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, the department successfully completed the construction of 2000 number of fisherman houses in all the 11 districts.
- ii. Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, the department successfully constructed 2 freshwater fin fish hatcheries, 10 backyard ornamental fish rearing units, and few rearing ponds.
- iii. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the department developed 21.12 hectares of derelict water bodies.
- iv. Under NABARD-Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, the department successfully completed setting up of 3 MT Ice Plant and Cold storage at government brooders fish farm in Dimapur.

3.6 WATER RESOURCES:

3.6.1 Water is an input to almost all production either directly or indirectly. In the state of Nagaland, the Department of Water Resources is responsible to augment the productive employment of water resources. The departmental activities include irrigation projects, irrigation census, groundwater development, hydrology development and flood management. As per the recent Minor Irrigation Census (6th census) and Census of Water Bodies (1st census), the total number of minor irrigation and water bodies in the state are 19374 and 1432 respectively. The Department of Water Resources implements the following central schemes.

3.6.2.1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY):

Agriculture in Nagaland is largely rain fed, and therefore remains highly susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon. In this backdrop, irrigation projects are essential to stabilise as well as enhance agricultural production in the state. The status of irrigation as per the state irrigation plan (2022-23) is given in Table-3.17:

Table-3.17: Status of irrigation

Status	Area (in hectares)
Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP)	323587
Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)	158935.89
Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU)	96226.87

Source: Directorate of Water Resources

Under PMKSY-Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP), the department has undertaken 270 surface minor irrigation projects, it is currently undertaking 213 projects. Another 2 new projects have been included for the financial year 2022-23. An impact analysis is essential to ascertain the outcomes of such projects on agricultural production and income of farmers.

Given the reported decline in the level of ground water and increasing water scarcity in the state (especially in urban settlements, and some pockets of rural settlements), projects concerning ground water are imperative. Under PMKSY-Ground Water (GW), the Department of Water Resources has undertaken 262 groundwater projects in the five districts of Dimapur, Mokukchung, Peren, Mon and Wokha. To further leverage on the gains already made, effective implementation of projects is necessary.

3.6.2.2. Flood Management Programme (FMP):

FMP is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under NITI Aayog. Under the Programme, the 14 projects in the foothills of the state resulting in flood protection work of about 13 km in length has been undertaken.

3.6.2.3. National Hydrology Project (NHP):

Since 2016-17, NHP is being implemented in the state to improve the extent, quality and accessibility of water resources information and to strengthen the capacity of targeted water resources management institutions.

A close-up photograph of a human hand holding water over a small green seedling. The hand is positioned at the top left, with water dripping from the fingers onto the plant. The plant has three bright green leaves and is growing out of a mound of dark, rich soil. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a natural outdoor setting. The overall mood is one of care and environmental stewardship.

Environment

Chapter 4



ENVIRONMENT

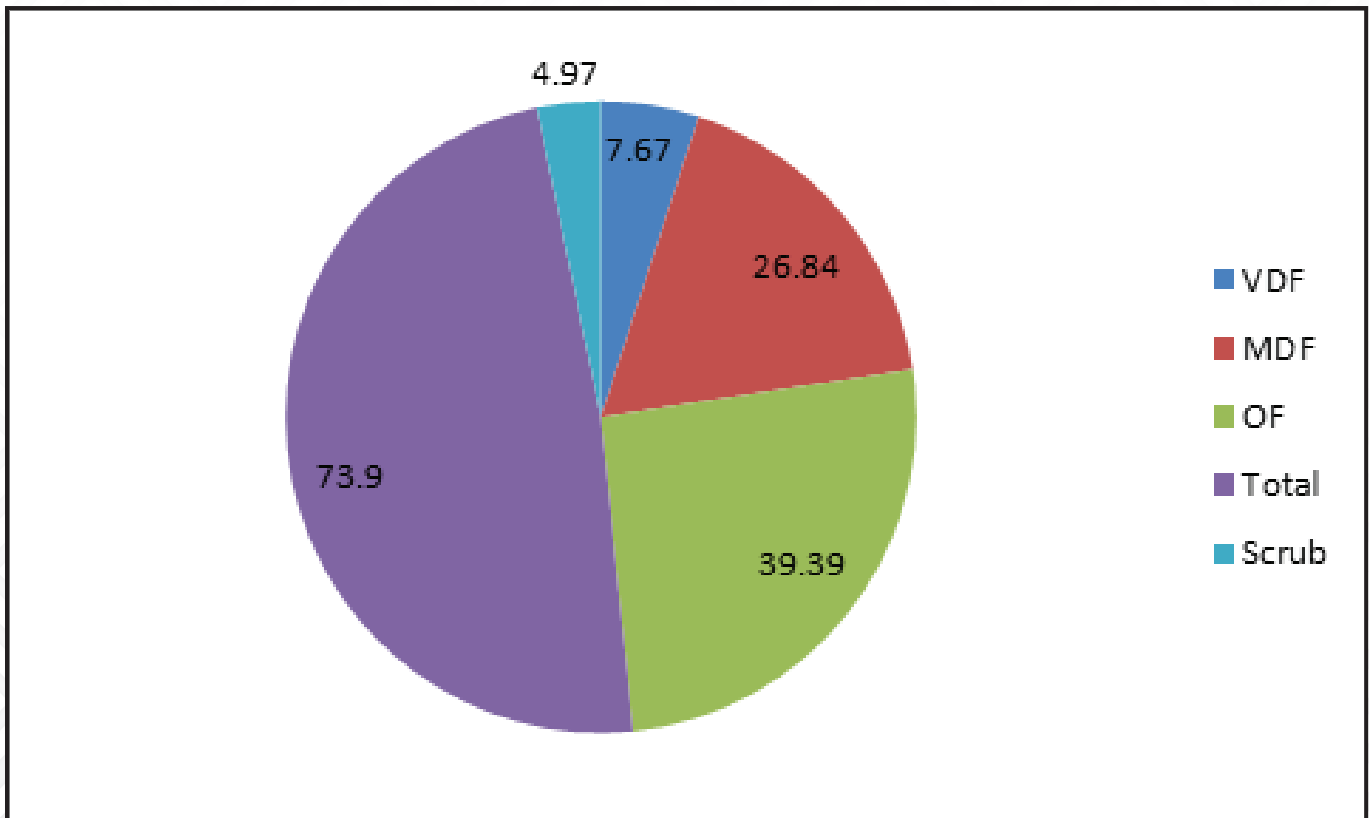
4.1 FOREST:

4.1.1 In addition to its direct contribution to economy, forest deserves due attention given the increasing effects of climate change and its impact on sustainable development. In Nagaland, 88 percent of forest resources is under the control of either private individuals or private communities. The extent of protected areas in the state is only about 1 percent of the total geographical area of the state (against a desirable target of 5 percent).

4.1.2 State of Forest Cover:

Of the state's geographical area of 16,579 sq. km., as per the recent Indian Forest Survey (conducted in 2021), a very dense forest (with a tree canopy density of 70 percent and above) accounts for 1272 sq. km., a moderate forest (with a tree canopy density between 40 to 70 percent) accounts for 4449 sq. km., and open forest (with a tree canopy density between 10 to 40 percent) accounts for 6,530 sq. km. Breakup of the classes of forest is given in **Figure-4.1**, and breakup of the types of forest (as per Champion and Seth classification, 1968) is given in **Table-4.1**.

Figure-4.1: Forest cover by class in percentage



Source: Indian Forest Survey, 2021

Table-4.1: Forest types in percentage

Sl. No	Forest Type	Percentage of Forest Cover
1	1B/C1 Assam Valley tropical Wet Evergreen Forest (Dipterocarpus)	0.63
2	1/2S1 Pioneer Euphorbiaceous scrub	4.86
3	2B/2S2 Eastern Alluvial Secondary Semi-Evergreen Forest	17.90
4	2/2S1 Secondary Moist Bamboo brakes	4.16
5	3C/C3b East Himalaya Moist Deciduous forest	38.26
6	8B/C2 Khasi Sub- Tropical wet Hill Forest	16.34
7	9/C2 Assam Sub-Tropical Pine Forest	5.59
8	9/C2 Assam Sub-Tropical Pine Savannah	
9	11B/C2 Naga Hill Wet Temperate Forest	11.00
10	12/DS1 Montane Bamboo Brakes	0.08
11	Plantation/TOF	0.98
	Total	100

Source: Indian Forest Survey, 2021

What may be of concern is the decline in forest cover of the state by - 235 sq. km. as compared to the previous Indian Forest Survey (conducted in 2019). This can be attributable to agricultural activities (such as extension of shifting cultivation wherein forest are cleared for cultivation, and so on), developmental activities (such as road construction, and so on), spatial expansion of habitations, natural calamities, and other such natural and anthropogenic causes.

The change in forest cover by districts is presented in Table-4.2. Of the 11 districts for which data is currently available, notably, only Kohima and Wokha registered an increase of about 12 sq. km. in forest cover. The rest of the districts reported a decline. Tuensang registered the largest reduction with about 96 sq. km., followed by Mon with about 58 sq. km.

Table-4.2: District wise change in forest cover

Sl. No.	District	Decline in forest cover (between 2019 and 2021)
1	Dimapur	-2.4
2	Kiphire	-41.1
3	Kohima	11.82
4	Longleng	-2.42
5	Mokukchung	-0.48
6	Mon	-58.28
7	Peren	-6.58
8	Phek	-22.12
9	Tuensang	-96.12
10	Wokha	12.18
11	Zunheboto	-29.76
	Total	-235.26

Source: Indian Forest Survey, 2021

4.1.3 Forest Fire:

In addressing the declining pattern of forest cover in the state, ascertaining the varying degrees of susceptibility of different forest areas to fire is crucial (Table-4.3). Instances of forest fire are not uncommon in the state. Such instances not only generate economic loss, but also cause environmental degradation. Effective preventive measures, including maintaining data on the events of forest fire for effective monitoring, are imperative.

Table-4.3: Forest fire prone by classes

Sl. No	Forest Fire Prone	Geographical Area	% of total forest Cover	Geographical Area	% of total forest Cover
1	Extremely fire prone	482.53	3.05	352.24	2.88
2	Very highly fire prone	2931.97	18.48	3129.20	25.54
3	Highly fire prone	6121.94	38.05	4849.90	39.59
4	Moderately fire prone	4485.63	25.65	2477.96	20.23
5	Less fire prone	2556.46	14.77	1441.70	11.76
	Total	16,578.53	100		

Source: Indian Forest Survey, 2021

4.1.4 Economic Significance of Forest:

Forest directly and indirectly provides livelihood in rural areas (collection of non-timber forest products) and urban areas (forest based industry). During 2022-23, the contribution of forest to the State Domestic Product was estimated at 7.29 percent. Fuel wood, fodder, bamboo and small timbers are the primary forest produce. The estimates of such items in the context of Nagaland are given in Table-4.4.

Table-4.4: Estimates of Forest Produces

Items	Production (in tons)
Fuel wood	2,77,670
Fodder	4,87,566
Bamboo	1,088
Small Timber	12,225

Source: Indian Forest Survey, 2019

While ensuring to maximize the extraction of such forest resources for livelihood and other economic activities, it is equally important to ensure sustainable extraction of the same. Given the environmental significance of forest, a sustainable management of forest is immediately imperative.

4.1.5 Environmental Significance of Forest:

A forest is not only a home of diverse forms of flora and fauna, but it is also a vital regulator of an ecological balance. In a time of an increasingly growing concern of climate change (specifically, global warming), its role as a carbon sink cannot be over emphasized. According to the latest Indian Forest Survey (2019), the total carbon stock of forest in the state is 1349.93 million tons (494.74 million tons of CO₂ equivalent), accounting for about 2 percent of total forest carbon stock of the country. The existing carbon stock in the state can be expanded by means of expanding either forest cover or tree cover in order to contribute towards sustainable growth of the state's economy.

4.1.6 Schemes under Implementation:

The Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements the following state and central schemes including externally aided projects.

4.1.6.1 National Afforestation Programme:

National Afforestation Programme, with an aim to restore degraded forests as well as to develop forest resources with peoples' participation, is a centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in the state since its inception in 2001. Under this programme, almost 1000 villages in the state have been covered.

4.1.6.2 Biodiversity and Community Conserved Area Management in Himalaya – Nagaland:

It is a project under an Indo-German financial cooperation under implementation in the state since 2019, covering 70 villages. It is aimed to safeguard biodiversity conservation in selected Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) and improve the living condition and income of the communities in the peripheries of such areas.

4.1.6.3 Nagaland Forest Management Project:

It is a project funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency, and is in implementation in the state since 2017. It is aimed to promote forest conservation by (1) Forestry Interventions and Biodiversity Conservation through Community Participation, (2) Livelihood Improvement and Community Development and (3) Institutional Strengthening.

4.2 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

4.2.1 The wellbeing of people (especially of farmers) is directly contingent on the state of water and soil. Given the increasing deterioration of soil and the increasing scarcity of water across the world endangering the state of the global economy in general, it is immediately imperative to reverse the trend of decline in the state of water and soil. Furthermore, achieving universal food security is linked to availability of water and soil health.

Given the topography, the state of Nagaland is extremely prone to soil erosion. Soil erosion is accentuated by heavy rainfall (ranging from 1500 mm to 2000 mm annually) received during the monsoon season (from May to September). Additionally, given the hilltop settlement pattern, the largely shifting cultivation land use system and the general absence of water conservation practices in the state, water scarcity is a major concern in both rural as well as urban areas- especially during the dry winter months. Against such a backdrop, the Department of Soil and Water Conservation is undertaking several schemes and projects (under state plan as well as central plan) for the conservation of soil and water.

4.2.2 Schemes and Projects under implementation:

The notable schemes and projects under implementation by the department are given in the following paragraphs. The target and achievements of the same are highlighted in Table-4.5.

4.2.2.1 Integrated Watershed Management Project (state plan):

Watersheds are not static. Changes in watersheds have a significant bearing on the conservation of water and soil especially in a hilly topography such as Nagaland's. Watershed management is required to ensure a sustainable natural resources management as well as to optimize agricultural productivity. Integrated Watershed Management Project is therefore conceived and implemented.

As can be seen from Table-4.5, the targeted hectare of area under the project has been achieved. Given the salience of watershed management in the state, an assessment of the implemented project can be done by the department to draw policy lessons in order to further improve the designing and implementation of the project.

4.2.2.2 Stream Bank Erosion Control (State Plan):

The direct erosion of beds of rivers by flowing water is known as stream bank erosion. In Nagaland, it typically occurs during monsoon season, often initiated by heavy rainfall in catchment areas with poor vegetation cover causing an excess run off. In addition to a loss of productive land owing to such bank erosion, a dramatic change in the course of a river also restricts access to certain habitations as well as places of economic activities such as fields. Subsequent deposition of soil causes sedimentation in reservoirs. Stream Bank Erosion Control is therefore conceived. Under which, rock filled gravel-mesh and gabion structure were employed. As can be seen from Table-4.5, a 100 per cent achievement of the work units under the project has been registered. Going forward, therefore, if the continuance of the project is necessitated after an evaluation of the same by the department, further enhancements in the design and implementation of the same can be effected, including the use of cheaper and locally available materials.

4.2.2.3 Integrated Land Development (NABARD Negotiated Loan):

An integrated land development is essential for the economic growth (particularly agricultural production) while also conserving the ecology of the state. In the context of the state, such a nature of land development includes terracing of the hilly slopes (say by using heavy machineries), application of organic manures in cultivation, vermicomposting and water harvesting pond (WHP). As can be gleaned from Table-4.5, the targeted hectares of area under the project have been achieved. Given the salience of integrated land-water development in the state, a detailed appraisal of the outcomes of the implemented projects can be made by the department to further leverage on the gains already made from the same. It should also be ensured that the productive capacity of the state's economy is enhanced by the scheme so that the repayment capacity of the state government is enhanced. A careful analysis should precede the further continuance of the scheme, especially because the same is funded under a loan.

4.2.2.4 Integrated Catchment Area Treatment/Flood Management Programme:

As alluded to above, the geography and climate of the state makes the region extremely prone to heavy runoff and soil erosion resulting in destruction of prime agricultural lands and forest lands (by means of landslides, flash floods, sedimentation, and so on). The extensive practice of jhum cultivation in the hill slopes accentuates the problem. The consequent removal of top soil in the jhum land reduces the moisture holding capacity, fertility and productivity of the soil. It is therefore envisaged to effectively tackle such problems through an Integrated Catchment Area Treatment Scheme (under Centrally Sponsored Scheme). By ways of suitable soil and water conservation interventions in the river catchments, it is aimed to protect the sensitive as well as affected lands, mitigate flood and riverbank erosion, and reduce sediment deposition downstream. By means of catchment area treatment approach, it is also envisaged to recharge drinking water sources and hydro-power generation sources. As can be gleaned from Table-4.5 as well, all the planned projects have been successfully implemented. The department can further explore more of such projects under the scheme by taking up with the relevant ministry at the centre.

4.2.2.5 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:

Sustainable agriculture is crucially contingent on the availability and quality of soil and water. Continual agricultural growth can be sustained by promoting conservation and sustainable use of such resources by means of appropriate location specific measures. Agriculture in the state (as well as in the country) remains predominantly rain fed. Enhancing agricultural productivity through development of rain fed agriculture is therefore indispensable to meet the burgeoning demands for food in the state as well as to enhance the wellbeing of the farmers. Towards the same end, at the national level, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is under implementation. NMSA aims to intervene in the dimensions of water use efficiency, soil nutrient management and livelihood diversification through adoption of sustainable development pathways by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipment, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, and so on. Under the said scheme, the department has envisaged an analysis of 14,800 soil samples as well as a creation of 4 Soil Testing Laboratories (Table-4.5). The said projects should materialize at the earliest so that the agricultural sector in the state can benefit from the same. Furthermore, other projects relating to the other dimensions of NMSA should be explored in coordination with the relevant Ministry at the centre. Given the underdevelopment of the agricultural sector in the state, projects of such nature are immediately imperative.

Table-4.5: Target and Achievements of Schemes/Projects

Scheme/ Project	Target	Achievement	Achievement in percentage
Integrated Watershed Management Project (State Plan)	34 ha/28 units	34 ha/28 units	100%
Stream Bank Erosion Control (State Plan)	16 units	16 units	100%
Integrated Land Development (NABARD Negotiated Loan)	214.71 Ha.	214.71 Ha.	100%
Integrated Catchment Area Treatment CSS	75 ha contour trenches/ 54 nos loose boulder check dam/ 15 nos farm pond/ 29 nos of gabion sausage/ 120 nos of gully plugs/ 55 ha afforestation	75 ha contour trenches/ 54 nos loose boulder check dam/ 15 nos farm pond/ 29 nos of gabion sausage/ 120 nos of gully plugs/ 55 ha afforestation	100%
National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	Analysis of 14,800 soil samples and 4 Soil Testing Laboratories		Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Soil and Water Conservation

4.2.3 The performance of the Soil and Water Conservation Department is, on the whole, satisfactory with 100 % achievement of the targets under the schemes and projects implemented by the same. A detailed assessment of the said projects can be made by the department in order to measure the impacts of the same. Such an assessment will not only contribute in enhancing the designing and implementation of schemes and projects, but also in leveraging the socio-economic gains made by means of such schemes. Towards the same, the quality of collecting relevant data on the various aspects of the schemes should be improved.

4.3 NAGALAND STATE DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY:

- 4.3.1 Nagaland falls under a multi-hazard disaster prone state in India. Disaster incidents are frequently reported in all the districts of the state. According to the report, Natural Disaster tends to occur more in Nagaland due to its proximity to geodynamic active and unique climatic pattern. Landslides are one of the major disaster in Nagaland which effects 15 per cent of the landmass with 71 per cent occurrence in the year 2019-2020 which decreased to 25 per cent during the year 2021 followed by Flood with 22 per cent occurrence in the year 2021 as shown in Table-4.6.
- 4.3.2 Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority, by engaging Skymet Weather Services Pvt. Ltd., established a network of Automatic Weather Stations to generate vital weather data for taking timely action in relation to disaster response and to make Nagaland resilient to especially hydro-meteorological disasters.
- 4.3.3 Mock drills on earthquake and fire safety are conducted to create awareness as well as maintain preparedness to effectively respond in the event of any disaster.

Table-4.6: Natural Disaster events in Nagaland from 2018-19 till 2020-21

Sl. No.	Disaster Type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
1	Landslide	36	71	25
2	Cyclone	14	7	20
3	Cloud burst	1	1	4
4	Drought	3	2	5
5	Earthquake	0	0	0
6	Fire	14	6	15
7	Flood	26	11	22
8	Hailstorm	4	2	4
9	Frost-Cold wave	1	1	2
10	Soil Erosion	0	0	5
	Total	100	100	100

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority

- 4.3.4 NSDMA provides immediate relief via financial assistance to families affected by natural disasters all through the year. As shown in Table-4.7, during 2020-2021, a total of 1515 disaster incidents were reported and 5480 affected families have been provided relief during the same year. In the year 2020-2021, 335 incidents were reported under Landslides and 289 incidents under Flood whereby relief assistance was provided to 1184 and 1018 beneficiaries respectively.

Table-4.7: Disaster Incidents and Beneficiaries Report in Nagaland during 2018 to 2021

Sl. No.	Disaster Type	2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021	
		Total Incident Reported	Total Beneficiaries	Total Incident Reported	Total Beneficiaries	Total Incident Reported	Total Beneficiaries
1	Landslide	247	3299	1279	5229	335	1184
2	Cyclone	98	628	120	739	263	848
3	Cloud burst	7	8	12	12	49	209
4	Drought	21	117	43	167	63	187
5	Earthquake	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Fire	99	230	117	178	195	493
7	Flood	177	3752	193	1930	289	1018
8	Hailstorm	26	209	32	89	55	661
9	Frost-Cold wave	7	62	14	27	31	84
10	Pest attack	77	594	194	655	160	355
11	Animal Epidemic			35	111	11	22
12	Soil Erosion	1	1	0	0	64	419
13	Others			19	24		
	Total	760	8900	2058	9161	1515	5480

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority

4.3.5 The damage assessment for the year 2021 on agricultural crops, horticultural crops, plantation crops, fisheries and housing is shown in the table below.

Table-4.8: Damage assessment 2021

Sl. No.	Agriculture crops	Horticulture crops	Plantation crops	Fisheries		Kutcha Houses			Pucca Houses		
				Fully	Severely	Fully	Severely	Partially	Fully	Severely	Partially
1	2604 acres	601 acres	384 acres	22	20	434	151	686	52	87	168

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority

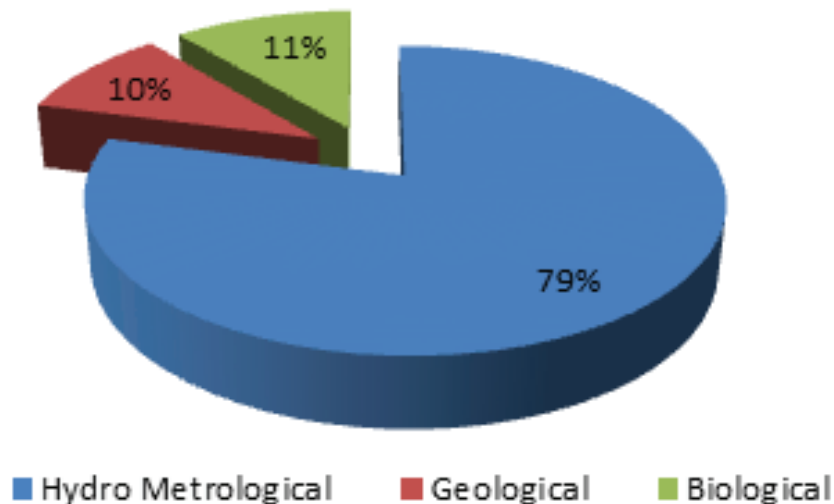
4.3.6 The table and chart below shows the disaster events reported during 2018-19 to 2020-21. During this period, hydro metrological events recorded the highest occurrence at 79 percent, while biological and geological events accounted for 11 percent and 10 percent respectively.

Table-4.9: Disaster report in Nagaland during April 2018 till March 2021

Sl. No.	Disaster Type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
		Disaster Events	Disaster Events	Disaster Events
1	Hydro Metrological	584	1693	1149
2	Geological	99	136	195
3	Biological	77	229	171
	Total	760	2058	1515

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority

Figure 4.2: Disaster Events (2018-19 to 2020-21)



Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority

4.3.7 The following table presents the disaster related deaths in the State from 2018-19 to 2020-21 by disaster type. As seen in the table, the majority of deaths in 2018-19 and 2019-20 are caused by floods while the major cause of death in 2020-21 is landslides.

Table-4.10: Disaster deaths report in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Disaster Type	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
		No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths	No. of Deaths
1	Landslide	3	2	3
2	Cyclone	1	-	-
3	Cloud burst	-	-	-
4	Drought	-	-	-
5	Earthquake	-	-	-
6	Fire	3	3	1
7	Flood	8	7	2
8	Hailstorm	-	-	-
9	Frost-Coldwave	-	-	-
10	Pest attack	-	-	-
11	Animal Epidemic	-	-	-
12	Soil Erosion	-	-	-
13	Others	-	4	5
	Total	15	16	11

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority





PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PRICE

Chapter 5



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PRICE

5.1 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

5.1.1. Public Distribution System (PDS) evolved as a management strategy for food scarcity in the economy by means of distribution of food grains at affordable prices. It has become an important government policy for securing food security in the country. In the state, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies is the implementing agency of PDS.

5.1.2. Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act, 2013:

National Food Security Act (NFSA) was implemented in the state from July 2016. Under the Act, the erstwhile Below Poverty Line and Above Poverty Line were merged and termed as Priority Household (PHH). The details of AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) and PHH under NFSA district wise is shown in the following Table-5.1 and Table-5.2.

**Table-5.1: Total Ration Cards and Beneficiaries under AAY (NFSA)
Scheme during 2021-2022 and 2022-2023**

Sl. No.	District	AAY Ration Card (2021-22)	AAY Ration Card (2022-2023)	Total Population/ Beneficiaries under AAY(2021-22)	Total Population/ Beneficiaries under AAY (2022-2023)	Total Foodgrains in Qtls. (2021-22)	Total Foodgrains in Qtls. (2022-23)
1	Dimapur	6073	6109	30367	22203	25508.35	25574.5
2	Kiphire	3590	3590	13946	9917	15078	15088.5
3	Kohima	4817	4817	19950	14469	20231.4	20231.4
4	Longleng	2630	2630	9465	6723	11046	11046
5	Mokokchung	5500	5500	21093	15747	23100	23100
6	Mon	4665	4577	24049	13856	19591.25	19424.3
7	Peren	2790	2790	12655	9315	11718	11725
8	Phek	4505	4461	16846	12383	18921	18859.4
9	Tuensang	4170	3601	20222	12721	17514	15080.8
10	Wokha	4270	4270	21897	11386	17934	17934
11	Zunheboto	4490	4480	20275	12754	18858	18844
12	Noklak		675		2429		2592.1
	Total	47500	47500	210765	143903	199500	199500

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

Table-5.2: Total Ration Cards and Beneficiaries under PHH (NFSA) Scheme during 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

Sl. No.	District	PHH Ration Card (2021-22)	PHH Ration Card (2022-2023)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under PHH (2021-22)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under PHH (2022-2023)	Total Food grains in Qtls. (2021-22)	Total Food grains in Qtls. (2022-23)
1	Dimapur	71623	76566	285576	302088	168698.8	177766.8
2	Kiphire	9266	8902	48129	46065	25577.3	28465.35
3	Kohima	29070	31515	114470	117829	68681.00	69959.7
4	Longleng	7633	7398	33680	32506	18008.00	19976.5
5	Mokokchung	25165	26952	118439	106017	71663.4	67080.25
6	Mon	30613	32134	160961	157980	97823.45	95783.65
7	Peren	10712	11995	51106	51909	28463.6	31126.75
8	Phek	19254	22352	83274	81699	57664.4	49651.7
9	Tuensang	24745	18274	123513	92504	75307.8	55162.65
10	Wokha	14580	14693	88558	71958	53034.8	45715.45
11	Zunheboto	15091	15724	86216	74121	51729.6	47812.1
12	Noklak		7570		37217		23491.5
	Total	257752	274075	1193922	1171893	716652.1	711992.4

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

During 2022-2023, the department issued 47,500 AAY ration cards and 2,74,075 PHH ration cards covering a targeted population of 143903 and 1171893 respectively. Total beneficiaries under AAY Scheme decreased by around 32 percent from 2,10,765 in 2021-2022 to 1,43,903 in 2022-2023. Ration Cards under PHH Scheme increased by around 6 percent from 2,57,752 in 2021-2022 to 2,74,075 in 2022-2023. Total beneficiaries under PHH Scheme decreased by about 2 percent from 1193922 in 2021-2022 to 11,71,893 in 2022-2023. Under AAY (NFSA) scheme and PHH (NFSA), the department distributed food grain amounting to 1,99,500 quintal and 711992.4 quintal respectively during 2022-23.

5.1.3 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):

As part of an economic response to COVID-19, PMGKAY, a food security welfare scheme was announced by the Government of India in 2020 to ameliorate the hardship faced by the poor. The district wise details of AAY and PHH beneficiaries are shown in the following Table-5.3 and Table-5.4.

**Table-5.3: Total Ration Cards and Beneficiaries under AAY (PMGKAY)
Scheme during 2021-2022 and 2022-2023**

Sl. No.	District	AAY Ration Card(2021-22)	AAY Ration Card(2022-2023)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under AAY(2021-22)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under AAY (2022-2023)	Total Food grains in Qtls. (2021-22)	Total Food grains in Qtls. (2022-23)
1	Dimapur	6073	6109	30367	29464	16701.85	13585.00
2	Kiphire	3590	3590	13946	13456	7670.30	6215.85
3	Kohima	4817	4817	19950	19311	10972.50	8910.55
4	Longleng	2630	2630	9465	9096	5205.75	4205.45
5	Mokokchung	5500	5500	21093	20469	11601.15	9425.3
6	Mon	4665	4577	24049	23142	13226.95	10741.35
7	Peren	2790	2790	12655	12227	6960.20	5638.00
8	Phek	4505	4461	16846	16304	9265.30	7518.6
9	Tuensang	4170	3601	20222	17204	11122.10	8065.25
10	Wokha	4270	4270	21897	20754	12043.35	9761.15
11	Zunheboto	4490	4480	20275	19435	11151.25	9046.4
12	Noklak		675		3422		1407.3
	Total	47500	47500	210765	204284	115920.7	94520.20

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

**Table-5.4: Total Ration Cards and Beneficiaries under PHH (PMGKAY)
Scheme during 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.**

Sl. No.	District	PHH Ration Card(2021-22)	PHH Ration Card(2022-2023)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under PHH(2021-22)	Total Population/Beneficiaries under PHH (2022-2023)	Total Foodgrains in Qtls.(2021-22)	Total Foodgrains in Qtls.(2022-23)
1	Dimapur	71623	76566	285576	302088	155366.8	132034.8
2	Kiphire	9266	8902	48129	46065	23470.95	21554.85
3	Kohima	29070	31515	114470	117829	62957.5	52279.45
4	Longleng	7633	7398	33680	32506	16524.00	15097.3
5	Mokokchung	25165	26952	118439	106017	65441.45	51176.45
6	Mon	30613	32134	160961	157980	89128.55	72283.4
7	Peren	10712	11995	51106	51909	26108.3	23337.85
8	Phek	19254	22352	83274	81699	52800.7	37394.55
9	Tuensang	24745	18274	123513	92504	68832.15	44529.6
10	Wokha	14580	14693	88558	71958	48606.9	34925.1
11	Zunheboto	15091	15724	86216	74121	47418.8	36692.84
12	Noklak		7570		37217		14861.65
	Total	257752	274075	1193922	1171893	656656.1	536167.8

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

Total beneficiaries under AAY (PMGKAY) decreased by 3.07 percent from 2,10,765 in 2021-2022 to 2,04,284 in 2022-2023. Similarly, the total beneficiaries under PHH (PMGKAY) Scheme decreased by 1.84 percent from 11,93,922 during 2021-2022 to 11,71,893 in 2022-2023. Under AAY (PMGKAY) Scheme, during 2022-23, the department distributed a total food grain amounting to 94,520.20, a decline of 18.46 percent as compared to 2021-22. Similarly, under PHH (PMGKAY) Scheme, the total distributed food grains decreased from 656656.1 quintal during 2021-22 to 536167.8 quintal during 2022-23, indicating a decline of 18.34 percent.

Table-5.5: List of Fair Price Shop (FPS) and Ration card holders in Nagaland state as on December 2022.

Sl. No.	District	Total number of FPS	Total number of Ration Card	Total number of beneficiaries
1	Mon	154	36711	184909
2	Tuensang	124	21875	112922
3	Mokokchung	136	32452	129431
4	Zunheboto	222	20204	96390
5	Wokha	157	18963	96354
6	Dimapur	366	82675	333843
7	Kohima	151	36332	138320
8	Phek	135	26813	100020
9	Longleng	64	10028	43044
10	Kiphire	127	12492	61974
11	Peren	101	14785	65660
12	Noklak	47	8245	40712
	Total	1784	321575	1403579

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

5.2 PRICE STATISTICS

5.2.1 In the economic development of any economy, price plays a significant role. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely, production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profits, allocation of resources and so on. Price data analysis is therefore an important component in monitoring the state of an economy. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of Prices.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) collects data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials on a weekly basis in the entire 11 districts, covering 13 urban price centers and 22 rural price centers. The whole sale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur Urban Price Centre.

The department estimates 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 based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round State Report on Consumer Household Expenditure. 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 macroeconomic indicators of inflation, in fixing

dearness allowance of government employees, for monitoring price stability, as inflators/deflators in the national accounts estimates, and so on.

Table-5.6: First quarter (January-March) 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for Rural, Urban & Combined

Indices	Rural	Urban	Combined
CPI (General)	153.97	142.62	147.10
CFPI	153.70	145.73	148.05

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

While the 1st quarter inflation rates based on CPI (General) for Rural and Combined have increased by 1.44 percent and 1.02 percent respectively over the 4th quarter 2021, the CPI in urban sector has decreased by -0.82 percent over the 4th quarter 2021. While the CFPIs for Rural and Combined have increased by 0.70 percent and 0.23 percent respectively over the 4th quarter 2021, the urban sector index has decreased by -1.77 percent over the 4th quarter 2021.

Table-5.7: Second quarter (April-June) 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for Rural, Urban & Combined

Indices	Rural	Urban	Combined
CPI (General)	155.74	148.10	149.99
CFPI	154.93	153.51	151.07

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

The 2nd quarter 2022 inflation rates based on CPI (General) for Rural, Urban and Combined have increased by 1.14 percent, 3.76 percent and 1.96 percent respectively over the 1st quarter 2022. Similarly, the CFPI for Rural, Urban and Combined also increased by 0.80 percent, 0.32 percent and 2.03 percent respectively over the 1st quarter 2022.

Table-5.8: Third quarter (July-September) 2022 Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) for Rural, Urban & Combined

Indices	Rural	Urban	Combined
CPI (General)	158.84	148.47	152.20
CFPI	156.66	154.52	153.75

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

The 3rd quarter 2022 inflation rates based on CPI (General) for Rural, Urban and Combined increased by 1.99 percent, 0.24 percent and 1.48 percent respectively over the 2nd quarter 2022. Similarly, the CFPI for Rural, Urban and Combined also increased by 1.11 percent, 0.65 percent and 1.77 percent respectively over the 2nd quarter 2022.





INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL RESOURCES
Chapter 6



INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

6.1 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE:

6.1.1 The Department of Industries and Commerce provides the necessary policy guidance for industrial development in the state. It explores and formulates technically feasible and economically viable industrial projects, executes the project/schemes through entrepreneurs by providing entrepreneurship training as well as providing financial assistance through commercial banks. The department facilitates prospective entrepreneurs to set up and run industrial ventures successfully. The following are the schemes currently under implementation.

6.1.2 Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme:

The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked central flagship programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India.

6.1.3 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Single Window System:

Nagaland became the first state among the North Eastern States of India to be on-boarded in the National Single Window System (NSWS). This marks a major leap in Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the state. The Nagaland Single Window System is a one-stop digital platform that aims at allowing investors to apply for various pre-operation approvals required for commencing a business in the state. It offers a 'Know Your Approvals' service to inform businesses of the details of the approvals they need to obtain as well as a common registration from, document repository and e-communication module.

Currently, the portal hosts applications for 36 licences and approvals from 11 (Eleven) line departments from the state. The platform is built to serve as an advisory tool to identify approvals based on user inputs and can be used for guidance purpose. The portal was launched on 5th July 2022 and can be accessed through the link <http://www.nsws.gov.in/nagaland>.

6.1.4 Business Reform Action Points (BRAP 2022-23):

The Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) initiated the BRAP with an aim of providing a conducive business environment by simplifying regulations and ranking the states in terms of various 'ease of doing business' parameters. The Department of Industries and Commerce successfully completed the submission of evidences to DPIIT official website under BRAP 2022-23. For a summary of action-taken report on BRAP 2022-23, see Table 6.1. Out of the total action plans under BRAP 2022, the state could upload 27 percent of the action plans.

Table 6.1 Action Taken Report (ATR) on BRAP 2022-23

Total Reform Count BRAP 2022-23	352 Action Points
No. of Action Points uploaded	94 Action Points
No. of Evaluated/retain reforms from BRAP 2020-21	31 Action Points
No. of pending Evaluation reforms	63 Action Points
No. of reforms under NA 1 Category	18 Action Points
No. of reforms under NA 2 Category	13 Action Points

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

6.1.5 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS, 2017):

The State Level Committee (SLC) has approved and forwarded 2 claims from Nagaland to DPIIT on 11th March 2022 for Central Capital Investment Incentives for Access to Credit (CCIIAC) under NEIDS, 2017, which are:

1. Liniza Ready-made Garment Manufacturing Unit, Dimapur.
2. Atoqa Tea Producer Company Limited, Dimapur.

The Pre-audit team from the Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) has scrutinized and cleared the 2 (two) claims on 2nd November, 2022 for final disbursement of incentives.

6.1.6 Startup Nagaland:

With an aim to accelerate and promote local entrepreneurs in the state of Nagaland, the Department of Industries and Commerce has been designated as the nodal department to implement the start-up policy which will create an enabling environment for start-ups to grow, by ensuring knowledge exchange, capacity building, policy interventions and access to funding.

Activities under Start-up Nagaland:

- i. 5 incubators under the State Start-up policy initiatives which are NEILIT, Nagaland Tool Room & Training Centre, Nagabots, YouthNet Incubation Centre and Educentre School of Business.
- ii. Set up two Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDC) in school and colleges, with an aim to nurture and promote entrepreneurship at the learning stage.
- iii. The Government of Nagaland won Best Aspiring Leader in the 'States Start-up Ranking 2021' by DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
- iv. The Department organized the first funding series for start-ups registered under the state Start-up portal for Aspiring Start-ups and Company registered start-ups. A total of 5 Aspiring Start-ups and 7 Company Registered Start-ups won various incentives and cash prizes.
- v. As a result of the Nagaland CSR and Investment Conclave, Entrepreneurship Development Centres have been launched in Peren Government College and Sao Chang College, Tuensang.
- vi. North East India's First Start-up Incubation Program for Person with Disabilities (PwD) in collaboration with office of the State Commissioner for Person with Disabilities and Start-up Nagaland, Department of Industries and Commerce was launched on 12th December 2022 at YouthNet Dimapur Office as part of YouthNet Incubation Centre Program with a co-working space dedicated for the start-ups and Person with Disabilities (PwD) entrepreneurs. YouthNet Incubation Centre provides access to infrastructure, networking, and financial and related business service for the entrepreneurs.

6.1.7 Food Processing Industries (FPI) Branch:

Activities undertaken by Food Processing Industries (FPI) Branch:

- i. A proposal for setting up of a Food Testing Lab at Dimapur was approved by the MoFPI under PMKSY scheme component of setting up and up-gradation of Quality Control or Food Testing Laboratories.
- ii. State Program Management Unit (SPMU) has been put in place with adequate manpower in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce for effective implementation

Achievements during Financial Year 2022-23 by State Nodal Agency:

- i. Seminars and workshops have been conducted in 14 Districts where various promotional activities have been carried out for publicity and promotion of the schemes through different mode.
- ii. A total of 281 SHG/Group/individual enterprises from various districts have been approved for availing seed capital money.
- iii. A total of 16 individual beneficiaries have availed Credit Linked subsidy under the scheme for setting up of Micro Food Processing Unit.
- iv. The Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GOI has approved the setting up of an incubation centre at Nagaland University, SASRD, Medziphema and the same is expected to be completed by June, 2023.
- v. Three (3) training partners have been empanelled for providing skill development training under capacity building and 123 beneficiaries have been trained under the scheme.

6.1.8 Chief Minister's Micro Finance Initiatives (CMMFI):

The '*CM's Micro Finance Initiative*' was launched by the Government of Nagaland in 2022 to increase farmers income, encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship development, inculcate a sense of credit discipline, boost private enterprises and improve the agri marketing network and infrastructure in the state.

Under this scheme, subsidy and interest subvention against identified activities in the agriculture and allied sector including processing units, MSME, etc. will be provided to eligible beneficiaries. The activities undertaken under CMMFI in the various districts can be seen in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Activities undertaken under Chief Minister's Micro Finance Initiatives

Sl. No.	District	No. of applicant	Amount approved	Amount Sanctioned	Remarks
1.	Chumukedima	NIL	NIL	NIL	
2.	Dimapur	31	3.58 Cr.	NIL	*11 Home stays * 2 Gym/Fitness centres *6 Logistics and mobile food services *1 Psychiatry and de-addiction centre. *1 m/Furniture unit *1 call centre *1 Army clothing centre *1 Cafe *1 Tent House *1 Auto garage *1 departmental store *4 expansion of existing units-printing press, beauty parlour, hardware business, Educentre.
3.	Kohima	02	0.3 Cr	NIL	*2 Home stays
4.	Kiphire	NIL	NIL	NIL	
5.	Longleng	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6.	Mokokchung	NIL	NIL	NIL	
7.	Mon	NIL	NIL	NIL	
8.	Niuland	NIL	NIL	NIL	
9.	Noklak	NIL	NIL	NIL	
10.	Phek	02	0.4 Cr	NIL	*2 Home stays *1 Gym/Fitness centre
11.	Peren	NIL	NIL	NIL	
12.	Shamator	NIL	NIL	NIL	
13.	Tuensang	NIL	NIL	NIL	
14.	Tseminyu	NIL	NIL	NIL	
15.	Wokha	09	0.82 Cr	NIL	*1 home stays *1 house renovation & upgrading of carpentry machineries. *1 pottery unit *1 weaving handloom centre *1 urban Design *1 marble engraving *Renovation and modernisation of cafe *Garage workshop and accessories shop *1 Food and Games Cafe
16.	Zunheboto	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	Total	45	5.1 Cr	NIL	

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce

A sum of ₹5.1 Crores has been approved under CMMFI. The scheme is meant for new enterprises, however 4 (Four) projects for expansion of already existing units has been approved. Only three projects (Home stays, logistics and mobile food services and Gym/Fitness centres) have been approved so far by the SLMC.

6.2 GEOLOGY AND MINING:

6.2.1 The mineral wealth of the State is mainly composed of coal, limestone, magnetite and minor minerals (sandstone, clay, sand, gravel, marble slate, granite, etc.) which are economically viable. The mineral resources in the state as of December 2022, is shown in Table 6.3. The Department has issued 10 Coal Prospecting Licenses and 3 Coal Mining Licenses during the year. Revenue of ₹ 3.24 Crores has been generated from coal sector up to December 2022.

Table 6.3 Mineral resources in the State as of 2022-23 (upto 31st December)

Particulars	Name of Resource				
	Coal	Limestone	Ni-Co-Cr bearing Magnetite	Decorative and Dimension Stones	Petroleum and Natural Gas
Total resource in million tonne	628.06	431.40	18.69	317.00	598.98

Source: Directorate of Geology and Mining

6.2.2 Mineral exploration activities during 2022-2023:

- i. G2 exploration of coal in two blocks of Mokokchung district under Central Mine Plan and Design Institute, Ranchi, Ministry of Coal, GoI.
- ii. G3 exploration of limestone, in Shatuza, Phek district.
- iii. Mineral investigation is being carried out in other parts of the State as well.

6.2.3 Groundwater exploration

The department undertakes various activities for exploration and management of groundwater in the state. Tube wells constructed on exploratory and deposit basis during 2022-2023 is shown in the Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Tube wells constructed under exploratory and deposit basis upto December 2022

District	No. of exploratory wells	No. of wells under deposit work	Total
Dimapur	2	2	4
Kiphire	-	3	3
Tuensang	3	-	3
Wokha	4	3	7
Tseminyu	1	-	1

Source: Directorate of Geology and Mining

Periodic water level monitoring from National Hydrographic Network Stations (NHNS) is an ongoing collaborative work with Central Groundwater Board (CGWB) NER based on which the groundwater resource of the state is estimated and given in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Groundwater Resource estimation of Nagaland as on March 2022 (CGWB)

GW extraction for irrigation use (Ham)	199.76
GW extraction for Industrial use (Ham)	2.04
GW extraction for domestic use (Ham)	1842.42
Total annual GW recharge (Ham)	78548.63
Total annual GW extraction for all uses (Ham)	2044.19

Source: Directorate of Geology and Mining

Note: Ham- Ground water recharge unit

6.3 NAGALAND STATE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NSMDC):

6.3.1 Activities undertaken by NSMDC in 2022

- i. The NSMDC has undertaken the maintenance and operation of the two Decorative and Dimensional Stone Plants at Chumukedima and Wazeho.
- ii. A manual block making unit at the Mini Cement Plant was set up and is presently in operation.
- iii. Construction of the Mineral Industry Growth Centre (MIGC) at IIDC Kiruphema under SPA was completed in 2022, and the plant is currently in operation.
- iv. The Corporation has tied up with various investors and agencies like INVEST INDIA during 2022 to lease out the 150TPD Mini Cement Plant at Wazeho for privatization.



INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR
Chapter 7



INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

7.1. POWER:

- 7.1.1 Power is one of the core infrastructures to accelerate economic development of a region. It has become a part of modern life, and 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 it enhances the quality of life.
- 7.1.2 The state has a total installed capacity of 26.74 MV of power and for the rest of its requirement it depends on its share of power allocated from Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC.
- 7.1.3 The state generates a portion of its power requirement from hydro power projects installed at Likimro (24MV), Lang (1 MV), Tehok (1 MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54 MV) and Duilomroi-II (0.20 MV). Tsutsung Small Hydro Power project (1 MW) at Longsa Village under Mokokchung district was successfully commissioned on 3rd May, 2022. The power generated from this project will be injected into the state grid. In order to boost the state's power generation capacity, the state government has initiated development of the following projects.

Table 7.1 Power Projects in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MV)	Project Cost (Rs in Cr)	Remark (2022-23)
1	Duillumroi SHP	2.40	36.70	Initiated
2	Ponglefo SHP	1.00	27.00	Initiated
3	Dzuna SHP	1.50	6.86	New proposal
4	Nrazai SHP	3.60	18.19	New proposal
5	Solar Plant	5.00	26.28	New proposal
6	Menung Multi-Purpose SHP	1.20	5.00	New proposal
7	Themhi-ru Multi-Purpose SHP	6.00	5.32	New proposal
8	Sub-station at Mon District Headquarter	20.00 (MVA)	20.68	Completed
9	Sub-station at Chiephobozou	12.50 (MVA)	14.33	Completed
10	Lower Tizu HEP	42.00	541.12	Initiated
11	Zungki HEP	24.00	368.53	Initiated
12	Tizu Valley HEP	24.00	336.63	Initiated

Source: Department of Power

7.1.4 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY):

Under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) scheme, sanctioned by the Government of India to provide continuous power supply to the entire rural India, the achievements of development works are given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Achievements under DDUGJY Scheme

Sl. No	Scheme/ Head	Physical Details
1	System Strengthening and connecting unconnected Households under DDUGJY Scheme	1. HT line length (33kV & 11Kv) drawn across the State – 382.30 km
		2. LT line length drawn across the State – 260.78 km
		3. No. of Distribution Transformers of various capacity installed across the State – 243 Nos.
		4. Construction of 33/11 Kv new sub-stations – 6 Nos.

Source: Department of Power

7.1.5 Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) under IPDS:

To have an IT enabled effective management system, the Department of Power has implemented Phase-I of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) funded by the Ministry of Power under IPDS. Under the ERP Project, the following functional modules are covered in the ERP application:

- (i) Financial Accounting and Controlling
- (ii) Materials Management (Purchase and Stores)
- (iii) Human Resources and Payroll & Employee Self- Service (ESS).

7.2 NEW & RENEWABLE ENERGY:

7.2.1 Hoyukhu Solar Power (5MW) at Hovukhu Village under Niuland district, is under construction and is expected to be completed during the financial year 2022-23. Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) (Component B) scheme, 65 nos. of standalone solar agriculture pumps for the farmers is being implemented.

7.3 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY:

7.3.1 Various low cost technologies developed in areas of rural farming, safe drinking water, food technology, etc. were introduced during 2022-23.

7.3.2 A Patent Information Centre was set up to create awareness about IPRs especially patents, GI registration, copyright, trademark etc. in the state. This will enable patent searches using modern search software for the universities, industries, government departments and research and development institutions in the state.

7.3.3 State Spatial Data Infrastructure (SSDI) is being set up to develop an interoperable geo-portal web service to support grass root planning in the state and demonstrate its utility in decentralized governance. SDI can repurpose information for new applications that go beyond the data's original intent. Spatial data includes data collection and data dissemination.

7.3.4 Activities undertaken during 2022-23:

- i. **Common Scholarship Portal:** The Common Scholarship Portal was designed to bring all State Scholarship under a single platform for ease of access, central information sharing and transparency in the Scholarship system. 11 (eleven) state scholarships have been on boarded the portal and a total of 57,974 scholarship applications have been processed through this system during 2022.
- ii. **Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS):** The scheme covers medical expenses for specific illness and treatments available to all residents of Nagaland.

- iii. **Right of Way (RoW) Portal:** The portal enabled a single window system for granting the legal right of an individual or organisation to access, use and cross over a piece of land for setting up of telecom infrastructure. The portal acts as a single window for monitoring the various Telecom infrastructure including towers, OFC cables etc. and also for collection of Fee/Charges levied by the Government. A sum of ₹3,61,908 has been collected during 2022.
- iv. **Online ILP Portal:** The portal enables a single window for granting Inner Line Permits to an individual for visiting the State. Total of 22021 Online Inner Line Permits have been issued during 2022.

7.3.5 IT Activities and Infrastructure Projects:

- i. **State Portal and State Services Delivery Gateway:** Upgraded the State Portal and State Services Delivery Gateway using the latest state-of-art technologies in web applications, compliant with the WCAG 2.0 Guidelines for Web Accessibility, Web Security and is mobile ready.
- ii. **State Wide Area Network (SWAN)& GSTN:** The SWAN acts as the backbone network for data, voice and video communications throughout the State. Nagaland SWAN continues to provide connectivity for goods and services Taxes Network (GSTN) in the State by providing connectivity from Nagaland State Wide Area (SWAN) Point of Presence (POP) at the district head quarter to all the taxes offices in the districts with the Network Centre at Naga SWAN SHQ Kohima.
- iii. **The Nagaland State Data Centre (NSDC):** NSDC aims to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Government (G2G), Government to Citizen (G2C) and Government to Business (G2B) Services. The Government utilizes digital systems powered by ICT for information dissemination, contact-less access to services, analysis and focused implementation of Schemes and Programmes. The NSDC acts as a secure, reliable and homegrown data centre for all of the Government Digital Services, websites and applications.
- iv. **Common Service Centre:** Common Service Centre (CSCs) are the end delivery/access points for citizens of the state to avail electronic services. Common Service Centres (CSC) have been providing services to all the citizens both in the urban and rural areas of the State.

7.5 DEPARTMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS:

7.5.1 The Department of Underdeveloped Areas (DUDA) was created to accelerate development and growth in the underdeveloped areas (eastern districts) of the State. It focuses on infrastructure development, health, education, connectivity, livelihood and human resource development through State and Central anchored programme. The activities undertaken by the department are highlighted below:

i. Under Developed Areas Programme (UDAP):

The programme primarily aims to provide infrastructure development in the underdeveloped districts of the State. It focuses on projects like maintenance of existing roads and various infrastructural development programmes to bridge the gaps. The activities undertaken during 2022-23 under UDAP are highlighted in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Activities undertaken under UDAP during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of the Works	Physical Achievement
A	Road Sector	
1	Construction of New Roads	12 kms
2	Improvement of Existing Roads	11.40 kms
3	Black Topping, Soiling and Metaling	0.50 kms
4	Construction of Retaining Wall	62.40 mtrs
5	Construction of Culvert	2 Nos.
B	Social and Infrastructure Sector	
1	Construction of Play Ground	3 Nos.
2	Construction of Community/Panchayat/Multi Purpose Hall	3 Nos.
3	Renovation of Angh Customary Court/ Community Hall	2 Nos.
4	Construction of Rest/ Guest House/ Rostrum/ Library	2 Nos.
5	Community Bore Well/ Water Reservoir	1 No.
6	Site Development for Agri-Product Collection Centre	1 No.
7	Community Toilet	1 No.
C	Human Resource Development	No. of Person Engaged
1	Workshop on Candle Making in Mon District SHGs	30
2	Promotion of Pottery Making at Mima	35

Source: DUDA

ii. Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

The programme focuses on special developmental needs and well-being of the people living in remote and inaccessible areas situated near the International Boundary (IB). The programme provides essential infrastructures through participatory approach in six thematic areas – Basic Infrastructure, Health Infrastructure, Education, Agriculture and water Resources, Financial Inclusion and Skill Development. The activities undertaken during 2022-23 under this programme are shown in Table 7.4:

Table 7.4 Activities undertaken under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of the Works	Physical Achievement
1	Construction of New Roads	4.5kms
2	Construction of Community Hall	1 No.
3	Upgradation of Doctor's Quarter	1 No.
4	Construction of water Reservoir	1 No.
5	Minor Irrigation	1No.

Source: DUDA

iii. Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) programme under TRIFED, MoTA, GoI

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) launched the Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) scheme through TRIFED (Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited) scheme for value addition, branding and retail marketing of minor forest produces. Under PMVDY, the department distributed machineries and tools for processing, packaging, branding of locally available products for sale in mainland markets. The Department has also set up 38 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras (VDVK) by enrolling 380 SHGs and necessary training have been imparted to all SHGs.

The activities undertaken during 2022-23 under PMVDY are shown in Table 7.5:

Table 7.5 Activities undertaken under PMVDY during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Livelihood Sector: PMVDY Programme	No. of SHGs Trained/ Engaged
1	Marketing Linkage Network for PMVDY SHGs	380 SHGs
2	Procurement and Marketing of Products	i. 75.499 MTs of Hill Broom ii. 2.5 MTs of Kidney Beans (Kholar)

Source: DUDA

7.6 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING:

7.6.1 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

Jal Jeevan Mission under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation aims to provide drinking water supply to the rural households through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024. The Mission is being implemented in Nagaland by the Public Health Engineering Department.

The Jal Jeevan Mission activities include the provision of drinking water at 55 litres per capita per day, support activities that focus on Information, Education and Communication activities and capacity building for the rural communities to manage the completed schemes by themselves. Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQMS) under JJM focuses on water quality aspects. Table 7.6 presents the district wise data of villages/habitations and status of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) which were targeted and completed under Jal Jeevan Mission during 2022-23.

Table 7.6: Details of habitations taken up under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during 2022-23

District	No. of villages	FHTC	Remarks	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
Dimapur	124	5	38516	12452
Kiphire	0	2	5721	2657
Kohima	3	1	23197	4778
Longleng	15	2	9420	4213
Mokokchung	54	6	24764	7655
Mon	86	1	37720	14222
Peren	14	6	15778	4953
Phek	25	1	14949	1014
Tuensang	36	17	21418	5687
Wokha	62	6	9542	2419
Zunheboto	85	7	19277	7221
Total	504	54	220302	67271

Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, PHED

Table 7.7 presents the status of programmes and schemes under the Public Health Engineering Department whereby, 3 out of the 7 projects have been completed till date.

Table 7.7: Status of Programmes & Schemes during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Name of project	Status
1.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region: Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources	Water supply to Samzuiram Village, Peren district	Ongoing
		Water supply by gravity to Aboi HQ and Longching EAC HQ, Mon district.	Completed
		Water supply to Mon village & 4 neighbouring villages, Mon district	Completed
2.	Ministry of Environment & Forest National River Conservation Plan	Environment improvement and sustainable conservation of twin lakes in Mokokchung	Ongoing
3.	Ministry of Environment & Forest National River Conservation Plan	Pollution Abatement of Diphu & Dhansiri Rivers, Dimapur	Completed
4.	State Plan	Augmentation of Water supply to Kohima Town Phase-II	Ongoing
		Augmentation of Water supply to Zunheboto Town Phase-II (Under negotiated loan)	Ongoing

Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, PHED

The Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin under the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is a flagship programme of the Government of India with the aim to make India Open Defecation free (ODF). PHED has initiated Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin Phase II (ODF Plus) in Nagaland with a focus on providing interventions for the safe management of solid and liquid wastes in villages. More emphasis is made on access to safe toilets, sanitary complexes, solid waste disposal systems and grey water management in the rural areas in addition to retrofitting of rural toilets and sanitary complexes to achieve ODF Plus status in rural villages. The progress report for the same is presented in the Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: Progress report under Swachh Bharat Mission – Gramin during 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	Community Sanitary Complex (CSC)	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Grey Water Management (GWM)	Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Block units	Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Storage Units	Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)
1.	Dimapur	12	30	57	2	128	-
2.	Kiphire	9	24	27	1	126	17
3.	Kohima	6	-	-	-	-	0
4.	Longleng	-	-	-	-	-	172
5.	Mokokchung	10	10	18	2	26	-
6.	Mon	12	32	28	2	86	744
7.	Peren	-	-	-	-	-	421
8.	Phek	3	2	3	-	-	20
9.	Tuensang	12	35	42	2	98	1060
10.	Wokha	9	13	39	1	45	219
11.	Zunheboto	7	1	2	-	-	-
	Total	80	147	216	10	509	2653

Source: Office of the Chief Engineer, PHED

7.7. ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

- 7.7.1 Transportation network system is a key element of economic infrastructure. It plays a vital role in economic growth linking producers and consumers and providing economic and social opportunities that result in positive multipliers effect, such as accessibility to markets, employment and additional investments. Nagaland transport comprises of road, rail and air transport.
- 7.7.2 The total road length of the state under PWD (R and B) during 2022-23 (excluding the National Highways) is 10754.32 km. The length of the road during 2022-23 increased by 2.33 percent, i.e., 244.88 km. Since 2020-21, reclassification and up-gradation of road has been done. In the reclassification of road, out of 1401.10 km under urban roads and town roads, a total length of 1051.36 km was handed over to the Urban Development Department during 2020-21. Consequently, the classification of roads into urban roads and town roads has been discontinued and merged as urban and town roads during 2020-21 having a total length of only 349.74 km.

Table 7.9: Road length under PWD (R and B)

Sl. No.	Road Category	Road Length (In Km)	Road Length (In Km)	Road Length (In Km)	Road Length (In Km)
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	State Highways	650.00	650.00	650.00	633.00
2.	Major District Roads	1751.25	1751.25	1751.25	1124.08
3.	Other District Roads	3377.95	3337.95	3337.95	2085.64
4.	Urban Roads	459.30	-	-	-
5.	Town Roads	941.80	-	-	-
6.	Urban & Town Roads*	-	349.74	349.74	349.74
7.	Village Roads	4420.50	4420.50	4420.50	6319.51
8.	Track	-	-	-	242.35
	TOTAL	11600.80	10509.44	10509.44	10754.32

Source: PWD (R and B)

7.7.3 National Highways:

During 2022-23, with the inclusion of NH 202K having a total of 108 Km, the total number of National highways in the State increased to 12 from 11 in 2021-22. The 12 (Twelve) National Highways in the State covers a total length of 1630.88 Km out of which 1110.74 Km is under Nagaland PWD (NH) and the rest is with NHIDCL. The National Highways crossing/touching Nagaland State are given in the Table 7.10.

Table 7.10: National Highways in Nagaland

National Highway No.	Stretch within Nagaland Sector	Total Length within Nagaland (in Km)	
		2021-22	2022-23
NH-2	Nagaland Gate-Tuli -Mokokchung - Wokha - Kohima (TCP Gate) - Mao Gate	270.50	270.50
NH-202	Mokokchung - Tuensang -Kiphire - Akash Bridge	326.50	326.50
NH-29	Dillai Gate - Tragopan Hotel Jn - Kohima - Chakhabama - Pfutsero - Lanye Bridge.	202.88	202.88
NH-129	Golaghat gate - Hotel Tragopan Junction	1.00	1.00
NH-129A	Tepuki Bridge (Peren) - Jalukie - Pimla Junction - Razaphe Junction - NH-29	71.00	71.00
NH-702	Changtongya - Longleng via Dikhu Bridge - Longching - Aboi - Mon - Tizit – Namtola	177.00	177.00
NH-702A	Mokokchung - Zunheboto - Dzulhami - Chazuba - Phek - Meluri	221.00	221.00
NH-702B	Tuensang – Longleng	104.00	104.00
NH-702D	Mokokchung – Tzurang Bridge	85.00	85.00
NH-329A	Diphu-Pimla Junction-Mhainamtsi on NH-129A	30.00	45.00
NH-229	NH-29 Sub-Jail Junction - Thahekhu - Chumukedima (NH-29)	19.00	19.00
NH-202K	Akhegwo- Avangkhu		108
	Total	1507.88	1630.85

Source: PWD (National Highways)

Status of Projects during 2022-23 under State PWD (NH) as on December 2022

- i. 2-Laning of NH-2 from Yisemyong to Unger (KM 168.00 to KM 185.00),
- ii. 2-Laning of NH-2 from New Wokha Village to Tsungiki Market Shed (Km 83.00 to Km 101.00),
- iii. 2-laning of NH-2 from Alichen to Mokokchung town, Mokokchung town to Yisemyong (Km 135.00 to Km 147.00 & Km 156.00 to Km 168.00)
- iv. 2-laning of NH-2 from Unger to Tuli (Km 185 to Km 220 of NH 61) (New NH-2) are in progress.
- v. Strengthening of existing pavement for 44.88 km on NH-2&NH-29 (old NH-150) in progress.
- vi. Strengthening of existing pavement for 10.46km on NH-702A was completed.

7.7.4 Road Transport:

Road transport is the dominant mode of transport in Nagaland in terms of traffic share. Apart from facilitating the movement of goods and passengers, road transport plays a key role in promoting equitable socio-economic development across regions of the country. It also plays a vital role in social and economic integration and development of the country.

- 7.7.5. The following Acts/Rules, which embody the policy relating to motor vehicles and State Road Transport Corporations (SRTC's), are being administered in the Road Transport Division of the Ministry:

- i. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- ii. Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989
- iii. Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950
- iv. Carriage by Road Act, 2007
- v. Carriage by Road Rules, 2011

7.7.5 **Motor Vehicles:**

The Motor Vehicles Department, Government of Nagaland has been engaged in the campaign for road safety and has been advocating citizen-centric activities through its varieties of road safety programmes to empower citizens and communities to become active in emergency preparedness. It educates citizens on causes of road accidents such as rash driving, speed driving, drunken driving etc., and their preventive measures.

7.7.6. The Motor Vehicles Department, in adherence to the guidelines laid down by the MoRTH, is implementing the ‘**Scheme for grant of Award to the Good Samaritan Act**’ to persons who have saved life of a victim of a fatal accident involving a motor vehicle by administering immediate assistance and rushing to Hospital/Trauma Care Centre within the Golden Hour of the accident. It may be noted that, this scheme came into effect on the 15th of October, 2021, and shall remain operational till the completion of the 15th Financial Cycle, i.e., 31st March, 2026. The amount of award for each Good Samaritan was ₹ 5000/- per incident. The Scheme includes 10 National Level Awards for the most worthy Good Samaritans who will be selected from all those who have been awarded during the year with a cash award of ₹ 1,00,000/- each.

7.7.7. In the state, only two persons have been awarded the amount of ₹5000 under the Good Samaritan Schemes till date

7.7.8 **Projects under Implementation:**

- i. **The Inspection & Certification Centre at Dimapur**, fully funded by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH), Delhi. This Centre will conduct mandatory annual test of both goods and passengers transport vehicles to ensure maximum road safety and to also control pollution through vehicular emissions. Commencement of work in 2017 with 90% civil work completed. Installation of equipments is under process.
- ii. **Vehicle Location Tracking (VLT)**. A scheme funded by Ministry of Road Transport & Highway (MORTH) Government of India under Nirbhaya Scheme for Women and Child Safety, the Command Centre is already developed and is awaiting for completion of data integration works to be made by MoRTH for it to be operational. The **Command Centre** located in the premises of the Directorate of Motor Vehicles, Kohima and shall monitor the passenger and goods vehicles of the State along with personalized vehicles.



SOCIAL SECTOR
Chapter - 8





8.1 SCHOOL EDUCATION:

- 8.1.1 Education is key to the holistic development of every human being. While society rely on educated individuals to productively pilot its way towards development, the responsibility of the State remains in providing easy access to affordable and quality education which coincides with the objective of inclusive growth of the nation. Furthermore, the State needs to address the challenge of enhancing employability of the educated population by correlating knowledge and skills developed through quality education and training.

The Department of School Education is responsible for the management and administration of all public schools within the State of Nagaland. It also implements flagship programmes like Mid Day Meal Scheme, New India Literacy Programmes, Samagra Shiksha and PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI). The achievements of the Department during 2022-23 are highlighted.

- i. Introduced Digital Teacher’s Diary in the year 2020 for monitoring the teaching- learning processes being carried out in Government Schools. It is expected to bring remarkable changes in the way of functioning of Government Schools in the State.
- ii. The department in association with M/s Indiavidual Learning Limited, Bangalore, Karnataka implemented Embibe New Age Personalised Adaptive Learning (PAL) platform on a pilot basis in 100 selected Government Schools.
- iii. Implemented the IBM Science Technology Engineering Mathematics (IBM STEM) Education Programme in 69 (sixty nine) selected Government Schools to interested students on voluntary basis in collaboration with YouthNet and QUEST Alliance.
- iv. Launched the Nagaland Reading Festival aimed to help students from Grades 1 to 8 read effectively with comprehension, under the NIPUN Bharat initiative through DIKSHA.
- v. Many innovative projects for Students across the State has been launched in association with leaders of the industry and NGOs such as Ashoka Innovators for the Public, HCL Technologies, ChangeInnk Foundation, American India Foundation, IBM, and Educational Initiatives (Ei).
- vi. Under the World Bank funded project, the Nagaland Education Project - The Lighthouse (NECTAR), Performance Incentive Grants is being made available for all the 1939 Government Schools in Nagaland to strengthen community’s role as guardians of public institutions and to enhance participation and commitment of the School Management Committees and School Management and Development Committees. In the first phase, 738 schools have been shortlisted and an amount of ₹. 9.67 has been disbursed as the first installment. Establishment of sixteen Lighthouse School Complexes have also been initiated and examination reforms process has been started under the NECTAR project.
- vii. Under the Chief Minister’s Meritorious Students Fellowship (CMMSF) Programme, the best 50 individual performers in the Class 10 Board Examination conducted by the Nagaland Board of School Education are awarded fellowship for a period of 5 years depending on their performance.
- viii. During 2022, a total of 28938 students appeared the High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) examination under Nagaland Board of School Education, out of which 18721 (8700 boys and 10021 girls) passed the examination with a pass percentage of 64.69. In the Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) examination, out of 17121 students who appeared, 13989 students cleared the exams reflecting a pass percentage of 81.71 percent. The total number of girls who passed the exam was 7793 as against 6196 boys.

- ix. Developmental Activities under Samagra Shiksha: Construction of 34 Government School buildings, 2 Residential Hostels for urban deprived girl children and 5 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Girls Hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks under Samagra Shiksha and an Auditorium at GHSS Mon funded by North Eastern Council (NEC) have been completed. Atal Tinkering Labs in 9 Government Higher Secondary Schools and Virtual Reality Labs in 42 Government Higher Secondary Schools have also been established. The facilities under Samagra Shiksha were virtually inaugurated and launched by the honourable President of India, Smti Droupadi Murmu, in November 2022 and Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister, in January 2023.

8.1.2. Number of Schools in Nagaland:

During 2021-22 as per UDISE+, the total number of Government schools was 1939 comprising of all 1031 Government Primary Schools, 616 Government Middle Schools, 248 Government High Schools and 44 Government Higher Secondary Schools.

Table-8.1: District wise number of Government Schools in Nagaland during 2021-22

Sl. No.	District	GHSS	GHS	GMS	GPS	Total
1	Dimapur	7	23	125	133	288
2	Kiphire	2	16	33	55	106
3	Kohima	7	24	52	87	170
4	Longleng	1	14	19	54	88
5	Mokokchung	5	37	52	104	198
6	Mon	5	17	67	134	223
7	Peren	2	16	42	72	132
8	Phek	4	35	42	93	174
9	Tuensang	5	27	58	104	194
10	Wokha	3	17	45	77	142
11	Zunheboto	3	22	81	118	224
	Total	44	248	616	1031	1939

Source: UDISE+ 2021-22

8.1.3. School Enrolment:

As per UDISE+ 2021-22, enrolment in the Primary level at Government Schools is the highest at 67,368 during 2021-22 in Nagaland as seen in Table 8.2. Out of all the districts, Dimapur witnessed the highest enrolment of students in Government Schools during 2021-22, accounting for 26.6 percent of total student enrolment.

Table-8.2: District wise student enrolment in Government Schools

District	Pre Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
Dimapur	10799	19084	8961	3743	1211	43798
Kiphire	1378	2845	1221	739	287	6470
Kohima	1983	4566	3339	2051	1410	13349
Longleng	1217	2000	936	463	344	4960
Mokokchung	2197	4208	2438	1751	984	11578
Mon	6223	12228	5170	2446	1178	27245

Peren	3142	4276	2205	1053	463	11139
Phek	1965	3688	2503	1915	1038	11109
Tuensang	4362	9143	3717	1891	1041	20154
Wokha	1447	1644	978	757	486	5312
Zunheboto	2536	3686	1603	974	411	9210
Total	37249	67368	33071	17783	8853	164324

Source: UDISE+ 2021-22

8.1.4. Dropout Rate:

The dropout rate in government schools during 2021-22 was 6.2 percent at the primary level, 5.3 percent at the upper primary level and 14.3 percent at the secondary level. At the primary level, Longleng district recorded the highest dropout rate (15.7 percent), followed by Zunheboto (14.6 percent). At the upper primary level, the highest dropout rate was 10.6 percent in Zunheboto district and at the secondary level, the highest dropout rate was 26.4 percent in Longleng district.

Dropout rate is the proportion of pupils from a group enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.

Table-8.3: District wise Dropout Rate during 2021-22

District	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level	Secondary Level
Dimapur	4.3%	4.6%	13.1%
Kiphire	7.3%	6.1%	14.5%
Kohima	1.9%	2.2%	10.3%
Longleng	15.7%	5.4%	26.4%
Mokokchung	6.3%	5.1%	8.2%
Mon	10.6%	9.9%	19.8%
Peren	6.5%	2.6%	17.6%
Phek	3.5%	5.3%	14.2%
Tuensang	5.5%	6.1%	16.6%
Wokha	4.5%	2%	18.9%
Zunheboto	14.6%	10.6%	16.8%
Total	6.2%	5.3%	14.3%

Source: Directorate of School Education

At the primary and upper primary level, school dropouts can be attributed to lack of interest, academic difficulty and socio-economic needs such as taking care of siblings at home while parents go off to work. Probable reasons for high dropout rate at the secondary level can be due to poor learning outcomes at the elementary level leading to difficulty in comprehension at the higher level.

8.1.5. Retention Rate:

As seen in the table below, retention rate is highest in the upper primary level of school education i.e. 89.9 percent during 2021-22. During the same period, the lowest retention rate is seen at the secondary level of school education i.e. 43 percent. Across all levels of school education, government schools in Kohima district are seen to have highest retention rates whereas, Zunheboto district has the lowest retention rates at primary and upper primary level and Longleng district has the lowest rate at secondary level.

Retention rate is a measure of the proportion of students who continue their studies after their first year.

Table-8.4: District wise Retention Rate during 2021-22

District	Primary Level	Upper Primary Level	Secondary Level
Dimapur	89.8%	93.4%	60%
Kiphire	77%	91.6%	29%
Kohima	98.5%	96.2%	91%
Longleng	64.1%	84.7%	15%
Mokokchung	85.4%	93.5%	36%
Mon	77.2%	83%	30%
Peren	81.8%	91.9%	45%
Phek	88.4%	88.8%	43%
Tuensang	81.2%	86.8%	36%
Wokha	87.5%	87.8%	28%
Zunheboto	70.1%	73%	25%
Total	84.8%	89.9%	43%

Source: Directorate of School Education

8.1.6. Transition Rate:

Nagaland transition rate from primary to upper primary is seen to be highest at 97 percent and the lowest from secondary to higher secondary at 75 percent. Transition rate for girls are higher than that of boys throughout primary level to higher secondary level.

Transition rate indicates the proportion of students who are able to advance to a higher class. A transition rate below 100 percent indicates that the students are held back or dropped out of school.

Table-8.5: District wise Transition Rate during 2021-22

District	Primary to Upper Primary			Upper Primary to Secondary			Secondary to Hr. Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	90%	96%	93%	88%	92%	90%	54%	53%	54%
Kiphire	86%	96%	91%	90%	96%	93%	38%	38%	38%
Kohima	93%	102%	97%	98%	99%	98%	77%	76%	77%
Longleng	95%	97%	96%	79%	89%	84%	42%	49%	46%
Mokokchung	105%	103%	104%	92%	88%	90%	34%	40%	37%
Mon	95%	97%	96%	94%	94%	94%	97%	100%	99%
Peren	100%	103%	101%	96%	97%	96%	104%	110%	107%
Phek	97%	95%	96%	88%	100%	94%	48%	53%	51%
Tuensang	99%	113%	106%	85%	90%	87%	36%	43%	40%
Wokha	100%	96%	98%	99%	114%	106%	32%	37%	35%
Zunheboto	108%	97%	103%	102%	93%	98%	55%	55%	55%
Total	96%	98%	97%	93%	95%	94%	73%	76%	75%

Source: Directorate of School Education

8.1.7. Government Teachers:

As per UDISE+ 2021-22, there are 18,726 government teachers engaged in school education in Nagaland.

Table-8.6: District wise number of Government teachers

District	Primary Teachers	Upper Primary Teacher	Secondary Teachers	Hr. Secondary Teachers	Total
Dimapur	1853	1574	329	104	3860
Kiphire	472	253	107	14	846
Kohima	817	762	292	118	1989
Longleng	452	208	78	14	752
Mokokchung	1332	766	333	89	2520
Mon	902	392	178	68	1540
Peren	362	344	126	26	858
Phek	723	435	321	57	1536
Tuensang	1015	472	221	70	1778
Wokha	626	389	156	45	1216
Zunheboto	783	829	186	33	1831
Total	9337	6424	2327	638	18726

Source: UDISE+ 2021-22

8.2. HIGHER EDUCATION:

8.2.1. Nagaland has 1 central university, 3 private universities, 3 autonomous and 1 institute of national importance. There are 15 government colleges and 52 private colleges as shown in the table below.

Table-8.7: District wise number of colleges in Nagaland

Sl. No.	District	No. of Colleges Govt.	No. of Colleges Private	Total
1	Kohima	3	19	22
2	Dimapur	1	24	25
3	Wokha	1	1	2
4	Mokokchung	2	4	6
5	Tuensang	1	2	3
6	Zunheboto	1	-	1
7	Kiphire	1	-	1
8	Longleng	1	-	1
9	Peren	1	1	2
10	Phek	2	-	2
11	Mon	1	1	2
	Total	15	52	67

Source: Directorate of Higher Education

8.2.2. Student Enrolment :

The status of student enrolment in government colleges during the year 2022 was 9211, comprising of 3894 male students and 5317 female students.

In private higher education institutions, total enrolment during 2022 was 21724, comprising of 10401 male students and 11323 female students.

8.2.3. Teaching Faculty in Government Colleges:

The total number of teaching faculty at government colleges is 426 and that of librarians in the same are 10 as shown in the Table 8.8.

Table 8.8: District wise number of teaching faculty and Librarian at Government colleges during 2022

Sl. No.	District	Name of college	Teaching faculty	Librarian
1	Kohima	Kohima Science College, Jotsoma (Autonomous)	78	1
2		Kohima College, Kohima	35	1
3		State College of Teacher Education	16	1
4	Dimapur	Dimapur Government College	43	1
5	Wokha	Mt. Tiya College	21	-
6	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Government College	20	-
7	Mokokchung	Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung	58	1
8		Mokokchung College of Teacher Education	8	1
9	Tuensang	Sao Chang College, Tuensang	29	-
10	Mon	Wangkha College	23	-
11	Longleng	Yingli College, Longleng	16	1
12	Kiphire	Zisaji Presidency College, Kiphire	14	1
13	Phek	Phek Government College	23	-
14		Pfutsero Government College	24	1
15	Peren	Peren Government College	18	1

Source: Directorate of Higher Education

8.2.4. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) Accreditation Status in Nagaland:

At present, out of 58 colleges, 31 are NAAC accredited (11 Government colleges and 20 Private colleges) and several colleges have initiated the process of assessment by NAAC.

8.2.5. Beneficiaries and Amount Utilized in various Scholarship Schemes:

As seen in the Table 8.9, 36958 students were recipients of the CSS- Post Matric Scholarship for STs, 24 students were recipients of the CSS- NEC Merit Scholarship, 2480 students of the Nagaland State Merit Scholarship and 104 students of the Nagaland State Research Scholarship.

Table 8.9: Total number of beneficiaries and amount utilized in various Scholarship schemes during 2022

Sl. No.	Schemes	No. of Students	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakh)
1	CSS- Post Matric Scholarship (ST)	36958	3742.59
2	CSS- NEC Merit Scholarship	24	5.32
3	Nagaland State Merit Scholarship	2480	400.99
4	Nagaland State Research Scholarship	104	28.75

Source: Directorate of Higher Education

8.2.6. Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):

Under the second phase of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, the Department of Higher Education is implementing 10 projects with a total outlay of ₹84 crores. The ongoing projects include construction of the following.

- i. One Professional College of Music and Fine Arts at Tsiesema, Kohima
- ii. One Engineering College at Tzurangsa, Mokokchung
- iii. One New Model Degree College at Tzupaksa, Mokokchung
- iv. Two hostels for ST girl students at Kohima Science College, Jotsoma
- v. One 50 bedded Girls hostel at Kohima College, Kohima
- vi. One Administrative building at Dimapur Government College, Dimapur
- vii. One Academic Building at Mt. Tiya College, Wokha
- viii. Classrooms up gradation at Phek Government College and Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung

8.3. TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

8.3.1. Achievements during 2022-23:

- i. Government Polytechnic Kohima has obtained National Board of Accreditation (NBA) in two programs viz., Civil engineering and Computer science engineering for a period of three academic years (2022 – 2025).
- ii. The Raymond Tailoring Training Centre, a joint project of JK Trust, Government of Nagaland and NABARD, was set up at Government Polytechnic Kohima and 45 persons were trained on tailoring (sewing machine operator) in two batches till date. Successful trainees were placed at Silver Spark Apparels Limited, Bangalore.
- iii. Under UNNATI project, trainees learn spoken English, Tally, computer and life skills. On successful completion, at least 8 student trainees of the first batch were placed at various companies under BPO Retail and Sales.

- iv. A total of 130 students were selected and nominated to various courses on Agriculture and Allied Courses during 2022-23 under the Nagaland State Entrance Exam (NSEE).
- v. A total of 83 candidates were selected and nominated for MBBS, BDS and allied courses through National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET) and 47 candidates under Joint Entrance Exam (JEE).

8.3.2 In its objective to ensure quality technical education in the State, the Department of Technical Education plans to implement the following:

- i. Implementation of NEP 2020 from the next academic session with guidelines taken from ACTE model curriculum.
- ii. Upgrade eligible Diploma institutes to Degree Engineering College.
- iii. Establish material testing laboratories and workshops for automobiles towards revenue generation.
- iv. Propose to set up skilled vocational training at Government Polytechnic Seithekema-C, Chümoukedima.

8.4. STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH & TRAINING

8.4.1 Development of State Curriculum Framework (SCF)

Under the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, the SCERT and DIETs conducted Mobile App survey in all the districts and developed the State Position Papers for the SCF covering 25 subjects.

8.4.2 State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT)

The State Leadership Academy, SCERT has developed a module and diary on continuous professional development for school heads and is conducting a pilot project for 24 Government and Private school heads of Kohima district.

8.4.3 The Foundational Learning Study (FLS)

The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) along with the Ministry of Education organized the FLS 2022 for Grade 3 level which was conducted in Nagaland by the SCERT encompassing participation from 670 students with a total of 75 sample schools.

8.4.4 The Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) cell

Orientation on FLN/Vidya Pradesh and ECCE curriculum, workshop and documentation on indigenous toys along with orientation of teachers on pre-school curriculum was conducted.

8.4.5 Pariksha Parv 4.0

The SCERT in collaboration with the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) celebrated 'Pariksha Parv 4.0' to change the outlook of children towards exam stress and overcoming anxiety by making examination a joyful activity.

8.4.6 Spelling Bee

The 9th edition of the Nagaland Spelling Bee Championship based on the theme 'The Learning Edge' was organised by SCERT in collaboration with the Fountain club Kohima whereby 58 students from 29 educational institutions of Kohima, Dimapur, Tuensang and Phek districts participated.

8.4.7 Graduation cum Induction of Diploma in school counselling and release of Nagaland Heritage based films

38 trainees were conferred the Diploma in Counselling while 31 were inducted into the 4th batch of the course for the year 2022-23. 12 films based on Nagaland Heritage Studies jointly developed by SCERT and the Directorate of School Education were also released about the customs, practices, values and the different aspects of the Naga culture.

8.4.8 District Institute of Teacher Education (DIET)

At present there are 8 functional DIETs at Chiechama, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Dimapur, Pfuitero, Mon, Zunheboto and Wokha. The Ministry of Education, Government of India has also approved and sanctioned the establishment of 3 new DIETs at Longleng, Kiphire and Peren.

8.5. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

8.5.1. Health care should be within the reach of every citizen. Ensuring the provision of quality health facilities to citizens is an important priority for the Government. For providing basic health facilities to all citizens, Government has introduced and implemented various health schemes and programmes. Today, the Indian healthcare network is among the largest in the world.

The initiation of the Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) Nagaland was an important step taken during the year towards fulfillment of the Nagaland Sustainable Development Goal Vision 2030, launched in August 2021, which states that *'by 2030, Nagaland will ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages by providing equitable, affordable and quality healthcare services to the people of the state.'*

A total of 274409 citizens of Nagaland has registered for CMHIS up to December 2022. Under CMHIS, 132 hospitals are empanelled for provisions of healthcare facilities.

8.5.2. Nagaland State Drugs Control Administration

Nagaland State Drugs Control Administration is an enforcement wing that is responsible for the availability of quality medicines at the right and affordable prices to the public through enforcement of stringent laws enacted by the Government of India in the interest of public health. As of December 2022, 509 drug licenses were issued or renewed whereas 2 drug licenses were suspended. Drugs sampling of 28 drugs were carried out, of which 10 test reports have been received with 50 percent of the samples not meeting the quality standard.

8.5.3. National TB Elimination Programme (NTBEP)

Nagaland is working and implementing strategies to achieve TB-Free Nagaland by 2025 in line with the National Strategic Plan of ending TB by 2025 in the country.

Table 8.10: Trend analysis of the achievements of NTBEP for January – December 2022

Sl. No.	Key indicators	2021	2022
1	TB case Notification rate	173 per lakh population	190 per lakh population
2	Treatment success rate	80%	85%
3	Known HIV Status	94%	95%
4	UDST	61%	59%

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

With the increase in TB cases in the State, the success rate of TB treatment has also increased in 2022 as compared to 2021. The incidence of TB in the State is lower than the national TB incidence rate which was 210 per lakh population in 2021. Universal Drug Susceptibility Testing (UDST) is implemented under the NTEP to ensure every diagnosed TB patient is tested to rule out drug resistance before or at the time of treatment initiation itself.

8.5.4. Important achievements and policy initiatives:

- Community support to TB patients by Ni-Kshay mitras has been launched in Nagaland with 248 Ni-Kshay Mitras committed in the State, providing nutritional support to 581 TB patients.
- Sensitization of private practitioners in the State on elimination efforts, updates on TB and the NTEP
- Extension of Community Health Outcome (ECHO), a digital platform has been initiated and sessions are held regularly for all District TB Officers, Medical Officers and Staff of NTEP.

8.5.5. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The NLEP Nagaland achieved the elimination target set by Government of India and WHO when the Prevalence Rate (PR) was brought down to below 1/10,000 population. The State is still maintaining the overall achieved target of 0.15 percent per population till December 2022. New activities like Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC), Sparsh Awareness Campaign, Active Case Detection and regular surveillance of Leprosy Focused Leprosy Campaign were undertaken as directed by Central Leprosy Division.

Table 8.11: District Wise Leprosy Report from April 2022 to December, 2022

Sl. No.	Name of District	Estimated Population as on March 2022	Total New case from April 2022 to December 2022			Old case from April 2021 to March 2022			Grand Total			Total RFT			Balance cases as on December 2022			PR/10,000
			PB	MB	TOTAL	PB	MB	TOTAL	PB	MB	TOTAL	PB	MB	TOTAL	PB	MB	TOTAL	
1	Kohima	297479	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0.03
2	Dimapur	418056	4	23	27	0	8	8	4	31	35	2	4	6	2	27	29	0.69
3	Mokokchung	212967	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.04
4	Wokha	183366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Zunheboto	155641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Tuensang	216957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Peren	105016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8	Mon	276165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Longleng	56259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Kiphire	82022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Phek	180129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Noklak	44337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other Cases	-	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	4	4	-
	Total	2228394	4	25	29	0	16	16	4	41	45	2	8	10	2	33	35	0.15

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

Notes: PB- Paucibacillary; MB- Maultibacillary; RFT- Released from treatment

8.5.6. National Tobacco Control Programme

- i. 35596 patients received counseling and pharmacotherapy at Tobacco Cessation Centres
- ii. 252 challans under Sec 6(b) of COPTA 2003 issued
- iii. 93 Educational institutions declared as Tobacco Free
- iv. 177 School based activities undertaken
- v. 1245 IEC based activities undertaken

Activities undertaken and policy initiatives:

- i. Tobacco Free School to tobacco Free Home campaign initiated
- ii. Tobacco Free Nagaland- android application launched
- iii. Order on mandatory anti-tobacco signboard in all educational institutions passed by DoSE
- iv. Appointment of Nodal Officer Tobacco Free Educational Institutions (ToFEI) in DoSE and DEO offices in all districts
- v. MoU signed with CIHSR, Dimapur for setting up of Centre of Excellence for Tobacco Cessation

8.5.7. National Mental Health Programme

Nagaland State is implementing National Tele Mental Health Program. State Mental Review Board has been formed in 2 districts i.e. Kohima and Tuensang to handle mental health related issues in the State.

8.5.8. Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme is a decentralized, State-based surveillance programme with the objective of early detection of warning signals of impending outbreaks and to help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. In 2022, the reporting rate of syndromic surveillance cases was 82.78 percent, while the reporting rate of presumptive cases and laboratory cases were 84.35 percent and 85.71 percent respectively.

Table 8.12: Reporting status of IDSP for 2022 (up to December 2022)

District	Syndromic Surveillance Cases			Presumptive Cases			Laboratory Cases		
	Total RUs	Reporting RUs	% Reporting	Total RUs	Reporting RUs	% Reporting	Total RUs	Reporting RUs	% Reporting
Dimapur	53	36	68.19	15	12	81.9	9	7	77.78
Kiphire	24	24	100	7	7	100	5	5	100
Kohima	41	41	100	20	20	100	20	20	100
Longleng	10	7	65.71	4	4	89.29	4	2	60.71
Mokokchung	55	49	88.31	24	22	89.88	21	19	88.44
Mon	55	31	56.36	19	9	47.37	6	4	61.9
Noklak	20	18	90	5	5	100	1	1	85.71
Peren	18	12	69.05	10	6	62.86	5	3	57.14
Phek	48	41	86.31	27	24	90.48	8	7	83.93
Tuensang	37	37	100	14	14	100	8	8	100
Wokha	35	27	77.55	17	13	77.31	11	9	80.52
Zunheboto	47	43	92.4	16	14	86.61	8	7	85.71
Total	443	367	82.78	178	150	84.35	106	91	85.71

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

The Department of Health & Family Welfare has launched Integrated Health Information Platform (IHIP) to enable real-time data reporting from all Public Health units in the State of Nagaland.

Table 8.13: Outbreak reported under IDSP-IHIP, 2022

Sl. No.	District	Reported Outbreak
1	Tuensang	1
2	Peren	3
3	Mon	5
4	Mokokchung	2
5	Longleng	1
6	Kohima	2
7	Dimapur	7

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

8.5.9. National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS)

Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) are the greatest health challenge, and leading cause of illness, disability and death in Nagaland. Under NPCDCS programme there is 1 State NCD cell, 11 District NCD clinics in all 11 district hospitals and 20 CHC NCD clinics. Activities include population based screening in all 11 districts for early detection of Non Communicable Diseases, opportunistic screening, management of common NCDs, counselling, physiotherapy, health promotion including

use of IEC for Behavioral Change Communication. The state NCD Cell and Tata Trusts team have strengthened the health facilities in screening and management of Non-Communicable Diseases at health facilities.

Under India Hypertension control Initiative (IHCI) two districts - Kohima and Mokokchung are in place and the State plans to take up new districts under this initiative. It is planned to set up diabetes treatment protocol for the state.

8.5.10. National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB-VI)

National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment is a centrally sponsored scheme with 90:10 sharing ratio in North East States with the goal of reducing the prevalence of blindness to 0.3 percent by 2020.

Table 8.14: Overview of the achievements of NPCB-VI

Activity	2021-22	2022-23 (up to 31 st December 2022)	
1	Total no. of Cataract Surgery done	826	1266
2	Total no. of cataract IOL done	626	1266
3	Total no. of Children examined	1669	4950
4	Total no. of School Children with refractive error	981	2266
5	Total no. of spectacles provided to school children	311	391
6	Total no. of spectacles provided to old person	314	1288
7	Total no. of Diabetic Retinopathy	79	71
8	Total no. of Glaucoma	15	39
9	Total no. of Squint	20	41

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

8.5.11. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

The National Center for Vector Borne Disease Control covers 6 Vector Borne Diseases namely, Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Kala-azar, Chikungunya and Filariasis. Malaria is endemic in all the eleven (11) districts earlier but since 2018 endemicity has reduced. State API (Annual Parasite Incidence) for the year 2022 was less than 1. No cases of Chikungunya, Kala-Azar and Filariasis have been reported from Nagaland. The State was also selected as one of the states for excellent performance towards malaria elimination and was felicitated during World Malaria Day on 25th April 2022.

Achievement of Nagaland under NCVBDC:

- i. The State of Nagaland is one of the top contenders in the race towards malaria elimination in the Northeast region. Sustained efforts by the programme/department and continued use of correct interventions in the right time will help make this goal achievable.
- ii. Annual Parasite Incidence has been less than 1 since 2017
- iii. No Malarial deaths reported for the last 4 years
- iv. No Dengue deaths reported since 2016
- v. In the year 2022, zero malaria case has been reported from 7 (seven) districts i.e. Longleng, Mokokchung, Wokha, Tuensang, Mon, Kiphire, and Zunheboto

8.5.12. AYUSH programme

AYUSH is the acronym of the medical systems that are being practiced in India such as Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.

Achievements and activities undertaken under AYUSH Programme:

- i. The 2nd Integrated Ayush Hospital (50 Bedded) at Razha, Chedema, Kohima under National Ayush Mission (NAM) was established and is functional.
- ii. The 1st Integrated Ayush Hospital (30 Bedded) under National Ayush Mission (NAM) at Noklak was inaugurated and is functional.
- iii. 5 Ayush Dispensaries were upgraded to Ayush Health & Wellness Centres (AHWCs), one each at Padum Pukhuri, Dimapur, Chedema village, Kohima and Liphi village, Wokha and two at Chuchuyimpang Village & Longsa Village, Mokochung under National Ayush Mission (NAM) and are functional.
- iv. 44 Sub- Centres were upgraded to Ayush Health & Wellness Centres (AHWCs) and was made functional under National Ayush Mission (NAM).
- v. Medicines were purchased and distributed to all the Ayush Facilities, i.e. 10 DHs, 20 CHCs, 16 PHCs, 01 NHAK, 49 AHWCs and 03 Integrated Ayush Hospital (IAH).
- vi. Information Education and Communication (IEC) implemented in all the health units in 15 Districts under National AYUSH Mission.

8.5.13. Nagaland State AIDS Control Society (NSACS)

Nagaland has an adult (15 to 49 yrs) HIV prevalence rate of 1.36 percent (Source: NACO HIV estimation 2021) and a general population prevalence rate of 1.61 percent (Source: NACO HSS Technical Report 2021).

Table 8.15: HIV testing status at Stand-alone Integrated Counseling Testing Centers (SA-ICTC)

Particulars	April 2022 – December 2022			Cumulative since 2006		
	G. Clients	ANC	Total	G. Clients	ANC	Total
Blood screened	89003	20128	109131	1136851	292912	1429763
HIV positive	1403 (1.58%)	141 (0.70%)	1544 (1.41%)	28,281 (2.49%)	3,100 (1.06%)	31381 (2.19%)
MBP Nevirapine	-	-	166 (10.75%)	-	-	2,442 (7.78%)

Source: CMIS/SIMS

Note: G. Clients = Clients Excluding Pregnant Woman; ANC = Pregnant woman

Out of the total blood samples tested in 2022, 1.41 percent tested positive for HIV. Also, 10.75 percent of the pregnant women who tested positive for HIV are on MBP Nevirapine treatment to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV.

Table 8.16: HIV Testing Status of Children (≤14 yrs)

Particulars	April 2022- December 2022			Cumulative-since Oct 2007		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blood screened	1173	1061	2234	21641	21246	42887
HIV positive	39 (3.32%)	39 (3.68%)	78 (3.49%)	659 (3.05%)	649 (3.05%)	1308 (3.05%)

Source: CMIS/SIMS

Around 3.49 percent of children under the age of 14 years, whose blood were screened, tested positive for HIV during April 2022 – December 2022.

Table 8.17: Use of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) since 2004

Indicators	Cumulative	Alive & On ART					
		Adult			Children		Total
Registered in ARTC	24460						
Ever Started On ART	19240	Male	Female	TS/TG	Male	Female	
Death of Patients on ART	2655	5437	5596	8	316	351	11708

Source: CMIS/SIMS

8.5.14. Maternal Health (RMNCAH+N)

Through the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child, Adolescent Health plus Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy, considerable progress has been made in improving the health status of both mothers and children. The results of effective RMNCAH+N implementation are visible in the overall improvement of the various indicators as shown in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Achievements in overall Antenatal Care (ANC) & Institutional deliveries

Indicator	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
% of pregnant women (PW) registered for ANC	75%	82%
% of pregnant women registered for ANC in 1st trimester	28%	32%
% of pregnant women who received 4 or more ANC check ups	19%	26%
% of institutional deliveries out of ANC registration	37%	42%

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS)

8.5.15. Schemes under maternal health (RMNCAH+N):

- i. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Yojana (PMSMA) has been introduced to provide fixed day quality antenatal care services to women in their 2nd/3rd trimesters of pregnancy on the 9th of every month by obstetricians/medical officers. There are 45 PMSMA sites (12 DH, 13 CHC, 20 PHC) registered in the portal. The initiative aims to ensure assured and comprehensive antenatal care services including screening, identification, line listing and appropriate management of high risk pregnancies (HRP) along with incentives for ASHAs and pregnant women under extended PMSMA (e PMSMA). As for FY 2022-23 (April-Dec), 5239 pregnant women have received PMSMA services, out of which 5.2 percent of high risk pregnancy (HRP) was detected and 56.9 percent was managed. (Source: PMSMA portal)
- ii. SUMAN (Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan) is an initiative for zero preventable maternal and new-born deaths in all the districts with the focus on improving quality of care, ensuring supply of drugs/logistics and capacity building of healthcare workers. The State has notified 25 facilities as SUMAN facilities basing on the type of facility.

Table 8.19: SUMAN Notified health facilities during FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Name of the health unit	Type of facility
1	Kohima	Chunlika PHC	Basic
2		Seikhazou UPHC	Basic (NQAS certified)
3		Riisoma HWC	Basic
4	Dimapur	DH	CEmONC
5		Duncan UPHC	Basic (NQAS certified)
6		Burma Camp UPHC	Basic (NQAS certified)
7	Mokokchung	DH	CEmONC
8		Changtongya CHC	BEmONC
9		Mongsenyimti PHC	Basic (NQAS certified)
10	Kiphire	DH	CEmONC
11		Pungro CHC	CEmONC
12	Phek	DH	CEmONC
13		Thuvopisu PHC	Basic
14		Chetheba PHC	Basic
15	Peren	DH	CEmONC
16		Athibung PHC	Basic
17	Tuensang	DH	CEmONC
18	Longleng	DH	CEmONC
19		Tamlu PHC	Basic
20	Zunheboto	DH	CEmONC
21	Mon	DH	CEmONC
22		Changlangshu PHC	Basic
23	Wokha	DH	CEmONC
24		Chukitong PHC	Basic
25	Noklak	DH	CEmONC

Source: Health Management Information System (HMIS)

- iii. **Maternal Death Surveillance & Response (MDSR)** is an activity to report and review maternal deaths at facility and community level. 6 maternal deaths have been reported, out of which, 5 is reviewed during FY 2022-23 (April 22- December 22). With the introduction of Maternal Prenatal Child Death Surveillance and Response (MPCDSR) portal by GOI, same is implemented & training is conducted for all the districts. 4 maternal deaths have been uploaded in the portal.

During FY 2022-23 (April 22- December 22) under **Janani Surakshit Yojana (JSY)** scheme, an initiative to increase institutional delivery, 7166 pregnant mothers availed the incentive.

- iv. **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)**- During FY 2022-23 (April – Dec 2022) 6384 pregnant mothers benefited free diagnostics, drugs, diet and referral transport under JSSK scheme helping the poorest in reducing out of pocket expenditures at hospitals.

- v. **Dakshata** is an initiative to enhance the skills of the health workers in labour room. The State has 45 TOT state trainers. Till date, 112 MOs, 447 Staff nurses/ANMs & 63 CHOs have been trained across the districts.

8.5.16. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP):

Iodine deficiency can lead to a variety of health and developmental consequences known as Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD). Iodine deficiency is a major cause of preventable mental retardation.

Nagaland was declared as an Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) endemic state in the early 1960s with IDD prevalence at 34.3 percent. With the establishment of State IDD Cell in the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, the IEC (Information, Education & Communication) activities on IDD control and preventive programmes were conducted in 6 districts (Peren, Dimapur, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Kiphire).

Table 8.20: Achievements of NIDDCP for 2022-2023 (till December 2022 -3rd Quarter)

1. Salt sample tested for iodine content by ASHA's with STK	2022-2023 (till December -3rd Quarter)
Collected	75227
Above 15 PPM	74974 (99.66%)
2. Volumetric Method (By Titration method)	
Collected	345
Conforming to Standard	327 (94.78%)
3. No. of Urine sample analyzed for urinary iodine excretion	
Collected	328
Conforming to Standard	314 (95.73%)

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare

The latest iodine monitoring manual suggests a minimum of 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine in salt. Out of the 75227 salt samples collected in the state in 2022, 99.66 percent of the samples conform to WHO standard.

8.5.17. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM):

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was approved by the Union cabinet as a sub-mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM). The aims of NUHM is to improve the health status of the urban population in general, particularly the poor and the other disadvantaged sections by facilitating equitable access to quality health care through a revamped public health system, partnerships, community based mechanism with the active involvement of the urban local bodies.

The total number of Urban Primary Health Centers approved so far is 7 in Kohima (2), Dimapur (2), Mokokchung (1), Tuensang (1) and Wokha (1) districts.

Monthly Activities carried out under NUHM:

- i. **Urban Health Nutrition Day (UHND):** It is carried out by ANMs (Auxiliary Nursing Midwives). 1 ANM * 4 UHNDS per month. 758 UNHD activities have been conducted till 31st December 2022.
- ii. **Special Outreach Camps:** It is conducted twice every month led by MO in charge and team. The Services envisaged are counseling, routine investigation, identification, treatment and referral for hypertension, diabetes, cancers, etc. As of December 2022, 141 special outreach camps have been conducted with 8650 patients examined.

- iii. **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA):** One ASHA for every 1000-2500 population and about 200-500 households. When the population covered increases to more than 2500 another ASHA can be engaged. There are 90 total ASHAs approved by GOI for the 5 districts (Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Wokha), covering only the municipal and town areas. Others will be covered under NRHM.
- iv. **MAS (Mahila Aryogya Samithi),** as the name suggest, are local women’s collective. They are expected to take collective action on issues related to Health, Nutrition, Water Sanitation and its social determinants at Slum/Ward level. They were particularly envisaged as being central to ‘local community action’. There are 113 MAS groups approved for the 5 districts (Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Wokha)

8.5.18. Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS)

The state government has initiated the Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme with the aim to promote access to quality and affordable healthcare services and accelerate the State’s progress towards Universal Health Coverage by providing free health insurance cover of ₹5 lakhs per family per year. CMHIS is one among the first state-specific welfare schemes wherein every citizen of the State shall be entitled to free and cashless treatment for various ailments. The Scheme shall cover

The Scheme shall cover

- i. State government employees and pensioners including ex-legislators and their dependents, which is categorized as **CMHIS (EP)**
- ii. All the indigenous and permanent residents of the State who are not covered by AB PM-JAY and are not included in CMHIS (EP) category, which is categorized as **CMHIS (GEN)**

CMHIS is implemented in convergence with the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB PM-JAY) which is a flagship program of the Government of India. The converged scheme shall be known as the “Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana- Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme” or the “AB PM-JAY CMHIS”.

The total number of State government employees as on 31st March, 2022 is 1,23,182 (source: Explanatory Memorandum, 2022-23) and a monthly subscription of ₹ 400 is deducted from the State government employees’ salary each month as contribution towards CMHIS. The projected subscription expense towards CMHIS is approximately more than ₹ 44.3 crores for 3 quarters (9 months). The medical reimbursement expenditure for the first 3 quarters of FY 2022-23 i.e. from April 2022 to December 2022 was ₹ 19.36 crores (approx) as per data received from the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare.

8.6. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

- 8.6.1. In India, the Civil Registration System (CRS) is a single mechanism for documenting vital incidents (births, deaths, stillbirths) as well as their parameters in a continual, permanent, mandatory, and universal manner. For socioeconomic modeling, data provided by a thorough and up-to-date CRS is critical. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act (RBD Act) was passed in 1969 after independence to improve consistency and comparability in the recording of births and deaths throughout the nation, as well as the compilation of vital statistics based on them. Recording of births, deaths, and stillbirths has become compulsory in India since the Act’s passage. At the union government level, the Registrar General of India (RGI) oversees and streamlines registration efforts across the nation.

The Directorate of Census Operations is a subsidiary office of the Office of the Registrar General of India that is accountable for managing the implementation of the Act in their respective State/UT.

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) has been functioning as the nodal agency for implementation of registration of Births and Deaths since 1974 within the central framework of Births and Deaths Act 1969. Registration of Births & Deaths in Nagaland is implemented as per the Nagaland Registration of Births and Deaths model Rules, 1999. These Rules were framed and amended based on the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969. There are 1468 registration centers functioning in the State as of February 2023, out of which 1433 are in rural areas and 35 in urban areas.

8.6.2. Vital Statistics

Table-8.21: Number of Births & Deaths Registered

S.I. No	Year	Area	No. of Births Registered	No. of deaths Registered
1	2011	Rural	25675	3884
		Urban	20017	3169
		Total	45692	7053
2	2012	Rural	25682	3848
		Urban	20027	3148
		Total	45709	6996
3	2013	Rural	25721	3876
		Urban	20048	3180
		Total	45769	7056
4	2014	Rural	37602	1052
		Urban	21348	923
		Total	58950	1975
5	2015	Rural	30903	708
		Urban	48636	1361
		Total	79539	2069
6	2016	Rural	36416	705
		Urban	36568	1432
		Total	72984	2137
7	2017	Rural	34156	551
		Urban	34965	1285
		Total	69121	1836
8	2018	Rural	34961	342
		Urban	12396	486
		Total	47357	828

9	2019	Rural	53095	802
		Urban	24611	1464
		Total	77706	2266
10	2020	Rural	28306	652
		Urban	17773	1857
		Total	46079	2509
11	2021	Rural	36976	624
		Urban	28012	3156
		Total	64988	3780

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

While the Registration of Births increased by 41.04 percent, the Registration of Deaths increased by 50.66 percent in the state during 2021 as compared to 2020

Table-8.22: Number of births, deaths and infant deaths by sex, maternal deaths and still births registered during 2021

Sector	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal deaths			Still Births		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Rural	18374	18602	36976	420	204	624	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	14020	13992	28012	2278	878	3156	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32394	32594	64988	2698	1082	3780	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Sex Ratio At Birth (2021)	• 1006 females per 1000 males
Infant Mortality Rate (2021)	• 0.05 infant deaths per 1000 live births
Still Birth Rate (2021)	• Zero Still Births recorded
Maternal Mortality Rate (2021)	• Zero maternal deaths recorded

8.6.3. Online Registration of Births & Deaths

The office of Registrar General of India (RGI) has developed uniform software for Registration of Births and Deaths and issuance of certificates through this software, under the provisions of section 12/17 of RBD Act, 1969. The certificates issued through the software which is accessible at 'crsorgi.gov.in', have unique registration number to each registered event across the country. These certificates are enabled with quick response (QR) code and the authenticity of the certificate can be verified from the website 'crsorgi.gov.in'.

After the first launch at the Directorate of Economics & Statistics on 19th April 2022, all the eleven districts of Nagaland have followed suit by launching the application in their respective district headquarters. All the registration units of Births and Deaths in the state would be covered. The remaining registration units numbering about 1456, spread across the state in rural and urban areas are yet to be digitized due to lack of internet connectivity and hardware components.

8.6.4. Training on Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD)

Tata Memorial Centre, Unit for Strengthening Cause of Death Data (USCDD), Centre for Cancer Epidemiology (CCE), Mumbai, in collaboration with the Department of Economics and Statistics and the Department of Health and Family Welfare conducted a two-day training on MCCD Training of Trainers (ToT) for State Government Doctors of Nagaland on 7-8th September 2022 at Kohima. The focus was on capturing quality data on the cause of death for planning and policy formulation on a wide range of health issues. Presently Nagaland's reporting of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) is only about 7 percent.

8.7. WOMEN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

8.7.1. Women empowerment, by means of improvement of their political, social, economic and health status, is a priority for sustainable development. To accelerate equal participation and equitable representation of women in all spheres of life, ensuring gender equality and an equitable society is necessary.

8.7.2 In Nagaland, towards this end, reservation of 25 percent of the total membership and 25 percent of the fund for women in the Village Development Board (VDB) as per the VDB Model Rules (1980) has been in place. In the recent years, Nagaland has made commendable progress in empowering women. Presently, the state is represented by a woman in the Rajya Sabha, while in the general elections of 2023, for the first time in its 60 years of statehood, two women legislators have been elected to the 14th Nagaland Legislative Assembly. Two women were also appointed as Lokayukta and Upa-lokayukta of the state during 2022-23.

8.7.3. The Government of Nagaland, through the Department of Women Resource Development aims at the upliftment of women and to facilitate self-dependency. It focuses on empowerment of women by facilitating capacity building, skill development and skill up-gradation. A number of programmes which are primarily aimed at livelihoods improvement for women in both urban and rural areas are implemented by the Department.

8.7.4. Schemes and Programmes for women empowerment being implemented in the State

i. Financial Assistance to Destitute Women

Destitute women who are widowed, unmarried, separated, divorced or abandoned are provided financial assistance of an amount of ₹ 2400 each (₹ 200 per month). A total of 4165 beneficiaries have been covered under this programme and the beneficiaries have been linked to various Commercial Banks in all districts to enable Direct Benefit Transfer.

ii. Multi Training Centre Kohima and Dimapur

The Multi Training Centre at Kohima and Dimapur provide annual training programme for a period of 6 (months) free of cost to unemployed young women and school dropout girls in the trades of Knitting and Tailoring with stipend of ₹600/- per month per trainee. A total of 43 young women (tailoring -35, Knitting- 8) were trained during the year 2022-23 as compared to 26 trainees during 2021-22.

iii. Transformative Livelihood Intervention (TLI) Project

The project focuses on socioeconomic empowerment of the rural and urban poor women and the marginalized by facilitating various income generating activities to enable better and alternative means of livelihoods. Funds or material resources for women are provided from a common fund pool, to enable them to take up sustainable livelihood activities. Promotion of farmers for local potato cultivation, turmeric cultivation, promotion of apparels and accessories production programme, food processing, value addition and marketing management, among others, are some of the activities.

iv. Women Resource Centre (WRC)

To bring more women centric programmes and facilities closer to the doorsteps of rural women, Women Resource Centres at Mokokchung and Chazouba, Phek, have been constructed. During 2022-23, 30 women were trained on food processing, value addition and marketing management in WRC Mokokchung. Further, in collaboration with North East Network Nagaland, 56 women weavers were trained on product design & development, inventory management, accounts & book keeping, enterprise building and leadership skills in WRC Chazouba.

8.8. SOCIAL WELFARE

8.8.1. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland is committed to the overall development of women, children, differently abled person and senior citizens of the society. Various schemes under the Ministries of Women & Child Development and Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and some schemes of the State government are implemented by the Department.

8.8.2. Schemes & Programmes being implemented in the State

i. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is a programme for early childhood care and development. It aims to address the challenge of providing pre-school non-formal education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality on the other. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and adolescent girls. The scheme is implemented through 3980 Anganwadi Centres in the State.

Table 8.23: Number of Anganwadi Beneficiaries in Nagaland

Particulars	No. of Beneficiaries	
	2021	2022
6 months to 3 years	187848	188492
3 years to 6 years	180481	181100
Pregnant and lactating Mothers	41278	41383

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

ii. Schemes for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

This scheme promotes vocational skills as well as home-based skills along with providing nutritional needs to the out of school Adolescent girls in the age group of 11- 14 years. From April 2022, the scheme was revised to cover the age group of 14-18 years in all districts. During 2022-23, a total of 1,37,377 adolescent girls were covered under the scheme.

Table 8.24: Number of SAG beneficiaries in Nagaland

Year	No. of Beneficiaries
2020-21	7320
2021-22	7629
2022-23	137377

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

iii. **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**

With the objective to improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant Women and Lactating Women (PW & LM) and infants, PW & LM are given cash benefit of ₹5000 in 3(three) installments under this scheme.

Table 8.25: Number of beneficiaries of PMMVY in Nagaland

Year	Number of Beneficiaries
2019-20	16248
2020-21	24008
2021-22	28431
2022-23	34309

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

iv. **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

a. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

- Senior citizens who are BPL and are 60-79 years of age are given a monthly pension of ₹200/- per month. A total of 51750 beneficiaries are enrolled under this scheme.
- Senior Citizens who are BPL and are 80 years and above are given a monthly pension of ₹500/- per month. A total of 5650 beneficiaries are enrolled under this scheme.
- State Government also provides ₹ 100/- per month to each beneficiary as State contribution towards the IGNOAPS.

b. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)**

Under IGNWPS, deserving BPL widows of 40-59 years of age are provided with pension @ ₹ 300/- p.m. A total of 4464 beneficiaries are enrolled under this scheme.

c. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)**

Under IGNDPS, deserving BPL persons with severe multiple disabilities from 18-59 years of age are provided with pension at the rate ₹ 300/- p.m. A total of 1276 beneficiaries are enrolled under this scheme.

v. **National Family Benefit Scheme**

In the event of death (Natural or Accidental) of the primary bread earner of families living below the poverty line, the bereaved families are assisted with a one-time financial assistance of ₹20,000. During 2022– 2023, 535 families were provided one time financial assistance under this scheme.

vi. **National E-Scholarship:**

National e-Scholarship scheme provide scholarships for students with disabilities. 3 (three) categories of scholarships have been implemented for students with disabilities which are:

- Pre Matric Scholarship for Class IX and X.
- Post Matric Scholarship for class XI to Post Graduation.
- Scholarship for top class education for Post Graduate degree or diploma in 197 notified institutions.

Table 8.26: Status of National E-Scholarship in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Category of Scholarship	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 #
1	Pre Matric Scholarship	29	35	9
2	Post Matric Scholarship	9	13	3
3	Top Class Education Slot	0	0	0

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Final verification for 2022-23 under process

vii. Unique Disability ID – (UDID)

Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities project is being implemented with the twin objectives to enable the PwDs to obtain the new UDID card / Disability Certificate and to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government. This card will be valid PAN-India.

2446 PwDs have enrolled for UDID Card and 2162 UDID Cards have been generated as on 1st February 2023.

viii. State Sponsored Grant in Aid Programme:

Under this programme, grant-in-aid is provided to the deserving NGOs for rendering welfare services in various fields such as Care & Protection of Orphans and Destitute Children, Drug Abuse Prevention Programme, Welfare Programme for Senior Citizen and Person with Disabilities.

Table 8.27: Status of State Sponsored Grant-in-Aid Programme in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Categories of NGOs	No. of NGOs			
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Welfare of Children	18	14	7	11
2	Disabled Sector	11	8	7	7
3	Old Age Home	8	7	7	9
4	Drug Abuse/ HIV Programme	8	8	8	9
5	Voluntary Organisation	-	-	17	16
	Total	45	37	46	52

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

ix. Child Protection Services Nagaland (Mission Vatsalya Scheme):

The Child Protection Services (CPS) Nagaland, now known as Mission Vatsalya Scheme is a centrally sponsored programme which aims at providing preventive and statutory care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with the law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Table 8.28: Status of Mission Vatsalya Scheme in Nagaland

State Child Protection Society (SCPS)	1
State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)	1
Total number of District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)	11
Total number of Child Welfare Committee (CWC)	11
Total number of Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)	11
Total number of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)	11
Total number of Child Protection Committees at Village and Ward Level	536
Total number of Child Care Institution (CCIs)	60
Total number of funded CCIs	43
Total number of Government run CCIs	14
Total number of NGO run CCIs	46

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

The following table presents the number of beneficiaries covered under Child Protection Services or Mission Vatsalya Scheme in Nagaland.

Table 8.29: Beneficiaries of Mission Vatsalya Scheme in Nagaland

Adoption	6
Aftercare	63
Sponsorship	600
PM Care Scheme for Covid orphaned Children	14
Total number of Children in Institutional Care	651
Total number of CNCP Cases received by CWC	315
Total number of CCL Cases received by JJB	34

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

8.9. LABOUR WELFARE:

8.9.1. Labour welfare is aimed at providing facilities to labourers in order to improve their working conditions, provide social security and raise their standard of living. It is considered to be one of the foundations for the realization of other human rights. As such, the State Government through the Department of Labour strives to provide opportunities for men and women to obtain decent and productive work, promote rights at work, enhance social protection and strengthening dialogue in work related issues.

8.9.2. Programmes of the State for the promotion of Labour Welfare:

i. Labour Welfare Centre:

For the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and to give support for their economic well-being as well as to create employment opportunities, the State Government has established four (4) Labour Welfare Centres namely at the now defunct industrial unit at (i) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. Tuli, Mokokchung (ii) Mini Cement Plant, Wazeho, Phek (iii) Nagaland Sugar Mill, Dimapur and (iv) Doyang Hydro Electric Project, Wokha. These centres imparts training courses in Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery.

Table 8.30: Number of Beneficiaries under Labour Welfare Centres, Nagaland

Labour Welfare Centres	No. of Beneficiaries	
	2021-2022	2022-2023
Dimapur	17	17
NPPC Ltd., Tuli	21	21
Cement Plant, Wazeho	9	9
Doyang, Wokha	14	14
Total	61	61

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

ii. Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Scheme:

The ESIC Scheme is an integrated measure of Social Insurance designed to accomplish the task of protecting employees as defined in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 against the impact of incidences of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families. Primary Care is provided at the ESIC Scheme Dispensary at 4th Mile Dimapur and Secondary Care at the empanelled Dimapur Hospital and Research Centre (DHRC). During 2022, there were 3332 Insured persons under ESIC in the State and 463 insured persons availing medical benefits.

iii. Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (NBOCW):

It provides social security to the Building and other Construction workers and their families by implementing different welfare schemes specially designed for the purpose. It aims to provide a decent working environment to the construction workers in respect of their safety, security and health at the work place. Welfare measures to the construction workers and their families in the form of group insurance, financial assistance of the school going children, medical assistance for the family, maternity assistance, tool assistance, old age pension etc. are also rendered. Training programmes for youths in construction activities are also conducted. During 2022-2023, total construction workers registered in the NBOCW Welfare Board is 35080, an increase of 13.85 percent from the previous year.

Table 8.31: District wise direct social security benefit provided to construction workers in Nagaland

District	Expenditure	
	2021-2022	2022-2023
Dimapur	41243000	17853000
Kohima	66325050	6638800
Tuensang	13094000	21102000
Longleng	7494000	4365000
Zunheboto	8624000	5616000
Peren	2156000	2618000
Phek	2570000	7530000
Kiphire	936000	5274000
Wokha	4054000	3020000
Mon	24729500	356500
Mokokchung	4184300	21852000

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

Table 8.32: Number of factories (registered under factories Act 1948) and number of Workers Employed in the Factories in Nagaland during 2022-2023

District	No. of Factories	No. of Employees
Kohima	198	1276
Dimapur	703	7943
Kiphire	2	25
Mokokchung	80	1089
Mon	5	831
Peren	2	19
Phek	21	208
Tuensang	6	77
Wokha	20	368
Zunheboto	1	40
Total	1038	11876

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

8.10. EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

8.10.1 Skill Development is vital to empower people, to safeguard their future and for the overall development of an individual. It is an important aspect that enhances employability of a person. The acquisition of skills can lead to industrial advancement, economic diversification, innovation, technological evolution and overall development of the country.

To boost employment and uplift the people of the State, the Department of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Government of Nagaland is actively engaged in formulating policy initiatives and reforms related to skill development, apprenticeships and employment issues, which are being carried under two wings: Employment Wing and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Wing.

8.10.2. Activities under Employment Wing during 2022-23:

i. Registration of Job Seekers:

There are 73230 applicants in the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in the State. Out of the total registration, 68.48 percent are male and 31.52 percent are female. On the basis of educational qualification, the percentage of different categories of job seeker are: 8.65 percent Post graduates, 28.87 percent Graduates, 27.02 percent Below Matric, 16.80 percent Matriculate, 15.42 percent Pre University, , 2.45 percent Degree (Technical), 0.79 percent Diploma. The different categories of applicants on the Live Register of the State as on 30/11/2022 are shown in the Table 8.33.

Table 8.33: Number of Applicants Remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchange as on 30th November, 2022

Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	Post Graduates	2749	3587	6336
2	Graduates	11698	9440	21138
3	Pre - University	7140	4152	11292
4	Matriculate	9718	2582	12300
5	Below Matric	17199	2590	19789
6	Degrees (Tech)	1233	560	1793
7	Diploma	412	170	582
	Total	50149	23081	73230

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

ii. Physically Handicapped Cell:

A special Cell for Physically Handicapped applicants established with Central assistance has been merged with the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima. At present, there are 1064 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges under Physically Handicapped category. The percentage of different Physically Handicapped categories registered are – 72.18 percent Orthopedics, 17.48 percent Deaf and Dumb, 8.36 percent Blind, 1.97 percent other disabilities.

Table 8.34: Number of physically handicapped applicants remaining on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 2022

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Male	Female	Total	Categories of Physically Handicapped Applicants						
					Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Orthopedics	Respiratory Disorder	Negative Leprosy	Intellectual and Development (IDDS)	Others
1	Graduate & Above	32	6	38	3	3	30	-	-	1	1
2	Pre - University	28	4	32	1	4	25	-	-	-	2
3	Matriculate	58	25	83	4	9	67	-	-	-	3
4	Below Matric/ Illiterate	610	301	911	81	170	646	6	8	-	-
	Total	728	336	1064	89	186	768	6	8	1	6

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

iii. National Career Service Center for Differently Abled:

With the objective to evaluate the Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) and to enable them to unleash their full potential, ascertain the medical, psychological, social, vocational and economic needs and to mainstream them into the community successfully, the Department of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has signed an MOU with Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India in 2022 to operationalize National Career Service Centre for Differently Abled (NCSC-DA), at the Government ITI campus, Kushiabill, Dimapur.

The objectives of the NCSC- DA are:

- a) Identify the needs as well as assist PwDs to develop rehabilitation plan and to assist through Government and Non-Government organizations for rehabilitation services.
- b) Create community awareness and social responsibility on the problems of the PwDs and to demonstrate their abilities on competitive vocations, utilizing their residual functional abilities.
- c) Work out better coordination and understanding amongst the rehabilitation agencies and promote rehabilitation services at Block, District and State level.
- d) Provide guidance and counseling for training, self-employment and employment.
- e) Selective placement of the PwDs suited to their residual capacities.

iv. Employment Market Information (EMI):

Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959, the Employment Exchanges are empowered to collect various Employment Statistics from all public and private sector units employing more than 24 persons on voluntary basis.

Table 8.35: Number of Establishment & Employment in the Organized Sector as on 30th Oct. 2022

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Establishments	Employment as on 30.10. 2022		
			Male	Female	Total
A. PUBLIC SECTOR					
1	Central Government Establishments	49	4038	243	4281
2	State Government Establishments	801	57207	19431	76638
3	Central Quasi Government Establishments	110	2122	466	2588
4	State Quasi Government Establishments	31	962	342	1304
5	Local Bodies Government	9	464	123	587
	Total Public Sector	1000	64793	20605	85398
B. PRIVATE SECTOR					
1	Act Establishments	97	1883	2428	4311
2	Non Act Establishments	141	949	1075	2024
	Total Private Sector	238	2832	3503	6335
	Grand Total (A+B)	1238	67625	24108	91733

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

8.10.3. Activities under Training Wing during 2022-23:

i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS):

The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) impart skill oriented training to the youths, who are mostly college and school drop-out to enable them to be absorbed in gainful employment and to engage them in self-employment ventures. The objectives of the Craftsmen Training Scheme are:-

- i. To ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades of Industries.
- ii. To raise quality and quantity of Industrial production by systematic training of workers
- iii. To reduce unemployment among the educated youth by equipping them for suitable Industrial Employment.

Presently, there are 9 (nine) Industrial Training Institutes in the State, imparting training in 21 trades (13 Engineering and 8 Non-engineering). The training period varies from 1 to 2 years. Till date, 10,395 trainees have passed the All India Trade Test (AITT). At present, 709 candidates are undergoing training for the session 2022-23/24 as shown in Table 8.36.

**Table 8.36: Number of Trainees undergoing training under craftsmen training during 2022-23
Group –A (2 years course)**

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Total
1	Draughtsman (Civil) 1st Yr	20
	Draughtsman (Civil) 2nd Yr	20
2	Electrician 1st Year	62
	Electrician 2nd Year	34
3	Electronic Mechanic 1st Yr	11
	Electronic Mechanic 2nd Yr	0
4	Machinist 1st Year	0
	Machinist 2nd Year	2
5	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 1st Yr	19
	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 2nd Yr	19
6	Surveyor 1st Year	20
	Surveyor 2nd Year	0
7	Fitter 1st Year	0
	Fitter 2nd Year	4
8	I&CTSM 1st Year	0
	I&CTSM 2nd Year	2
	Group A Total	213

Group- B (1 Year Course)

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	Total
1	Carpenter unit I&II	119
2	Cutting & Sewing	101
3	COPA	96
4	Dress making	7
5	Mechanic Diesel	14
6	Hair & Skin Care	18
7	Knitting	18
8	Plumber	33
9	Secretarial Practice	16
10	Stenography	21
11	Welder	15
12	Sewing Technology	20
13	Mason	18
	Group B Total	496
	Grand Total (A&B)	709

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

8.10.4. Apprenticeship Training Programme:

Development of human resource is crucial for industrial development and up-gradation of skills is an important component of HRD. Training imparted in Institutions alone is not sufficient for acquisition of skills and this need to be supplemented by training in the actual work place. Apprentices Act, 1961, was enacted with the following objectives:

- i. To regulate the programme of training of apprentices in the industry so as to conform to the syllabi, period of training, etc. as laid down by the Central Apprenticeship Council;
- ii. To fully utilize the facilities available in industry for imparting practical training to meet the requirements of skilled manpower for industry.

Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme, 50 trainees have successfully passed the Apprenticeship Exam till date.

8.10.5. Activities of Skill Development under Nagaland Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Society (NSDES):

i. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP) project of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India, the Department is implementing the following activities:

- a) The **Entrepreneurship Development Centre (EDC)** is being established in the State in collaboration with India Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati.
- b) A key challenge faced in implementation of various skill development program is to give equal and equitable access to the rural youths and women. To address this challenge, under SANKALP project, the Department has established 2 Mobile Skill Morungs which is a workshop on wheels and an extension of a training centre. The Skill Morung is equipped with necessary training infrastructure and can travel across the length and breadth of the State to impart quality Skill training to the rural population.
- c) Study on **'Bridging Skill Gaps to Youth Aspirations and Opportunities'** to enable specific sector wise target setting, district wise target setting, ascertain industry manpower requirements, map aspirations of targeted groups and ascertain training infrastructure availability in the State.
- d) In collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, 20 graduate engineers from the State have undergone a 2 (two) months skill enhancement program.
- e) In collaboration with Department of Prisons, Government of Nagaland, 60 inmates of Central Jail, Dimapur are presently undergoing training in Self Employed Tailor Job Role.

ii. Activities under State Funded Skill Development:

- a) Multi Skilled Technician (MST) program was created by the State Government in response to human resource needs in rural areas, where demand for a single job may not be sufficient to sustain a person's livelihood. MST has developed an innovative technique to skilling the youth for multiple job roles in order to ensure that they can undertake multiple occupations as needed and maintain a fair standard of living. Under this program, 600 youths were trained during 2022-23.
- b) 17 (seventeen) graduate engineers are presently undergoing a 2 (two) months skill enhancement program at Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- c) The School of Excellence in Skill Development established in collaboration between the Department of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (DESDE), Department of School Education (DoSE) and National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT) with the objective of developing skills on new age concepts and applications, creating awareness on cyber security and safety and equipping skills for the future at a young age. During 2022-23, 39 candidates (students and unemployed youths) were trained in Digital Literacy through the School of Excellence.

8.11. TRIBAL AFFAIRS:

8.11.1. The Department of Tribal Affairs was set up with the objective of providing a more focused approach towards the integrated socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes (the most underprivileged section of the Indian society) in a coordinated and planned manner.

8.11.2. Activities during 2022-23:

- 1. Article 275 (1) Scheme:** The objective of the scheme is to provide Grants to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating development of STs by ensuring Human Resource Development, enhanced quality of life, substantial reduction in poverty and unemployment and enhanced capacity to avail opportunities, gain rights and entitlements and improved facilities at par with other areas. The Tribal Affairs Department has inaugurated the following projects under the scheme Article 275 (1) during Financial Year 2022-23: i) Construction of Playground and Rostrum at Meriema, Kohima ii) Construction of Community Hall at Tamlu, Longleng iii) Construction of Multipurpose Hall-cum-Guest house at Okotso, Wokha iv) Construction of Amphitheatre at Longchem, Mokokchung v) Construction of Cultural Hall at Piphema, Chumoukedima vi) Construction of Community Hall at Phom Colony, Dimapur.
- 2. Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adrash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY):** Under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), Government of India's scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adrash Gram Yojana' objective is to develop identified villages into Model Village. The MoTA has identified 530 villages in the State of Nagaland. Each village shall be financed a sum of 20.38 lakh as 'Gap Filling' fund. 87 villages covering 4 districts viz. Kiphire, Tuensang, Noklak and Shamator have been identified for the first phase and implementation of the scheme is underway.
- 3. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme:** The Tribal Affairs Department has inaugurated the Project "Construction of Wayside Amenity Centre and Farmers Market" at Piphema Village under Chumoukedima district in 2022.
- 4. Tribal Research Institute (TRI):** The basic objective of the scheme is to strengthen the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) in their infrastructural needs, research & documentation activities and Training & Capacity Building Programmes, etc. During 2022, the Foundation Stones for 10 new Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) has been laid: 1)EMRS- Japu, Mokokchung 2)EMRS-Tamlu, Longleng 3) EMRS- Longsa, Mokokchung 4) EMRS- Botsa, Kohima 5) EMRS- Noksen, Tuensang 6) EMRS- Suruhoto, Zunheboto 7) EMRS- Tenning, Peren 8) EMRS- Noklak, Noklak 9) EMRS- Longwa, Mon and 10) EMRS- Watiyim, Mokokchung.

8.12. ART & CULTURE:

8.12.1 Nagaland is one of the eight sister states of the North East India and has 17 recognized Naga tribes and every tribe is recognized by its traditional attire, Music, dance and festivals. The dialects and culture in Nagaland is so diverse that it varies according to the geographical location. These cultures and traditions are age-old practices passed on from generation to generation.

8.12.2 The State maintains 1 State Library, 1 Museum Library, 8 District Libraries and 641 enlisted Rural Libraries. The numbers of books recorded in the State Library is approximately 60184 and the total enrolled members are 4117. The Archives Branch maintains approximately more than 20,000

records consisting of Official Documents, Rare Books, Microfilms, Maps, and Photographs, etc. The State Archives under the Department is the sole agency in the state for collecting and preserving all important documents of the state. Every year, distinguished artistes in the field of Art, Music and Literature are identified and selected for the prestigious Governor's Award. Envisioned in the year 2003, the prestigious Award has been awarded to 80 (eighty) eminent personalities.

- 8.12.3 The State Academy of Music & Dance was primarily to institutionalize indigenous music and dance as well as to patronize western music by way of organizing training programmes and performing arts in association with voluntary cultural organizations. The revenue generated from April 2022 to January 2023 is ₹1,20,000/- (Rupees one lakh twenty thousand) only.
- 8.12.4 In collaboration with the Anthropological Society of Nagaland (ASN) archaeological excavations were conducted in Chungliyimti, Khezhakeno, Mimi Caves, Kiphire district and under the research project on 'Physical Characteristics in the Districts of Peren and Kiphire', 'Oral Myths- Vol-II' and 'Traditional Festival of Nagaland- Vol-I' were published.
- 8.12.5 The Cultural Research & Studies branch of the department is engaged in documenting the culture of all the tribes. The Department has published and released 'Anglo Lotha Dictionary', 'Anglo Phom Dictionary', 'Anglo Sumi Dictionary', 'Archaeology of Mimi Caves' and 'Naga Customary Practices and Usages' – Vol-I. The revenue generated from April 2022 to January 2023 through the sales of Departmental Publication is ₹3, 34,045/- (Rupees three lakhs thirty four thousand and forty five) only.
- 8.12.6 The World War II Museum holds invaluable memorabilia from the time of the battle and an extensive collection of visual panels that explore and explain the context, events and outcomes of the battle. The collection is augmented with audio visual presentation that gives insight into the battle and also brings to live the memories of some of those who lived through the conflict. The museum has approx. 400 war relics on display and the number of visitors both local and tourist on tickets was 11791. The total revenue earned during April 2022 to January 2023 is ₹ 1, 95,210/- (Rupees one lakh ninety five thousand two hundred ten) only.
- 8.12.7 The State Museum showcases the unique cultural traditions of various Naga Tribes. The Museum has around 3000 collective items of textiles, ornaments, traditional tools & weapons, handicrafts, etc. on display. During the year 2022-23, 1820 visitor visited the State museum and an amount of ₹1,43,500 (Rupees one lakh forty three thousand five hundred) only is generated through the sale of entry tickets and an amount of ₹ 1,05,050 (Rupees one lakh five thousand fifty) only is generated through photography fee .

8.12.2. Protection of Heritage Site:

Protection and preservation of some important legendary sites are being undertaken by the Department.

- a) The Heritage, Old DC Bungalow, Kohima
- b) Historical site at Chungliyimti in Tuensang District
- c) Wooden Sculpture at Shangnyu in Mon District

8.13. TOURISM:

- 8.13.1. Nagaland has now become one of the sought after prime tourist destinations in Northeast India, famous for its rich culture, diversity of tribal people and festivals. Tourism offers great opportunities in the form of creating jobs, strengthening the local economy, contributing to local infrastructure development and helping to conserve the natural environment and cultural assets and traditions and reducing poverty and inequality. With the lifting of PAP (Protected Area Permit) on yearly basis, 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.
- 8.13.2 To promote tourism in Nagaland, the following infrastructure and development projects funded by North East Council were implemented. They are
- Eco-Tourism destination and development of Trekking Route at Phusachodu village, Phek District, Nagaland,
 - Establishment of Enopen Tourist Resort at Khonoma, Kohima District
 - Development of Tourist Trekking and Base Camp, Mt. Saramati, Thanamir, Kiphire District,
 - Eco-Tourism Destination at Sendenyu,
 - Bio-diversity and wildlife conservation area, Kohima.
 - The CSS projects under Swadesh Darshan Scheme were implemented at Noklak, Wokha, Mon, Peren, Mokokchung districts.
- 8.13.3 The Hornbill Festival of Nagaland, also popularly known as the ‘Festival of Festivals’, showcases Nagaland’s rich culture. It is organized by the Government of Nagaland mainly to encourage inter-tribal interaction and to preserve, protect and revive the uniqueness and richness of the Naga heritage. During the 10 days festival held at the Heritage village Kisama, all the tribes of Nagaland come together to showcase their rich cultural heritage making a positive impact on tourism of the State. In the year 2022, a total of 1,40,299 visitors set foot at the mega festival from December 1-10. Out of the total, 90,860 were local tourists, 48,413 were domestic tourists, and 1,026 were foreign tourists. The last day recorded the highest number of footfalls on a single day with 22,546 visitors including 7,894 domestic and 67 international tourists.
- 8.13.4 During 2022, there were 375 numbers of restaurants and 145 numbers of Hotels registered under Tourism Department .During the same year, 30 numbers of tourist villages, 33 numbers of tourist spots and 63 numbers of Paying guest/Home stay accommodation were registered.
- 8.13.5 The domestic tourist inflow during 2020 was 10979 which increased to 97431 during the year 2022, whereas the foreign tourist inflow during 2020 was 518 which increased to 2923 during the year 2022 as shown in Table 8.37.

Table 8.37: Tourist Inflow during 2020-22

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2020	10979	518	11497
2021	23968	325	24293
2022	97431	2923	100354

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Nagaland

8.14. RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

8.14.1. The State government through the Department of Rural Development is involved in the developmental activities in rural areas through implementation of various employment generation and infrastructural development programmes. There are 74 RD Blocks in the State covering 1285 villages with 250315 rural households in the state.

8.14.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS):

It is an employment generation programme and is a centrally sponsored scheme. The Scheme was initiated with the objectives of Enhancing livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in the financial year, to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Scheme came into effect in the state since 2006.

Table 8.38: Performance report for the year 2022-2023

Sl. No	District	Cumulative No. of Household issued Job Card (till the reporting month)			Cumulative No. of household demanded employment	Cumulative No. of Household provided employment	Cumulative No. of Household working	No. of Disabled Beneficiary (individual)
		SC	ST	Others				
1	Dimapur	0	66091	5809	66760	66759	66412	147
2	Kiphire	0	25484	1	23123	32122	23025	11
3	Kohima	0	53501	0	47230	46919	45284	14
4	Longleng	0	21654	0	20866	20732	20650	5
5	Mokokchung	0	36219	0	35350	35334	35288	15
6	Mon	0	54207	0	54089	54089	53700	12
7	Peren	0	32476	0	32073	32010	31952	32
8	Phek	0	37370	0	36510	36499	36096	120
9	Tuensang	0	50649	0	39701	39680	39373	17
10	Wokha	0	35649	82	34966	34728	34462	5
11	Zunheboto	0	37748	0	33400	33398	33392	6
12	Nagaland	0	451048	5892	424068	432270	419634	384

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

As per the reports, the total number of Household Job Cards issued till date is 451048, out of which the highest is issued in Dimapur district and the least is issued in Longleng district. 424068 households demanded employment and benefits of the scheme were given to 432270 households in the year 2022-2023. 384 number of disabled person received employment under the scheme. The central government released ₹403.42 crores for the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the year 2022-2023.

8.14.3. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G):

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-G) aim to provide 'Housing for all' in the rural areas by 2022. The scheme is funded on the cost-sharing ratio of 90:10 between the Government of India and the State Government. In the State, the programme is implemented through the Village Development Boards (VDBs) by providing durable shelter in the rural areas. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Gram Sabhas as per Social Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 data. During 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 52.5 crores has been released by MoRD, Government of India and ₹ 2.04 crores was released by the state government.

Table 8.39: Physical Achievement Report under PMAY-G during 2022-2023

Sl. No.	Name of DRDA	Physical achievement (in units)	
		Target	Achieved
1	State	-	-
2	Dimapur	390	143
3	Kiphire	650	50
4	Kohima	141	-
5	Longleng	500	146
6	Mokokchung	275	83
7	Mon	1420	251
8	Peren	600	-
9	Phek	275	-
10	Tuensang	1050	159
11	Wokha	374	75
12	Zunheboto	225	100
	Total	5900	3687

Source-Directorate of Rural Development

8.14.4. Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission:

The cohesive strength of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) was reflected in the State during the Covid-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, SHGs have been actively engaged not only in disseminating awareness in the villages, but also in reaching their produce to local markets to meet the demand for essential food items. The Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) and its network of 102791 SHGs across 11 districts and 74 blocks were able to reach out to 114463 households, facilitating 24207 women members in availing ₹165 lakhs under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). The State Mission is on 9th year of implementation and have thus far organized 102791 households into 11672 SHGs, 793 Village Level organizations and 24 Cluster Level Federation.

8.14.5 National Rurban Mission:

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. It is to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services and create well planned urban clusters"

Table 8.40 Funds released through various Schemes & Projects (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Heads/ Schemes	2019-20	2020-21	2022-2023
1	2	3	4	5
1	Grant-in-Aid (GIA)	17.50	-	-
2	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)	15.72	2.33	
3	Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM)	55.22	64.04	31.00
4	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment	464.97	442.87	403.42
	Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)			
5	Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM)	4.05	4.05	12.50

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

8.15 VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (VLDI):

8.15.1 Availability of Basic Amenities in Nagaland:

The survey on the Village Level Development Indicators (VLDI) for Local Level Planning was conducted to collect information regarding the availability of basic amenities at the village level as on 31st March 2021. The survey covered all the 11 districts, 74 blocks and 1284 villages which are recognized by the Rural Development Department.

Some findings of the survey are presented below:

- i. Out of 1284 villages in the State, 1277 villages are electrified, which accounts for about 99.4 per cent of the villages in Nagaland.
- ii. Out of 1284 villages, 1280 had road connectivity.
- iii. 90 villages i.e just 7 percent of the total villages in the state have access to Government bus service, 306 (23.8 percent) villages have access to Private bus service and 927 (72.19 percent) villages have access to Taxi service.
- iv. All 1284 villages in the State have access to Mobile network service.
- v. 513 villages i.e 39.9 percent of the villages in the state are covered by Postal service. 1103 villages (85.9 percent) in the State have Government Primary School while 274 villages (21.33 percent) have Private Primary School.
- vi. 627 villages (48.83 percent) in the State have Government Middle School while 140 villages (10.90 percent) have Private Middle School.
- vii. 231 villages (18 percent) in the State have Government High School while 88 villages (6.8 percent) have Private High School.
- viii. 22 villages (1.71 percent) in the State have Government Higher Secondary School while 34 villages (2.64 percent) have Private Higher Secondary School.
- ix. 2 villages in Nagaland have access to Dispensary.
- x. 514 villages (40.03 percent) have Sub-Centre facility.
- xi. 124 villages i.e. about 9.65 per cent of villages in the State have Primary Health Centre (PHC) facility
- xii. 13 villages (1.01 percent) have Community Health Centre.
- xiii. 35 villages in the State (2.7 per cent) have at least one Private Clinic/Hospital.
- xiv. About 9.1 per cent of villages in the State i.e. 118 villages have access to Government Veterinary Health Centre. Anganwadi Centres are located in 1215 villages (94.6 per cent) in the State.
- xv. There are 1228 villages (95.6 per cent) which have Fair Price Shop facility. Police Stations are spread across 36 villages, accounting for 2.8 per cent of villages in the State.

8.16 COOPERATION:

8.16.1 Cooperative societies are tools to accelerate the pace of socio-economic development of the people, especially weaker section of the society. In the recent years, the state, taking advantage of the social capital, initiated ‘One Village, One Cooperative Society’, where each household is represented in the cooperative society.

8.16.2 Cooperative Structure in Nagaland:

A three (3) tier system of cooperative societies exists in the State viz., State level, District level and Primary level cooperatives, registered under the Nagaland Cooperative Societies Act 2017. Over the years, the cooperatives at state level and district level have remained the same. However, the primary level cooperatives have shown an upward trend over the same period, as shown in Table 8.41. During 2022-23, there was an increase of primary level cooperatives by almost 4 percent in the state as compared to 2021-22. The details are presented in Table 8.41.

Table-8.41: Number of cooperative societies in Nagaland

Year	State level cooperatives	District level cooperatives	Primary level cooperatives
2019-20	7	3	8011
2020-21	7	3	8299
2021-22	7	3	8528
2022-23	7	3	8869

Source: Department of Cooperation.

8.16.3 Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP):

ICDP is implemented in five districts of the State viz., Kohima, Tuensang, Peren, Longleng and Kiphire whereby agriculture and allied sectors are being targeted along with other sectors for creation of infrastructure facilities like godowns, cold storage, mini processing, cottage industries, marketing, transport, credit and banking, etc. With the successful implementation of Phase I (2018), Phase II (2019), Phase III (2020), the 4th and the final phase of the ICDP project was launched in November 2021. The outlays of ICDP for respective 5 districts are given in Table 8.42.

Table-8.42: District-wise allocation of ICDP (in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the ICDP District	Total Project Cost	1st year outlay	2nd year outlay	3rd year outlay	4th year outlay
1	Kohima	15.15	3.75	5.45	3.52	2.43
2	Peren	7.10	1.64	2.18	1.84	1.44
3	Tuensang	16.04	3.89	6.23	4.28	1.64
4	Longleng	5.02	1.24	4.61	1.18	0.43
5	Kiphire	8.78	2.11	2.18	1.63	0.41
	TOTAL	52.10	12.63	20.65	12.45	6.35

Source: Department of Cooperation.

The ICDP project has resulted in the creation of six collection centers, 300 micro ATMs, 42 pick-up marketing godowns, 3 customised marketing bus, 304 piggery units, a fruit preservation unit in Tuensang, 2 marketing complexes, and 1230 hectares of new areas under agricultural production.

8.16.4 Audit position of Cooperative Societies:

During 2022-23, audit of 557 district level cooperative societies were undertaken and the audit fees realized amounted to ₹3,20,535. The number of cooperative societies audited and the audit fees collected have decreased in 2022 as compared to 2021 data. The district wise audit position and audit fees realized during 2021 and 2022 are given in Table 8.43.

Table-8.43: District-wise Audit position and Audit fees realized during 2021 and 2022

Sl. No	District	No. of Societies Audited		Audit fees realized (Amount in Rs)	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
1	Kohima	109	77	184252	107600
2	Dimapur	13	23	8750	16850
3	Mokokchung	108	18	58600	21650
4	Zunheboto	26	8	15750	2350
5	Tuensang	121	29	132555	11385
6	Kiphire	177	10	205180	5000
7	Wokha	16	22	15300	31150
8	Mon	02	17	8550	2000
9	Phek	05	6	2700	10250
10	Longleng	31	192	6800	52250
11	Peren	14	23	39150	4650
12	Mangkolemba	06	13	1250	3750
13	Satakha	01	39	Nil	28400
14	Pfutsero	03	80	41150	23250
	Total	632	557	719987	320535

Source: Department of Cooperation





Appendix

Table No. 1.1

Gross State Value Added by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in Crore) As on 13th March 2023

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	4553	5566	6185	5970	6943	7645	7739	8775	9384	8336	8958
1.1	Crops	2043	2625	3406	3802	4055	4398	4859	4731	4776	5429	3976	4249
1.2	Livestock	831	1024	1153	1239	714	716	945	861	904	750	820	818
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	835	930	1060	1108	1725	1730	2032	2982	3089	3423	3765
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	70	77	85	92	104	111	116	114	116	118	125
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	66	80	84	159	47	60	103	285	300	287	299
	Primary	3790	4619	5646	6269	6129	6990	7705	7842	9061	9684	8623	9257
3.	Manufacturing	151	194	168	241	264	304	319	344	325	323	442	460
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	338	346	384	362	395	516	537	574	569	622	675
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	227	228	256	229	254	353	341	366	361	384	423
4.2	water supply	105	111	119	128	132	141	163	196	208	209	237	251
5.	Construction	1051	1137	1179	1353	1579	1812	2163	2165	2164	2025	2299	2725
	Secondary	1498	1669	1693	1977	2205	2511	2998	3045	3063	2918	3363	3859
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1245	1294	1486	1760	1994	2410	2892	3303	3195	3402	3888
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1188	1235	1424	1693	1919	2326	2796	3197	3150	3353	3832
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	57	59	62	67	75	83	95	106	46	49	56
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	636	712	826	930	1011	1084	1209	1216	2528	3585	4009
7.1	Railways	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	8	8
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	389	364	443	474	557	625	757	809	1930	2914	3248
7.2.1	Road transport	321	364	344	413	457	505	571	699	746	1867	2844	3157
7.2.2	Water transport	13	7	5	6	6	7	6	10	10	13	15	19
7.2.3	Air transport	9	17	15	24	10	12	14	7	13	10	10	21
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	33	34	41	41	40	45	50
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	241	344	379	451	449	455	447	402	594	662	752
8.	Financial services	477	531	571	511	544	540	610	702	707	880	2060	2370
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1480	1568	1552	1606	1662	1774	1741	1870	1953	2024
10.	Public administration	1822	1956	2647	3080	3529	3764	4152	5014	5254	4080	4966	5841
11.	Other services	1557	1964	2378	2526	2624	2831	3138	3448	4277	5056	5639	6353
	Tertiary	6779	7723	9081	9997	10939	11745	13056	15039	16499	17610	21605	24485
12.	TOTAL GSDVA at basic prices	12067	14012	16421	18244	19272	21246	23760	25926	28623	30212	33591	37601
13.	Product taxes	383	446	504	530.49	603	701	840.54	1011	1307	1417	1841	2044
14.	Product Subsidies	273	337	313	373.76	351	224	207.32	410	213	409	425	444
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24393	26527	29716	31221	35007	39201
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	70185	81670	89541	94001	103490	114953	123729	1375010	142431	158190	175551

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

Table No. 1.2

Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23
(Rs. in Crore) As on 13th March 2023

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	3964	4353	4528	4203	4585	4410	4143	4639	5012	3936	4122
1.1	Crops	2043	2355	2763	2911	2905	2952	2874	2683	2777	3195	1997	2088
1.2	Livestock	831	773	755	749	431	418	482	370	387	291	344	335
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	771	766	795	791	1135	971	1005	1388	1443	1511	1611
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	66	69	73	76	80	83	84	87	84	85	87
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	38	70	77	187	43	52	87	232	243	227	232
	Primary	3790	4003	4423	4606	4390	4628	4461	4230	4872	5256	4163	4353
3.	Manufacturing	151	183	140	161	226	262	264	294	269	265	331	341
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	303	269	256	317	342	451	437	456	448	467	505
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	202	170	160	214	238	334	305	321	322	327	361
4.2	Water supply	105	101	99	95	103	104	117	132	135	126	140	144
5.	Construction	1051	1054	814	959	1078	1149	1337	1247	1210	1040	1075	1267
	Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1376	1621	1753	2052	1978	1935	1752	1873	2113
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1135	1085	1109	1277	1261	1611	1828	2014	1861	1984	2193
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1083	1035	1057	1228	1209	1555	1767	1949	1834	1955	2161
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	52	49	52	49	52	56	60	65	27	29	32
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	591	633	699	755	825	867	968	884	1647	2325	2408
7.1	Railways	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	5
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	361	329	378	366	457	500	626	589	1258	1899	1951
7.2.1	Road transport	321	338	312	352	352	413	457	582	543	1217	1853	1896
7.2.2	Water transport	13	6	4	5	5	6	5	8	7	9	10	12
7.2.3	Air transport	9	16	13	21	8	10	11	5	9	6	7	13
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	31	30	26	30	30
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	225	301	317	385	365	363	339	292	387	421	452
8.	Financial services	477	521	522	552	504	502	527	560	540	668	1455	1674
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1320	1329	1252	1226	1223	1259	1195	1246	1268	1306
10.	Public administration	1822	1783	2399	2526	2687	2849	2928	3347	3574	2507	2932	3294
11.	Other services	1557	1803	2022	2100	1963	2207	2239	2240	2656	2957	3296	3583
	Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8316	8437	8870	9395	10202	10862	10887	13260	14458
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14297	14448	15251	15908	16411	17669	17895	19297	20924
13.	Product taxes	383	412	436	341	509	587	706	769	965	1020	1325	1497
14.	Product Subsidies	273	312	270	239	297	188	174	312	158	294	306	309
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16440	16868	18477	18621	20315	22111
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	63956	67810	70067	70585	74559	77473	78674	85501	84949	91801	99021

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

Table No. 1.3

Net State Value Added by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23
 (Rs. in Crore) As on 13th March 2023

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3278	4024	4939	5479	5211	6117	6757	6777	7725	8229	7181	7803
1.1	Crops	1614	2126	2812	3129	3323	3602	4005	3808	3769	4318	2865	3138
1.2	Livestock	821	1011	1138	1224	705	707	935	851	894	742	812	811
1.3	Forestry and logging	787	826	920	1049	1098	1712	1714	2009	2956	3061	3395	3737
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	56	62	69	77	84	95	103	108	106	108	109	117
2.	Mining and quarrying	50	58	69	58	134	40	51	87	235	256	244	255
3.	Primary	3327	4082	5008	5536	5344	6157	6808	6864	7960	8486	7425	8058
3.	Manufacturing	112	148	120	188	212	253	265	287	269	263	382	400
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	215	252	229	251	244	263	373	365	574	569	622	502
5.	Construction	999	1077	1107	1273	1485	1700	2050	2022	2002	1849	2123	2548
6.	Secondary	1326	1477	1456	1713	1940	2217	2688	2673	2844	2682	3127	3450
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1036	1225	1271	1461	1713	1940	2347	2815	3217	3099	3305	3791
6.1	Trade & repair services	989	1174	1217	1404	1654	1875	2275	2732	3125	3067	3271	3749
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	46	52	54	56	59	66	73	83	92	32	35	42
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	488	537	571	679	774	829	866	953	918	2195	3252	3676
7.1	Railways	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	8	8
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	298	340	307	385	421	490	547	661	696	1808	2792	3125
7.2.1	Road transport	287	327	297	365	409	446	502	614	646	1760	2736	3049
7.2.2	Water transport	9	4	3	4	4	5	4	8	8	10	11	16
7.2.3	Air transport	2	10	7	16	8	10	11	5	8	1	1	12
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	29	29	34	34	38	43	48
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	187	193	261	291	351	337	317	289	219	383	451	541
8.	Financial services	469	522	561	501	533	528	597	686	691	859	2039	2349
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1067	1129	1179	1244	1231	1267	1294	1370	1320	1419	1502	1573
10.	Public administration	1283	1396	2071	2435	2827	3046	3405	4141	4369	3076	3962	4837
11.	Other services	1449	1841	2237	2379	2515	2713	3008	3309	4115	4894	5477	6191
12.	Tertiary	5791	6650	7890	8699	9592	10324	11516	13273	14631	15542	19537	22417
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	10444	12209	14354	15948	16876	18697	21012	22811	25435	26709	30089	33926
13.	Product taxes	383	446	504.11	530.49	603	701	841	1011	1307	1417	1841	2044
14.	Product Subsidies	273	337	313	373.76	351	224	207	410	213	409	425	444
15.	Net State Domestic Product	10554	12318	14545	16104	17128	19174	21645	23412	26528	27718	31505	35525
16.	Population (*00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102003	109198	122759	126452	142363	159092

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

Table No. 1.4
Net State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23
(Rs. in Crore)
As on 13th March 2023

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (Q.E)	2022-23 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3278	3474	3814	3949	3606	3957	3750	3449	3907	4239	3163	3348
1.1	Crops	1614	1892	2254	2362	2332	2351	2243	2021	2079	2455	1257	1348
1.2	Livestock	821	760	741	736	424	411	474	363	380	285	338	329
1.3	Forestry and logging	787	762	756	786	782	1124	957	988	1368	1422	1491	1591
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	56	59	62	66	68	72	76	77	81	77	78	80
2.	Mining and quarrying	50	30	60	55	166	38	45	75	195	212	195	200
	Primary	3327	3504	3874	4004	3772	3995	3795	3524	4102	4451	3358	3548
3.	Manufacturing	112	139	95	114	179	216	217	246	223	216	282	292
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	215	220	159	137	211	224	325	292	308	306	325	363
5.	Construction	999	997	747	886	990	1043	1230	1115	1060	879	914	1106
	Secondary	1326	1356	1002	1137	1380	1482	1772	1653	1591	1400	1521	1761
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1036	1117	1064	1087	1234	1213	1557	1766	1945	1786	1908	2117
6.1	Trade & repair services	989	1070	1019	1040	1193	1170	1511	1715	1891	1770	1890	2097
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	46	47	45	47	41	43	47	51	54	16	18	20
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	488	496	498	567	619	666	679	753	641	1382	2060	2143
7.1	Railways	2	3	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	5
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	298	314	277	324	316	396	430	541	495	1162	1803	1855
7.2.1	Road transport	287	302	269	308	307	360	395	507	460	1132	1768	1811
7.2.2	Water transport	9	4	2	3	3	4	3	6	5	6	7	9
7.2.3	Air transport	2	9	6	13	7	8	9	4	5	0	0	6
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	24	23	25	24	24	28	29
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	187	178	219	241	300	269	247	209	145	218	252	283
8.	Financial services	469	512	513	544	494	491	516	547	527	652	1439	1657
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1067	1147	1053	1053	975	941	930	954	880	920	941	979
10.	Public administration	1283	1245	1861	1943	2048	2197	2268	3272	2834	1685	2110	2472
11.	Other services	1449	1685	1892	1971	1866	2103	2129	2128	2526	2830	3168	3456
	Tertiary	5791	6202	6882	7164	7235	7611	8079	9421	9353	9253	11626	12824
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	10444	11062	11758	12305	12387	13089	13646	14598	15046	15104	16505	18133
13.	Product taxes	383	412	435.65	341	509	587	706	769	965	1020	1325	1497
14.	Product Subsidies	273	312	270.49	239	297	188	174	312	158	294	306	309
15.	Net State Domestic Product	10554	11163	11923	12406	12600	13488	14178	15055	15853	15830	17524	19320
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	53010	55482	58619	60372	60663	64259	66813	70218	73361	72215	79188	86521

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

Table No. 2.1 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	8983.97	8935.26	8475.32	10065.90	11590.00	14887.72	16161.32	14345.73	19294.21	22863.53	21620.98	24389.81
1	Revenue receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	11019.21	11437.43	11423.30	11427.44	12799.57	16075.12
2	Capital Receipts	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5142.11	2908.30	7870.91	11436.09	8821.41	8314.69
3	Percentage increase in Consolidated Fund of Nagaland		-0.54	-5.15	18.77	15.14	28.45	8.55	-11.23	34.49	18.50	-5.43	12.81
4	Percentage increase in Revenue Receipts		11.06	4.73	17.74	5.13	17.39	16.70	3.80	-0.12	0.04	12.01	25.59
5	Percentage increase in Capital Receipts		-19.62	-27.59	22.13	46.85	53.55	-5.57	-43.44	170.64	45.30	-22.86	-5.74
6	Revenue Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund	62.18	69.44	76.67	76.01	69.40	63.42	68.18	79.73	59.21	49.98	59.20	65.91
7	Capital Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund	37.82	30.56	23.33	23.99	30.60	36.58	31.82	20.27	40.79	50.02	40.80	34.09

Table No. 2.2 REVENUE RECEIPT (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Tax Revenue (a+b+c+d)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4638.85	4225.31	4432.00	5664.44	6064.24
	a) Goods and Services Tax							574.01	1482.37	1540.36	1683.51	2174.48	2483.41
	b) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	503.93	554.12	587.04	664.33	1398.21	1680.00	1929.5	2332.44	2017.41	2104.28	2640.70	2885.08
	c) Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transaction	3.76	2.85	3.39	3.68	2.92	5.09	3.49	4.14	3.89	3.34	3.99	3.90
	d) Taxes on Commodities and Services	599.39	700.12	744.23	783.29	1566.69	1858.29	1484.41	819.9	663.65	640.87	845.27	691.85
2	Non-Tax Revenue (a+b)	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	388.53	255.25	339.30	242.60	264.78	290.68
	a) Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits	9.62	5.90	7.62	7.23	10.13	6.73	6.97	12.72	8.53	7.02	3.75	3.75
	b) Other Non-Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii)	223.33	201.27	208.95	263.38	246.25	338.79	381.56	242.53	330.77	235.58	261.03	286.93
	i) General services	63.10	18.85	13.97	19.61	18.96	49.19	85.63	33.93	62.95	26.44	15.41	15.77
	ii) Social Services	19.20	53.52	76.86	112.92	85.21	130.68	143.36	18.72	71.80	13.16	18.44	12.25
	iii) Economic Services	141.03	128.90	118.12	130.86	142.08	158.92	152.57	189.88	196.02	195.98	227.18	258.91
3	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	4246.35	4740.03	4946.67	5929.04	4819.36	5553.38	6639.27	6543.33	6858.69	6752.84	6870.35	9720.20
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (1+2+3)	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	11019.21	11437.43	11423.30	11427.44	12799.57	16075.12
4	State's own tax revenue (SOTR)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	638.28	846.43	958.23	1022.74	1330.30	1417.44
5	Share of central taxes	803.20	917.14	1001.27	1062.68	2540.72	3032.62	3353.13	3792.41	3267.08	3409.25	4334.14	4646.80
	Total Tax Revenue (4+5)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4638.84	4225.31	4431.99	5664.44	6064.24
6	State non-tax revenue	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	388.53	255.25	339.30	242.60	264.78	290.68
	Total State Own Revenue Receipts (SOTR) (4+6)	536.83	547.12	549.96	659.22	683.48	856.28	1026.81	1101.68	1297.53	1265.34	1595.08	1708.12
7	Growth rate of SORR		1.92	0.52	19.87	3.68	25.28	19.92	7.29	17.78	-2.48	26.06	7.09
8	Percentage of SORR to Total Revenue	9.61	8.82	8.46	8.62	8.50	9.07	9.32	9.63	11.36	11.07	12.46	10.63
9	Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	19.82	20.26	20.54	18.97	36.90	37.53	36.22	40.56	36.99	38.78	44.25	37.72
	9.i) Share of central tax as a percentage of Tax Revenue	72.55	72.96	75.02	73.22	85.61	85.59	84.01	81.75	77.32	76.92	76.51	76.63
	9.ii) Share of SOTR as a percentage of Tax Revenue	27.45	27.04	24.98	26.78	14.39	14.41	15.99	18.25	22.68	23.08	23.49	23.37
10	Non-tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	4.17	3.34	3.33	3.54	3.19	3.66	3.53	2.23	2.97	2.12	2.07	1.81
11	Grand-in-aid as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts	76.01	76.40	76.13	77.49	59.92	58.81	60.25	57.21	60.04	59.09	53.68	60.47

Table No. 2.3 CAPITAL RECEIPTS (Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	PUBLIC DEBT	3395.14	2730.12	1976.41	2414.87	3545.94	5444.35	5141.02	2907.22	7869.82	11434.86	8819.90	8313.18
	a) Internal debt of the state government	1297.88	2730.12	1976.41	2409.57	3545.94	5444.09	5140.69	2903.24	7863.13	11227.24	8598.54	8278.25
	b) Loans and advances from the central government	2097.26	0.00	0.00	5.30	0.00	0.26	0.33	3.98	6.69	207.62	221.36	34.93
2	RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.09	0.50	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.23	1.51	1.51
	TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (1+2)	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5142.11	2908.30	7870.91	11436.09	8821.41	8314.69

Table No. 2.4 DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX OF STATE GOVERNMENT (own tax revenue) (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Total Own Tax Revenue (2+3)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	638.29	846.45	960.30	1024.97	1335.02	1417.49
2	Direct Tax	29.56	29.52	30.77	30.63	32.44	33.15	38.40	38.99	34.47	34.58	33.86	36.89
	a) Taxes on Income & Expenditure	27.02	27.22	28.30	27.96	29.65	30.28	34.88	35.33	30.64	31.24	30.06	32.94
	b) Taxes on property, Capital and other transaction	2.54	2.30	2.47	2.68	2.79	2.87	3.52	3.66	3.83	3.34	3.80	3.95
3	Indirect Tax	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	599.89	807.46	925.83	990.39	1301.16	1380.60
	a) Taxes on commodities & services	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	412.32	337.82	312.61	326.58	406.16	422.95
	b) Goods and Services Tax							187.57	469.64	613.22	663.81	895.00	957.65
4	Growth rate of Own Tax Revenue		11.87	-1.93	16.56	9.90	19.59	24.97	32.61	13.45	6.73	30.25	6.18
5	Growth rate of Direct Taxes		-0.13	4.24	-0.44	5.89	2.19	15.84	1.54	-11.59	0.32	-2.08	8.95
6	Growth rate of Indirect Taxes		13.17	-2.52	18.29	10.25	21.02	25.60	34.60	14.66	6.97	31.38	6.11

Table No. 2.5 ANNUAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crore)

SL. NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	15918.39	15117.09	19719.86	22633.53	23086.23	24239.50
	1.1 Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	10919.98	11637.02	11052.06	12302.44	14398.93
	1.2 Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3764.77	6139.69	5727.04	4197.11	8082.84	11581.47	10783.79	9840.57
2	Percentage Increase in Total Expenditure		32.85	-8.77	20.21	12.43	30.47	7.53	-5.03	30.45	14.78	2.00	5.00
3	Percentage Increase in Revenue Expenditure		14.88	2.66	17.60	12.12	14.27	17.63	7.15	6.57	-5.03	11.31	17.04
4	Percentage Increase in Capital Expenditure		75.57	-26.54	25.88	13.08	63.08	-6.72	-26.71	92.58	43.28	-6.89	-8.75
5	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget Expenditure	70.39	60.87	68.50	67.01	66.82	58.53	64.02	72.24	59.01	48.83	53.29	59.40
6	Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget expenditure	29.61	39.13	31.50	32.99	33.18	41.47	35.98	27.76	40.99	51.17	46.71	40.60
7	Expenditure on Consolidated fund as a percentage of GSDP	56.88	65.16	50.54	54.84	57.06	68.15	65.00	56.99	66.36	72.50	65.95	61.83
9	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21722	24492	26527	29716	31221	35007	39201

Table No.2.6 REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Total Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	10919.98	11637.02	11052.06	12302.44	14398.93
	1.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	677.75	771.74	813.74	856.77	952.77	1028.26
	1.b. Salary & Wages	2358.94	2673.90	3151.35	3234.57	3546.21	3813.20	4105.34	4842.70	5249.81	5581.16	6107.29	7090.49
	1.c. Pension & Retirement Benefits	586.68	677.03	695.11	905.15	1028.80	1093.47	1264.10	1552.80	1810.91	1752.47	2241.25	2587.70
	1.d. Others	1512.66	1768.82	1410.05	2067.35	2420.46	3121.90	4144.16	3752.74	3762.56	2861.66	3001.13	3692.48
2	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2557.39	3063.59	3019.47	3629.17	3958.68	4767.62	5871.94	5901.87	6208.22	5952.03	6435.66	7613.76
	2.a. Social Services	1154.12	1461.78	1701.56	1855.17	2093.61	2305.21	2558.56	3158.59	3030.05	3138.51	3545.24	3913.13
	2.b. Economic Services	1403.26	1601.80	1317.91	1774.00	1865.06	2462.41	3313.38	2743.28	3178.17	2813.52	2890.42	3700.63
3	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4319.40	5018.12	5428.79	5100.04	5866.77	6785.17
	3.a. General Services	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4319.40	5018.12	5428.79	5100.04	5866.77	6785.17
4	Interest Payment as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	8.56	8.60	8.59	8.21	7.73	7.33	6.65	7.07	6.99	7.75	7.74	7.14
5	Pensions & Retirement Benefits as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	12.03	12.09	12.09	13.39	13.57	12.62	12.40	14.22	15.56	15.86	18.22	17.97
6	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	48.38	47.74	54.80	47.83	46.77	44.01	40.28	44.35	45.11	50.50	49.64	49.24
7	Others as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	31.02	31.58	24.52	30.57	31.92	36.03	40.66	34.37	32.33	25.89	24.39	25.64
8	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	34.06	29.06	37.54	32.05	31.25	25.76	25.79	32.03	26.62	24.66	26.45	29.25
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	57.62	54.05	53.35	53.85	52.31	52.88
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	42.38	45.95	46.65	46.15	47.69	47.12

Table No. 2.7 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Total Capital expenditure (disbursement)	2051	3601	2645	3329	3765	6140	5727	4197	8083	11581	10784	9841
	1.1 Loan & Advances	2.76	2.15	0.92	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	5.28	9.27	5.61	2.82	0.57
	1.2 Public Debt	798.57	2343.19	1436.93	2306.08	2705.35	5065.03	4452.01	2596.28	6867.25	9903.92	8164.31	6810.37
	1.3 Capital Outlay on Development	1249.39	1255.18	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1274.86	1595.55	1206.32	1671.92	2616.66	3029.63
	1.3.a. Social Services	338.77	346.81	324.47	350.99	287.49	431.72	485.69	329.89	457.02	508.21	1181.51	1517.56
	1.3.b. Economics Services	674.86	697.36	701.41	511.23	665.96	511.82	522.07	846.18	583.57	754.10	1137.68	818.04
	1.3.c. General Services	235.75	211.01	181.19	160.95	105.78	130.93	267.10	419.48	165.73	409.61	297.47	694.03
2	Growth rate of Capital Outlay on Development		0.46	-3.83	-15.23	3.52	1.44	18.65	25.15	-24.39	38.60	56.51	15.78
3	Capital Outlay as a percentage of Total Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	60.92	34.86	45.64	30.73	28.14	17.50	22.26	38.02	14.92	14.44	24.26	30.79
4	Expenditure on Public Debt as a percentage of Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	38.94	65.08	54.33	69.26	71.86	82.50	77.74	61.86	84.96	85.52	75.71	69.21

Table No.2.8 DEPARTMENTS/SERVICES WISE ALLOCATION AS PER DEMAND FOR GRANTS 2022-23

Sl. No	Name of the Department/Services	Amount Allocated for 2022-23 (Rs. in crores)	As a Percentage of consolidated fund 2022-23
1	Servicing of Debt	8013.63	32.86
2	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	2587.70	10.61
3	School Education	1881.02	7.71
4	Civil Police	1785.85	7.32
5	Medical,Public Health and Family Welfare	1129.61	4.63
6	Rural Development	968.50	3.97
7	Roads and Bridges	865.71	3.55
8	Planning Machinery	800.69	3.28
9	Power	662.66	2.72
10	Municipal Administration	588.04	2.41
11	Water Supply	537.83	2.21
12	Civil Secretariat	445.10	1.82
13	Agriculture	424.84	1.74
14	Social Security and Welfare	319.12	1.31
15	Higher Education	305.56	1.25
16	Forest, Ecology,Environment and Wildlife	216.42	0.89
17	District Administration	200.30	0.82
18	Housing	190.32	0.78
19	Urban Development	163.18	0.67
20	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	125.91	0.52
21	Road Transport	95.97	0.39
22	Water Resources	95.04	0.39
23	Industries	94.49	0.39
24	Horticulture	90.80	0.37
25	Soil and Water Conservation	84.13	0.34
26	Treasury and Accounts Administration	67.86	0.28
27	Employment and Craftsmen Training	67.41	0.28
28	Jails	67.07	0.27
29	Development of Underdeveloped Areas	65.02	0.27
30	Administration of Justice	62.95	0.26
31	Land Resources Development	62.68	0.26
32	Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities	62.20	0.26
33	State Council of Educational Research & Training	59.38	0.24
34	Mechanical Engineering	59.08	0.24
35	Village Guards	53.62	0.22
36	Statistics	51.92	0.21
37	Fire and Emergency Services	47.80	0.20
38	State Legislature	46.36	0.19
39	Information and Public Relations	43.09	0.18
40	Election	42.27	0.17
41	Mineral Development	41.50	0.17
42	Home Guards	41.14	0.17

43	Youth Resources and Sports	40.51	0.17
44	Technical Education	40.26	0.17
45	Civil Supplies	36.72	0.15
46	Fisheries	35.74	0.15
47	Police Engineering Project	33.64	0.14
48	Stationery and Printing	33.33	0.14
49	Land Records and Survey	33.18	0.14
50	State Excise	30.14	0.12
51	Civil Administration Work	28.90	0.12
52	Art and Culture and Gazetteers	28.19	0.12
53	Sericulture	24.52	0.10
54	Co-operation	23.71	0.10
55	Sales Tax	23.15	0.09
56	Tourism	20.80	0.09
57	Taxes on Vehicles	18.00	0.07
58	State Guest Houses	17.55	0.07
59	Evaluation	12.99	0.05
60	Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection	12.83	0.05
61	Labour	12.48	0.05
62	Women Welfare	12.04	0.05
63	Information Technology & Communication	10.06	0.04
64	Special Development Programme	10.00	0.04
65	Lokayuta	9.68	0.04
66	Head of State	9.26	0.04
67	Council of Ministers	8.84	0.04
68	New and Renewable Energy	8.52	0.03
69	State Institute of Rural Development	8.38	0.03
70	Administrative Training Institute	7.57	0.03
71	Public Service Commission	7.44	0.03
72	Science, Technology, Ecology and Environment	5.74	0.02
73	Border Affairs	5.74	0.02
74	Rajya Sainik Board	4.17	0.02
75	State Lotteries	3.72	0.02
76	State Information Commission	2.59	0.01
77	Parliamentary Affairs	2.04	0.01
78	Land Revenue	1.42	0.01
79	Relief, Rehabilitation	1.20	0.00
80	Loans to Government Servants	0.35	0.00
81	Housing Loans	0.22	0.00
82	Small Savings	0.08	0.00
	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	24389.81	

Table No. 2.9 BRIEF MACRO ECONOMICS FRAMEWORK STATEMENT OF THE STATE (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21722	24492	26527	29716	31221	35007	39201
2	Revenue Receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.57	9442.28	11019.21	11437.41	11423.29	11427.43	12799.57	16075.11
	2.a. Tax Revenue	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4638.84	4225.31	4431.99	5664.44	6064.24
	2.b. Non- Tax Revenue	4479.31	4947.20	5163.24	6199.65	5075.75	5898.90	7027.80	6798.57	7197.98	6995.44	7135.13	10010.87
3	Recoveries of Loans	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.71	0.49	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.23	1.51	1.51
4	Other Receipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0			
5	Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	10919.98	11637.02	11052.06	12302.44	14398.93
	5.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	677.75	771.74	813.74	856.77	952.77	1028.26
6	Capital Expenditure net of Loan repayment	1249.3868	1255.179	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1274.86	1595.55	1206.32	1671.92	2616.66	3029.63
7	Total Expenditure	6125.04	6856.57	6957.41	7785.58	8641.16	9738.54	11466.21	12515.53	12843.34	12723.98	14919.10	17428.56
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-(2+3+4)]	536.22	651.44	458.50	133.93	597.10	295.17	445.91	1077.04	1418.96	1295.32	2118.02	1351.94
9	Revenue Surplus (2-5)	710.73	602.90	747.55	888.53	461.65	778.21	827.86	517.43	-213.73	375.37	497.13	1676.18
10	Primary Deficit (8-5.a)	118.83	169.80	-35.34	-421.41	10.65	-340.33	-231.84	305.30	605.22	438.55	1165.25	323.68
11	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	4.40	4.61	2.76	0.73	3.00	1.36	1.82	4.06	4.78	4.15	6.05	3.45
12	Primary Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	0.98	1.20	-0.21	-2.29	0.05	-1.57	-0.95	1.15	2.04	1.40	3.33	0.83

Table No.2.10 LIABILITIES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS 31st MARCH (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)
1	Total Liabilities (a+b)	6759.87	7452.54	8356.91	7822.48	8265.87	8979.95	9616.25	10573.07	11546.48	12810.47	13577.82
	a. Public Debt	4735.50	5124.67	5796.94	5764.45	6288.55	7014.49	7671.86	8115.53	8454.76	9957.14	11224.49
	a.1. Internal Debt	4446.39	4857.53	5602.15	5536.12	6081.77	6827.74	7507.75	7969.16	8323.60	9639.25	10707.77
	a.2. Loan from Centre	289.11	267.14	194.79	228.33	206.78	186.75	164.11	146.37	131.16	317.89	516.72
	b. Other Liabilities	2024.37	2327.87	2559.97	2058.03	1977.32	1965.46	1944.39	2457.54	3091.72	2853.33	2353.33
	b.1. Small Saving, Provident Fund	735.37	805.63	915.05	850.32	1042.52	1036.37	1110.42	1565.96	2131.38	1874.80	1874.80
	b.2. Other Obligation (Civil Deposit etc.)	1289.00	1522.24	1644.92	1207.71	934.8	929.09	833.97	891.58	960.34	978.53	478.53
2	Growth of Total Liabilities		10.25	12.14	-6.40	5.67	8.64	7.09	9.95	9.21	10.95	5.99
3	Total Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP	55.51	52.78	50.31	42.51	41.57	41.34	39.26	39.86	38.86	41.03	38.79
4	Public Debt as a Percentage of GSDP	38.89	36.29	34.90	31.33	31.63	32.29	31.32	30.59	28.45	31.89	32.06
5	Other Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP	16.62	16.48	15.41	11.18	9.94	9.05	7.94	9.26	10.40	9.14	6.72
6	Public Debt as a Percentage of Total Liabilities	70.05	68.77	69.37	73.69	76.08	78.11	79.78	76.76	73.22	77.73	82.67
7	GSDP current at Market Price	12176.76	14121.27	16611.73	18400.67	19883.98	21722.45	24491.70	26527.42	29715.87	31220.79	35007.49

source- Statement under NFR&BMA- 2005 laid in the State Assembly along with Budget 2021-22

Table No. 2.11 Brief Account of AFS (Budget) as per AFS 2022-23 (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (R.E)	2022-23 (B.E)
1	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts	6907.68	8935.26	8475.32	10066.52	11590.01	14887.73	16161.32	14345.71	19294.20	22863.52	21620.98	24389.81
2	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	15918.39	15117.09	19719.85	22633.53	23086.23	24239.50
3	Net of Consolidated Fund of Nagaland	-18.69	-266.66	80.06	-25.32	243.32	83.97	242.93	-771.38	-425.65	229.99	-1465.25	150.31
4	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Net of Contingency Fund of Nagaland	0	0	0	0	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	9220.45	12548.85	7656.47	4778.27	8976.76	9314.21
8	Public Account of Nagaland Disbursements	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	8289.56	7709.88	9351.28	11953.00	7170.40	5074.58	9826.76	9314.21
9	Net of Public Account of Nagaland	422.53	167.65	330.74	-337.96	163.37	-23.88	-130.83	595.85	486.07	-296.31	-850.00	0.00
10	NET TRANSACTION (3+6+9)	403.84	-99.01	410.80	-363.28	406.69	60.09	112.10	-175.53	60.42	-66.32	-2315.25	150.31
11	Opening Balance	-602.70	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	226.92	339.01	163.48	223.90	-47.80	-2363.05
12	Closing Balance (10+11) of Nagaland	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	216.42	339.02	163.48	223.90	157.58	-2363.05	-2212.74

The opening balance of (-) Rs.47.80 crore for the year 2021-22 represent the cash balance as per the accounts of the RBI (as per explanatory memorandum to the demand for grant 2022-23)





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