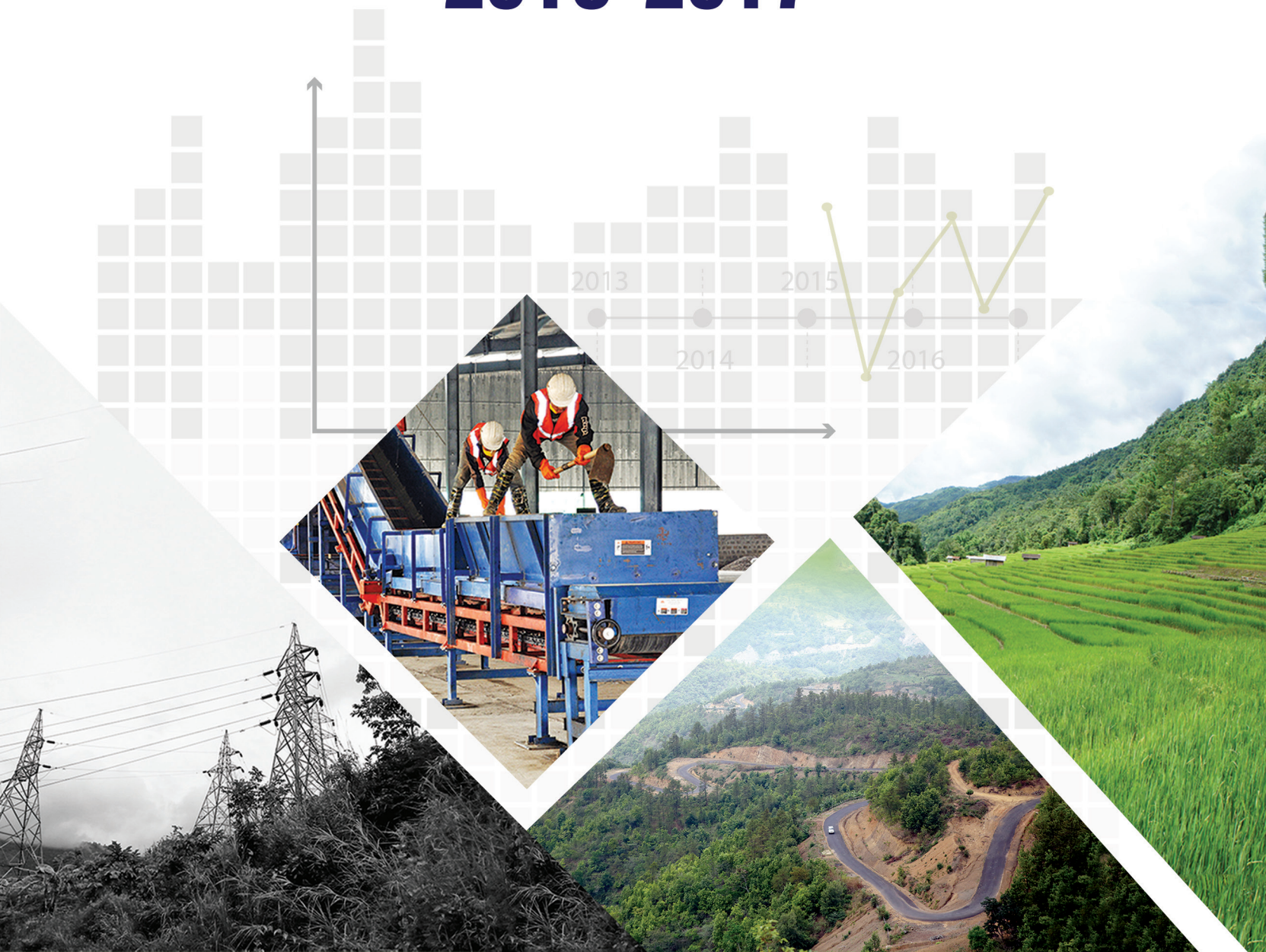
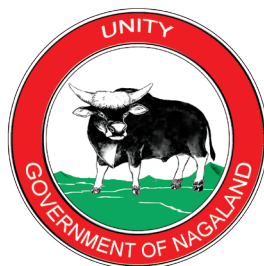




NAGALAND **ECONOMIC SURVEY** 2016-2017





ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016-2017



**Government of Nagaland
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
Nagaland: Kohima**



ECONOMIC SURVEY 2016-2017

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Nagaland : Kohima

Messa ge

The Economic Survey is a summary of the performance of the State during the last one year. It is a supplement to the State Budget Document and elucidates the State of the economy and analyses the performance of its various constituents. It highlights topical concerns, fiscal position of the State, the extent of deployment of public funds, achievements, shortfalls and the initiatives taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of economic progress in the State.

The Document is an outcome of the team work of various stakeholders of the State. And I place on record my appreciation to all especially the officers and staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for bringing out the survey on time despite challenges.

While placing the State Economic Survey 2016-2017 on the floor of Nagaland State Legislative Assembly, I am simultaneously hopeful that the Economic Survey will not only be utilized in academic discussions but will aid policy makers and administrators in enhancing understanding of the State for bringing further developmental improvements in the State.

Kohima: **17.3.2017**



(TOVIHOTO AYEMI)

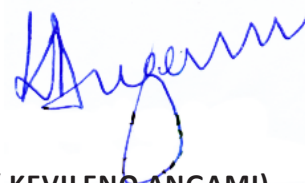
Foreword

The Economic Survey of Nagaland 2016-2017 summarizes the activities of the various sectors in the State while simultaneously highlighting the fiscal position and policy initiatives of the State during the last one year. Attempt has been made to analyse the economic trends, achievements as well as the shortcomings of the different sectors in the State to make the document cohesive and comprehensive. However, availability of timely reliable information and upto date data continues to be a major challenge.

Despite the challenges and time constraint, pertinence of bringing out an objective document remains. And towards this end, the efforts and hard work put in by the team of officials from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics especially Shri Neisatuo Puro, Deputy Director, Shri Charles N. Kikon, Assistant Director, Shri Vikosieto Krose, Statistical Officer and Ms. Holivi Chophi, Statistical Officer deserves to be mentioned. The Department is also extremely grateful to Shri Pankaj Kumar (IAS), Chief Secretary, Nagaland for the support and encouragement and for providing useful insights to improve the Economic Survey. We also acknowledge the co-operation extended by all the Departments in furnishing data and inputs which ultimately forms the basis of the document.

The Economic Survey is anticipated to provide a realistic picture and understanding of the State to enable holistic planning and budgeting. And we hope that it will be found useful by planners, policy makers and citizens of the State.

Date : **20.3.2017**
Place: **Kohima**



(**KEVILENO ANGAMI**)
Secretary to the Government of Nagaland

Acknowledgement


Economic Survey of Nagaland is an important document annually published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima. The Economic Survey contains information encompassing the economic development and socio economic progress of the State. In line with the practice of the Government of India and other State Government, the Economic Survey 2016 - 2017 is proposed to be laid in the august house of State Assembly during the Budget Session of 2017-18.

I acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation extended by various Departments/Organizations in providing the required statistical data and other relevant information for preparing this esteemed report.

I place on record the effort put in by the team of devoted Officers and Staff of Economic Survey Cell led by Shri Neisatuo Puro, Deputy Director, Shri Charles N. Kikon, Assistant Director, Shri Vikosieto Krose, Statistical Officer, Kumari Holivi Chophi, Statistical Officer. I also acknowledge and appreciate the staff in the Directorate as well as those in the statistical cell of the line Department for their valuable contribution in bringing out the Economic Survey 2016-2017.

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

Date : **17.3.2017**
Place: **Kohima**


(Y. SACHEO OVUNG)
Director
Economics & Statistics

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ACRONYM

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

ACRONYM

MDF	: Moderately Dense Forest
MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIDH	: Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MoHUPA	: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
NAAC	: National Assessment Accreditation Council
NASTEC	: Nagaland Science & Technology Council
NEC	: North Eastern Council
NEEPCO	: North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.
NeGP	: National e-Governance Plan
NELB	: Nagaland Electrical Licensing Board
NERPSI	: North Eastern Region Power System Improvement
NERTPS	: North-East Region Textile Promotion Scheme
NFHS	: National Family Health Survey
NFSM	: National Food Security Mission
NHDP	: National Handloom Development Programme
NHHDC	: Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd
NHPC	: National Hydroelectric Power Corporation
NIDC	: Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
NIELT	: National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology
NIT	: National Institute of Technology
NITI Aayog	: National Institution for Transforming India
NLEP	: National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NMAET	: National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology
NMOOP	: National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm
NMSA	: National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NOAPS	: National Old Age Pension Scheme
NSAP	: National Social Assistance Programme
NSDC	: National Skill Development Council
NSMDC	: Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
NSRLM	: Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission
NSRLM	: Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission
N-TIIP	: Nagaland Trade Investment and Industrialization Policy
NTPC	: National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.
NULM	: National Urban Livelihood Mission
NVBDCP	: National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
ODF	: Open Defecation Free
OF	: Open Forest
ONGC	: Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd

ACRONYM

PMAY-G	: Pradhan MantriAwaas Yojana- Gramin
PMEGP	: Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme
PMKSY	: Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayee Yojana
PSK	: Poorna Shakti Kendra
PWIEP	: Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprises
Programme	
RAPDRP	: Restructured Accelerated Power Department & Reforms
Program	
RCH	: Reproductive Child Health
RFA	: Revolving Fund Assistance
RGGVY	: Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaran Yojana
RGSEAG	: Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent
Girls	
RIDF	: Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RKVY	: RashtriyaKrishiVikas yojana
RNTCP	: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
SBM	: Swachh Bharat Mission
SLWM	: Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SNP	: Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SORR	: State Own Revenue Receipts
SPDL	: Small Pocket Deposit Lease
STEP	: Support to Training and Employment Programme
SUDA	: State Urban Development Agency
SWAN	: State Wide Area Network
TFR	: Total Fertility Rate
TPDS	: Targeted Public Distribution System
UMPP	: Ultra Mega Power Project
UNME	: Urban Non-Manual Employee
UPS	: Usual principal Status
VDB	: Village Development Board
VDF	: Very Dense Forest
VFC	: Village Forest Committees
WATSAN	: Water and Sanitation Committees
WB	: World Bank
WEDI	: Women Entrepreneurial Development Initiative
WPR	: Workers Population Rate



GOVERNMENT of NAGALAND, DIRECTORATE of **ECONOMICS** and **STATISTICS**

NAGALAND AT A GLANCE

AREA, ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT AND POPULATION

Sl. No.	ITEM	PARTICULARS
1	2	3
A	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (SQ. KM.)	16,579
	Geographical location	
	Longitude	93°.20° E to 95°.15° E
	Latitude	25°.6 N to 27°.4 N
B	ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT	
	a) District HQs	11
	b) Circles (as per 2011 Census) (ADCs, SDOs & EACs)	133
	c) Statutory towns (as per 2011 Census)	19
	d) Census towns (as per 2011 Census)	7
	e) Post Office (2014-15)	328
C	POPULATION AS PER 2011 CENSUS	
a.	i. Total population	19,78,502
	ii. Male	10,24,649
	iii. Female	9,53,853
	iv. Per centage of Rural population	71.14
	v. Per centage of Urban population	28.86
	vi. Sex ratio (female per 1000 males)	931
	vii. Density of population (per sq. km)	119
	viii. Decadal per centage variation (2001-2011)	-0.58
b.	Population of age group (0-6 years)	
	i. Male	1,49,785
	ii. Female	1,41,286
	iii. Total	2,91,071
	iv. Sex ratio	943
c.	Literacy rate	
	i. Male	82.75
	ii. Female	76.11
	iii. Literacy rate of Nagaland	79.55

HIGHLIGHTS

- 1.1** GSDP for 2016-17 (A.E) at current prices is estimated to have increased to Rs. 21,119 crore from Rs.19,214 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) indicating a growth of 9.91 per cent as against 5.35 per cent achieved in 2015-16 (Q.E).
- 1.2** At constant prices, the GSDP 2016-17 (A.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.14,917 crore from Rs.14,337 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) registering a growth of 4.04 per cent.
- 1.3** Sector-wise, during 2016-17 (A.E), the primary sector at constant prices registered a negative growth of -0.60 per cent primarily on account of reduction in production of livestock and forestry and logging. The secondary and tertiary sector is estimated to have achieved a growth of 5.12 per cent and 6.27 per cent respectively.
- 1.4** The GSDP estimates for 2016-17 (A.E) at constant prices show the per capita income of the State to have increased to Rs.71,065 in 2016-17 (A.E) from Rs.61,159 during 2011-12 indicating a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.05 per cent during the last five years.
- 1.5** During 2016-17 (B.E) the total receipts of the State Government amount to Rs.13,870.98 crore as against Rs.12,060.99 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) indicating a growth of 15 per cent. Component wise, during 2016-17 (B.E) the share of revenue receipts and capital receipts in the total receipts was 76.19 per cent and 23.81 per cent respectively.
- 1.6** Budget 2016-17 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.13,646 crore which was 7.70 per cent higher than 2015-16 (R.E) estimate of Rs.12,670 crore. The growth in total expenditure in 2016-17(B.E) was mainly on account of expected growth in capital expenditure by 2.40 per cent and revenue expenditure by 10.05 per cent over 2015-16 (R.E).
- 1.7** Revenue expenditure which accounts for 67.01 per cent of the total budget expenditure during 2014-15 (Actual) steadily increased to 69.33 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and is estimated to further increase to 70.84 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Capital expenditure accounts for 29.16 per cent of the budget expenditure in 2016-17 (B.E).

1.8	During 2016-17 (B.E), Salary & Wages which has the largest share within the Revenue expenditure increased to Rs.3972.49 crore from Rs.3697.19 crore in 2015-16 (R.E). Salary & wages which alone accounted for 42.09 per cent of the Revenue expenditure during 2015-16 (R.E) is estimated to marginally decreased to 41.09 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). As a per centage of total expenditure on consolidated fund (Budget), Salary and Wages accounts for 29.18 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and 29.11 per cent in 2016-17(B.E).
1.9	In absolute term, the fiscal deficit decreased from Rs.1159.85 crore in 2015-16 to Rs.543.29 crore in 2016-17, the fiscal deficit as a per centage of GSDP also fell from 6.04 per cent in 2015-16 to 2.57 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). The State therefore has been able to keep the fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Act 2011.
1.10	Agriculture and allied sectors is the largest employer of the workforce in the State with 45.47 per cent of the working population engaged in agricultural activities (Census 2011). Rice is the staple food which is cultivated in about 52.34 per cent of the Net Area Sown with rice production of 4,78,210 MT during 2015-16.
1.11	The area under major agricultural crops increased from 4,01,510 hectares in 2011-12 to 4,29,790 hectares in 2015-16, showing an increase of 7.04 per cent. During 2016-17, the area under major agricultural crops is estimated to have increased by 11,200 hectares.
1.12	During 2016-17, total foodgrain production is anticipated to reach 7,11,430 MT up scaling it from production level of 2015-16 by 34,530 MT. Total Oilseeds and Commercial Crops production during 2016-17 is anticipated to be 70,550 MT and 4,73,760 MT respectively against the production level of 70,020 MT and 4,62,350 MT in 2015-16.
1.13	The consumption of fertilizers per hectare of Net Area Sown increased from 2.06 kg/hectare in 2005-06 to 6.56 kg/ hectare in 2015-16. In absolute amount, Nagaland's consumption of fertilizer in 2015-16 was 2516.72 MT.
1.14	As per the 19th Livestock Census 2012, the total livestock population of the State was 31,91,149 numbers as against 50,23,269 numbers during 2007 Census showing a negative growth of -36.47 per cent.

1.15	The 19th Livestock Census 2012 reveals that, out of 10,67,454 animals (excluding Poultry birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails), Pig accounted for 47.19 per cent of the total animals followed by cattle with 22.01 per cent, Dog with 10.59 per cent and Goat with 9.31 per cent while Mithun and Buffalo population accounted for only 3.30 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively.
1.16	The total requirement of meat, milk and eggs during 2015-16 in monetary terms was Rs. 2146.92 crore, as per the Sample Survey Report of 2015-16. However, the State produces only 52 per cent worth Rs. 1116.40 crore.
1.17	During 2016-2017, the total quantity of fish production in the State was 8605 MT. The availability in the State is further supplemented by imported fish of 3850 MT. Taking into account the domestic production and the imports, the State's per capita consumption of fish in 2016-2017 is estimated at 6.23 kgs.
1.18	As per Indian State of Forest Report 2015, the total forest cover in the state was around 12,966 sq.km accounting for 78.20 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and constitutes 52 per cent of the total area reported for different land utilization.
1.19	Area-wise, Tuensang district (including Longleng and Kiphire) has the largest forest cover with 4,228 sq.km in the state followed by Kohima district (including Peren) with 3,283 sq.km and Phek district with 2,026 sq.km. In percentage term, Kohima district (including Peren) recorded the highest forest coverage as against its geographical area with 87.21 per cent while Dimapur district recorded the lowest coverage with 54.22 per cent during 2015.
1.20	Under Wildlife Conservation and Management, the State manages four protected areas namely Intanki National Park, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary, Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary and Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary.
1.21	Against the Right to Education student teacher norms of 30:1 during 2015, Government schools in Nagaland as a whole has a ratio of 10:1. District-wise, the ratio in Government schools shows a similar trend except Mon with 17:1. The overall student teacher ratio at the State level (both Government and private) was 14:1.

1.22	The Nagaland Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level during 2015-16 was 109.48 per cent. Amongst the districts, Dimapur has the highest GER of 162.60 per cent followed by Zunheboto and Wokha. At the upper primary level the GER was 80.13 per cent.
1.23	A minimum of one Government college is located in each of the districts. During 2015-16, there were 15 Government colleges and 48 private colleges.
1.24	As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2015-16, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Nagaland in the higher education sector was 14.2 per cent which was lower than the all India GER of 24.5 per cent.
1.25	As on 31st December 2016, the total number of unemployed youth in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges of Nagaland was 68,504 an increase from 66,604 registered during the same period in 2014.
1.26	Fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC, the peak power demand of the State at present is 156 MW out of which only 142.67 MW is available from State's own generation and central sector allocation.
1.27	The Central Generating Station (CGS) supplies 81 per cent of the State's power demand, and only 19 per cent comes from State's own projects. Out of the various sources, 59 per cent comes from hydro, Coal 17 per cent, and Gas 24 per cent respectively.
1.28	Status of State owned Power generation: Likimro (24MW), Lang (1MW), Tehok (1MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54 MW) and Duilomroi-II (0.20 MW). So far, A total of 26.74 MW is harnessed from the various hydro projects.
1.29	In 2015-16 the revenue collection from sale of power increased to 112.73 crores from 99.35 crore indicating a hike of Rs. 13.47 crore over the preceding year. However considering the expenditure of Rs. 249.07 crore incurred in purchase of power during the same year, the revenue collection accounted only for 45.27 per cent of the expenditure.
1.30	Excluding the National highways, Nagaland reported total road length of 12,079.8 Km during 2016-17 as against 13,031.83 km in the year 2015-16, on account of changes in classification and up-gradation of roads from Other District Road(ODR) to Major District Road(MDR) or to State Highway.

1.31	The total length of National Highway within the State of Nagaland is 1546.70 Km, out of which 1123.68 km is under Nagaland PWD and 424.3 km under BRO.
1.32	In 2016-17 there were 76 Public Distribution Centres (PDCs), 1618 Fair Price Shop spread across 11 districts, four (4) Food Storage Depot at Dimapur, Mokokchung, Mon and Tuensang.
1.33	National Food Security Acts (NFSA) 2013, is being implemented in the State w.e.f July 2016 and under the provision food grains is provided to the identified households. With the implementation of NFSA, APL schemes have been amalgamated into Priority Household (PHH). 2, 37,434 number of Priority Households have been identified covering a population of 11,93,92.
1.34	The monthly allocation of foodgrains to Nagaland from the central pool under NFSA was 5969.61 MT for PHH and 166.50 for AAY. Prior to the implementation of NFSA the monthly allocation of food grains from the central pool under various schemes till June 2016 was 7857 MT of Rice and 2716 MT of wheat.
1.35	As on 31st December 2016, the State Government have a total of 214 buses operating on 118 routes and have carried a total of 8.25 lakhs passenger traffic.
1.36	Nagaland has 593 Health units spread across the 11 districts during 2014-15: 21 Community Health Centre, 126 Primary Health Centre, 1 Subsidiary Health Centre, 3 Big Dispensary and 442 Sub-Centre.
1.37	As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) 2015-16, the State has performed better than the National average on most of the basic health indicator. The Infant Mortality Rate of the State was 29 per 1000 live births as against the then national average of 41, whereas under-five mortality rate was 37 per 1000 live births as against 50 at National level. The Total Fertility Rate was 2.7 children per woman as against the National TFR of 2.2.
1.38	In line with the 15 years perspective of NITI Aayog, Nagaland brought its vision 2030 outlining its growth path placing focus on sustainable agriculture and employment of its young population, the other thrust area are social equity and inclusive development, infrastructure and connectivity.
1.39	To address the issue of unemployment and to optimize the available human resource through skilling, the State Government declared 2016-17 as the year of Construction.

Chapter 1
STATE OF THE ECONOMY

1.1 STATE OF THE ECONOMY

1.1.1 Nagaland is predominantly an agrarian economy with more than 60 per cent of the population dependent on agriculture for their livelihood with agriculture and allied activities contributing 29 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) which is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within the State economy at a given time period (usually a year) is an important indicator broadly used to study the progress and growth of the economy. It portrays the sectoral composition and its contribution to the economy of the State.

1.1.2 The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2016-17 (A. E) at current prices is estimated to grow at 9.91 per cent as against 5.35 per cent achieved in 2015-16(Q.E). In absolute terms, the GSDP at current prices is estimated to have increased from Rs.19,214 crore to Rs.21,119 crore during the corresponding years. At constant price the GSDP 2016-17 (A.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.14,917 crore from Rs.14,337 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) registering a growth of 4.04 per cent.

Table No. 1.1.1: GSDP Current and Constant at Market Prices (Rs. In Crore)

GSDP	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
Current	12177	14121	16584	18237	19214	21119
Constant	12177	12868	13793	14234	14337	14917

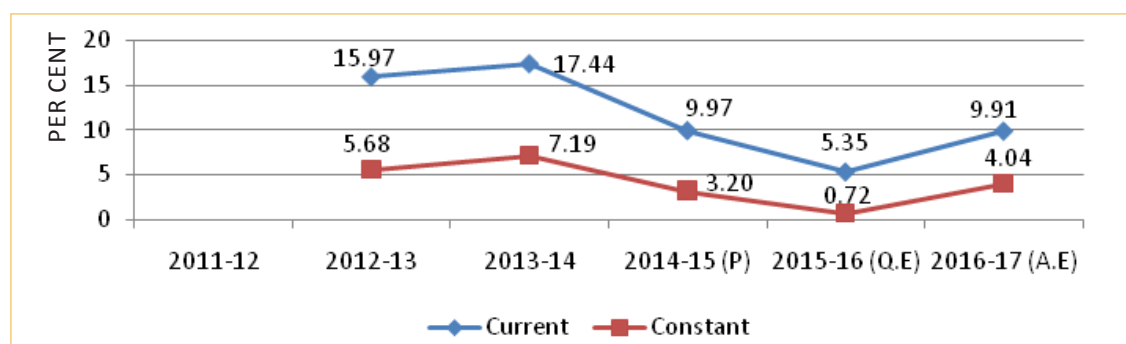
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

Table No. 1.1.2: Growth Rate of GSDP Current and Constant at Market Prices (in percentage)

GSDP	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
Current	15.97	17.44	9.97	5.35	9.91
Constant	5.68	7.19	3.20	0.72	4.04

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

Figure No. 1.1.1: Growth of GSDP Current and Constant Prices



1.2 The Economy of the State is divided into three sectors, viz. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector.

Primary Sector

1.2.1 The Primary Sector comprises of all occupation associated with utilization of natural resources. It includes Agriculture, Forestry & Logging, Fishing and Mining & Quarrying. The Primary sector is generally dominant in less developed economies than in industrialized economies.

1.2.2 As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2016-17 at constant prices, the Primary sector is yet to pick up from the negative growth trend of last year -6.21 per cent and is pegged at -0.60 even in 2016-17. This negative growth is primarily caused by the reduction in the production of livestock and forestry & logging. The value of livestock fell from Rs.749.29 crore in 2014-2015(P) to Rs.429.60 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) and further down to Rs. 376.47 crore in 2016-17 (A.E) while value of Forestry & Logging falls from Rs.794.75 crore in 2014-15 (P) to Rs. 781.61 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) and down to Rs. 775.20 crore in 2016-17 (A.E). As against the decline in the above two sub-sectors the performance of the other three Sub-sectors i.e. Crops, Fishing & Aquaculture and Mining & Quarrying is estimated to have achieved a growth of 1.38 per cent, 4.26 per cent and 9.86 per cent respectively in 2016-17 (A.E). Appendix Table No.1.2.

1.2.3 Proportionate to the negative growth of -0.60 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E), the share of primary sector to the Gross State Domestic Product is estimated to fall from 29.74 per cent in 2015-16 (Q.E) to 28.42 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). Table No. 1.2.2.

Table No. 1.2.1: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by Economic Activity at Constant Prices (Rs. in Crore)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
Primary	3790	4003	4423	4547	4264	4239
Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1397	1457	1532
Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8189	8462	8993
TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14133	14184	14763
Taxes on Products	383	412	436	341	383	383
Subsidies on products	273	312	270	239	230	230
Gross State Domestic Product	12177	12868	13793	14234	14337	14917

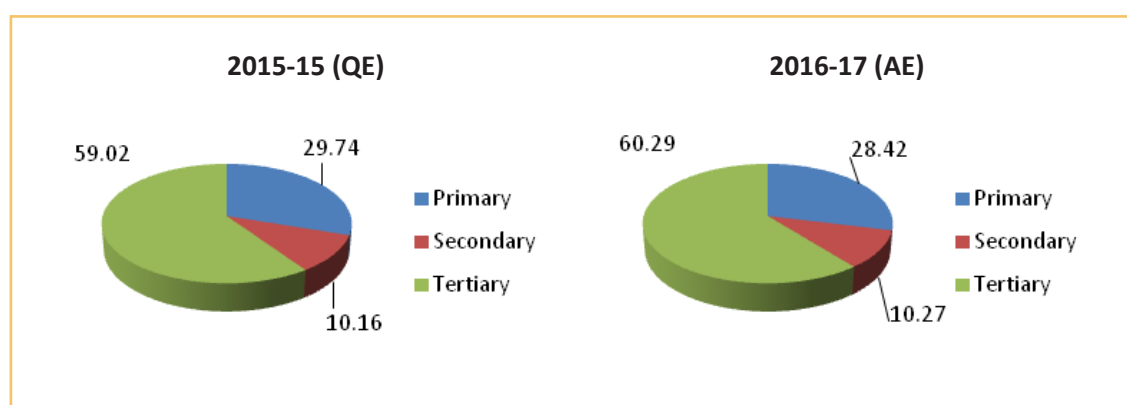
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

Table No. 1.2.2: Percentage Contribution of the Sector to GSDP at Constant Prices

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
Primary	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.17	29.74	28.42
Secondary	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.88	10.16	10.27
Tertiary	56.17	56.58	58.56	57.94	59.02	60.29

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

Figure No 1.2.1: Percentage Contribution of the Sub-sector to GSVA at Constant Prices



Secondary Sector

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

1.2.5 As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2016-17 at constant prices, the secondary sector is estimated to grow at 5.12 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E) as against 4.33 per cent achieved in 2015-16 (Q.E). With regard to per centage contribution to GSDP, the Secondary Sector is estimated to increase its share in the GSDP from 10.16 per cent in 2015-16 (QE) to 10.27 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). Within the Secondary Sector, while the share of Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services has been hovering around 1 per cent to 2 per cent over the years, Construction has become the most robust sub-sector with its share in the GSDP increasing from 7.07 per cent in 2015-16 (Q.E) to 7.13 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). While the Manufacturing sector which comprises of both Registered and Unregistered Manufacturing units, its share in the GSDP has fallen from 1.14 per cent in 2015-16 (QE) to 1.12 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). Appendix Table No. 1.4.

Tertiary Sector

- 1.2.6** The Tertiary Sector comprises of all economics activities that produce services. It includes activities like Transport, Storage and Communication; Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate and Public Services. Over the years, the Tertiary Sector has become the most prominent sector in terms of contribution to GSDP.
- 1.2.7** With growth in Public Administration and Other Services becoming the most prominent sub sector of tertiary sector, the Tertiary Sector registered a growth of 6.27 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E) as against 3.33 per cent in 2015-16 (Q.E) at constant prices. Within the Tertiary Sector, during the year 2016-17 the sub-sector of Public Administration has become the most prominent sub-sector with a share of 17.95 per cent in the GSDP followed by Other Services and Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional services with a share of 16.03 per cent and 9 per cent respectively. Other sub sectors of the Tertiary sector during 2016-17 viz. Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants contributed 7.82 per cent, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting contributed 5.56 per cent and Financial Services contributed 3.83 per cent. Overall the tertiary sector is estimated to have increased its contributory share to GSDP at constant prices from 59.02 per cent in 2015-16 (Q.E) to 60.29 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E).

FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND DIGITAL ECONOMY: THE HINDRANCE

“... the low spread of banking services is directly related to the subsistence nature of the agricultural economy...”

- Vision 2020 DONER

Nagaland has a total of 171 bank branches spread across the State as on 31st march 2016, out of which 38.01 per cent belongs to SBI followed by Nagaland State Cooperative Bank with 12.28 per cent and Nagaland Rural Bank with 5.85 per cent and the others accounting for the rest of 43.86 per cent. District wise, the distribution of the bank branches is so uneven that the three districts of Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung account for 70.18 per cent of the total bank branches while the 29.82 per cent spread across the other eight district. Taking the ratio of the number of bank branches per thousand populations, the ratio for Nagaland was an insignificantly low figure of 0.08, in other words there is only one bank branch against every 12146 person.

Nagaland is predominantly an agrarian State with more than 60 per cent of the population dependent on Agriculture and Allied activities for their livelihood

where subsistence farming still holds sway. To ensure balanced development of the rural areas the Government of Nagaland created 74 Rural Development Blocks of which 32 Rural Development Blocks still do not have a single bank branch.

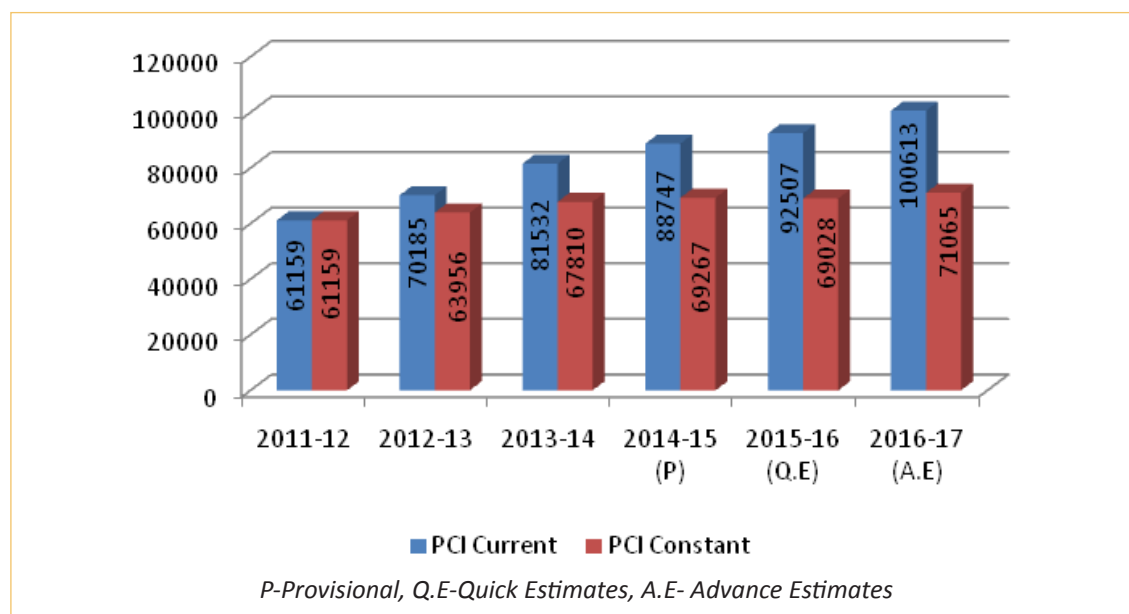
This shortage of banking network have wide ramification in the backdrop of demonetization of 500 and 1000 rupee notes on November 8th 2016 and the plan to move toward a cashless economy post demonetization. Not only did it cause uncertainty and undue hardship to the common people during the transition period from demonetisation to remonetisation, it also necessitates opening of more bank branches.

With the central Government advocating transformation of the Indian economy into digital economy, it is imperative that more digital payment platforms along with new bank branches are opened up in the State. This will not only mitigate the hardship of the people but will also ensure the people to reap the benefit of transparency achieved through digital transaction. (Appendix Table No. 1.5 and 1.6.

1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI) OF THE STATE

1.3.1 As per the latest estimates of GSDP at constant prices, the Per Capita Income (PCI) of the State is estimated to have increased from Rs. 69,028 in 2015-16(Q.E) to Rs. 71,065 in 2016-17 (A.E). At current prices the Per Capital Income (PCI) is estimated at Rs. 1,00,613 during 2016-2017(A.E) as against Rs.92,507 in 2015-2016 (Q.E). Over the five-year period from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the Per Capita Income (PCI) at constant prices registered a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.05 per cent.

Figure No. 1.3.1: Per Capita Income (in Rs.)



PER CAPITA INCOME

Per Capita Income is the amount of income which is supposed to be received by each individual in the State if the total income of the State is equally distributed amongst the total population of the State. Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the State Income by Total Population of the State.

ACT EAST POLICY AND ITS IMPLICATION FOR NAGALAND

“South East Asia begins from the North East” Vision 2020 document DONER.

“South East Asia begins from the North East” Vision 2020 document DONER. The GOI has already begun some road and infrastructure initiatives. Two important ones are the Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN) network and the proposed India-Myanmar-Thailand (IMT) network. There are also commitments on completing the link of the North Eastern Region (NER) of India to Sittwe Port in Myanmar. With the formation of the ASEAN and its commitment since 2015 to integrate into a homogenous structure, Myanmar will be India’s gateway to ASEAN. Toward this end, it is imperative for Nagaland to ensure connectivity to ASEAN through the State. As infrastructure and connectivity is crucial for development to take place, these need to be pursued and implemented with utmost urgency. At present, India’s most viable commercial link to Myanmar is via Moreh. Hence, greater connectivity to Imphal is crucial if Nagaland is to plug into any future trading network between ASEAN and the NER. In this context, it is important that the proposed four lane highway between Dimapur and Kohima should be extended to cover the Kohima-Imphal link and the proposed rail link between Dimapur and Zubza should be further extended beyond to enable Nagaland to assimilate into the expected trade with Myanmar and the other ASEAN Countries via road and rail. Boarder trade already exist with Myanmar although unregulated. This can be up-scaled by providing the requisite logistics and improving connectivity. Development of the necessary supporting infrastructure will lead to growth of the tertiary sector in the fields of IT, trade, hospitality, logistics, education, medical and healthcare, transit, transport and financial services. Thus, making Nagaland truly the gateway to ASEAN.

Source: Nagaland Vision 2030

Chapter 2
PUBLIC FINANCE

2.1 PUBLIC FINANCE

2.1.1 With a narrow tax base, the State relies on central transfers for its finances since Statehood. Post the fourteenth finance commission recommendations; the State total receipt during 2016-2017 (B.E) is anticipated to increase by 15 per cent. Consequently, the State's fiscal deficit is estimated to fall within the 3 per cent fiscal deficit target as set under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility & Budget Management Act. However an issue of concern is the State's total liability which is estimated to remain at 43.77 per cent of GSDP as against the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement target of 32.15 per cent in 2016-17.

Total Receipts of the State

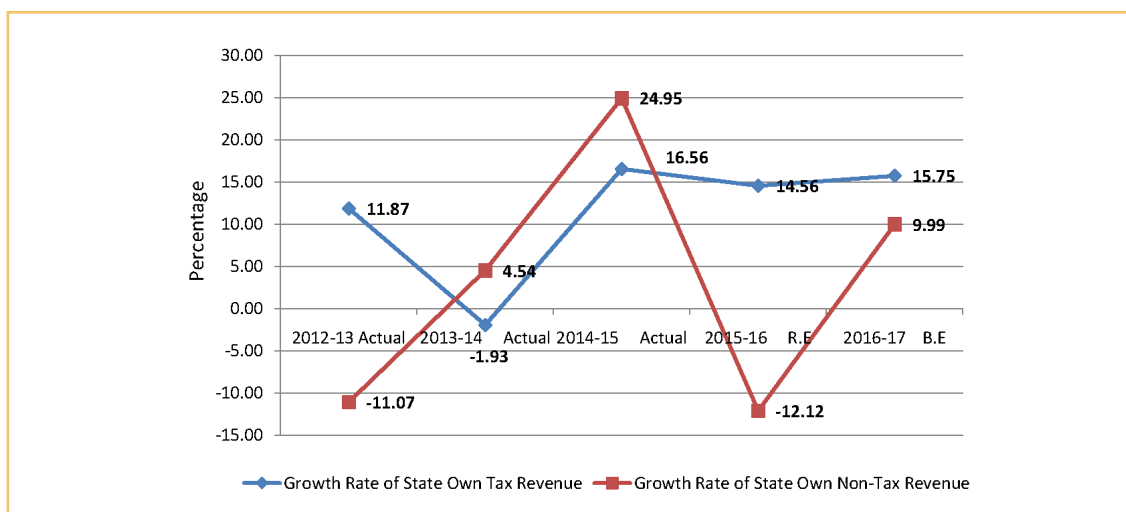
2.1.2 The total receipts of the State Government comprise of the revenue receipts and the capital receipts. During 2016-17 (B.E) the total receipts of the State Government is estimated to grow by 15 per cent raising the total receipt to Rs.13,870.98 crore from Rs.12,060.99 crore in 2015-16 (R.E). Component wise, during 2016-17 (B.E) the share of revenue receipts and capital receipts in the total receipts was 76.19 per cent and 23.81 per cent respectively. Appendix Table No. 2.1.

2.1.3 State tax revenue receipt comprises of State's own tax revenue receipts and share of central tax transfers. State own tax revenue includes receipts from land revenue, stamp duties and registration, sales tax/VAT, professional tax, tax on motor vehicles, State excise etc. Among the different categories of State's own taxes; VAT, professional tax and tax on vehicles contribute the maximum amount to State own tax revenue. During 2016-17 (B.E) the total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 3531.62 crore from Rs. 2985.93 crore in 2015-16 (R.E). As percentage of total revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 33.20 per cent during 2015-16 (R.E) and 34.42 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). Appendix Table No. 2.2.

2.1.4 The non-tax revenue comprises of interest receipts, revenue from administration, State lottery, power, water supply, housing, forestry and wildlife and road transport. In the State, under non tax revenue, the major contribution comes from Power Department. During 2016-17 (B.E) the total non-tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 261.59 crore from Rs. 237.82 crore in 2015-16 (R.E). Appendix Table No. 2.2.

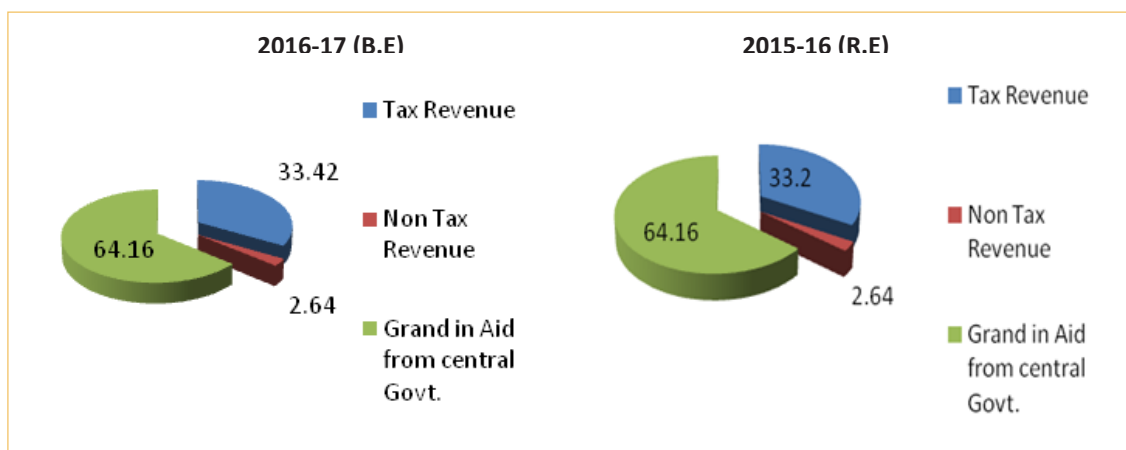
2.1.5 State's own revenue (including tax and non-tax) receipts (SORR) which was Rs. 536.83 crore during 2011-12 increased to Rs. 659.22 crore during 2014-15. During 2016-17(B.E) the SORR is estimated to further increase to Rs.776.90 crore. As against the absolute increase in SORR, the per centage share of the State's own revenue receipts (i.e. tax and non-tax revenue) to total revenue receipts dipped from 9.61 per cent in 2011-12 to 7.35 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Figure-2.1.1 shows the annual growth of State own tax and non-tax revenue in per centages.

Figure No. 2.1.1: Growth Rate of State Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue in Percentage



2.1.6 Central transfers are determined by the Finance Commission Awards. With its small tax base and lack of revenue earning resources the State has been relying on central transfers since Statehood. The grant-in-aid from Central Government during 2011-12 was Rs.4246.35 crore which was enhanced to Rs. 5929.04 crore during 2014-15. During 2015-16 (R.E) and 2016-17 (B.E) the grant-in-aid is estimated at Rs. 5770.11 crore and Rs.6775.69 crore respectively.

Figure No. 2.1.2: Component of Revenue Account Receipts (in Percentage)



THE 14TH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Fourteen Finance Commission recommendation which covers the period from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2020 has recommended an increase in the State share in the shareable central tax revenue from the 32 per cent under 13th FC to 42 per cent . For devolution of fund, the Commission adopted the following criteria.

Criteria for devolution

	Weight of the parameter in per centage
Population	17.5
Demographic changes	10.0
Income distance	50.0
Area	15.0
Forest cover	7.5

As per the recommendation of the 14th FFC, the share of Nagaland in the shareable Taxes among the State has been increased from 0.314 per cent under 13th FC to 0.498 per cent in under 14th FFC.

2.2 TAX POLICY

- 2.2.1** Taxes comprise of direct tax and indirect tax. Under tax policy, as per Statements under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005 presented along with Budget 2016-17, the State Government does not propose to introduce any new tax during the year 2016-17 considering the low economic status of the people. However, all efforts is to be made to improve collection of existing taxes.
- 2.2.2** State direct tax collection during 2011-12 was Rs. 29.56 crore which marginally increased to Rs. 30.63 crore during 2014-15. The Budget estimates for 2016-17 envisaged a growth of 0.71 per cent in direct taxes over 2015-16 (R.E). During 2016-17 (B.E) the total direct tax collection was estimated at Rs.35.02 crore as against Rs.34.77 crore during 2015-16 (R.E). Among the direct taxes levied by the State, professional tax account for 91 per cent of the direct tax collection. Taxes on property and capital transaction which includes land revenue, stamps/ duties and registration fees generated Rs. 2.68 crore during 2014-15 and is anticipated to remain the same during 2015-16 (R.E) and 2016-17 (B.E) . Appendix Table No. 2.4.

2.2.3 Indirect taxes comprise of taxes on commodities and services like the State excise, sales tax/VAT, taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers and other State taxes and duties. Out of the total indirect taxes, sales tax/VAT contributes around 83 per cent to indirect tax. The amount of indirect tax collection which stands at Rs. 357.97 crore during 2014-15 was estimated to increase to Rs.410.44 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) and further up to Rs. 480.30 crore in 2016-17 (B.E) an increase of 17 per cent during the last one year. The indirect tax revenue collection is expected to rise on account of growth in sales tax, State excise, taxes on vehicles and taxes on goods and services, besides the ratification of the Goods and Services Tax Act by Nagaland Assembly is anticipated to benefit the State in taxation streamlining process of the country. Appendix Table No. 2.4

2.3 CAPITAL RECEIPTS

2.3.1 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 contributes the maximum share to the capital receipts of the State Government. The actual total capital receipts which was estimated at Rs. 2414.87 crore during 2014-15 is estimated to further increase to Rs. 3067.13 crore and Rs. 3302.08 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) and 2016-17 (B.E) respectively. Appendix Table No. 2.3.

Figure No. 2.3.1: Component of Capital Account Receipts in Percentage

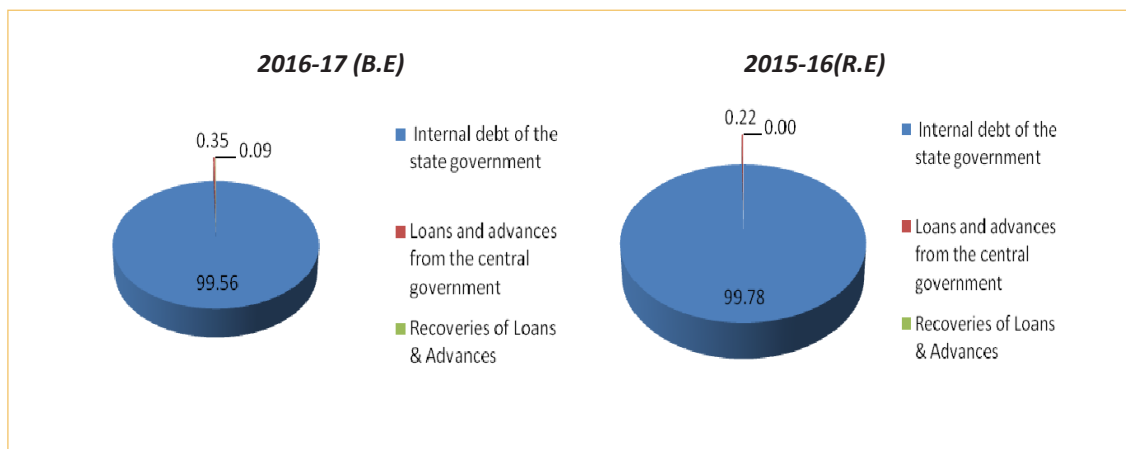
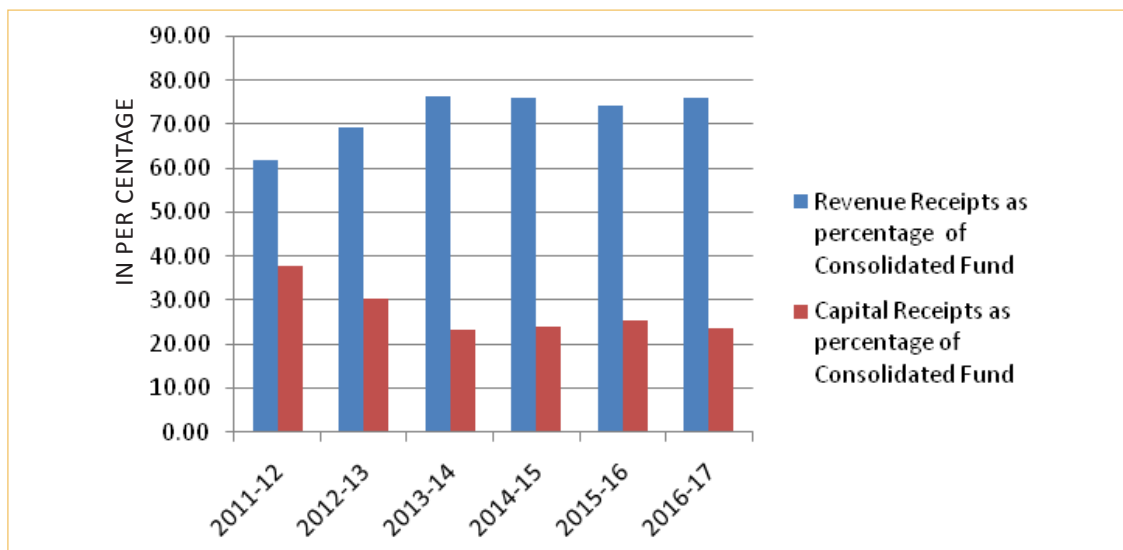


Figure No. 2.3.2: Revenue and Capital Receipt as Percentage of Total Receipt

2.3.2 Under public debt, the internal debt of the State Government is more than 99 per cent share. Receipts under public debt increased from Rs. 2414.87 crore during 2014-2015 to Rs. 3065.19 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) and to Rs. 3299.20 crore during 2016-17 (B.E). Since 2014-15, the internal debt has been accounting for more than 99 per cent of public debt. Appendix Table No. 2.3.

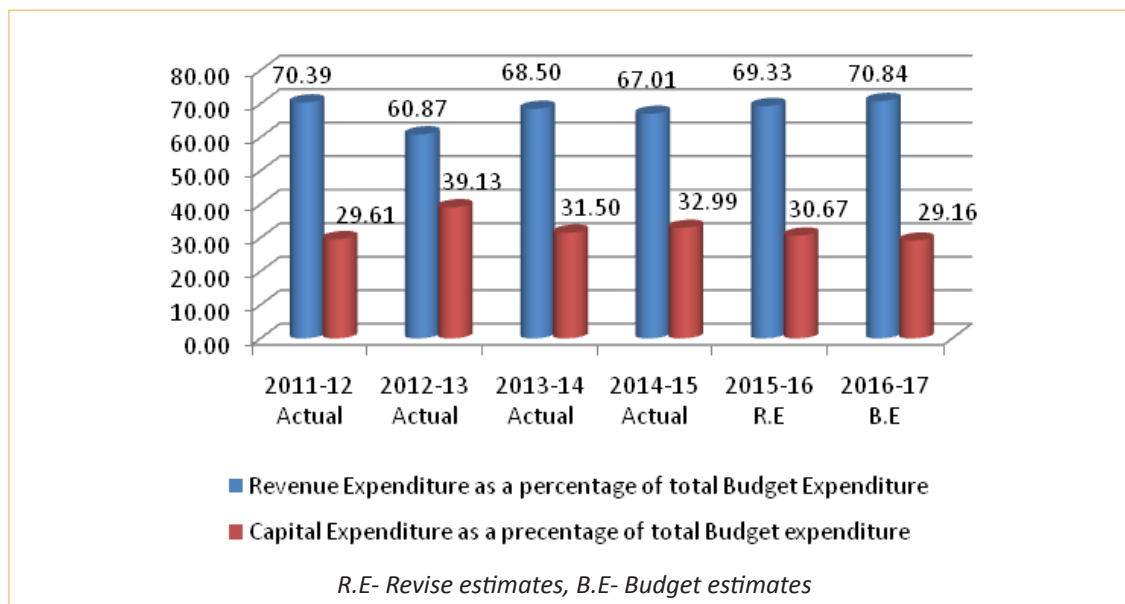
2.4 EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

2.4.1 Budget 2016-17 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.13,646 crore which was 7.70 per cent higher than 2015-16 (R.E) estimate of Rs.12,670 crore. Increase total expenditure during 2016-17(B.E) was mainly on account of the expected growth in both capital expenditure by 2.40 per cent and revenue expenditure by 10.05 per cent over 2015-16 (R.E). Appendix Table No. 2.6.

2.4.2 Revenue expenditure which accounts for 67.01 per cent of total budget expenditure in 2014-15 (Actual) has steadily increased to 69.33 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and is estimated to further increase to 70.84 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). As a per centage of GSDP at current prices, revenue expenditure which accounted for 45.72 per cent in 2015-16 (Q.E) marginally increased to 45.77 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). Appendix Table No. 2.6.

2.4.3 Capital expenditure which is expenditure on capital works and investment in public assets is estimated to grow by 2.40 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E) accounts for 29.16 per cent of the budget expenditure and 18.84 per cent of GSDP 2016-17 (A.E).

Figure No. 2.4.1: Revenue and Capital Expenditure as a Percentage of Budget



2.5 REVENUE EXPENDITURE

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

2.5.2 *Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account*

Out of the total revenue expenditure of Rs.8784.21 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) and Rs.9667.05 crore in 2016-17 (B.E), developmental expenditure which comprises of expenditure on Social Services and Economics Services accounted for 56.91 per cent in the revenue expenditure of 2015-16 (R.E) and 56.12 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2016-17 (B.E). In absolute terms, developmental expenditure for 2015-16 (R.E) was Rs.4998.87 crore and during 2016-17 (B.E) it is anticipated to increase to Rs.5425.37 crore. Appendix Table No. 2.7

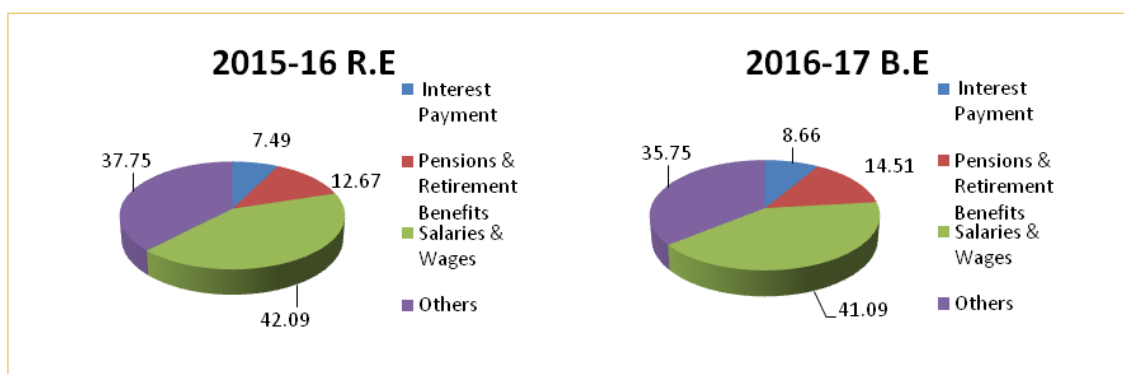
2.5.3 *Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account*

The non-developmental expenditure on revenue account which comprises of expenditure on general services of the Government Organization, Fiscal Services, Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt, Administrative Services, Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services accounts for 43.09 per cent of Revenue expenditure during 2015-16 (R.E) and 43.88 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). Appendix Table No. 2.7

Components of Revenue Expenditure

2.5.4 Salary and Wages which accounts for the largest amount within revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 3697.19 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) to Rs.3972.49 crore in 2016-17 (B.E). On percentage terms, salary and wages which alone accounted for 42.09 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2015-16 (R.E) is expected to fall to 41.09 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). The percentage decline in salary and wages despite increase in absolute mount spent on salary and wages is due to the increase revenue expenditure. As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund, salary and wages accounts for 29.18 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and 29.11 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Appendix Table No. 2.7

Figure No. 2.5.1: Components of Revenue Expenditure in Percentage



2.5.5 Pension and Other Retirement Benefits which is the second largest component of revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from Rs.1113.14 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) to Rs.1402.29 crore in 2016-17 (B.E). Pension and other retirement benefits as a percentage of revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from 12.67 per cent during 2015-16 (R.E) to 14.51 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). Appendix Table No. 2.7

2.5.6 Interest Payment which accounts for 7.49 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2015-16 (R.E) increased to 8.66 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). In absolute terms, interest payment increased from Rs.658.26 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) to Rs.836.69 crore during 2016-17 (B.E) registering a growth of 27.10 per cent. Appendix Table No. 2.7.

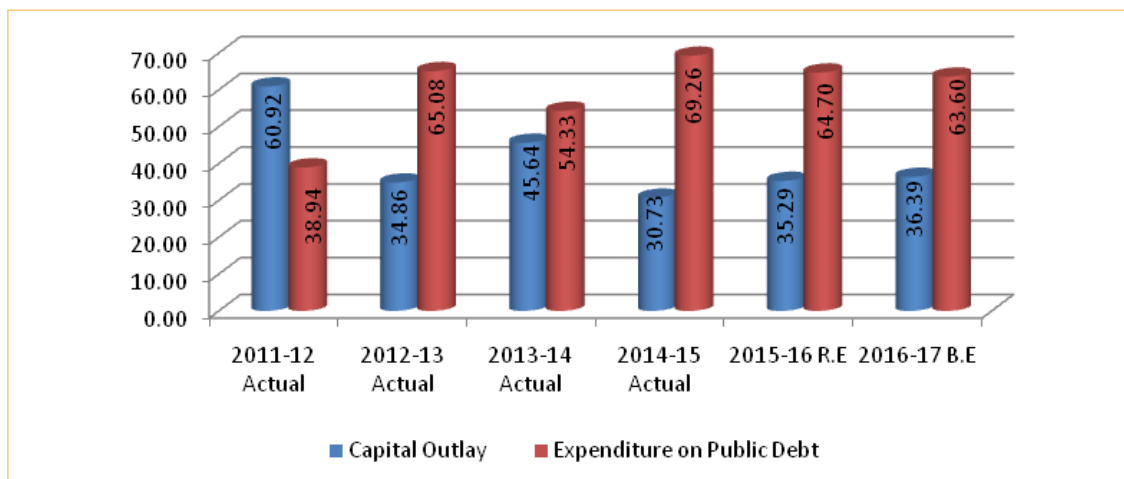
2.5.7 Others which comprises of Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Motor Vehicles, Rent rate & Taxes, Machinery & Equipment, Maintenance, Material & Supplies, Rural Development Programme, Special Area Programme, Arms & Ammunitions,

Ration & Clothing (Police, Jails), Advertisement & Publicity, Publication, Legal Fees, Library, Hospitality Expenses, Grant/Assistance, Discretionary Grant of Governor & Ministers, etc. accounting for 37.75 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2015-16 (R.E) is estimated to decline to 35.75 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Others which amount to Rs.3455.58 during 2016-17 (B.E) registered a growth 4.22 per cent over that of 2015-16 (R.E) totaling to Rs.3315.62 crore. Appendix Table No. 2.7

2.6 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

2.6.1 Capital Outlay on Development: Out of the total capital expenditure of Rs.3885.76 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) and Rs.3978.92 crore during 2016-17 (B.E), capital outlay on development which directly leads to creation of new physical asset, accounts for 35.29 per cent of total capital expenditure during 2015-16 (R.E) and 36.39 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). In absolute terms, the capital outlay on development increased from Rs. 1371.44 in 2015-16 (R.E) to Rs.1448.02 crore in 2016-17 (B.E) respectively. Appendix Table No. 2.8

Figure No. 2.6.1: Capital Outlay and Public Debt as a Percentage of Capital Expenditure



2.6.2 Capital Expenditure on Public Debt: Under capital expenditure, the biggest challenge is the expenditure incurred on repayment of public debt which is estimated to increase from Rs.2513.91 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) to Rs.2530.50 crore during 2016-17 (B.E). Public debt as a percentage of total capital expenditure declined from 64.70 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) to 63.60 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Nonetheless, Public Debt accounted for more than 60 per cent of capital expenditure leaving a balance of 40 per cent for utilization for development purpose and loan and advances (loan and advances accounting for less than one per cent of Capital expenditure). Appendix Table No. 2.8

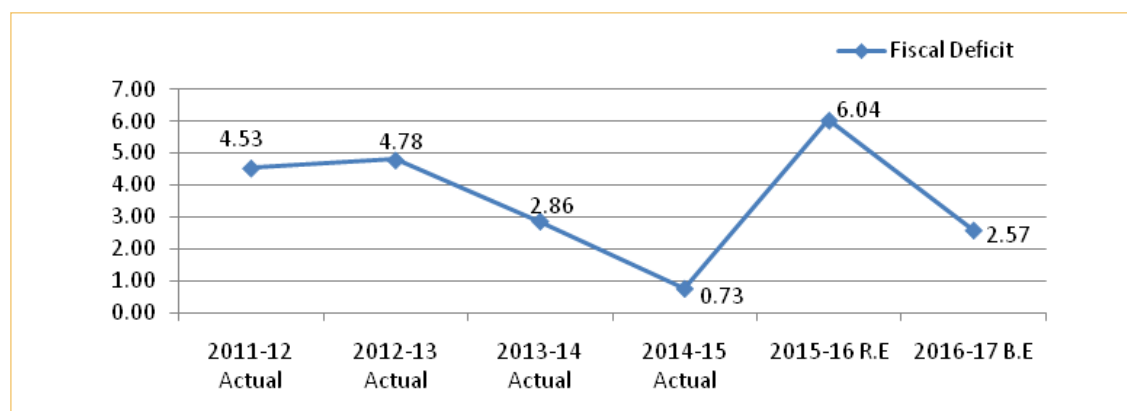
2.7 DEPARTMENT/SERVICE WISE ALLOCATION OF FUND

With an amount of Rs.3592.19 crore allocated for debt servicing during 2016-17 (B.E), this head occupies the top position in terms of allocation of fund. Debt servicing alone accounted for 26.33 per cent of the budget for the year 2016-17 (B.E) and 17.01 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2016-17 (A.E). In terms of allocation, school education with 10.61 per cent of the total followed by pension and other retirement benefits with 10.28 per cent, civil police with 7.98 per cent, planning machinery with with 5.63 per cent and rural development with 5.19 per cent. Allocation of these five Departments/Services as a per centage of GSDP 2016-17 (A.E) the respective shares school education with 6.85 per cent, Pension and Other retirement Benefit with 6.64 per cent, Civil Police with 5.16 per cent, Planning Machinery with 3.64 per cent and Rural Development with 3.35 per cent. Appendix Table No. 2.9

2.8 FISCAL POSITION OF THE STATE

2.8.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a proportion of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Therefore, declining Fiscal deficit could either be due to the increase in nominal GSDP or a decline in absolute fiscal deficit or both. Since 2013-14, excepting 2015-2016 the State has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005. With the GSDP estimated to increase from Rs. 19,214 crore in 2015-16 (Q.E) to Rs.21,119 crore during 2016-17 (A.E) and the corresponding fiscal deficit estimated to fall from Rs.1159.85 crore to Rs.543.29 crore, the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to decline from 6.04 per cent during 2015-16 to 2.57 per cent during 2016-17 (A.E). This fall in fiscal deficit can be attributed to both increase in GSDP and also fall in absolute amount of fiscal deficit. The State therefore has achieved the fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act. Appendix Table No. 2.10

Figure No. 2.8.1: Trend of Fiscal Deficit

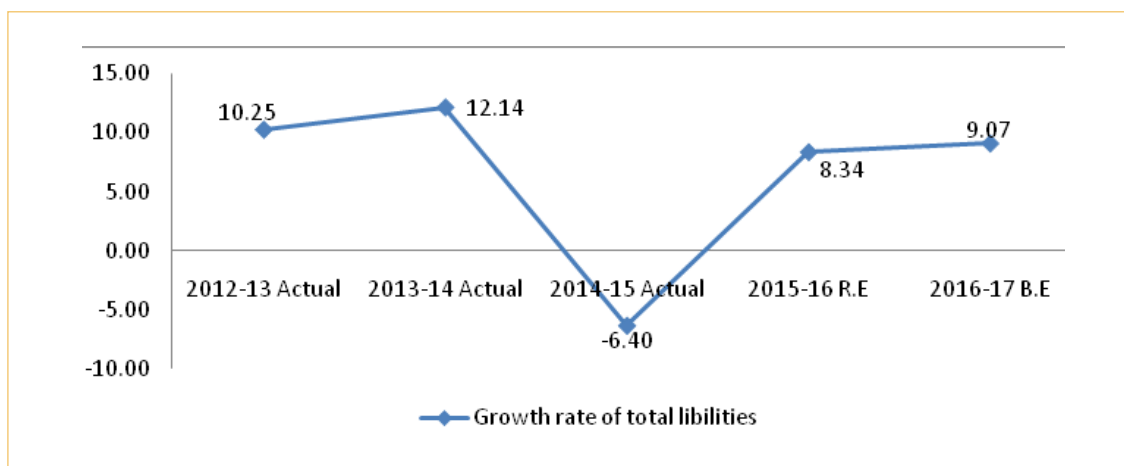


2.8.2 The State has already achieved the target of revenue surplus before the targeted year of 2010-11 set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act (Albeit the total revenue including the amount under central transfer). The revenue surpluses which stand at Rs.209.65 crore during 2015-16 (R.E) is estimated to increase to Rs. 901.85 crore during 2016-17 (B.E). Appendix Table No. 2.10.

2.9 DEBT AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE

The total liabilities of the State consist of “Public Debt” which is accounted for in the Consolidated Fund of Nagaland and “Other Liabilities” which is accounted in the Public Account of Nagaland. The total outstanding liabilities of the State which stood at Rs.8474.80 crore in 2015-16 (R.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.9243.51 crore in 2016-17 (B.E). With the increase of liabilities from -6.40 per cent in 2014-15 (Actual) to 8.34 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) to 9.07 in 2016-17 (B.E), the State total liabilities as a per centage of GSDP increased from 42.89 per cent in 2014-15 (Actual) to 44.11 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and then decreased to 43.77 per cent during 2016-17 (B.E). This is against the Medium Term Fiscal Policy target of 42.34 per cent of GSDP in 2014-15, 32.23 per cent in 2015-16 (R.E) and 32.15 per cent in 2016-17 (B.E). Out of the total outstanding liabilities of Rs. 9243.51 (B.E) crore during 2016-2017 (BE), public debt which comprises of internal debt of the State and loan from centre accounts for 76.69 per cent and the other liabilities which comprises of Small Saving, Provident Fund, Civil Deposit etc. accounts for the remaining 23.31 per cent. Appendix Table No. 2.11

Figure No. 2.9.1: Growth Rate of Total Liabilities of the State in Percentage



2.10 SUMMARY OF AFS 2016-17

The Annual Financial Statement which comprises of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account presents negative cash balance of Rs.1194.34 crore for the year 2016-17 (B.E). With the Contingency Fund of Nagaland remaining at zero level and the estimated net transaction on Public Account and the Consolidated Fund for the year 2016-17 (B.E) resulting in zero and Rs.225.01 crore respectively, the State is estimated to have a surplus of Rs.225.1 crore during 2016-17 (B.E). With a negative opening balance of Rs.1419.35 crore, the State is expected to close its account for the year 2016-17 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of Rs.1194.34 crore. Appendix Table No. 2.13

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

As ratified by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly, in preparation for the introduction of the Goods and Service tax which will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and service, Nagaland has registered more than 50 percent of its tax base into the new GST network. Nagaland is also the first State in the North east region to implement e-registration with PAN and e>Returns.

Chapter 3
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

3.1 AGRICULTURE

3.1.1 Agriculture plays a pre-dominant role in the economy of the State. Like any other developing State, majority of the rural population depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture and allied sector is one of the major contributors to the Gross State Domestic Product and is the largest employer of the workforce in the State with 45.47 per cent of the working population engaged in agricultural activities (Census 2011). The types of farming system practiced in Nagaland are the traditional Jhum, Terrace Rice Cultivation (TRC) and Wet Rice Cultivation (WRC). Rice is the staple food which is cultivated in about 52.34 per cent of the Net Area Sown with rice production of 478210 MT during 2015-16. Although there has been an increase in foodgrain production over the years, with increase in population, per capita foodgrain availability has been declining. Therefore, emphasis of the State has to be on increasing production and productivity through suitable technologies in all the existing farming systems. This will enable the State to achieve a sustainable agricultural development in the State. In addition, research & development, crop protection measures, soil mapping and crop zonation, diversification, rural non-farm activities, reduced dependence on monsoon and crop insurance are some of the issues that needs to be focused on for achieving self-sufficiency and sustainability in agriculture and allied sectors.

Performance of Agriculture Sector

3.1.2 Although the agriculture sector still remains as one of the largest contributors to the economy of the State, the share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) which was 30.94 per cent in 2011-12 has declined to 29.44 per cent as per Quick Estimate of 2015-16 and is likely to decline further to 28.07 per cent in 2016-17 (A.E). This represents the shifting of the State's shifting from agriculture towards other sectors of the economy. Simultaneously, Agriculture and Allied Sector registered a growth of only 1.75 per cent during the corresponding period.

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

(in per cent)

2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
30.94	31.05	31.94	31.60	29.44	28.07

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Agricultural Production and Productivity

3.1.3 With the increase in population, the main challenge is to make food resources available to meet the growing demand. The scope to increase production through coverage expansion of cultivable land is limited. Cropping Intensity which refers to raising the number of crops from the same field during one agricultural year was 134.94 per cent in 2016-17, registering an increase of 9.72 per cent since 2005-06. Besides increasing cropping intensity, farm water management is another important criterion for enhancing production. Table No 3.1.2 below shows that only 23.67 per cent of the gross cropped area and 29.11 per cent of the net sown area were irrigated in 2016-17, an increase from 22.55 and 26.96 per cent respectively in 2015-16. To make agriculture sustainable, agricultural productivity needs to be increased by optimising management practices and crop zonation.

Table No 3.1.2: Land Use Statistics (in Hectares)

	2005-06	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (anticipated)
Net Area Sown	308887	379469	380222	380468	383851	383922	384770
Total Cropped Area	386797	474339	488522	499311	500073	507463	519226
Cropping Intensity	125.22	125.00	128.48	131.24	130.28	132.18	134.94
Net Irrigated Area	67350	83500	88410	90970	96850	103500	112010
Gross Irrigated Area	106150	92040	92450	99790	106000	114420	122880
Net Irrigation Intensity (Kg/ hectare)	21.80	22.00	23.25	23.91	25.23	26.96	29.11
Gross Irrigation Intensity (Kg/ hectare)	27.44	19.40	18.92	19.99	21.20	22.55	23.67

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

3.1.4 The area under major agricultural crops increased by 28,280 during 2011-12 to 2014-15 showing an increase of 7.04 per cent. Further, it is estimated to increase by 11,200 hectares to 4,40,990 in 2016-17. While the area under foodgrains increased from 2,99,690 hectares in 2011-12 to 3,22,830 hectares in 2015-16, it is anticipated to increase to 3,32,640 hectares in 2016-17. During the year, Area under oilseeds and commercial crops is also anticipated to increase to 68,300 hectares and 40,050 hectares respectively from 67,870 hectares and 39,090 hectares in 2015-16. Table No. 3.1.3.

Table No 3.1.3: Area under Major Agricultural Crops*(in Hectares)*

Sl. No	Crops	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (anticipated)
1	Foodgrains	299690	303250	310050	316200	322830	332640
	a. Cereals	264750	267050	273300	279200	285340	294260
	b. Pulses	34940	36200	36750	37000	37490	38380
2	Total Oilseeds	66280	66820	67100	67300	67870	68300
3	Commercial crops	35540	37120	37920	38500	39090	40050
	Total	401510	407190	415070	422000	429790	440990

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.5 In 2016-17, total foodgrain production is anticipated to reach 7,11,430 MT an increase of 34,530 MT from that of the level of 2015-16. Production of total oilseeds and commercial crops are estimated at 70,550 MT and 4,73,760 MT during 2016-17 from 70,020 MT and 4,62,350 MT respectively in 2015-16. Increase in production of rice played a major role in pushing up agricultural production in the State. The production of rice increased from 2,36,350 MT in 2001-02 to 4,78,210 MT in 2015-16, showing an increase of 102.33 per cent.

Table No 3.1.4: Production under Major Agricultural Crops*(in MT)*

Sl. No	Crops	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (anticipated)
1	Foodgrains	570440	598960	625280	651270	676900	711430
	a. Cereals	533270	558510	583680	608870	633790	667170
	b. Pulses	37170	40450	41600	42400	43110	44260
2	Total Oilseeds	68120	68900	69300	69500	70020	70550
3	Commercial crops	424230	440240	448950	457000	462350	473760
	Total	1062790	1108100	1143530	1177770	1209270	1255740

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

- 3.1.6** The achievements in the agricultural sector are due to the focused attention given to cultivators of different crops under the various programmes implemented by the State Government such as the Centrally Sponsored Schemes like NFSM, ATMA, RKVY, NMSA, NMOOP, NMAET, NEC, EARAS & PMKSY. To facilitate the farmers in selling their produces and to increase the shelf life of their agriculture produce financial assistance was provided for construction of storage and wayside marketing shed through Agricultural Marketing Scheme implemented under RKVY Scheme during 2016-17.
- 3.1.7** The presence of proper road linkages from the rural areas and villages to the agricultural marketing outlets and urban areas is essential to enable farmers to get returns for their produce. Eighty one Rural Road Projects under RIDF-XIX Program financed by NABARD is currently being undertaken to provide motorable road connectivity for the agricultural productive areas with major district roads or the village for further linkages with the markets. This will not only promote marketing of the produce but will simultaneously enable the farmers to acquire better inputs for agriculture production which will lead to higher production. Moreover, during 2016-17, Farm Mechanization is also being promoted under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) and RKVY to boost up production and productivity. Farmers are also provided farm machineries either with 50 per cent subsidy or free of cost to promote farm machanisation. For the agriculture sector, Nagaland has very low farm power availability i.e., 0.447 KW/ha against the national availability of 1.73 KW/ha.

Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides

- 3.1.8** Fertilizers and Pesticides are the other crucial components in agriculture. Although environmentalist may argue against it, in the short term the degree of usage of fertilizer and pesticides is positively correlated with crop productivity. In Nagaland the consumption of fertilizers has been increasing over the years, registering an increase of 296.14 per cent during the period 2005-06 to 2015-16. However, in 2015-16 there has been a slight decrease in the total fertilizer consumption due to the reported low usage of nitrogenous fertilizers. The consumption of fertilizers per hectare of Net Area Sown increased from 2.06 kg/ hectare in 2005-06 to 6.56 kg/ hectare in 2015-16. The consumption of pesticides show erratic trend, registering 5.58 MT of solid and 1347 litres of liquid pesticides during 2016-17.

Table No 3.1.5: Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides

Sl.No	Year	Fertilizers in MT				Pesticides	
		N	P	K	Total (MT)	Solid in MT	Liquid in Litres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1995-96	281.53	182.45	49.2	513.18	32.31	320
3	2005-06	334	231.3	70	635.3	5	120
4	2011-12	739.10	533.10	232.04	1504.24	10.00	7000.00
5	2012-13	1095.48	694.76	376.92	2167.16	14.50	3200.00
6	2013-14	1068.52	693.94	348.60	2111.06	6.00	200.00
7	2014-15	1324.16	796.08	483.84	2604.08	10.72	3428.00
8	2015-16	1187.62	810.26	518.84	2516.72	3.63	558.50
9	2016-17	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.58	1347.00

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland. Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland.

3.1.9 There are several programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture to create awareness among the farming community on the indiscriminate use of pesticides. Trainings that emphasize on the identification of farmer friendly insects, Input support such as knapsack sprayers, rodenticides and plant protection chemicals are some activities undertaken under the “Integrated Pest Management” programme. Moreover, in order to minimize the use of hazardous chemical pesticides and manage the insect pest/disease attack so as to increase the crop productivity, the scheme “Strengthening and modernization of Pest Management Approach in India in 1991-92” has been implemented in the State since 2015-16.

Bio-Fertilizers

3.1.10 A Bio-Fertilizer laboratory at Medziphema, Manage by Agriculture Department produces bio fertilizers for distribution to farmers. During 2016-17, the plant produced 12 MT of various types of bio- fertilizers.

Table 3.1.6: Production of Different Types of Bio-Fertilizers during 2016-17

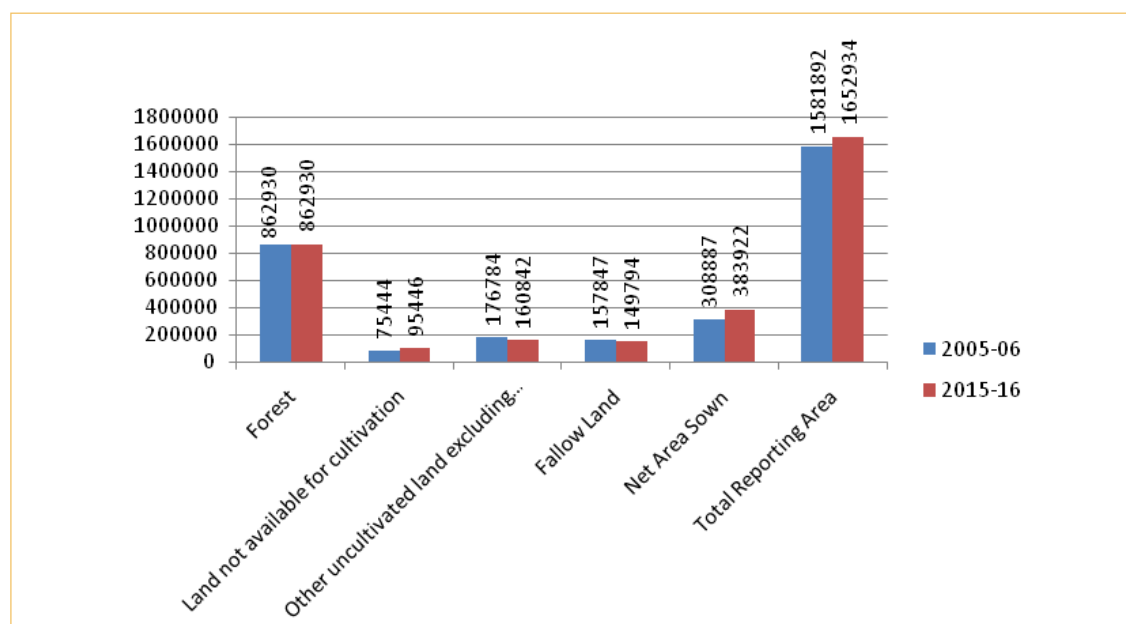
Sl. No	Name of the Bio-fertilizer	Quantity Produced (in MT)
1	Rhizobium	2
2	Azotobacter	2
3	Azospirilum	2
4	Phosphotika	6
Total		12

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland.

Land Utilization

3.1.11 A glance at the land use pattern of the State for the period between 2005-06 and 2015-16 shows that reporting area of the State was 15,81,892 hectares in 2005-06, which increased by 4.5 per cent to 16,52,934 hectares in 2015-16. During 2005-06 to 2015-16, area under forest remained unchanged at 8,62,930 hectares. While area under ‘other uncultivated land’ and ‘fallow land’ showed a per centage change of -9.02 per cent and -5.10 per cent respectively, ‘land not available for cultivation’ and ‘net sown area’ registered a positive per centage change of 26.51 per cent and 24.29 per cent respectively. The increase in net area sown indicates the optimization of land use and it simultaneously indicates limitations in the availability of land.

Figure No 3.1.1: Classification of Area



Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland, Directorate of Economics & Statistics. Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

3.2 HORTICULTURE

- 3.2.1** Horticulture has emerged as a potential agricultural enterprise in the State's economy in recent times. In Nagaland, the sector has evolved from kitchen gardens, nurseries and small farms to engaging in activities of prominent horticultural crops like Orange, Pineapple, Banana, Flower, Large Cardamom, Naga Mircha, Naga Cucumber, Ginger and Turmeric. With varied agro climatic zones, the State has the advantage of having congenial conditions for cultivation of various horticultural crops. While urbanization, awareness and change in food habits have contributed towards higher consumption of fruits and vegetables in the State, farmers have also realized its potential as a profitable undertaking and many have undergone a shift towards horticultural crops.
- 3.2.2** During 2016-2017, the department of Horticulture was engaged in procurement of coconut seeds for distribution to the beneficiaries; targeting women at the grass root level/SHGs under home scale food preservation and nutrition and, maintenance of Mushroom and Spawn producing units. Construction of twenty-one (21) Horti-link roads were initiated during 2015-16 for transportation of horticulture crops which are highly perishable and which requires immediate market.
- 3.2.3** The Department is implementing the project, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector encompassing fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is implemented in the State. The primary objective is to improve production and productivity of horticulture crops through various interventions. During 2015-16, 1950 hectares of area has been brought under area expansion for various horticultural crops with an amount of Rs.5.61 Crores under MIDH. In addition, 51 packhouses, 10 Evaporative Cool Chambers, Primary Processing units and low cost preservation units, 5 retail markets and 6 rural markets were established at a cost of Rs.3.94 Crores. Besides, to strengthen, the Department has focused on Research and Development (R&D) sector, management and infrastructure. Management of viral diseases and productivity maximization of Naga King Chilli through Organic cultivation is one such programme. Under RKVY 2015-16, 230 hectares was brought under crops like Kiwi, Citrus, Lemon Grass, Banana, Passion fruit, Cardamom, Papaya and Litchi. Construction of a farmers' hostel at Hortiscape, Kisama, training hall at Dimapur and installation of 10 units of low cost mushroom units were completed during the period.

Fruits and Vegetables

3.2.4 Out of the over twenty (20) items each of fruits and vegetables grown, Banana and Pineapple are known to have the highest productivity. In 2015-16, Banana recorded a productivity of 15,091 kg/hectare and pineapple of 13,781 kg/hectare, followed by Papaya and Jackfruit with a productivity of 12,358 kg/hectare and 12,332 kg/hectare respectively. Among the vegetables, Tapioca recorded the highest productivity with 14,897 kg/hectare, followed by carrot and chowchow with 11,958 kg/hectare and 11,923 kg/hectare respectively.

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

Sl. No	Year	Fruits		Vegetables	
		Area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)	Area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2011-12	33,656	2,25,081	44,090	3,12,890
3	2012-13	37,479	2,86,920	44,355	4,30,785
4	2013-14	40,760	4,13,026	56,163	6,05,984
5	2014-15	41,459	4,15,604	57,608	6,77,100
6	2015-16 (P)	42,155	4,11,317	59,244	6,67,377

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland.

3.2.5 The total acreage under cultivation of fruits and vegetables increased by 23.18 per cent and 30.66 per cent respectively during the period 2011-12 to 2014-15, while the total production during the same period measured a per centage increase of 84.65 per cent and 116.40 per cent respectively. However, when the total area under fruits in 2015-16 showed an increase of 696 hectares over 2014-15, the total production showed a decline of 4,287 MT. Similarly, the total area under vegetables showed an increase of 1,636 hectares, and decrease in total production by 9,723 MT during the same period.

Spices of Nagaland

3.2.6 Variety of spices like Cardamom, Black Pepper, Turmeric and Naga Chilly are grown in Nagaland. During 2014-15 the total area under spices was 5,682 hectares, achieving a production of 19,765 MT. During 2015-16 the area under spices increased to 6,578 hectares with an increase of 21,763 MT. Within spices turmeric recorded the highest productivity with 15,843 kg/hectare during 2015-16.

Table No 3.2.2: Area, Production and Productivity of Spices

Sl. No	Spices	2014-15			2015-16 (P)		
		Area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)	Area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Cardamom	3,314	1,476	4,45.38	3,951	1,929	4,88.23
2	Black Pepper	1,57	33	2,10.19	1,53	37	2,41.83
3	Turmeric	6,57	10,772	16,395.74	6,63	10,504	15,843.14
4	Naga Chilly	1,181	6,197	5,247.25	1,385	7,739	5,587.73
5	Betel Vine	2,18	4,11	1,885.32	2,10	4,18	1,990.48
6	Aromatic & medicinal	1,55	8,76	5,651.61	2,16	1,136	5,259.26
Total		5,682	19,765		6,578	21,763	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland.

Plantation Crops

3.2.7 The major plantation crops grown in Nagaland include Coconut, Arecanut, Cashewnut and Coffee. The total area under plantation crops recorded at 4,596 hectares in 2014-15 increased to 4,679 hectares in 2015-16. However, the production decreased during the same period by 269 MT.

Table No 3.2.3: Area, Production and Productivity of Plantation Crops

Sl. No	Plantation crops	2014-15			2015-16		
		Area (in Ha.)	Production (MaT)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)	Area (in Ha.)	Production (MT)	Productivity (Kg/ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Coffee	1,295	1,36	1,05.02	1,311	1,37	1,04.50
2	Cashewnut	1,436	7,86	5,47.35	1,429	7,64	5,34.64
3	Arecanut	3,78	2,247	5,944.44	4,88	2,975	6,096.31
4	Coconut	1,487	11,712	7,876.26	1,451	11,443	7,886.29
Total		4,596	14,881		4,679	15,319	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland.

Floriculture

3.2.6 Although relatively new, the concept of floriculture as a source of livelihood has gained momentum especially in the urban and semi urban areas in the last few years. The demand for cut flowers both within and outside the State has gone up due to high quality of flowers. To promote floriculture the State Horticulture Department installs hi-tech structures for the commercial cultivation of flowers, provides quality planting materials and conducts trainings on cultivation practices, post-harvest handling and flower arrangements. Farmer's exposure tours are also organized to equip the growers with up-to-date technologies and practices. The Department also provides platform for flower growers to meet buyers and input suppliers during Annual Hornbill Festival 2016. The Department organized the Flower Galleria where flower growers and enthusiasts could showcase their collections of annuals, biennials, succulents, cacti.

Table No 3.2.4: Area, Production and Productivity of Flowers

Sl. No	Name of crops	2014-15			2015-16		
		Area (in m ²)	Production (Stems)	Productivity (Stems/m ²)	Area (in m ²)	Production (Stems)	Productivity (Stems/m ²)
1	2	3	4	5	3	4	5
1	Rose	16,560	1656000	100.00	19,626	1765142	89.94
2	Lilium	21,280	1287600	60.51	32,337	1428193	44.17
3	Alstromeria	15,000	1054500	70.30	21,445	1074192	50.09
4	Anthurium	19,840	1984000	100.00	22,345	2036800	91.15
5	Gerbera	9,840	881100	89.54	14,844	948880	63.92
6	Orchid	6,320	189600	30.00	11,370	210200	18.49
Total		88,843	70,52,804		1,21,970	74,63,411	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland, Kohima.

3.2.6 During 2014-15, the total area under floriculture was 88,843 m² with a total production of 70,52,804 stems in the State. In 2015-16 both acreage and production increased to 1,21,970 m² and 74,63,411 stems. However, during the corresponding period productivity for all varieties of flowers declined which is attributed to the mortality rate of plants.

3.3 LIVESTOCK

3.3.1 The Livestock sector supplements the farmers income, provide self-employment opportunities and nutritious food at affordable prices. The growth of the sector positively impacts the rural economy. As per the 19th Livestock Census conducted in 2012, the total livestock population of the State was 31,91,149 numbers compared to 50,23,269 numbers in 2007 Census showing a negative growth of -36.47 per cent. The negative growth is reportedly attributed to errors in the technique of conducting the census. The census reveals that, out of 10,67,454 animals (excluding Poultry birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails), Pig accounted for 47.19 per cent followed by cattle at 22.01 per cent, Dog at 10.59 per cent and Goat at 9.31 per cent while Mithun and Buffalo population accounted for only 3.30 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively. Two new poultry breeds i.e., Turkey and Quail, were included in the 19th Livestock Census, 2012. Poultry Birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails constituted 66.55 per cent of the total livestock population in the State. Statement of the Censuses conducted in 2003, 2007 and 2012 is given in Table No. 3.3.1.

Table No 3.3.1: Comparative Statement of 17th, 18th and 19th Livestock Census

Sl. No	Species	17th Livestock Census, 2003	18th Livestock Census, 2007	19 th Livestock Census, 2012	Growth rate of per cent 19th Livestock Census over 18 th Livestock Census (per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	451017	469818	234974	-49.99
2	Buffalo	33,757	33,920	32,648	-3.75
3	Mithun	40,452	33,355	35,258	5.71
4	Sheep	4,187	3,649	3,815	4.55
5	Goat	174929	178072	99,350	-44.21
6	Dog	141373	161617	113021	-30.07
7	Rabbit	38,408	41,922	44,227	5.50
8	Pig	644214	697790	503688	-27.82
9	Horse & Pony	893	799	473	-40.80
10	Ducks	116576	120131	125961	4.85
11	Poultry Birds	2672554	3282196	1995485	-39.20
12	Turkey			1592	
13	Quail			657	
Total		4318360	5023269	3191149	-36.47

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland.

3.3.2 As per the Sample Survey Report of 2015-16, the total requirement of meat, milk and eggs in monetary terms is estimated to be Rs. 2146.92 crores. The State produces 52 per cent of the total requirement worth of Rs. 1116.40 crores indicating shortfall of 48 per cent. To meet the shortfall, the State imported animal husbandry products worth of Rs.212.99 crores. As pork is the main meat for the people of Nagaland, the import of about 60 per cent of the animal husbandry products is that of live pigs. To address this defect the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry in collaboration with Tata Trust introduced Piggery Enterprise in April 2015 to promote household pig breeding into a sustainable enterprise. The primary aim is to attain self-sufficiency through participatory approach involving community level farmers. It is currently implemented in 3 districts covering 10,000 households.

Table No 3.3.2: Present Status of Animal Husbandry

Sl. No	Item	Total Availability		Total Requirement of the State	Total Shortfall in the State
		State Internal Production	State Import		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Meat('000 tones)	35.27	7.30	66.70	24.13
2	Milk ('000 tones)	77.69	2.90	117.71	37.12
3	Egg (Lakh No.)	464.52	117.90	1956.50	1374.08
Total (in Monetary Value) (Rs. In Crores)		1116.40	212.99	2146.92	817.53

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland.

3.3.3 During 2015-16, import of livestock registered a fall of Rs. 1.75 crores from the level of 2014-15. Reduction in imports is on account of implementation of various livestock and poultry programmes by the Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry.

Table No 3.3.3: Value of Domestic Production of Meat, Egg, Dairy and Import cost

Sl. No.	Year	Import Cost (Rs. In crores)	Internal Product (Rs. In crores)
1	2	3	4
1	2011-12	220.26	953.7
2	2012-13	220.12	1166.74
3	2013-14	215.46	1180.07
4	2014-15	214.74	1115.87
5	2015-16	212.99	1116.4

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland.

3.3.4 Adoption of various strategies like charting out of road map, vision 2030, revival and improvement of the traditional backyard livestock & poultry farming, conversion of demonstration farms into breeding and production units, setting up of private commercial and rural breeding farms on Private Public Partnership mode by the Department has up scaled production in this sector. Production of milk, meat and egg in the State which was 77.69 thousand tonnes, 35.27 thousand tonnes, 464.52 lakh numbers respectively during 2015-16 is anticipated to go up.

Table No 3.3.4: Milk, Meat and Egg Production

Sl. No	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Milk ('000 tonnes)	78.15	78.35	79.54	75.92	77.69
2	Meat ('000 tonnes)	65.7	65.85	67.48	66.91	35.27
3	Egg (Lakh Nos.)	702	618	706	352.75	464.52

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland.

3.3.5 In order to improve the level of production of milk, meat and egg, the Department distributes vaccinations, mineral mixture and de-wormers to enhance productivity besides organizing extension services. The details of per capita availability of meat, milk and egg (including import) for the last five years are shown in Table 3.3.5.

Table No 3.3.5: Per Capita Availability of Milk, Meat and Egg in the State

Sl. No	Items	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	7	8			
1	Milk (gm/head/day)	112.5	112.77	110.05	105.05	107.581
2	Meat (gm/head/day)	112.5	115.28	93.37	54.33	48.84
3	Egg (no./head/annum)	41	37	35	35	23.48

Source: Directorate of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland.

Animal Health Care

3.3.6 At present, there are 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 62 Dispensaries, 127 Veterinary Health Centers and 23 functional Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) in the State for provision of veterinary services and consultancy services to needy farmers. These health institutes provide both clinical medicine and surgical treatment supported with pathological, micro-biological and parasitological services. Simultaneously, the Department has also introduced an innovative concept where youths in the village are identified with the help of village councils and are trained by the Department to work as livestock service providers. This modal has not only made animal health care available at the door steps of the farmers but has drastically reduced cost.

Animal Husbandry

3.3.7 The Department maintains 10 Nos. of Poultry Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Cattle Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Dairy Up gradation Centre, 10 Nos. of Pig Breeding Farms for germ plasm development and for production of improved LIT chicks, exotic crossbreds of pigs and proven straws for artificial insemination for cattle. The progeny of these livestock and poultry are provided to the farmers for improving production of meat, milk and eggs.

Reasons for Fall in Animal Husbandry Products of the State

Several factors are responsible for the fall in the level of production of meat, egg and per capita availability of animal husbandry products during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

- a) A change in the sampling methodology of Integrated Sample Survey to achieve an accurate sampling data.
- b) The calculations were done by using 21,50,000 as the State's population, and not 19,78,502 as per 2011 Census.
- c) Culling of unproductive and uneconomical animals and replacement with fewer animals of high productivity.
- d) Sharp rise in the cost of animal feed.
- e) Shrinkage of pastoral areas for rearing livestock due to deforestation.
- f) Movement of large section of rural people towards towns and urban areas in search of livelihood giving up the practice of age old livestock rearing.

Fisheries

3.3.8 During 2016-2017, the total quantity of fish production in the State was 8605 MT. The availability in the State is further supplemented by imported fish of 3850 MT. Taking into account the domestic production and the imports, the State's per capita consumption of fish in 2016-2017 was 6.23 kgs. (anticipated)

Table No. 3.3.6: Fish Production in Nagaland in 2016-2017

Sl. No.	Particulars	Units/Nos
1	Fish Production	8605 MT
2	Fish Seed Production	480 MT

3.3.9 Nagaland has large tracts of land with potential for fishery activities. However, only a negligible tract is utilized for the purpose. Presently out of the total area of 1,12,500 hectares with potential for inland culture fisheries and 5558 hectares for inland capture fisheries, only 6022 hectares have been utilized for inland culture fisheries.

Table No 3.3.7: Available Potential Area for Fishery Activity in the State

Sl.no	Source of Policy Framework	Resource Potential			Per centage Of Area Utilised Till Date	Total Average Productivity Levrl(Kg/Ha/ Yr)
		Estimated Potential Total Area	Utilised Area Uptill 2015-2016(Ha)	Unutilised Area(Ha)		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Inland Culture Fisheries					
	a)Ponds/Tanks	30,000 ha	3218.5	26,781.50	10.73	2100
	b)Integrated Fish Culture	82,500ha	3120	79,380	3.78	335-500
	i)Paddy cum Cish Culture					
	ii)Livestock cum Fish Culture	-	-	-	-	-
B	Inland Capture Fisheries					
	a)Reservoir	2258 ha	2258	-	100	158
	b)Rivers/Streams Fisheries	1600 kms	-	-	-	-
	c)Lakes/Weirs/Swamps	1700 ha	960	740	56.47	-

Table No 3.3.8: Fish Production

Sl.no	Type of Resources	2015-2016		2016-2017	
		Volume(MT)	Area(ha)	Volume(MT)	Area(ha)
1	Ponds and Tanks	6758.50	3218.50	7090.00	3297.00
2	Paddy cum Fish culture	1094.60	3120.00	1147.85	3230.00
3	Doyang Reservoir	358.00	2258.00	358.20	2258.00
4	Rivers/Streams etc	2.98	-	3.01	-
5	Lakes/Weirs/Swamps	5.92	960.00	5.94	1000.00
	Total	8220.00	9556.50	8605.00	9785.00

3.3.10 During 2016-2017, fish production increased to 8605.00 MT from 8220 MT in 2015-16. Fish production from ponds and tanks recorded 7090.00 MT, Paddy cum fish culture recorded 1147.85 MT, Doyang Reservoir recorded production of 358.20 MT, Rivers/streams etc. 3.01 MT and lakes/weirs/swamps recorded production of 5.94 MT.

3.4 DEVELOPMENT OF LAND RESOURCES

3.4.1 The Department of Land Resources has evolved integrated strategies for better utilization of the natural resources base for reclaiming degraded land and increasing productivity, creating employment opportunities, raising rural incomes and living standard, restoring ecological balance and promoting overall sustainable economic development.

The Department is implementing various Central Sponsored Schemes such as (a).PMKSY-WDC,(b). IWDP/IWMP. While under State Sponsored Schemes the Department has taken up Rubber Development Plantation Scheme and Coffee Development and Plantation scheme.

Table No 3.4.1: Achievements of the Department during 2016-17

Activities	Land Development/ Soil and Moisture Conservation Works): Under IWDP/IWMP. Unit and number of beneficiary Villages Covered	(Watershed Development Component) Under PMKSY
Horticulture		1995 Ha.
Plantation		2719 Ha.
Afforestation		3060 Ha
Water Harvesting Structure	729 Nos. in 300 villages	729 Nos.
Bench Terraces	291 Hectares in 43 Villages	291 Ha.
Contour Bund	583 Hectares in 87 Villages	583 Ha.
Livelihood Activity		92 Nos./Units
Micro-Enterprise		623 Nos./Units

1. Rubber Development and Plantation Scheme

Rubber plantation has been successfully cultivated in the foothill areas and valley lands of the State with outstanding results. Rubber cultivation on a large scale is being promoted in view of the high economic returns with the support of Rubber Board of India.

The State has an overall potential of 4.60 lakh hectares for rubber plantation out of which, 1.00 lakh hectares coverage is targeted. During 2016-17 out of the target of 1044 hectares of new plantations, coverage of 738.51 hectares was achieved. With this, area under rubber plantation is 15,426.11 hectares.

2. Coffee Development and Plantation Scheme

To promote coffee plant, a five-year comprehensive plan with a target coverage of 5,000 Hectares across the district is being introduced in collaboration with the Coffee Board of India. The table below gives the detail coverage in terms of district, No. of household and area covered under Coffee plantation.

Table No. 3.4.2: District Wise Area under Coffee Plantation

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Household identified	Year-Wise Physical Targets (In Ha.)					Total Physical Target (Ha)
			2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	Kohima	1548	110	154	180	200	140	774
2	Mokokchung	994	10	80	105	200	97	497
3	Wokha	888	20	83	110	150	81	444
4	Mon	860	35	55	100	150	85	430
5	Tuensang	810	0	80	100	150	75	405
6	Zunheboto	900	15	75	110	150	95	450
7	Kiphire	690	0	55	90	150	50	345
8	Phek	840	0	90	100	150	80	420
9	Dimapur	800	20	70	85	150	80	400
10	Peren	980	20	115	110	150	95	490
11	Longleng	690	0	60	100	110	75	345
	Total	10,000	230	917	1190	1710	953	5000

3.5 FOREST COVER OF NAGALAND

3.5.1 Forest is an integral part of the economy of the State. As per Indian State of Forest Report 2015, the total forest cover in the State is around 12,966sq.km which account for 78.20 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and constitutes 52 per cent of the total area reported for different land utilization in the State. Forest cover of the State is classified into very Dense Forest (VDF), moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). The tree cover of the State is estimated to be 381sq.km which is 2.29 per cent of the geographical area. Unfortunately, over the years, degradation of forest and natural resources has become an issue because of the increased use of forest products for economics activities. The FSI Report 2015 indicates a decrease of 274sq.km forest cover of the State, which is highest among Indian States.

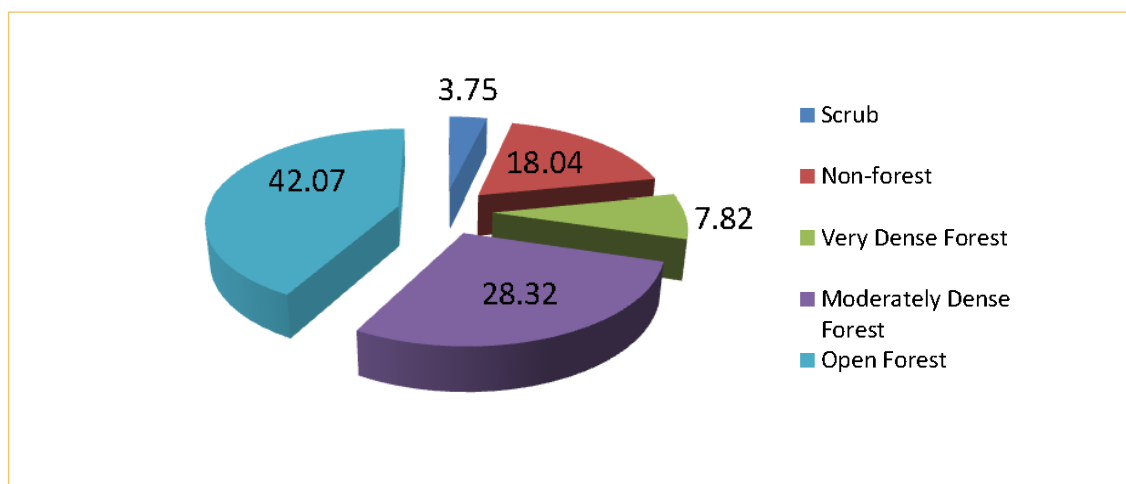
Table No. 3.5.1: Forest Cover in the State

Sl. No.	Forest Cover (2013 Assessment)	Area in sq.Km
1	2	3
1.	Forest Cover within Green Wash	
	a) Very Dense Forest	1,162 Km ²
	b) Moderately Dense Forest	3,308 Km ²
	c) Open Forest	4,442 Km ²
	Sub-total	8,912 Km ²
2.	Forest Cover outside Green Wash	
	a) Very Dense Forest	134 Km ²
	b) Moderately Dense Forest	1,387 Km ²
	c) Open Forest	2,533 Km ²
	Sub-total	4,054 Km ²
3.	Total Forest Cover	12,966 Km ²
4.	Tree Cover	381 Km ²
5.	Total Forest & Tree Cover	13,347 Km ²
6.	Per capita Forest & Tree Cover	0.675 hectare
7.	Of State's Geographical Area	80.50 per cent
8.	Of India's Forest & Tree Cover	1.68 per cent

Note: Green wash-the extent of wooded areas generally shown in light green colour on the SOI top sheets

Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2015

Figure 3.5.1: Forest Cover of Nagaland



3.5.2 Recorded Forest Area

Recorded forest of Nagaland is classified into Reserve Forest, Protected Forest and Un-classed Forest. As per records available, Recorded Forest in the State covers 52.04 per cent of State’s geographical area. Out of the total recorded forest area of 8629 sq.km. Reserved Forest in the State constitutes 0.72 per cent, Protected Forests 5.98 per cent and Un-classed Forest constitutes 93.56 per cent.

3.5.3 District-Wise Forest Cover

Area-wise, Tuensang district (including Longleng and Kiphire) has the largest forest cover with (4,228 sq.km) in the State followed by Kohima district (including Peren) with (3,283 sq.km) and Phek district with (2,026 sq.Km). In per centage terms during 2015, Kohima district (including Peren) recorded the highest forest coverage with 87.21 per cent and the lowest forest coverage was Dimapur district with (54.22 per cent) during 2015.

Table No 3.5.2: District-wise Forest Cover in the State (area in Km²)

Sl. No.	District	Geographical Area	2013 Assessment				Per cent Of GA	Change	Scrub
			Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dimapur	758	0	73	338	411	54.22	-16	2
2.	Kohima	3,283	290	1,130	1,443	2,863	87.21	-34	115
3.	Mokok-chung	1,615	3	514	827	1,344	83.22	-16	39
4.	Mon	1,786	32	446	792	1,270	71.11	67	136
5.	Phek	2,026	275	652	757	1,684	83.12	-8	77
6.	Tuensang	4,228	610	1,014	1,458	3,082	72.89	-44	171
7.	Wokha	1,628	1	483	856	1,340	82.31	-14	13
8.	Zunheboto	1,255	85	383	504	972	77.45	-13	69
Total		16,579	1296	4,695	6,975	12,966	78.21	-78	622

Source: Indian State of Forest Report 2015.

3.5.4 Forest Plantation

To increase the area under forest cover, various programmes are undertaken by the Forest Department viz. National Afforestation Programme and distribution of seedlings from State nurseries to local communities. Under the national Afforestation programme all centrally sponsored schemes are clubbed and implemented through Forest Development Agency (FDA) by forming Village Forest Committees (VFC/JFMC) which allows greater participation of local community. During 2016-17, a total of 2130 hectares was afforested.

3.5.5 Wildlife Conservation and Management

Under Wildlife Conservation and Management, the State manages four protected areas namely Intanki National Park, Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary, Singhphan Wildlife Sanctuary and Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary. The State has declared three Community Conservation Areas (CCA) while three more are under process for notification as CCA. This is to enable sustainable management of the Wildlife resources. The total area under Protected Area is 24,121 hectares. Management of these areas are supported through Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz “Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat”, “Human Animal Conflict Mitigation” and “Project Elephant Scheme”.

Table No. 3.5.3: Protected Areas under Wildlife Conservation and Management

Sl. no	Protected Area	Area In Hectare	Remark
1	Intangki National Park	20,200	Notified Under Nagaland Life (protection), 1972
2	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	2,357	“
3	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary	923	Notified Under Nagaland Jhum Act, 1974
4	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary	640	Notified Under Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972

3.5.6 Conservation Assessment and Management Prioritization (CAMP) of Medicinal Plants

To help identify the species and to draw attention for informed conservation action, State Forest Department in collaboration with FRLHT, Bangalore conducted camp workshop in 2015 for 48 taxon of selected medicinal plants of Nagaland to assess their status in the wild. The status of the selected taxon were assigned to the category of threat according to the IUCN Red List Categories.

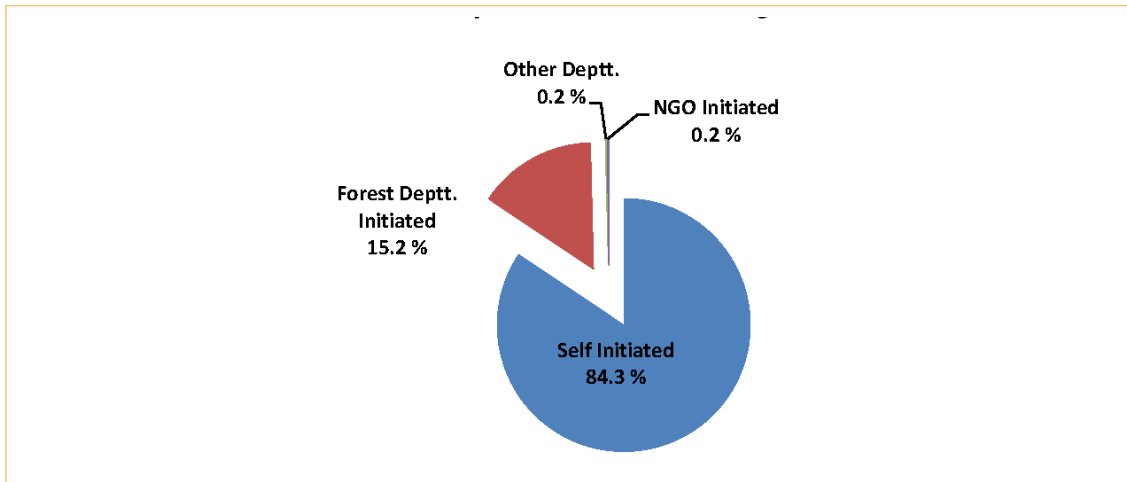
Table No. 3.5.4: IUCN Red List Categories

Sl. No	Category	Numbers
1	Endangered	8
2	Vulnerable	17
3	Near Threatened	9
4	Data Deficit	4
5	Least Concerned	10
	Total Assessed	48

3.5.7 Community Conservation in Nagaland

The conservation of common pool resources by local communities has a long history in Nagaland. Such conservation initiatives have been traditionally practiced in different forms with varied institutional structures. Several such practices are initiated by community organization like youth organization, women groups, religious/cultural groups and village councils with the community spontaneous reaction to address the problems of forest/environment degradation. Nagaland has 407 documented Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) out of which 343 CCAs, which constitute 84.3 per cent were self-initiated. Documentation of 62 CCAs is with initiation by the Government.

Figure 3.5.2: Community Conserved Area in Nagaland



3.6 IRRIGATION

3.6.1 Realising that Irrigation facilities to farmland is one of the necessary inputs to facilitate transition from subsistence farming to surplus farming, provision of adequate water infrastructure to farmers is a target of the Department of Irrigation and Flood Control. As per the report 2014-15, 5689 hectares has been brought under Gross Irrigation, this includes irrigation sources such as canals, tanks and tube wells. Although the State hasn't undertaken any major or medium irrigation project till date, it has taken on many minor Irrigation projects.

During 2016-17, the Department has set a target to complete 270 Minor Irrigation Projects under the flagship programme "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) Hat Khet Ko Pani". It is expected to create Irrigation potential of 10,508 Hectares during 2017-18 at an estimated cost of Rs.206.85 crore with 90:10 Centre State funding pattern.

The National Hydrology Programme at an estimated cost of Rs.28.00 crore which is 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme funded by World Bank has been commissioned during 2016-17 and will be implemented over a period of 8 years till 2023-24. The programme envisages improving Water Resources Monitoring System (WRMS), Water Resources Information System (WRIS), Water Resources Management Application (WRMA) and strengthening Institutions and Capacity Building.

3.6.2 Flood Management Programme (FMP)

Table No. 3.6.1: Achievements under FMP

SL.No	Name of Scheme	Location	Total Length of Protection Covered (In Km) As On December 2016	Name/number of Villages benefitted
1	Nag-12	Dimapur	4.355	Zutovi, Pimla, Kiyeto
2	Nag-13	Dimapur	3.485	Rengmapani, K.Hetoi, Hozukhe
3	Nag-14	Dimapur	5.350	Kayevi, Shokhuvi, Vidima, Khriezephe, Singrijan

Table No 3.6.2: Projects proposed under FMP schemes during 2016-17

Sl. No	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	Length of Protection Work(Km)
1	Protection of Tuli Town from Erosion of Milak River	1012.195	2.63
2	Development of Dimapur Airport Drainage, phase-IV	1007.924	2.733
3	Anti erosion Works on Chathe river from 4 th Mile to Confluence of Dhansiri river, Dimapur	4459.561	10.03

3.6.3 Soil and Water Conservation

Conservation of Soil and Water has important bearing on sustainable livelihood security of the people of the State in the present scenario.

Challenges:

- (i) Geo-physio graphically the State is highly susceptible to soil erosion as only 8.48 per cent of the total geographical area of 16,579 sq.kms can be considered plain and the rest are constituted by undulating and hilly terrain with altitude varying from 200m to 3840m.
- (ii) High annual rainfall with excessive surface run-off during summer and drought like situation in winter: The annual rainfall which varies from 150cm to 250cm can either be a blessing if properly harnessed or become a curse if allowed to flow freely as surface run-off.
- (iii) Extensive practice of shifting cultivation: About 61 per cent of the total households of the State practice shifting cultivation in about 1.00 lakh hectares of land annually thereby exposing about 5.65 per cent of the total geographical area of the State to soil hazards. At this rate, it is estimated that over 70 per cent of soil depletion, degradation of land and deterioration of water resources are on account of extensive practice of shifting cultivation, without proper conservation measures.

POLICIES

The policy of the Government is to develop, conserve and manage natural resources like land and water and to put them to optimum uses as per their capability by adopting appropriate soil and water conservation measures in an integrated manner on watershed basis. This can ultimately lead to healthy environment, enhance productivity, stabilize people's economy and thereby ensure peace, progress and prosperity in the State.

3.6.4 Disaster Preparedness and Global Climate Change

- (a) Nagaland falls under seismic zone-V and very prone to landslides. With this backdrop, procurement of emergency equipments and conduct of awareness training on safety measures mainly on earthquakes and related calamities have been some of the activities of the Department of Soil and Water Conservation.
- (b) In order to monitor climate change continuously, the State Government has installed 17 numbers of Meteorology Stations. During 2009-10, the State had experienced drought like situation with rainfall dropping down by 37.1 per cent during the most critical cultivation period and in 2010-11 there was heavy downpour of rainfall triggering flash floods and landslides. In recent years, temperature has gone up by about 0.5-1.0°C. Change in weather pattern affect agriculture, therefore if the trend continues, new farming system/pattern may have to be adopted especially with change in the rainfall pattern.

3.6.5 Temperature and Rainfall in 2016

According to Meteorological Report of Soil and Water Conservation Department, the temperature of the State touches 8.1°C in January 2016 which is lowest during the year. During December, January and February the temperature varies between 8.1°C to 20.3°C and the summer temperature varies between 17.3°C to 28.3°C. The State received an annual rainfall of 1756.9 mm in 2016 which falls in the category of High Rainfall classification. According to Observatory-Centre-wise Mon, Mangkolemba, Wokha, Mokokchung, Bhandariand Jalukie, Tseminyu, Shamator, Sechu, Kohima, Longleng, Phek, Meluri and Tuensang received above 1150 mm of rainfall which falls under the category of High Rainfall classification. While Zunheboto, Kiphire and Dimapur received below 1150mm which is under the medium rainfall classification according to Indian Meteorological Department's Classification of rainfall.

3.7 CO-OPERATION

3.7.1 Cooperative society is an autonomous association of people united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. It imbibes the values of self-help, self-dependence, democracy, equality and solidarity. Co-operative Societies finances various economic activities and promotes livelihood earnings especially marginal farmers, small business houses and small and cottage industries.

Nagaland being a State where economic activities are concentrated only in small scale, the role of primary cooperative societies have gained importance. To a large extent, the type of existing societies are basically primary cooperative societies which are engaged in agriculture and allied activities, marginal business houses and small cottage industries.

Audit for 926 societies was conducted for primary cooperatives, during 2016-17. Details are presented in the Table 3.6.3.

Table No. 3.7.1: Number of Societies

Sl.no	District	Number of Soceites Audited	Audit fee realized
1	Kohima	121	138300
2	Phek	98	31200
3	Wokha	71	37830
4	Mon	52	Nil
5	Mangkolemba	15	5500
6	Dimapur	191	128000
7	Kiphire	40	13000
8	Tuensang	61	2750
9	Zunheboto	16	Nil
10	Mokokchung	196	114100
11	Longleng	58	3750
12	Peren	7	500
	Total	926	474930

3.7.2 During 2016-17, there was an increase of 375 registered cooperative societies of varied activities predominantly for agriculture and allied activities. As of date a total of 7990 cooperative societies are in existence and are registered with the Government. Despite efforts to elevate the economy of rural Nagaland through the intervention of the activities of the cooperative societies during 2016-17, 342 registered primary cooperative societies remained defunct and subsequently their registrations were cancelled by the Government.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

3.7.3 The ICDP project promotes economic activities through cooperative initiatives in the sphere of agriculture, agro-based industries, creation of infrastructure facilities such as go-downs, banking counter, transport vehicles, small processing units, poultry, piggery & diary units and strengthening of share capital, providing margin money for augmenting the business of the societies. ICDP was implemented in three districts viz. Dimapur, Zunheboto, and Mon. Under this programme an amount of Rs. 24.13 crore was sanctioned in the implementing districts. The amount injected and details of beneficiaries are given in the table below:

Table No 3.7.2: Beneficiaries under ICDP

Sl.no	Name of the District	Amount Sanctioned (in lakhs)	Number of Societies Assisted	Numbers of Members benefited
1	Dimapur	1378.09	691	18730
2	Mon	505.79	248	6862
3	Zunheboto	529.16	364	9887
4	Total	2413.04	1303	35479

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

3.7.3 The various programmes under the project are capacity building training to the farmers for productive farming, skill upgradation, extension of credit linkages and seed money, organising kisan melas and exhibitions across the districts. During 2016-17, a total of 450 ‘seed money’ were extended to small groups and Commodity Interest Groups (CIGs).

Chapter 4
**INDUSTRIES AND
MINERAL RESOURCES**

4.1 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Industrial Policy of the State

4.1.1 In tune with the Industrial Policy 2004, the Government has taken various measures like development of industrial infrastructure, promotion of export and trade, provision of training for development and improvement in entrepreneurial and technical skills. The Government also provides incentives to promote industrial activity. The incentive scheme package includes-(a) Power subsidy (b) Drawal power line (c) Manpower subsidy (d) Subsidy for quality control measures (e) Special incentive for 100 per cent export oriented units etc.

4.1.2 Despite the State Industrial Policy being in operation for more than a decade, the impact of the policy has not yielded the desired result due to various reasons. Besides others, absence of robust implementation and monitoring mechanism and paucity of fund were the impediments that blunted the effectiveness of the policy. Due to paucity of funds to implement the incentive schemes the Department now has a total of 1712 outstanding claims to be cleared which amounts to Rs. 61.53 crore under Manpower Subsidy and Rs 0.29 crore from 18 claims under Power Subsidy. To remove limitations of the earlier policy, formulation of a revised State Industrial Policy to be re-termed as Nagaland Trade Investment and Industrialization Policy (N-TIIP) is in process. The N-TIIP will adopt a more holistic development framework approach to usher in economic development of the State.

Ease of Doing Business

4.1.3 Though Nagaland still rank low in 'Ease of Doing Business' amongst the 32 States/UTs, the State's ranking has improved significantly. The Government has initiated various business reforms to ensure the ease of doing business in the State. In 2016 assessment of States implementation of Business Reform, released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the World Bank, Nagaland has risen from dismal low of 31 rank to 26th in the Country.

Act East Policy-Initiatives of the State

4.1.4 With economic opportunities emerging from the Act East Policy of the Central Government, the State Government has upscaled its industrial infrastructure development and institutional policy framework to tap into the economic benefits. Five Border Trade Centres have been identified along the Indo-Myanmar border where necessary infrastructure development works have been initiated. The Government is also working on a revised State Investment and Industrialization Policy with provisions to stimulate rapid industrialization and investment in the State.

Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts

- 4.1.5** Handloom and handicraft being a traditional activity has potential for employment generation and to provide livelihood to rural masses. To promote and develop the vibrant traditional handloom and handicraft products the Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.(NHHDC) was set up in the year 1979.NHHDC engages in the production, promotion and marketing of handloom and handicraft products. NHHDC invested an amount of Rs 0.06 crore for procurement of raw material for its production centre with total turnover of Rs. 0.13 crore lakhs during 2015-16. The Corporation also invested in procuring finished products from registered production units, the sale proceeds of which was Rs 0.36 crore lakhs during 2015-16.
- 4.1.6** Under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 3.21 crore for five block level cluster development. Common work shed has been constructed in all five blocks with complete set of 20 looms each in three clusters during 2016-17.
- 4.1.7** An Apparel and Garment making Centre has also been established at Dimapur. The Centre has 3 (three) units where 100 machines each are installed for manufacturing and skilling. Two units have already started production and skilling activities.
- 4.1.8** To promote and develop the age old practice of cane, bamboo and wood based handicraft products, the State Government with support from GOI under North-East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is implementing cluster based development in six clusters.
1. Pfutsero, Phek District
 2. Lungwa, Mon District
 3. Ghathashi, Zunheboto District
 4. Longleng, Longleng District
 5. Jalukie, Peren District
 6. Tuli, Mokokchung District

Jaya Citronella Grass-Aromatic/Medicinal Plant Scheme

4.1.9 Extraction of Citronella oil in Nagaland is on demonstration farm basis. There are 10 citronella demonstration farms in the State. In 2016-17 a total of 482 litres of citronella oil was produced earning revenue of Rs 0.04 crore.

State Initiatives Under Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NIDC)

4.1.10 Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NIDC) was established with the objective of promoting, developing and assisting industries in the State .As on March 31st 2016, paid up capital of NIDC stands at Rs 2320.02 lakhs of which equity of Rs 4.73 crore and Rs 18.47 crore are subscribed by the IDBI and the State Government respectively.

4.1.11 Through various schemes, financial assistance amounting to over Rs 404.33 crores was disbursed to 7659 entrepreneurs and generation of employment both direct as well as indirect through its activities is estimated to be 16144 as on February 2017.

4.1.12 Some of the major initiatives and projects implemented by NIDC are:

- a. Agro and Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFSEZ) at Ganeshnagar.
- b. Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) at Kiruphema.
- c. Industrial EState –NIDC manages two Industrial EState at Dimapur.
- d. Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE)-NIDC is the State Nodal agency.

4.1.13 New Projects In The Pipeline

- Joint Venture Project with Thumbby Aviation Pvt. Ltd & HN Company Dimapur for Air connectivity in North eastern States of India.
- Development of Ginger Value Chain in Nagaland For Export market
- Up-gradation of industrial EStates
- Working Women Hostel in Dimapur

Khadi and Village Industries

4.1.14 To promote village industries and other activities, the Government provides marginal grants to beneficiaries /units financed by the banking agencies under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). Through its agency, the Nagaland Khadi and Village Industrial Board, capacity building and EDP training are conducted for PMEGP beneficiaries. During the year 2016-17 the multi-disciplinary training centre conducted trainings for 1795 candidates in various trades.

Table No 4.1.1: Targets and Achievements of Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Physical target			Achievements			
Year	Budget allocation (Margin Money in crore)	No of Projects	No of Employment to be Generated	Margin Money (In crore)	No of Projects	No of Employment Generated
2015-16	7.75	410	2845	6.19	418	2021
2016-17	9.72	486	3888	6.14	229	1571

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland

4.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Nagaland has rich mineral resources. The main established mineral reserves in the State comprises of (a) Petroleum & Natural Gas (prognosticated reserve of 600 million tonnes) in the Northwest along Nagaland–Assam border (b)Coal (with inferred reserve of 317 million tonnes) (c) Limestone and marble (with inferred reserve of 1000 million tonnes) (d) Magnetite with Nickel, Cobalt and Chromium (5 million tonnes of proven reserve) (e) Rich deposits of varieties of decorative and dimensional stones (f) Other associated metals like Zinc, Molybdenum & other possible precious metals such as Gold and Platinum groups in Phek, Kiphire and Tuensang districts of south-east Nagaland.

Coal Production

4.2.2 Coal is a major mineral found in Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Longleng and Mokokchung districts. The estimated potential reserve of coal in Nagaland is 317 million tonnes. To regulate and manage the mining of coal in the State, the State Government formulated its own Coal Policy and Rules in the year 2006 which was subsequently amended in 2014. During 2016 the Government has issued 27 Coal Mining Lease and 12 Small Pocket Deposit Lease (SPDL) and collects royalty @Rs 290 per tonne from coal producers and transporters.

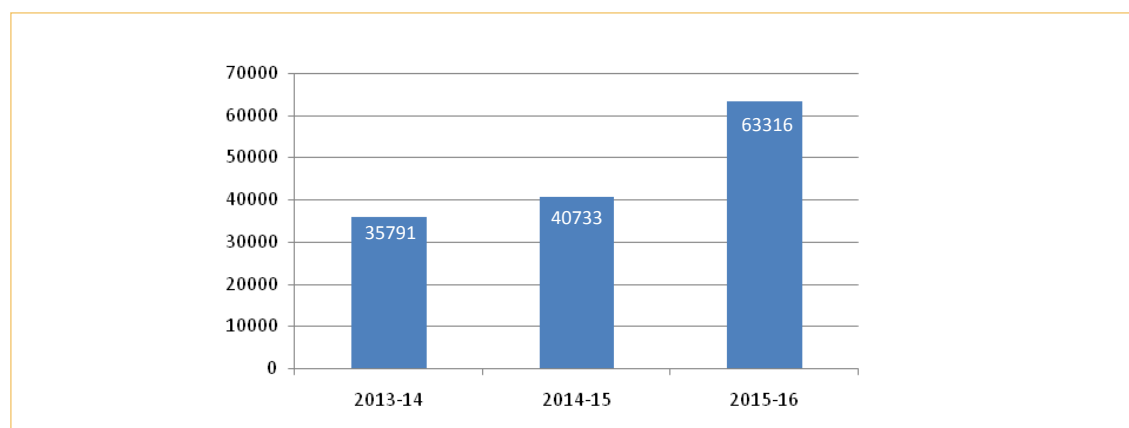
Production of coal in Nagaland has seen a steady rise over the years. With the Government issuing more mining leases and small pocket deposit leases, the production of coal in the year 2015-16 was increased to 63316 metric tonnes adding revenue to the exchequer. During 2015-16 the total revenue collected from coal sector was Rs.1.86 crore (Department of Geology & Mining).

Table No. 4.2.1: District-Wise Coal Production & Pithead Value

DISTRICTS	ANNUAL PRODUCTION & PITHEAD VALUE PER METRIC TONNE					
	2013-14	Price	2014-15	Price	2015-16	Price
Mon	8741	3000	10689	3500	17003	3200
Mokokchung	12858	2500	16000	3000	33327	2500
Longleng	9182	3000	8655	3500	9993	3200
Wokha	5010	1500	5389	2000	2993	1800
Total	35791		40733		63316	

Source-Department of Geology and Mining, Nagaland

Figure No. 4.2.1: Coal Production in Nagaland during the Last Three Years
(in Metric Tonnes)



Source: Department of Geology & Mining, Nagaland

Petroleum and Natural Gas

4.2.3 Petroleum and Natural gas exploration started in Nagaland since 1971 by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC). Exploration carried out by various agencies have established a prognosticated reserve of Petroleum & Natural gas to 600 million tonnes in Northwest along Nagaland –Assam border. However the Oil & Natural gas in Nagaland is yet to be exploited.

Ground Water Exploration and Development

4.2.4 Ground water exploration and development works, primarily for construction of tube wells, have expanded and extended to all the rural and urban towns. At present the State's net annual ground water availability is 29,86 Ham (CGWB) and the development of ground water in the State accounts to 2.14 per cent only as per CGWB estimate, which is very negligible. The Department of Geology and Mining, has drafted a plan for sustainable development and management of ground water with suitable regulations, strategies and suitable legislative measures.

Five Years Targets for Ground Water Development in the State:

- i. Exploration and sustainable development of ground water both in rural and urban areas.
- ii. Conservation of Ground water resources through rain water harvest recharge and artificial recharge.
- iii. Capacity building, awareness generation and community participation for ground water management.
- iv. Detail mapping and estimation of ground water resources of the State.
- v. Revenue generation
- vi. Identification of ground water pollutants and its remedial measures

4.2.5 Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd (NSMDC) which is a fully Government owned Corporation is engaged in the commercial exploitation and promoting mineral based industries in the State. At present NSMDC operates two Dimensional and Decorative Stone Plants at Chumukedima and Wazeho and also a Mini Cement Plant. The Mini Cement Plant Wazeho is upgraded from 50 TPD to 150 TPD. Process for privatization of the Plant is in the pipeline.

4.2.6 NSMDC apart from its production and exploitation of mineral resources activities also undertakes promotional, consultancy and other employment generation and developmental activities. NSMDC undertook the following activities during 2016-17.

- i. Construction of three mineral roads
- ii. Construction of two bridges across Tizu river and Chizuti river
- iii. Establishment of eight stone stone Crusher Units to promote self-employment.
- iv. Construction of Mineral Industry Growth Centre at Kiruphema.

Chapter **5**
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

5.1 POWER AND ELECTRICITY

5.1.1 Power or electricity being the most convenient and versatile form of energy plays a key role for accelerated economic development. It is also the most crucial source for domestic energy requirements. The demand for it has, therefore, been growing 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 enhancing the quality of life.

State Power Allocation

5.1.2 The State is fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC. The per centage share allocation based on installed capacity project-wise is given in the table. The peak power demand at present stands at 156 MW out of which only 142.67 MW is available from State's own generation and Central Sector allocation.

Table No. 5.1.1: *Installed Capacity in MW & Total Allocation*

Year	Source	Installed capacity In MW	Demand in Peak in MW	Overall Shortfall with respect to Peak demand
2015-16	A). State Own Generation (Hydro) – Likimro (24MW), Lang (1MW), Tehok (1MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54 MW) and Duilomroi-II (0.20 MW)	26.74 MW		
	B. Central Generating Station (CGS)			
	i) Hydro (NEEPCO & NHPC)	57.5		
	ii). Coal (NTPC)	24.00		
	iii). Gas (NEEPCO)	34.43	156	13.33
	Total	142.67 MW		

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

5.1.3 The Central Generating Station (CGS) supplies 81 per cent of the State power demand and only 19 per cent comes from State's own projects. Out of the various sources, hydro comprises of 59 per cent, Coal 17 per cent, and Gas 24 per cent. Availability from Hydro during lean season (Nov – May) reduces to 30 per cent, affecting power shortage to the State. And due to deficiency of transmission and distribution infrastructure in the State the peak demand is restricted to 120 MW from 156 MW despite availability of 142.67MW during monsoons. The peak demand by 2020 and 2030 is expected to touch 250 MW and 500 MW respectively. This requires the three sectors i.e. generation, transmission and distribution to be developed and enhanced accordingly.

State Owned Power Generation

5.1.4 The State owned power generation are from hydro power sectors Likimro (24MW), Lang (1MW), Tehok (1MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54 MW) and Duilomroi-II (0.20 MW). So far, a total of 26.74 MW stand harnessed under various sectors. The State entered into a PPP mode for development of Dikhu -186 MW. Preliminary activities for Lower Tizu- 40 MW and Upper Zungki – 24 MW have also been initiated to meet the future demand.

5.1.5 The State has entered into a PPP mode for development of Dikhu -186 MW. While preliminary activities for Lower Tizu- 40 MW and Upper Zungki – 24 MW have been initiated to meet the future demand, the State should be prepared to enter into / medium / long term Power Purchase Planning from UMPP (Ultra Mega Power Projects) belonging to both IPP (Independent Power Producers) and upcoming Central Sector projects. State should also encourage private developers to invest and develop the identified State hydro potentials.

State Power Transmission

5.1.6 The State has 3 (three) load centres for transmitting power across the State for 132KV and 66KV level at Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung. The intra State transmission capacities level are 226.5MVA and 230MVA respectively with capability of handling 205 MW power demand.

5.1.7 In order to meet the deficient power supply, initiatives undertaken through State Plan and the World Bank funded NERPSIP scheme are as given in the table below. The transmission capacity at 132 KV is projected to be increased to 750.5MVA by 2020-2021. However, an addition of 500MVA at 132KV to Dimapur and Kohima is required in these areas as there is potential of industrialization and massive commercial/ economic activity.

Table No. 5.1.2: Power Transmission in Nagaland

EHV Infrastructure	Unit	Existing	Future Plan under ongoing State Plan initiative and NERPSIP (WB Funded)	Total
220/132KV			100	100
132/66 KV	MVA	180		180
132/33KV	MVA	46.5	424	470.5
66/33 KV	MVA	170	1	170
66/11KV	MVA	60		60
220KV Line	Km	Nil	161	161
132 KV line	Km	383.09	260.5	643.588
66KV Line	Km	473.72	52.5	526.22

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

State Power Distribution

- 5.1.8** Distribution of power to the end users is a challenging task for the State. It has the most extensive network touching every corner of the State, posing extreme difficulties on multiple fronts notably of maintenance, revenue collection and consumer servicing. The existing distribution handling capacity at 33/11KV Transformers and Distribution Transformer are at 264.1 MVA and 354.97 MVA respectively.
- 5.1.9** Under the initiative of IPDS, DDUGJY, RGGVY and WB funded NERPSI, the handling capacities will rise to 591 MVA and 450.21 MVA respectively by 2020-21, falling short by 368.83 MVA (959.83-591) at 33/11KV transformer to handle demand by 2030 during which the growth in the consumers is expected to touch 544017 numbers.

Table No. 5.1.3: Power Distribution in Nagaland

Infrastructure	Unit	Existing	Future Plan under IPDS, RGGVY, DDUGJY, NERPSI	Projection by 2020-21 to 2030
33/11KV Sub Station Transformer	No	105	49	154
Capacity	MVA	264.10	326.9	591
33KV Line	Km	1467.10	294.5	1761.60
11KV Line	Km	3829.70	1302.16	5131.86
LT Line	Km	4627.22	1193.69	5820.91
Distribution Transformer	No	3937	1197	5134
Capacity	MVA	354.97	95.236	450.21
Consumers	No.	242781		544017

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

Electrification

5.1.10 The status of electrification in Nagaland shows that out of 436217 households, 141049 are yet to be electrified of which 24566 is in urban and 116483 in rural areas. Ratio of Rural to Urban Household Consumption is 1:5 i.e. for every 1 unit consumed in the rural household, 5 units are consumed in the urban household.

Table No. 5.1.4: No. of Household Electrified/Un-Electrified in 2015-16

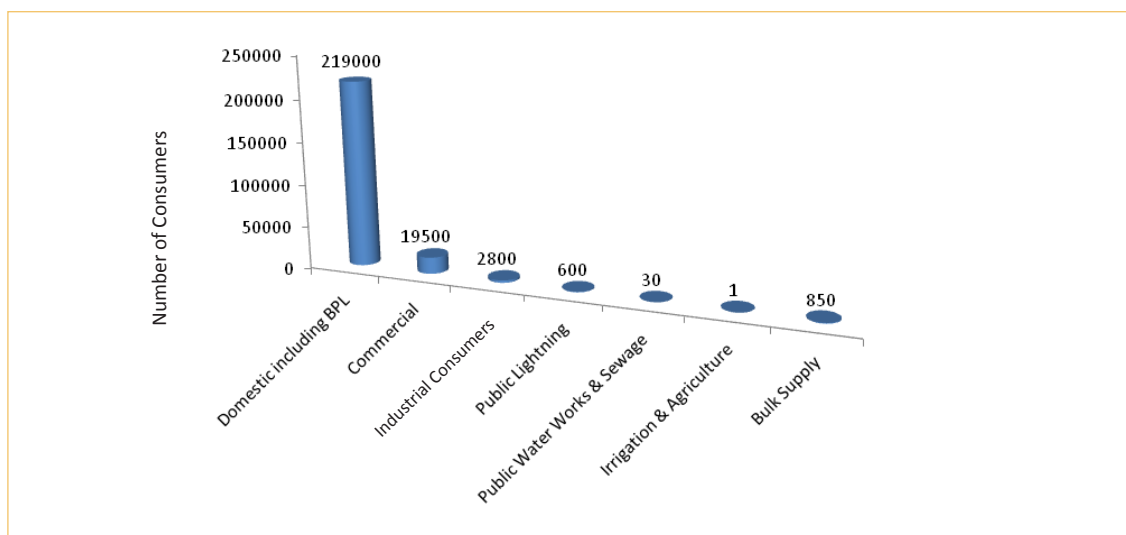
Sl. No.	Sectors	Items	No of household
1	Urban	Electrified	118511
		Un-Electrified	24566
2	Rural	Electrified	176657
		Un-Electrified	116483
	Total		436217

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

Consumption of Electricity

5.1.11 Department of Power caters to approximately 2.43 lakh consumers of which domestic category consumers constitute almost 80 per cent. Agriculture and irrigation consumption is categorized as lowest with consumption of only 1 per cent. Figure No. 5.1.1 depicts the category-wise breakup of consumers.

Figure No. 5.1.1: Electricity Consumption



Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

Revenue and Receipts

5.1.12 In 2015-16 the revenue collection from power increased to 112.73 crore from 99.35 crore indicating an increase of 13.47 crore over the previous year. However, taking into account the expenditure of Rs.249.07 crore in 2015-16 incurred in power purchase, the revenue collection accounted for 45.27 per cent of the expenditure. The average purchase rate of power is Rs.3.24 per unit while the average rate of sale is 4.62 per unit.

Table No. 5.1.5: Expenditure & Revenue Receipts

(Rs in Crs)

Sl.	Particulars	Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Total Power Purchased	MU	515.36	593.00	599.74	575.14	650.51	722.93	769.32
2	Cost of Power Purchase	Crs.	126.55	161.17	215.15	198.33	193.53	247.57	249.07
	Avg Cost of Purchase Rate	Rs./unit	2.46	2.72	3.59	3.45	2.97	3.42	3.24
3	Energy Sold	MU	325.55	362.43	357.99	320.57	353.21	383.81	422.55
4.	Revenue Billed	Crs.	81.32	101.62	117.58	121.74	142.51	177.12	195.28
	Avg Rate of Sale	Rs./unit	2.50	2.80	3.28	3.80	4.03	4.61	4.62
5.	Revenue Collection	Crs.	76.32	82.95	87.44	78.25	90.33	99.35	112.73
	Avg Rate of Realisation	Rs./unit	2.34	2.29	2.44	2.44	2.56	2.59	2.67

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

5.1.13 The operating deficit corresponding to the revenue receipt is due to extensive rural electrification for low density load with long transmission network accounting for high transmission losses leading to loss of revenue and increase in the rate of power purchase without improving the operating efficiency which widened the gap between revenue and expenditure. And Nagaland being a welfare State, tariff is structured according to affordability of the consumer. Therefore, despite increase in expenditure, on account of low tariff for certain section of the population, revenue collection is low.

Performance Analysis

5.1.14 Billing efficiency percentage was 63 per cent in 2009-10 but over the years there has been a fluctuating trend and during 2015-16 it came down to 55 per cent. Collection efficiency has also decreased over the years from 94 per cent in 2009-10 to 58 per cent in 2015-16.

Table No 5.1.6: Performance Analysis

Sl. No	Particulars	Units	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Billing Efficiency		63 per cent	61 per cent	60 per cent	56 per cent	54 per cent	53 per cent	55 per cent
2	Collection Efficiency		94 per cent	82 per cent	74 per cent	64 per cent	63 per cent	56 per cent	58 per cent
3	Energy Realised	MU	305.55	295.84	266.24	206.05	223.87	215.29	243.93
4	AT & C Losses		40.71 per cent	50.11 per cent	55.61 per cent	64.17 per cent	65.59 per cent	70.22 per cent	68.29 per cent

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

Nagaland State Designated Agency

5.1.15 The Electrical Inspectorate constituted Nagaland Electrical Licensing Board (NELB) to conduct examination for issuing supervisor license, wireman permits and renewal of license after a certain time interval. The inspectorate is also the State Nodal Agency on Energy Conservation Act 2001. Under this Act Green Village Initiative Scheme is implemented to over 35 villages where in some specific villages free LED bulbs, T-5 tubelight, solar lantern and street light were distributed. Revenue amounting to Rs. 5377.90 crore was received during the year 2016-17 by ways of fees for registration, renewal, inspection charges and issue of new licenses.

REFORM INITIATIVES

To improve efficiency in the collection of revenue and to facilitate consumers in payment of their electricity bills online payments facility were introduced in the towns of Dimapur, Kohima and Chumukedima during 2016-17 under the Restructured Accelerated Power Department & Reforms Program (RAP-DRP) project. In 2017 seven more towns are targeted to be covered with this facility.

5.2 ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

5.2.1 Transportation network system is a key element of economic infrastructure. Development of agriculture, industry and trade, is crucially dependent on the growth and efficiency of the transport system. Nagaland transport comprises of road transport, air and railway. Unfortunately, Nagaland being a land-locked State, communication by air, railway is limited and thus the only proper mode of transportation is road communication system. Therefore, road transport assumes paramount importance in the State. Transport service is provided through Nagaland State Transport with a fleet strength of 214 buses covering all the 11 districts which have road accessibility. NST is plying bus services on 118 route.

Table No. 5.2.1: Total Road Length under PWD(R&B)

Sl.No.	Category	2015-16	2016-17
		Road Length (in Km)	Road Length (in Km)
1	2	3	4
1.	State Highway	925.00	1129.00
2.	Major District Road(MDR)	1889.65	1751.25
3.	Other District Road(ODR)	3383.58	3377.95
4.	Village Road (VR)	5516.77	4420.50
5.	Urban Roads	391.38	459.30
6.	Town Roads	925.45	941.80
	Total	13031.83	12079.8

Source: Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B). Nagaland kohima

5.2.2 The total road length of the State during 2016-17 excluding the National Highways is 12079.8 Km. Due to changes in classification and up-gradation of roads from Other District Road (ODR) to Major District Road(MDR) or to State Highway the road length in various categories under purview of the PWD decreased from the earlier level of 13031.83 Km.

Table No. 5.2.2: Physical Targets & Achievements under PWD(R&B) Nagaland

Sl. No	Name of scheme	Road category	2015-16		2016-17	
			Physical Targets (in Km)	Achievements (in Km)	Physical Targets (in Km)	Achievements (in Km)
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	State Plan	SH				
		MDRS	8.00	8.00		
		ODRS	100.41	100.4		
		Bridges				
2	TFC	Maintenance of State Roads				
3	NEC	MDR	259.25	232.38	22.85	195.98
4	NLCPR	MDR/ODR	420.00	351.00	373.00	304.00
5	ISC	MDR	78.60	51.87	86.22	54.51
6	E&I	ODR	49.00	46.87	49.00	46.87
7	CRF	ODR/MDR	56.00	32.00	97.50	41.00
8	SIDF	ODR				
9	PMGSY	VR	407.00	278.00	150.00	66.50

Source: Chief Engineer, PWD (R&B), Nagaland: Kohima

National Highways

5.2.3 The total length of National Highway within the State of Nagaland is 1546.70Km, out of which 1123.68 Km is under Nagaland PWD and 424.3 Km under BRO. The National Highway Wing of the State Public Work Department takes the responsibility of supervising and monitoring construction and maintenance of the road. The National Highways crossing/touching Nagaland State are given in the Box No. 5.2.1.

Box No. 5.2.1: Routes of National Highways in Nagaland

- NH-02** : Starting from Dibrugarh- Sibsagar and Amguri-Mokokchung-Wokha-Kohima-Imphal-Churanchandpur-Seling-Serchip-Lawngtala-Tuipang
- NH-202** : Starting from Mokokchung-Tuensang-Shamatore-Kiphire-Meluri-Jesami-Ukhrul-Imphal (in Manipur).
- NH-29** : Starting from Daboka(Assam)-Dimapur-Kohima-Pfutsero-Jessami(in Manipur).
- NH-129** : Starting from Dimapur (Nagaland)-Bokajan-Golaghat-Numaligarh (in Assam).
- NH-129(A)**: Starting from Manipur-Peren-Jalukie-Pimla Junction-Razaphe Junction
- NH-702** : Starting from Changtongya-Longleng-Longching-Mon-Tizit-Namtola
- NH-702(A)**: Starting from Mokokchung-Zunheboto-Dzalami-Chozuba-Phek-Kotisu-Tezatse-Meluri
- NH-702(B)**: Starting from Tuensang-Longleng
- NH-702(D)**: Starting from Mokokchung-Tzurang
- NH-329(A)**: Starting from Diphu-Pimla Junction
- NH-229** : Starting from Jail junction-Thahekhu-Chumukedima

Table No. 5.2.3: Newly declared National Highways in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Description/ Details of Road Stretch	Approx Length in km
1.	NH29	270
2.	Showuba-Guzunyu-Pughoboto-Zunheboto-Aghunato-Shamator-Noklak-Pangsha	200.00
3.	Trans Eastern Highway from Mon-Longwa-Pangsha-Kiphire-Avangkhu	280.00
4.	Gandhi Ashram Chuchuyimlang NH-2 to Pangsha(International Trade Centre)	167.00
5.	Maibung in Tening in Nagaland to Tamenlong via Tamai in Manipur	75.00
6.	Raman Ali Singulari-Bihubar in Assam to Mon in the State Nagaland	71.00
	Total	795.7

Source: Chief Engineer, PWD (R&B), Nagaland: Kohima

Civil Aviation and Operation of State Helicopter Service

5.2.4 The Nagaland State Transport Department liaises and coordinates with Civil Aviation Ministry on matters of air transport. Construction of airstrips for landing of small aircraft and establishment of international standard airport in the State proposal are being pursued. Besides, State Helicopter Service is operated on weekly basis connecting all the major district headquarters. Chartered sorties are also undertaken for lifting VVIP/VIP and patients from remote and rural areas falling under identified/permissible coordinates.

Railways

5.2.5 The foundation stone for construction of the Dimapur-Zubza railway line was laid by the union minister of Railway in August 2016. Although declared a national project in 2010 work could not start as stipulated due to land issues. A committee has now been constituted to oversee the construction of Dimapur-Zubza connecting Kohima, the State capital (90.54 Km). Survey for rail link in the foot hills of the State from Dimapur – Tizit (246.25 Km) has been completed. Construction of the railway up to Kohima will not only ease transportation of goods and passenger but will also boost tourism and other facilities.

Inland Waterways Transport

5.2.6 An inland Water Transport Wing in the Transport Department has been set up to liaise and coordinate on matters pertaining to inland waterways and to identify potential inland waterways and to undertake feasibility studies. The Ministry of Shipping through M/s. Rites Ltd. has identified three water ways in Nagaland, viz. Tizu River with 42 Km from Avangkhu in Phek district for Indo-Myanmar interconnectivity, Dhansiri River with 110 Km and Dikhu River with 52 Km for interState transport with Assam.

Communication Network

5.2.7 The postal and communication facilities in the State has been growing steadily in recent years. During 2014-15 there were 328 number of Post-offices operating in the State with its Head office located at Kohima. Dimapur district with 55 Post Offices has the highest number, followed by Mokokchung district with 52 and Kohima district with 49. Longleng district recorded the lowest number of Post Office with only 7.

Table 5.2.4: Number of Post Office in Nagaland Categorized (2014-15)

Sl. No.	District	Head Post Office	Sub-Post Office	Gramin Dak Sewak/ Branch Post Office	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kohima	1	8	40	49
2.	Dimapur	-	8	47	55
3.	Peren	-	2	13	15
4.	Phek	-	4	32	36
5.	Mokokchung	-	7	45	52
6.	Wokha	-	2	22	24
7.	Zunheboto	-	2	17	19
8.	Tuensang	-	2	25	27
9.	Kiphire	-	1	13	14
10.	Longleng	-	1	6	7
11.	Mon	-	4	26	30
	Total	1	41	286	328

Source :Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2015

5.3 SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

5.3.1 The Department of Science and Technology undertakes a wide range of activities consisting of research & development, climate change, science and technology for women and entrepreneurship. Under the Research and Development sector, exploitation of the flora of Nagaland, assessment of surface water quality in and around coal mining area of Mangkolemba region under Mokokochung district and documentation of indigenous medicinal plants in Nagaland are the main activities. These projects target mitigation and management of natural hazards, generation and management of organic form of plant and creation of awareness about the use of science and technology.

Nagaland Science & Technology Council (NASTECC)

5.3.2 Nagaland Science & Technology Council (NASTECC) undertakes scientific programs either independently or in collaboration with premier research institutions in the Country.

- Biotechnology HUB
- State Referral Laboratory for Water Quality Testing and Monitoring
- Patent Information Cell
- Remote Sensing & GIS applications
- Climate Change Cell
- Chemical Ecology Study Programme

Remote Sensing & GIS Application

5.3.3 Project initiated by the Department of Science and Technology include assessment of suitability of land for silkworm, food plants for rearing silkworm, study of wasteland, reclamation programmes of degraded land to bring additional area under cultivation, development of horticulture, development plan for jhum land and land use cover monitoring project.

Information Technology and Communication

5.3.4 Under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Department of Information Technology created a secure network called Nagaland State wide Area Network (SWAN). NagaSWAN provides network connectivity to the State Head Quarter (SHQ) up to 36 Block level via District Headquarters in a vertical hierarchical structure with minimum bandwidth capacity of 2Mbs per link. The State Head Quarters (SHQ) is connected to the Block Head Quarters (BHQ) at 8Mbs and the District Head Quarters (DHQ) is connected to the Block Head Quarters (BHQ) at 2Mbs.

Nagaland State Data Center

5.3.5 The Nagaland State Data Center under National e-Governance Plan is being implemented to provide common platform IT infrastructure to host Government applications and provide efficient electronic delivery of Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Government (G2G) and Government to Business (G2B). The data center is hosting 64 departments and 6 applications at present.

Capacity Building

5.3.6 Under the capacity building various trainings are conducted to create more knowledge on basic computer skill. Some of the courses are offered on CCC(course on Computer Concept) and CCC+(Course on Computer Concept Plus) in collaboration with National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology(NIELT), for Government officials .

Common Service Center

5.3.7 The CSC was officially launched on 21st September 2013 for setting up in 220 locations, the Common Service Center are proposed to be the delivery points for Government ,Private and Social sector. Presently, varied services ranging from application form of scholarship, certificate, mobile recharge, train ticket and flight ticket to opening bank account are made available online through the CSCs

e-District Mission Mode Project

5.3.8 e-District Project is a Mission Mode Project(MMP),that aims to provide integrated Citizen Centric Services at the district level, it further aim to integrate computerization of office in the district and sub-divisional headquarters, delivery of 20 (twenty) identified Services including 5 (five) mandatory services categories such as, statutory certificate, social welfare scheme, revenue court, ration card and RTI services.

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

5.3.9 The State Portal is operational in www.nagaland.gov.in. Currently, online service accessible are online application for NPSC, application for scholarship, application for scheduled tribe stipend under Higher Education and Technical Education Departments, application for Birth & Death Certificate under Economics & Statistics Department, application for duplicate certificate and verification of mark sheet under NBSE. The Department of IT&C has also developed an online Inner Line Permit application format. On approval it will be commissioned. This will greatly ease the process of obtaining ILP for visitors to the State.

COMPUTER SOCIETY OF INDIA (CSI)-NIHILENT AWARD

The Computer Society of India (CSI)- Nihilent e-Governance award which is presented every year to outstanding performance in e- Governance in two categories (State and Project) was awarded to Nagaland on 28th February 2017 under State category.

Biometric System

5.3.10 Nagaland is the first State in North Eastern Region to implement Aadhar based Biometric Attendance System in the Civil Secretariat. Currently, 1526 employees are registered in the Biometric Attendance System in the Secretariat.

National Information Infrastructure

5.3.11 Out of seven selected States (Gujarat, Nagaland, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Kerala, Pondicherry & Uttarakhand) for implementation of the National Information Infrastructure (NII) pilot project, Nagaland is the first State in the Country to commission the project. With commissioning of the project on 6th January 2017, 86 (eighty six) villages in Peren district will be connected on a wireless ring network.

Software Technology Park of India

5.3.12 The Government of Nagaland has also signed an MOU with Software Technology Park of India (STPI) for setting up of Software Technology Park of India (STPI) centre at Kohima and has earmarked an area of 18,137 sq.ft of built-up space at the new building of the Directorate of Information Technology & Communication, Kohima. This center will cater to the needs of entrepreneurs and software industries in the State

5.4 TOURISM

5.4.1 Nagaland with its rich historical, cultural and panoramic landscape is a traveler's paradise. Over the years with the promotion and up-scaling of the activity of the Hornbill Festival in December, it has become a mega tourism event in the State. It not only generates employment but also serves to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of the State. Though tourism is still at its nascent stage, the State has the potential to become one of the North-East's upcoming popular destinations. However, large parts of the splendor still remain untapped. Therefore, focus for promotion of tourism in the State should not only be on development of infrastructural facilities but preservation of culture, conservation of natural resources and traditional habitats, adventure sports and eco-tourism should be given due attention.

5.4.2 Inflow of both domestic and foreign tourist to the State has been increased over the years. However, during 2016-2017, 58178 domestic tourists and 3260 foreign tourists visited the State. Maximum tourists visit the State during Hornbill Festival in December. However, with demonetization immediately preceding the Hornbill Festival 2016, it adversely impacted the inflow of tourist into the State. Details are given in the Table No. 5.4.1.

Table No. 5.4.1: Tourist Inflow Statistics

YEAR	DOMESTIC	FORIEGN
2010	21004	1495
2011	25216	1941
2012	28945	2173
2013	52350	2305
2014	58507	2585
2015	64616	2769
2016	58178	3260

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Nagaland

Chapter 6
SOCIAL SECTOR

6.1 SCHOOL EDUCATION

6.1.1 The progress of every society depends on how well the system of education is established. Realizing the role of education in shaping the future, the State Government has established schools in almost all the villages and urban habitations. For the maintenance of the structure of education in the State, Government incurred an expenditure of Rs.1392.92 crore for School Education alone during the financial year 2015-16 (B.E). This amount accounts for 11.06 per cent of the total Demand for grant and is recorded as the highest allocation for a Department.

Table No. 6.1.1: Structure of Schooling in Nagaland

Level of Education	Category of Class	Entry Age
Lower Primary	Class I-IV	6 years
Upper Primary (Middle School)	Class V-VIII	10+ to 11+ years
Secondary (High School)	Class IX-X	14+ to 15+ years
Higher Secondary	Class XI-XII	15+ to 17+

Source: Directorate of School Education, Nagaland

THE SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

SSA, a Government of India flagship program launched in November 2000, is being implemented in Nagaland for universalizing of elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning level of children.

THE RASTRIYA MADHYMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (RMSA)

RMSA is a flagship scheme of Government of India, launch in March 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. The objective is to achieve universal access to secondary level education by 2017 and universal retention by 2020

Progress in Literacy Rate of Nagaland

6.1.2 With the improvement in the system of education, the State has witnessed tremendous improvement in its literacy rate over the past decades. From a literacy rate of 10.52 per cent in 1951, the State has achieved a literacy rate of 79.55 per cent as per Census 2011.

6.1.3 As per the 2011 Census, among the eleven districts of Nagaland, Mokokchung has the highest literacy rate of 91.62 per cent followed by Wokha 87.69 per cent, Zunheboto 85.26 per cent, Kohima 85.23 per cent. At the bottom is Mon district with a literacy rate of 56.99 per cent.

Table No. 6.1.2: Literacy Rate in Nagaland (in per cent)

Census Year	Persons	Male	Female
1951	10.52	15.18	5.75
1961	21.95	29.22	14.02
1971	33.78	42.57	23.38
1981	50.28	58.58	40.39
1991	61.65	67.62	54.75
2001	66.59	71.16	61.46
2011	79.55	82.75	76.11

Source: Census 2011

Structure of Education in Nagaland

6.1.4 Schooling in Nagaland follows a four tier system. At the lowest level is the Primary starting from class I to IV with official entry age of 6 years, next is Upper Primary from class V to VIII with official entry age of 10+ years, then Secondary from class IX to X with official entry age of 14+ years and finally Higher Secondary comprising of class XI to XII having official entry age of 15+ to 17+ years.

Table No. 6.1.3: Number of Government Schools in 2016

Sl. No	School Category	No. of Government School	No. of Private School
1	Government Higher Secondary School (GHSS)	41	91
2	Government High School (GHS)	253	223
3	Government Middle School (GMS)	626	196
4	Government Primary School (GPS)	1150	119
	Total	2070	729

Source: Directorate of School Education - Rationalization 2016

Pupil Teachers Ratio

- 6.1.5** As per UDISE statistics, till 2015 the State Government recruited a total of 18,849 teachers comprising of 11,315 Primary School teachers, 5236 Middle School teachers, 1783 High School teachers and 515 Higher Secondary School teachers. Corresponding to this number of teachers, the total enrolment of student in Government schools during 2015 was 1,89,032. The breakup of the enrolment in the different levels of schooling was, Primary School -1,16,834, Middle School – 45,122, High School -19,129, Higher Secondary-7947 respectively. (Appendix Table No. 6.1 & 6.2).
- 6.1.6** Against the Right to Education, student teacher norms of 30:1, Government schools in Nagaland taken as a whole has a student teacher ratio of 10:1. The breakup of the ratio was: Primary School- 10:1, Middle School- 9:1, High School-11:1, Higher Secondary School-15:1. The student teacher ratio in Government schools was similar across districts except for Mon district where the ratio was 17:1. (Appendix Table No. 6.3)
- 6.1.7** At the State level, the total enrolment of students in both Government schools as well as private schools during 2015 was 4,33,120. The respective enrolment in the different levels of schooling was: Primary-2,35,998, Middle school- 1,09,058, High School -57,688, Higher Secondary-30,376. Against this enrolment of student, the total number of teachers in school (both Government and Private school) was 30,242. The breakup of teachers in the different level of schooling was: Primary School-16,059, Middle School-8856, High School-3881, Higher Secondary-1446 respectively. (Appendix Table No.6.4 & 6.5)
- 6.1.8** The State level student teacher ratio of 10:1 in the Government schools was well within the limit of RTE norms. The overall student teacher ratio at the State level (Government and Private) was 14:1. The ratio at the different level of schooling was: Primary School-15:1, Middle School-12:1, High School-15:1, Higher Secondary School-21:1. All the districts recorded a ratio that was well within the limit of RTE. (Appendix Table No. 6.6)

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

- 6.1.9** The Nagaland Gross Enrolment Ratio at the primary level during 2015-16 was 109.48 per cent. Among the districts, Dimapur registered the highest GER of 162.60 per cent followed by Zunheboto and Wokha. At the upper primary level the GER dip to 80.13 per cent, which is attributable to the dropout rate.

Table No. 6.1.4: District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio 2015-16

Sl.No	District	Primary (Classes I-V)			Upper Primary (Classes VI-VII)			High Schools (Classes IX - X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dimapur	166.30per cent	158.70per cent	162.60per cent	129.86per cent	134.22per cent	131.96per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
2	Kiphire	102.59per cent	103.87per cent	103.21per cent	61.98per cent	69.25per cent	65.43per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	Kohima	88.40per cent	88.20per cent	88.30per cent	81.81per cent	83.75per cent	82.76per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
4	Longleng	106.66per cent	108.17per cent	107.37per cent	63.34per cent	70.12per cent	66.56per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
5	Mokokchung	102.42per cent	97.89per cent	100.21per cent	80.98per cent	83.03per cent	81.97per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
6	Mon	95.89per cent	104.60per cent	100.04per cent	52.43per cent	59.19per cent	55.64per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
7	Peren	89.33per cent	89.41per cent	89.37per cent	75.70per cent	70.83per cent	73.34per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
8	Phek	81.71per cent	85.33per cent	83.43per cent	64.84per cent	68.77per cent	66.73per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
9	Tuensang	80.32per cent	84.47per cent	82.32per cent	51.17per cent	56.49per cent	53.71per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
10	Wokha	118.11per cent	124.90per cent	121.39per cent	70.13per cent	73.40per cent	71.73per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
11	Zunheboto	132.95per cent	138.11per cent	135.45per cent	82.46per cent	85.09per cent	83.75per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A
	State:	108.67per cent	110.35per cent	109.48per cent	78.19per cent	82.22per cent	80.13per cent	N.A	N.A	N.A

Note: Enrolment Includes all Management (both Government & Private schools)
Source: DoSE

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO

UNESCO has described Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as the total enrolment within a Country/State in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a per centage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education.

6.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

- 6.2.1** Nagaland has only one Central University i.e., Nagaland University, one State University i.e., Global Open University, one private University i.e., Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India and one National Institute of Technology (NIT).
- 6.2.2** To give opportunities of higher education to all sections of the society, the Government has established at least one Government college in each district. During 2015-16, there were 15 Government colleges in the State. The district wise number of colleges is given in the Table No. 6.2.1

Table No. 6.2.1: District wise Number of Colleges during 2015-16

Sl.no	District	No.of Colleges		Total
		Govt.	Private	
1	Kohima	3	17	20
2	Dimapur	1	24	25
3	Wokha	1	1	2
4	Mokokchung	2	4	6
5	Tuensang	1	1	2
6	Zunheboto	1	Nil	1
7	Kiphire	1	Nil	1
8	Longleng	1	Nil	1
9	Peren	1	1	2
10	Phek	2	Nil	2
11	Mon	1	Nil	1
Total		15	48	63

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland

- 6.2.3** Out of the 15 Government colleges in the State, there were three (3) colleges offering both Arts and Science stream of studies, one college offered both Arts and Commerce, two were exclusively for teachers education, one was exclusively for Science and eight were exclusively for Arts studies.

6.2.4 Since 2011-12, the number of Government colleges has remained constant at 15. Correspondingly, the number of private colleges has increased from 41 in 2011-12 to 48 in 2015-16. During the same period, the number of enrolment in the Government colleges increased from 5953 in 2011-12 to 6157 in 2015-16 registering a compound annual growth rate (CARG) of 0.85 per cent while the enrolment in the private colleges has increased from 14726 in 2011-12 to 17977 in 2015-16 with a CAGR of 5.11 per cent. (Appendix Table No. 6.7)

Assessment and Accreditation

6.2.5 To enhance the quality of education, National Assessment Accreditation Council (NAAC) assessment is mandatory for all higher education institutes. Out of the 63 colleges, 2 colleges have been accredited by NAAC with Grade “A” and 16 colleges have been accredited by NAAC with Grade “B”.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT ACCREDITATION COUNCIL (NAAC)

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

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education

6.2.6 The official age group for calculation of GER in higher education was 18-23 years. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2015-16, the GER of Nagaland in higher education was 14.2 per cent which was lower than the all India GER of 24.5 per cent. The State GER for the last five year as per All India Survey on Higher Education is given in Table No. 6.2.2.

Table No. 6.2.2: GER in Higher Education Nagaland

Year	GER (per cent)
2011-12	18.2
2012-13	16.6
2013-14	15.4
2014-15	15.6
2015-16	14.2

Source: AISHE, 2015-16

ALL INDIA SURVEY ON HIGHER EDUCATION (AISHE)

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

6.3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 6.3.1** Nagaland has only three Technical Educational Institutes that offer diploma in technical course. The three institutes had a total intake capacity of 204 during 2016-17 offering studies in Civil Engineering, Mechanical, Electrical, Automobile, Computer, IT, Modern Office Practice and Fashion Design & Apparel Production. The detail intake capacity for the different course of studies in the three institutes is given in Appendix Table No. 6.8.
- 6.3.2** In addition to the three institutes that provide diploma course within the State, the State annually sent student outside the State to various institutes of higher learning depending upon the number of seats allocated for the State. During 2016-17, the State sent 24 students to different institutes outside the State for different diploma courses on different studies. (Appendix Table No. 6.9)
- 6.3.3** The State also sent student to different institutes across the Country for under graduate programmes. During 2016-17, the State sent a total of 222 students consisting of 86 students for Medical studies, 96 students for Engineering studies and 40 students for Agriculture and Allied studies to different institute for under graduate course. Appendix Table No. 6.10.

6.4 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

6.4.1 Health plays a key role in bringing about social and economic development of the people. Health is also an important parameter in the measurement of Human Development Index. While it is a basic human right and every citizen is entitled to have access to this right without any discrimination, it is also the primary duty of the Government to raise the level of nutrition and to provide basic healthcare facilities to its citizens. Securing this human right, however poses a major challenge.

Manpower and Infrastructure

6.4.2 To achieve timely and satisfactory delivery of health services, upgradation of infrastructure and availability of medical specialists/manpower is imperative. During 2014-15, doctors in the State consisting of generalists, specialists and dentists were 472 in numbers, which increased to 629 in 2015-16. There has been an increase in manpower in the health sector, except incase of LHV which remained constant at 59 in numbers during the same period.

Table 6.4.1: Manpower (Doctors, Nurses & Others)

Sl. No	Manpower	2014-15	2015-16
1	Doctors (General, Specialists, Dentist)	472	629
2	AYUSH Doctors	46	107
3	Nursing Sisters/Staff Nurse	1249	1621
4	LHV	59	59
5	ANM/FHW	1383	1499
6	Pharmacists	449	462
7	Lab-Technician	162	202

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

6.4.3 During 2015-16, there were 593 Health Care units spread across all the 11 districts: 21 Community Health Centres, 126 Primary Health Centres, 1 Subsidiary Health Centres, 3 Big Dispensaries and 442 Sub-Centres.

Table 6.4.2: District wise Health Units in 2015-16

Sl. No	District	Health Units					Total
		CHC	PHC	SHC	BD	SC	
1	Kohima	3	14			42	59
2	Mokokchung	3	14		2	53	72
3	Tuensang	2	12	1		54	69
4	Mon	2	15			55	72
5	Phek	3	23			46	72
6	Wokha	2	12			40	54
7	Zunheboto	2	13			50	65
8	Dimapur	2	8		1	50	61
9	Peren	1	8			19	28
10	Longleng	0	3			9	12
11	Kiphire	1	4			24	29
	Total	21	126	1	3	442	593

Note: CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre;
SHC= Subsidiary Health Centre; BD= Big Dispensary; SC= Sub Centre.

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland.

6.4.4 As per the National Family Health Survey-4, 53 Government run hospitals exists in Nagaland which has a total of 2427 beds. There were 21 hospitals in rural areas while in urban areas there were 32 hospitals with a total of 630 beds in rural and 1797 in urban areas.

Table 6.4.3: Number of Government Hospitals and Beds in Rural & Urban Areas

Sl. No	Government Hospitals	No.	Beds
1	Rural Hospitals	21	630
2	Urban Hospitals	32	1797
3	Total Hospitals	53	2427

Source: National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India.

Health Indicators of Nagaland

6.4.5 Reviewing the mortality rates of Nagaland over the years, it can be observed that the healthcare indicators more or less project a downward trend, which signifies an improvement in the health scenario of the State. The State has also performed better than the national average. The Infant Mortality Rate is 29 per 1000 live births as against the national average of 41, whereas under-five mortality rate is shown at 37 per 1000 live births as against 50 at national level. The Total Fertility Rate is 2.7 children per woman as against the National Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 2.2.

Table 6.4.4: Health Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Nagaland				
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	21	33	29	38
Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	25	42	37	65
Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)	1.8	3.4	2.7	3.7
India				
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	29	46	41	57
Under-five Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	34	56	50	74
Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI

Status of Health & Health Systems

6.4.6 Some of the common prevalent diseases which burden the State today are communicable diseases such as Malaria, TB, Viral Infection, Urinary Tract Infection, Respiratory Tract Infection, Gastroenteritis, Typhoid, Hepatitis, Helminthiasis etc. With the change of lifestyle, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetics and cancer have become quite prevalent. Diarrhea diseases, whooping cough, fever and parasitic infestation are the common illness among children. However, it is encouraging to note that the adult HIV prevalence in the State has come down from 0.98 per cent during 2007 to 0.78 per cent in 2015 as per India HIV estimation 2015.

6.4.7 Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), Nagaland became the first State in the Country to achieve the target of maintaining the Prevalence Rate of 1 case per 10000 population, set by the Government of India and World Health Organisation (WHO). During 2016-17, 94 new cases of leprosy were detected, out of which 79 were released after successful treatment.

6.4.8 Nagaland formally launched Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) on 1st December 2012 to achieve and maintain a cure rate of at least 85 per cent among newly detected infectious cases and also to detect atleast 70 per cent of such cases in the population. A collaboration of the activities of TB and HIV was started in 2008. Also, DOTS Plus services for management and treatment of MDR TB was initiated in August 2012. The estimated number of TB suspect examined in the year 2016 was 14809, out of which treatment for 3276 TB patients have been initiated.

Table 6.4.5: Activities under RNTCP

Sl. No	Activities	2015	2016	
1	Basic DOTS	a) TB suspected	15679	14809
		b) Total patients initiated on treatment	3376	3276
		c) Case detection rate	80per cent	72per cent
		d) Success Rate	93per cent	91per cent
2	TB/HIV	a) Registered TB Patients	3376	3276
		b) Known HIV status	2772	2736
		c) Co-infected	180	149
3	MDR-TB	a) MDR suspected	733	1348
		c)MDR detected	73	71

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

6.4.9 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) covers 6 vector borne diseases namely, Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Kala Azar, Chikungunya and Filariasis. Out of these, Malaria, JE and Dengue are found in Nagaland. Malaria is endemic in all the 11 districts while JE is detected in 9 districts (Dimapur, Kohima, Mon, Peren, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Longleng, Tuensang, and Wokha) and Dengue in 1 district (Dimapur).

Table 6.4.6: *Targets and Achievements under NVBDCP*

Sl.No	Indicators	2015-16		2016-17	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1	Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)	>10per cent	11.70per cent	>15per cent	12.43per cent
2	Annual Parasite Incidence (API)	<1	0.76	<1	0.41
3	Death due to Malaria	0	3	0	0

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

6.4.10 Through implementation of NVBDCP program, there is a decrease in malarial cases and decline in the number of deaths due to vector borne diseases. The number of malarial cases in the State was recorded at 0.76 per 1000 population in 2015-16, which decreased to 0.41 in 2016-17, and the number of death due to malaria was zero during 2016-17. There was an outbreak of Dengue during 2016-17 and number of Dengue affected patients rose to 1679, however no death was reported during the year. Preventive interventions, sensitization strategy and timely treatment contributed in substantially reducing the number of cases and deaths of such diseases in the State.

Table 6.4.7: *Status of Diseases*

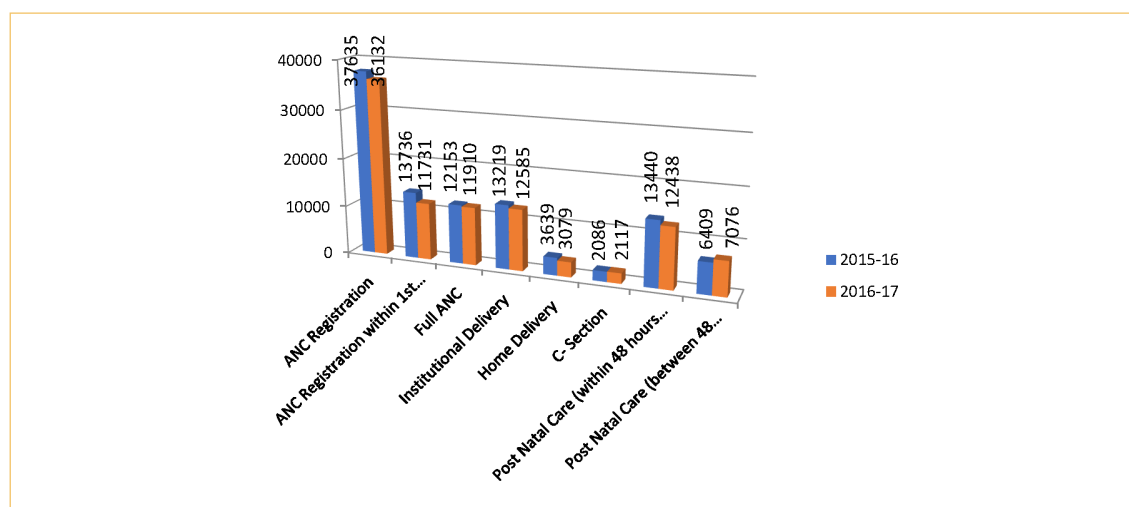
Diseases	2015-16		2016-17	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
Dengue	16	1	1649	0
Japanese Encephalities	8	1	NA	NA
Measles	NA	NA	23	4

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Maternal Health Care

6.4.11 The State implements a programme named Maternal Health division under Reproductive Child Health (RCH) to provide quality service care to every pregnant woman through ANC, INC and PNC services in all the Public Health Units. The objective of the programme is to bring down the Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate. Figure 6.4.1 depicts the maternal and child health care activities and achievements of the State during 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Figure 6.4.1: Maternal Health Care Activities



Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Nagaland

6.4.12 Further, to promote institutional delivery and post natal care to prevent maternal deaths, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is implemented. Incentives are provided to all mothers who come for institutional delivery. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) is another such programme that provides entitlements to all pregnant women in all public health facilities in kind and cash during their stay in health facilities and free referral transport.

6.5 WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Committed to the upliftment and welfare of the weaker sections of the society, the State Government implements several welfare programmes.

6.5.1 Child Welfare Programs

i. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS)

Supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided under this scheme. The beneficiaries under the scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. There are 60 ICDS projects and 9 district ICDS cells operating in the State through 3455 Anganwadi centres covering 3.77 lakh beneficiaries. A per 2016-17 report, number of Anganwadi beneficiaries in the 0-6 age group was 321280 and 55046 for pregnant and lactating mothers.

ii. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)

Under this program, various supplementary nutrition items such as micronutrient fortified Khichiri, Kheer and weaning food were distributed to 3.77 lakh beneficiaries consisting of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 3455 Anganwadi centres.

iii. Sneha Shivar Programme

Sneha Shivar is a new intervention Programme introduced in 2015, for 200 high burden districts in the Country. In Nagaland, Phek district has been selected due to high incidence of malnourished children. Quick rehabilitation of undernourished children and prevention of further malnourishment by changing behaviours in child care, feeding and health care are the primary goals of the programme.

iv. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)

Kishori Shakti Yojna is a holistic initiative for development and empowerment of non-school going and school drop-out adolescent girls between the age group of 11 to 18 years. Till date 25,568 adolescent girls have been covered in the non SABLA 8 districts.

v. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA

A scheme for adolescent girls from 11 years to 18 years of age is being implemented in the State on experimental basis in 19 ICDS Projects under Kohima, Mon and Tuensang districts. As on date, this scheme has covered 18,755 beneficiaries.

vi. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

This programme for pregnant women and lactating mothers is currently implemented as a pilot project in Kohima district. Financial assistance is provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers as maternity benefit; Rs. 3000/- pre-delivery and Rs.3000/- after delivery. During the last five years, it has benefitted 1,938 mothers.

vii. Tribal Welfare Programme

Under this programme, 3 residential schools for tribal students have been set up with funds sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Tuensang, Tizit, and Diphupar. The students of the Eklavya Model Residential Schools are imparted education free of cost from Class-5 to Class-7.

viii. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The ICPS has two main target groups; children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law/contact with law. The Government of Nagaland has set up State Child Protection Society and State Adoption Resource Agency at the State level and District Child Protection Units in all the districts of Nagaland. In accordance with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the State has constituted 49 Special Juvenile Police Units, 11 Child Welfare Committees and 11 Juvenile Justice Boards. As on January 20, 2017, there were 66 registered and 37 Funded Child Care Institutions. During 2015-16, 900 beneficiaries were covered under the family based Non-Institutional Care.

6.5.2 Welfare Programme For Senior Citizens/National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)**

Under this program, senior citizens aged 60-79 years are provided a monthly pension of Rs. 200/- per month. Senior citizens aged 80 years and above are given a monthly pension of Rs. 500/- per month. State Government also provide Rs. 100/- per month to each beneficiary as State contribution towards the IGNOAPS.

ii. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)

Under IGNWPS, deserving BPL widows of 40-59 years of age are provided with a pension of Rs.300/- p.m.

6.6 WOMEN WELFARE

Support to Training & Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

6.6.1 The programme aims to impact women in traditional sectors in the age group of 16 years and above by upgrading their skills to enable them to become self-employed/entrepreneurs. Presently six women groups involved in dairy, poultry, piggery and goatery have benefitted from this programme.

Table No. 6.6.1: District wise NSAP Beneficiaries (from 2011 - 12 upto 31st December 2016)

Sl. No	District	IGNOAPS (60-79 years)	IGNOAPS (80+years)	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1	Kohima	6506	422	510	170
2	Mokokchung	6803	491	474	139
3	Tuensang	5515	334	460	92
4	Mon	6164	395	465	112
5	Zunheboto	5745	369	435	132
6	Wokha	5490	352	412	136
7	Phek	5828	358	436	145
8	Dimapur	4374	171	480	117
9	Longleng	1485	79	261	77
10	Kiphire	1766	82	261	75
11	Peren	2074	108	270	81
	Total	51,750	3,161	4,464	1,276

Source: Social Welfare Department, Government of Nagaland

Ujjawalla

6.6.2 The scheme is to Prevent trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation & re-integrate victims of commercial sex trafficking. School of Social Work, Dimapur is covered under this scheme.

Vocational Training for Women

The program provides training in traditional and non-traditional trades to women to equip them with marketable skills enabling them to compete in the job market. The target beneficiaries every year is 25 unemployed women.

Transformative Livelihood Intervention Project

This women-group based program is implemented in partnership with SHGs. Presently, 1257 SHGs with approximately 19,000 rural women from all over the State are covered under the project.

- 6.6.5** During 2015-16, “**Livelihoods Enhancement through Development of Natural Resources Programme**” was initiated. Some of the commodities covered in this new initiative include kholar beans, indigenous mushrooms, turmeric, local snails and paddy field fishes, etc.
- 6.6.6** A Curcumin Extraction Project is being established to overcome marketing issues as well as to provide viable and sustainable livelihood to rural farmers and cultivators. This Project encourages farmers to opt for large-scale turmeric cultivation. Facilities for pre-processing and processing activities are being set up in Jalukie area, Peren district as the district has very favourable conditions for turmeric cultivation in the State.

Integrated Development-cum-Resource Centre

- 6.6.7** Various short duration vocational training programmes including tailoring, embroidery, paper-crafts and soft doll making are imparted in Integrated Development-cum-Resource Centre and Women Resource Centre at Dimapur. A Myki Training Centre has been set up in the IDRC for imparting free training to young women and girls in and around Dimapur in these trades.
- 6.6.8** Three separate interest free loan programmes initiated under the Chief Minister’s Self-Employment Programme are being provided for promotion of women entrepreneurs. These are:
- Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprises Programme (PWIEP)*** where interest free loan up to Rs. 5.00/- lakh is being given to women undertaking innovative enterprises for expansion of their enterprises.
- Women Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (WEDI)***: Women undertaking any private enterprises in the rural areas are provided Rs. 2.00 lakh per beneficiary.
- Micro-Enterprise Development Scheme***: Destitute women and girls who are widowed, separated, divorced, single, abandoned or orphaned victims of war are provided funds ranging from Rs. 10000/- to 30000/- per beneficiary for self employment ventures.

Financial Assistance to Destitute Women

- 6.6.9** Monthly Allowance of Rs. 200/- per month is given to destitute women who are widowed, separated, divorced, single or abandoned. Till 2012-13, a total of 3000 such women benefitted under this programme. The financial assistance could not be provided during 2013-14 and 2014-15 due to unavailability of fund. During 2015-16, another 333 destitute women were covered under the scheme.

Mission Poorna Shakti

6.6.10 Poorna Shakti Kendra (PSK) was launched on a pilot phase, the project is being implemented at Chiephobozou Block under Kohima district. In pursuance to the mandate of the National Mission for Empowerment of Women, the State Government has constituted the Convergence Forum at the District, Block and Village Level for facilitating outreach and convergence of schemes and programmes.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

6.6.11 Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao was officially launched in Nagaland on 13th October, 2015. Longleng district has been identified as one of the 100 gender critical districts across India under the BBBP Yojana (Save the Girl Child, Educate the Girl Child Scheme). Child Sex Ratio (CSR) of the district indicated a sharp decline from 964 as per 2001 Census to 885 in 2011 Census.

6.7 DISABILITY

6.7.1 There are about 29,631 disabled persons in the State with State disability percentage of 1.5 per cent.

6.7.2 Disabled students from class-A to Class-VIII are also provided with scholarship of Rs. 200/- per head per month. Financial assistance at Rs.200/- per month is provided to needy disabled persons and totally blind persons. Under IGNDPS, deserving BPL persons with severe multiple disabilities from 18-59 years of age are provided with pension at Rs.300/- per month.

6.8 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

- 6.8.1** With water supply, safe disposal of waste and environmental hygiene under its purview, the goals of Public Health Engineering Department are upgradation, expansion and coverage of urban towns and rural habitations with potable safe drinking water facilities and sanitation systems. National Rural Drinking Water Programme which is funded jointly by Central Government in the ratio of 90:10 is one of the major programme implemented by the Department for rural water supply.
- 6.8.2** On rural water supply, the State Government's focus is to augment the water supply systems of all partially covered category villages/habitations to enable provision of service level of 55 litres per capita daily (lpcd) and All Water Quality Affected villages/habitations are also targeted to be installed with water treatment plants to ensure supply of potable water. Fifty per cent of the rural households in Nagaland are also to be installed with water supply pipe connections.
- 6.8.3** During 2015-16, the PHE Department was able to fully cover 41 habitation/villages and 41 partially covered habitation/villages with water supply. Thirty eight (38) villages/habitation with water quality issues were addressed, and 7 villages/habitations were installed with iron removal plants. Construction of traditional wells, roof-top rain water harvesting (RRWH), solar powered and surface water structures were some additional activities.

Table No. 6.8.1: Number of Villages/Habitation fully covered /partially covered by Water Supply Programmes and Number of Villages/Habitations with Water Quality Issues and Remedial Measures undertaken during 2011-12 to 2015-16.

Sl. No.	Coverage	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of Villages/ Habitations Fully Covered	57	30	42	84	41
	No. of Villages/ Habitations Partially Covered	54	25	29	84	41
2	No. of Villages/ Habitations W/Q* Issues	58	60	57	36	38
	Remedial Measures	50 IRP Schemes	60 IRP schemes	29 IRP Schemes	28 IRP Schemes	7 IRP Schemes

W/Q*=Water Quality, IRP=Iron Removal Plant

Source: Public Health Engineering Department, Nagaland.

6.8.4 **Urban Water Supply**

Tremendous changes in the urbanization process with a decadal growth rate of 67.38 per cent in the urban population as per the 2011 Census indicates the high proportion of rural to urban migration. Given this trend, meeting the demand for water supply in the cities/towns has become a big challenge. Realizing this issues, new strategy is being put in place to mitigate the problems.

- (a) Replacement of the water supply systems in all urban towns and revenue earning towns in Nagaland with main pipelines and installation of proper water treatment plants.
- (b) Improve mechanism for operation and maintenance, and for revenue collection through computerization of water billing, revenue payment and collection in all revenue towns.
- (c) Improve water conservation measures such as surface water harvesting, roof top rain water harvesting and ground water recharging.
- (d) Create awareness and educate people on judicious use of water and conservation.
- (e) Privatize water distribution system including operation, maintenance and revenue collection in all major urban towns to improve delivery of services.
- (f) Online payment of water charges is anticipated to become operational from 1st April 2017 in Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, and zunheboto in the first phase.

WATSAN

Water and Sanitation Committee (WATSAN) is constituted under the Communitization of Public Institution and Services Act, 2002. A WATSAN is formed through the Village Council as per the laid down rules and is empowered through the signing of MoU with the PHED to participate in planning, designing and subsequent take over of the completed rural water and sanitation schemes for operation and maintenance. As on 1st January 2017, there were 1215 WATSAN Committees.

Swachh Bharat Initiatives in the State

- 6.8.5** To achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019, the PHE Department has undertaken various activities in the State. Total households of the State as per Base Line Survey-2012 is 2,62,939 of which total households covered with Individual Households Latrine(IHHL) as on December 2016 is 67.16 per cent, the remaining households are envisaged to be covered by March 2018. With a stipulated date for coverage by March 2019, the Construction of Community Sanitary Complex(CSC) and Solid and Liquid Waste Management(SLWM) is to be taken up in 1110 rural villages in the State.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched by the Prime Minister of India on the 2nd October 2014 to put focus on sanitation and to achieve a clean India by 2nd October 2019. The aim of the Mission is to improve the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.

- 6.8.6** As per the survey conducted during 2015-16, 161 villages were declared verified Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages and 141 villages were verified ODF villages in October 2016. All villages in six(6) districts namely of Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Phek, Kiphire, Longleng and Dimapur are anticipated to become ODF districts by March 2017. Trophy with certificate is given to all villages and districts which are declared as certified Open Defecation Free.

6.9 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 6.9.1** Nagaland is predominately a rural society with 71.14 per cent of its population living in rural habitations as per 2011 Census. This necessitates comprehensive developmental activities in the rural areas. The State implements schemes and programmes to generate rural employment, improve rural infrastructure and the living conditions of the rural poor.

- 6.9.2** Nagaland has been a pioneer in the concept of decentralized planning through active participation of the village community. There are 1238 recognized villages having Village Development Boards (VDBs) with 2, 29, 684 rural households in the State. The VDBs mobilize resources and implements the schemes/programmes through the village community. The activity is determined and selected on the basis of their requirement. With a view to expedite the delivery of development processes in the rural areas, the Government has created 74 Rural Development Blocks. Rural Development activities implemented in the State are listed.

Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM)

- 6.9.3** The Nagaland State Rural Livelihoods Mission (NSRLM) is a poverty reduction program officially launched in 2013 and is implemented in 9 districts viz, Mon, Longleng, Kiphire, Zunheboto, Phek, Wokha, Mokokchung, Kohima and Dimapur. Implementation of the Mission is concentrated in 9 Blocks under the 9 districts with the objective of developing these Blocks as Resource Blocks. The 9 Resource Blocks functions as training centers for capacity building on NRLM concepts and aspects of Self Help Groups.

Table No. 6.9.1: Achievements of NSRLM as on 2015-16

No. of NSRLM SHGs	1706
No. of NSRLM having Bank Accounts	1706
No. of Village Level Organization formed by NSRLM SHGs	92
No. of Master Book Keeper of NSRLM SHGs	100
No. of Village Facilitators of NSRLM SHGs	164
No. of SHGs provided Revolving Fund (RF)	412
No. of SHGs provided Start-Up Cost	139
No. of Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided to NSRLM Village Level Organization (VLO)	92
No. of SHGs linked with Bank Credit	100

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

6.9.4 Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all districts in the State have been covered. With focus on employment generation for 150 days per household in a year, unskilled work is paid a wage rate of Rs.167/- per day per person in Nagaland. Both men and women are paid equal wages. A person registered under the scheme and who has applied for employment but is not given employment within 15 days is entitled to receive unemployment allowances.

Status of MGNREGS implementation during 2015-16

6.9.5 Since the inception of the scheme till March 2016, a total of 4.25 lakh job cards have been issued with 7.11 lakh workers registered. During 2015-16, 180.12 lakh person days were generated against the approved labour budget target of 207.9 lakh for the year, creating 3333 assets in the rural areas. All MGNREGS works are executed through the respective VDBs in the State. In Nagaland, the proposed Direct Benefit Transfer to beneficiaries of MGNREGS will be taken up in a phased manner keeping in view the limited reach of banking services.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G)

6.9.6 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) is a scheme to provide housing to the BPL households in the rural areas. The scheme is funded on cost-sharing basis between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10. The programme is to ensure that the shelter-less poor people in the villages are provided with permanent shelter. This programme is implemented through the Village Development Boards and is rated as one of the most successful rural schemes in the State with a high level of social acceptance.

Grant-In-Aid (GIA) to VDBs

6.9.7 Grant-in-aid to VDBs is one of the major State specific programme being implemented by the State through the VDBs. There are 1238 VDBs in the State with 2,29,684 tax-paying households. Fund under this programme is allocated on the basis of number of tax-paying households at a rate of Rs.1,000/- per household for implementation of developmental activities. Participation of womenfolk and youth in the activities of VDBs is ensured by earmarking of 25 per cent of the fund for women and earmarking another 20 per cent of the fund for youth progress. In addition, a mandatory scheme called VDB Welfare Fund is implemented to improve the economy of the rural areas.

Promotion of Micro-Financing Activities through VDBs

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

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

6.9.9 This Corpus Fund is kept in the Savings Bank Account of the VDB and the Bank in turn provides a matching share of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The Corpus Fund and the matching share together would be the Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for extending loan to the villagers. With the successful implementation of the Pilot Project, all the VDBs will be covered as financial intermediaries in phased-manner. Longleng and Kiphire districts will be covered in the final phase.

6.10 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

6.10.1 With rapid pace of urbanization in the State, there is paramount need for urban master plan for provision of basic infrastructure to control haphazard urban growth. Nagaland recorded highest rate of urban growth for the last two consecutive censuses of India. Against the national decadal urban growth rate of 23 per cent between censuses 2001 and 2011, Nagaland recorded decadal growth of 69 per cent and 66 per cent respectively during the same period. Presently, there are 32 statutory towns and 6 Census towns in Nagaland.

National Urban Livelihood Mission

6.10.2 The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is targeted towards poverty alleviation and susceptibility of the urban poor households, by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission aims at providing shelters to the urban homeless and to provide accessibility to emerging markets for the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills.

6.10.3 In Nagaland, the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) implements the programme in all the districts through the respective District Urban Development Agencies (DUDAS).

Employment Through Skill Training & Placement (ES&P)

6.10.4 Extensive trade trainings such as computers courses, cutting & tailoring, driving, artificial flower making, carpentry, beauty culture, cake baking, candle making are imparted to the beneficiaries through empanelled Training Institutes. Placement is also provided after the courses are completed. During 2016-17 a total of 415 beneficiaries were trained in different trades of which 215 were provided job placement. All together, 2245 candidates were trained since inception of the programme and 277 trained candidates were given job placement as on 1st March 2017.

Social Mobilization & Institution Development (SM&ID)

6.10.4 The SM&ID is implemented through the Self Help Groups. Different activities such as weaving, agriculture, floriculture, vermiculture, poultry, piggery, mushroom cultivation are taken up by the SHGs. A total of 465 SHGs have been given assistance across the State.

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

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

- Out of 9300 units of individual household toilet, 3675 units were completed.
- Out of 235 units of Community toilets, 70 units were completed.
- Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities were taken up in the 19 ULBS and Town Councils.
- Purchase of machineries in 7 (seven) towns for solid waste disposal.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

6.10.6 The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in June 2015. Kohima and Dimapur cities were selected under this mission. Emphasis of the mission is development of water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and green spaces and parks.

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

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

a. Refurbishment Of Kohima Water Supply Scheme.

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

b. Solid Waste Management Facility for Kohima at Lerie, Kohima

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

Lumpsum Provision for the Development of NER including Sikkim

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

6.11 LABOUR MARKET, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

6.11.1 Labour Market

Labour market is a place where workers and employers come in contact for sale and purchase of Labour. From a total of 66,604 in August 2014 unemployed youth remaining in the Live Register of Employment Exchanges of Nagaland in December 2016 it increased to 68504 indicating an increase by 2.85 per cent. The registrations in Employment Exchange however, do not depict the exact employment status. While there are many unemployed youth who do not register in the Employment Exchange, there are also quite a number of youth who are already in employment but have registered their names in the Exchange anticipating better and more suitable jobs.

Table 6.11.1: Number of Applicants on Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 2016

Sl. No.	Year	No. in Live Register	Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Live Register	No. of Person Employed through Employment Exchanges during the Period
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2009	54,045	-	34
2.	2010	61,757	14.27	27
3.	2011	65,025	5.29	27
4.	2012	68,874	5.92	166
5.	2013	63,733	(-)7.46	71
6.	As on 31 st Aug'2014	66,604	4.50	109
7	As on 31 st December 2016	68504	2.85	

Source: 1. Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2013.

2. Department of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Government of Nagaland.

Employment & Unemployment

6.11.2 The labour force or the workforce of a region is generally considered as the number of adult available for gainful economic activity. The distribution of workforce can be classified further on the basis of the occupation categorized viz. into agricultural, industrial and service. As per the Report on Employment and Unemployment 2015-16, by Labour Bureau of India about 62.7 per cent persons aged 15 years and above are either working or seeking work as against the national rate of 50.3 per cent. This rate is also known as the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The Workers Population Rate (WPR) under Usual Principal Status (UPS) was estimated at 57.4 per cent during the survey period, while at the national level it recorded 47.8 per cent. This implies that the economy could absorb 57.4 per cent of the total workforce available during the survey period and 42.6 per cent remained unemployed. The changes in the LFPR and the WPR under UPS is given in Table No. 6.11.2.

Table No. 6.11.2: LFPR and WPR

Under Usual Principal Status (UPS)	3 rd Employment-Unemployment Survey Report 2012-2013	4 th Employment-Unemployment Survey Report 2013-2014	5 th Employment - Unemployment Survey Report 2015-16
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	50.4	50.9	62.7
Workers Participation Rate (WPR)	46.7	46.1	57.4
Unemployment Rate (UR)	7.3	9.4	8.5

Source: Employment - Unemployment Survey 3rd, 4th and 5th Report

Indian Labour Bureau, Government of India

6.11.3 Nagaland has a Work Participation Rate of 49.24 per cent which translates to about 9.74 lakhs workers against a population of 19.78 lakhs as per 2011 Population Census. These workers are spread across the various sectors. During the 5th employment and unemployment survey the unemployment rate of Nagaland was at 8.5 per cent which is higher than the all India average of 5.0 per cent. Unemployment rate estimated on the basis of UPS is also considered as chronic unemployment rate, which implies persons were available for work but the economy could not engage them in any productive activity. Simultaneously the provisional figures of the 6th Economic Census conducted during 2013 reflect that there are a total of 1.16 lakhs person engaged in different enterprises in the State.

Skill Development

6.11.4 Employability for productive activity depends largely on the type of skill acquired by a person. Skill development enhances the scope of employability and productivity of the labour force thereby increasing economic return. A study on Skill Gap conducted by National Skill Development Council (NSDC) shows that at the national level the required skilled manpower by 2022 was estimated to 109.73 million. For Nagaland during the same period the projection was 97382 skilled manpower for productivity employment. To cater to this requirement, and to create a pool of manpower with necessary skill and knowledge, skill development and entrepreneurship programmes were launched in the State in convergence with the policies of the National Skill Development Council (NSDC). To institutionalize the skill development and to make the youth employable the State Government established 8 (Eight) Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) to impart training/skill building in various trades. Industrial Training Institutes in Peren and Dimapur district are expected to become functional very soon. Apart from the ITIs located within the State the Government also sponsors individuals to various professional and vocational institutes outside the State to acquire skills in various trades.

6.11.5 The Government declared 2016-17 as the year of Construction Workers given the young demographic profile of the State and the presence of abled manpower to take advantage of the booming construction sector in the State. Existence of a large skill gap in terms of availability of manpower/workforce in this sector is manifested by the presence of the large number of construction workers from outside the State. To meet the increasing demand of skilled workforce in this sector, imparting of hands on training is one of the major activities.

6.12 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (PDS)

6.12.1 Through the public distribution system essential commodities such as rice, wheat, edible oils, sugar and kerosene are made available to the people at a cost lower than the prevailing market price. The Food and Civil Supply Department monitors distribution of foodgrains and other items, identifies the beneficiaries and issues ration cards. Presently there are 76 Public Distribution Centres (PDCs), 1618 Fair Price Shop in the State and 4 Food Storage Depot at Dimapur, Mokokchung, Mon, Tuensang.

Below Poverty Line (BPL)

6.12.2 The BPL category are generally called people living below poverty line and are identified through a mechanism of the Department for provision of essential foods items to meet their daily requirement of essential food items. At present a total of 77,107 BPL beneficiaries, from all the 11 districts have been identified and covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

6.12.3 The poorest of the poor within the segment of those people Below Poverty Line are further identified to provide them with food through the Antyodaya Anna Yojana Scheme. Under this scheme there are 47,786 identified households.

Annapurna Scheme

6.12.4 Annapurna Scheme is a programme for provision of foodgrains to indigent senior citizens aged 65 years and above who do not get pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) to enable them to meet their daily requirement of nutritional intake. Ten Kg of rice per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries. There are 6727 beneficiaries who are availing food items under this scheme.

SC/STOBC Hostels Scheme

6.12.5 Under the ST/SC/OBC hostels scheme, Nagaland received 188.075 MT of rice and 188.075 MT of wheat per month during 2016-17 for distribution to various SC/ST/OBC hostels in the State. As per the guideline, only registered hostels certified by the Department of Higher Education can avail the scheme.

Welfare Scheme

6.12.6 Welfare institutions viz NGOs and charitable institutions are not covered under TPDS. However, to meet their requirement food grains are allotted separately to them through the welfare scheme of the PDS. During 2015-16, for six months from April to September 2015 a total of 104 MT of rice and 44.61 MT of wheat per month was distributed under this scheme.

Above Poverty Line (APL)

6.12.7 The population/households which are not covered under TPDS, AAY and Annapurna Scheme are covered under Above Poverty Line (APL) scheme. As on date, a total of 1,15,863 beneficiaries were covered under the APL scheme.

National Food Security Act 2013

6.12.8 National Food Security Act 2013, which envisages to provide food and nutritional security by ensuring access to adequate quality of food at affordable prices was launched in the State in July 2016. With the implementation of NFSA, APL schemes have been amalgamated into Priority Household (PHH).

6.12.9 In Nagaland 79.83 per cent of the population in rural areas and 61.98 per cent of the population as per 2011 census is to be covered. The total number of Priority Households identified is 2, 37,434, covering a population of 11,93,92. The district-wise data of Priority Households (PHH) and AAY beneficiaries identified under NFSA are given in Table No. 6.12.1.

Table No. 6.12.1: Priority Household under NFSA

Sl. No	District Name	AAY Ration Cards	Total Population Under AAY	Priority Household Ration Card Holder	Total Population Covered Under Priority Household
1	Dimapur	6073	30365	54818	265576
2	Kiphire	3590	17950	7835	42129
3	Kohima	4817	24085	24070	114470
4	Longleng	2630	13150	6637	29680
5	Mokokchung	5500	27500	26160	124439
6	Mon	4665	23325	27822	168961
7	Peren	2790	13950	9947	47106
8	Phek	4505	22525	22463	97274
9	Tuensang	4170	20850	23896	129513
10	Wokha	4270	21350	17156	88558
11	Zunheboto	4490	22450	16630	86216
	Total	47500	237500	237434	1193922

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department

Scale of Issue

Table No. 6.12.2: Quantity of Foodgrain to be provided Per Beneficiary as prescribed by the Government of India

Sl.no	Name of the Scheme	Scale Per Beneficiary Per Month
1	PHH	5 Kgs
2	AAJ	35 Kgs

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department

Table No. 6.12.3: Monthly Allocation of Food Grains to Nagaland from the Central Pool under NFSA and prior to NFSA

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Rice in MT	Rice in MT	Wheat in MT
		Under NFSA	Prior to NFSA	
1	PHH	5969.610		
2	AAJ	166.500	1338	326
3	BPL*		2159	517
4	ABL*		4360	1873

* Merged with PHH and ABL under NFSA.

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department.

Sugar

6.12.10 Due to discontinuation of Levy Sugar by the Government of India the Department of Food and Civil Supply invite tender from interested parties for procurement of sugar from the market and nearest Sugar Mill for distribution to the beneficiaries. The present monthly quota is 1179 MT.

Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)

6.12.11 The monthly allocation of Superior Oil (SKO) to the State is 1220 Kilo litre. District-wise allocations are distributed under the supervision and control of the concerned District Administration.

Fair Price Shop (FPS)

6.12.12 At present, 1405 Village Councils have been given FPS status and 288 Fair Price Shops are functioning in the urban areas for the distribution of food grains to the targeted beneficiaries.

End to End Computerization

6.12.13 Online digitization of data information about the beneficiaries is uploaded on NIC-CAS and linked with the national portal and the Department’s portal www.fcs.nagaland.gov.in Besides, on-line allocation and FPS automation is being implemented on pilot basis.

Monitoring of Market Price

6.12.14 The availability of essential commodities in the open market and price situation is monitored on regular basis, through fortnightly and regular collection of market prices from every district and sub-divisional headquarters. Wholesale prices of essential commodities are obtained from chamber the Dimapur chamber of commerce for comparison of price trends in various locations in the State. The Department also compiles the fortnightly wholesale and retail sale prices in the State and submits it to the Ministry of Food & Consumers Affairs, Government of India.

Godown Network

6.12.15 The Central Government’s policy is to have one Food Storage Depot (FSD) of the Food Cooperation of India (FCI) in each district. However, the State has only four FSDs.

Table 6.12.4: Food Storage Depots

Sl. No	Location of FSD	Storage Capacity MT	Date from which FSD Operative	Whether FCI Owned/hired/CWC Owned
1	FSD, Dimapur	10134	October,1968	CWC and FCI owned godown
2	FSD, Mokokchung	2500	January, 1991	FCI owned
3	FSD, Tuensang	2500	August, 1992	FCI owned
4	FSD, Mon	2220	October, 1995	FCI owned
5	CWC, Dimapur	13000	-	CWC owned
6	Departmental Godowns in various districts.	6800	-	State owned

Source: Food and Civil Supply Department

6.13 PRICE STATISTICS

- 6.13.1** Price plays an important role in the market economy influencing both consumer and producer decisions to buy or sell. It determines the efficiency in the distribution of resources in the market system and indicates the shortages and surpluses of commodities helping the Government to respond to the changing market conditions.
- 6.13.2** The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is the nodal agency for collection and analysis of the price trends of essential commodities in the State i.e., the relative price movement of retail and wholesale prices of consumer goods, non consumer goods, building materials and Consumer Price Index (CPI) using the base year 1981-82=100 for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME). The objective is to link the relationship of price statistics and indices with the dynamics of the economy.
- 6.13.3** An analysis of yearly average retail prices of essential commodities in the State shows an overall rise in average prices except for a few commodities during 2014-15. The yearly average retail price in the Table No. 6.13.1 below indicates that most of the commodities registered an increase in average price ranging between 0.79 per cent and 37.41 per cent, and only few items registered a drop in average price level. Amongst them, most affected commodities as reported are Milk Everyday -9.82 per cent and Beef -2.16 per cent during the period under report. The other items which registered decline in average prices are Atta -1.31 per cent, Masur dal -1.11 per cent and Vanaspati -1.92 per cent. While the rise in the average prices of Chicken, Onion and Kerosene are 7.70 per cent, 37.41 per cent and 19.79 per cent respectively.

Table No. 6.13.1: Comparative Statement of Yearly Retail Prices of Selected Commodities

Sl.No	Commodity	Unit	2014	2015	Price difference in per cent
1	Rice(Nld spl)	kg	29.88	32.13	7.55
2	Atta	"	25.79	25.45	-1.31
3	Arahar dal	"	79.70	79.00	-0.88
4	Masur dal	"	71.80	71.00	-1.11
5	Mustard oil	ltr	112.72	113.53	0.72
6	Vanaspati	kg	112.17	110.02	-1.92
7	Pork	"	171.72	170.88	-0.49
8	Beef	"	138.93	135.93	-2.16
9	Chicken	"	161.89	174.36	7.70
10	Eggs (hen)	Pair	11.61	11.78	1.51
11	Milk (fresh)	ltr	37.74	37.55	-0.51
12	Milk (everyday)	kg	335.68	302.73	-9.82
13	Salt	"	15.27	15.27	0.00
14	Chilly (dry)	"	144.32	148.34	2.78
15	Potato	"	28.30	30.37	7.32
16	Onion	"	56.13	77.13	37.41
17	Sugar	"	44.80	45.55	1.68
18	Kerosene	ltr	42.97	51.47	19.79
19	Match box	each	1.76	2.00	13.64
20	Tea leaf	kg	219.17	220.91	0.79
21	Firewood(1st class)	40kg	301.63	301.01	-0.21

Source: Economics & Statistics Department

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

6.13.4 Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index of the relative movement of prices for a fixed item in the basket of commodities. The CPI as shown in the table no. indicates increase in the General Index by 78.4 points between January 2015 and December 2015. In terms of per centage, General Index increased by 6.07 per cent thereby indicating a general increase in prices. A comparison of the variation in the index of the major group within the basket of commodities between the month of January 2015 and December 2015 shows that the index for the major groups “Clothing, Footwear” increased by 11.20 per cent recording the highest at the group level index followed by Fuel & lighting (7.28 per cent), Food (6.51 per cent) and Tobacco, Pan (2.97 per cent). During the period miscellaneous group registered a change of 2.02 per cent indicating the lowest variation among the group level index.

Table No. 6.13.2: Consumer Price Index Number (Jan 2015 to Dec 2015) Base Year 1981-82=100

Period	Food	Tobacco, Pan, Etc	Fuel & Lighting	Clothing, Footwear	Misc	Gen. Index	Monthly increase/ decrease (in per cent)
Jan	1197.00	4700.00	1165.03	1660.01	1087.91	1290.79	0.15
Feb	1197.50	4700.00	1166.00	1662.00	1089.00	1291.46	0.05
March	1200.00	4719.97	1174.01	1670.00	1093.65	1295.60	0.32
April	1208.49	4725.60	1178.00	1678.00	1093.98	1302.39	0.52
May	1211.57	4740.04	1185.01	1680.01	1093.98	1305.79	0.26
June	1213.84	4749.98	1186.99	1690.00	1094.00	1308.36	0.20
July	1218.51	4783.98	1194.99	1765.00	1096.01	1317.49	0.70
Aug	1224.12	4791.38	1197.00	1785.00	1097.99	1322.98	0.42
Sep	1235.22	4804.92	1208.42	1809.99	1099.00	1333.53	0.80
Oct	1244.54	4815.05	1215.01	1820.01	1100.00	1341.50	0.60
Nov	1258.01	4824.99	1233.70	1835.02	1109.99	1354.91	1.00
Dec	1275.00	4839.99	1249.87	1846.01	1109.99	1369.19	1.05
Average	1223.65	4766.33	1196.17	1741.75	1097.12	1319.50	0.51

Source: Economics & Statistics Department

Appendices
TABLES

Table No. 1.1: Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices (Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	4553	5566	6097	6011	6412
1.1	Crops	2043	2625	3406	3751	4077	4442
1.2	Livestock	831	1024	1153	1238	724	705
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	835	930	1023	1118	1164
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	70	77	85	92	101
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	66	80	85	96	102
	PRIMARY	3790	4619	5646	6182	6108	6513
3.	Manufacturing	151	194	168	184	194	206
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	338	346	379	392	423
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	227	228	258	264	285
4.2	water supply	105	111	119	121	128	138
5.	Construction	1051	1137	1179	1509	1588	1703
	SECONDARY	1498	1669	1693	2072	2174	2332
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1245	1294	1404	1460	1577
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1188	1235	1339	1386	1496
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	57	59	66	74	82
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	636	712	768	947	1068
7.1	Railways	4	5	3	4	4	4
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	389	364	393	508	553
7.2.1	Road transport	321	364	344	346	445	472
7.2.2	Water transport	13	7	5	6	8	7
7.2.3	Air transport	9	17	15	42	55	74
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	241	344	371	433	509
8.	Financial services	477	531	571	511	592	616
9.	Real eState, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1480	1597	1723	1850
10.	Public administration	1822	1956	2647	2954	3121	3622
11.	Other services	1557	1964	2378	2590	2853	3304
	TERTIARY	6779	7723	9081	9825	10696	12038
12.	TOTAL GSVA AT BASIC PRICES	12067	14012	16421	18079	18978	20883
13.	Taxes on Products	383	446	479	532.21	589	589
14.	Subsidies on products	273	337	316	373.69	354	354
15.	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	12177	14121	16584	18237	19214	21119
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990
17.	PER CAPITA GSDP (Rs.)	61159	70185	81532	88747	92507	100613

Table No. 1.2: Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices

Rs. In crore

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	3964	4353	4466	4176	4144
1.1	Crops	2043	2355	2763	2849	2889	2914
1.2	Livestock	831	773	755	749	430	376
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	771	766	795	782	775
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	66	69	73	76	79
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	38	70	81	89	95
	PRIMARY	3790	4003	4423	4547	4264	4239
3.	Manufacturing	151	183	140	161	164	167
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	303	269	277	280	302
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	202	170	181	179	193
4.2	Water supply	105	101	99	95	101	109
5.	Construction	1051	1054	814	959	1014	1063
	SECONDARY	1498	1540	1224	1397	1457	1532
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1135	1085	1109	1150	1167
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1083	1035	1057	1094	1110
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	52	49	52	55	57
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	591	633	676	772	843
7.1	Railways	4	4	3	3	3	3
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	361	329	355	402	427
7.2.1	Road transport	321	338	312	314	349	352
7.2.2	Water transport	13	6	4	5	7	6
7.2.3	Air transport	9	16	13	36	46	69
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	225	301	317	366	413
8.	Financial services	477	521	522	552	552	571
9.	Real eState, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1320	1329	1340	1343
10.	Public administration	1822	1783	2399	2423	2448	2678
11.	Other services	1557	1803	2022	2100	2200	2391
	TERTIARY	6778	7224	7981	8189	8462	8993
12.	TOTAL GSVA AT BASIC PRICES	12067	12767	13627	14133	14184	14763
13.	Taxes on Products	383	412	436	340.95	383	383
14.	Subsidies on products	273	312	270	239.4	230	230
15.	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	12177	12868	13793	14234	14337	14917
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990
17.	PER CAPITA GSDP (Rs.)	61159	63956	67810	69267	69028	71065

Table No. 1.3: Growth Rate of Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices

S.No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.95	22.25	9.53	-1.40	6.66
1.1	Crops	28.47	29.75	10.12	8.70	8.96
1.2	Livestock	23.11	12.65	7.40	-41.51	-2.71
1.3	Forestry and logging	4.94	11.41	9.97	9.25	4.13
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	10.00	10.21	10.14	9.18	9.22
2.	Mining and quarrying	16.99	20.91	6.32	13.05	5.49
	PRIMARY	21.88	22.23	9.49	-1.20	6.64
3.	Manufacturing	28.29	-13.24	9.52	5.19	6.39
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	14.38	2.48	9.35	3.49	7.96
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	19.31	0.30	13.19	2.32	8.06
4.2	water supply	5.48	6.94	1.98	6.00	7.76
5.	Construction	8.19	3.62	28.04	5.26	7.18
	SECONDARY	11.44	1.43	22.37	4.93	7.25
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	18.41	3.91	8.55	3.95	8.05
6.1	Trade & repair services	18.72	3.96	8.39	3.52	7.95
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	12.25	2.88	12.00	12.87	9.89
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	9.91	12.02	7.94	23.19	12.78
7.1	Railways	19.58	-36.95	27.02	9.94	-1.26
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway					
7.2.1	Road transport	13.64	-5.57	0.47	28.69	6.17
7.2.2	Water transport	-47.72	-32.41	28.90	29.05	-11.32
7.2.3	Air transport	86.12	-13.14	174.41	33.50	33.51
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport					
7.3	Storage	55.37	-17.65	10.94	11.30	9.00
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	4.64	42.73	7.64	16.95	17.48
8.	Financial services	11.39	7.42	-10.52	15.93	4.00
9.	Real eState, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.62	6.35	7.93	7.91	7.35
10.	Public administration	7.35	35.36	11.60	5.65	16.06
11.	Other services	26.16	21.05	8.93	10.14	15.83
	TERTIARY	13.94	17.58	8.19	8.87	12.54
12.	TOTAL GSVA AT BASIC PRICES	16.12	17.19	10.10	4.97	10.04
13	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	15.97	17.44	9.97	5.35	9.91
14	PER CAPITA GSDP (Rs.)	14.76	16.17	8.85	4.24	8.76

Table No. 1.4: Growth Rate of Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant (2011-12) Prices

S.No.	Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (Q.E)	2016-17 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.18	9.79	2.61	-6.50	-0.76
1.1	Crops	15.25	17.35	3.12	1.38	0.85
1.2	Livestock	-7.09	-2.33	-0.70	-42.67	-12.37
1.3	Forestry and logging	-3.09	-0.71	3.80	-1.65	-0.82
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	4.22	4.68	4.92	4.26	4.25
2.	Mining and quarrying	-32.45	83.69	14.89	9.86	7.00
	PRIMARY	5.60	10.50	2.80	-6.21	-0.60
3.	Manufacturing	21.30	-23.57	14.74	1.74	1.90
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.65	-11.25	2.89	1.09	7.91
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	6.23	-15.93	6.80	-1.49	8.00
4.2	Water supply	-3.84	-1.89	-3.80	6.00	7.76
5.	Construction	0.23	-22.72	17.76	5.70	4.87
	SECONDARY	2.83	-20.56	14.14	4.33	5.12
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	7.97	-4.47	2.29	3.63	1.49
6.1	Trade & repair services	8.26	-4.43	2.13	3.49	1.45
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2.36	-5.33	5.51	6.50	2.10
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	2.24	7.14	6.71	14.30	9.16
7.1	Railways	19.37	-36.21	0.35	14.63	-7.29
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	5.08	-8.73	7.79	13.28	6.14
7.2.1	Road transport	5.43	-7.73	0.71	11.17	0.91
7.2.2	Water transport	-51.52	-36.59	26.58	27.00	-15.15
7.2.3	Air transport	72.70	-18.60	169.72	29.98	48.73
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport					
7.3	Storage	44.28	-23.31	6.95	5.46	2.53
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	-2.39	33.59	5.59	15.45	12.63
8.	Financial services	9.18	0.33	5.69	-0.10	3.55
9.	Real eState, ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.59	-5.14	0.70	0.85	0.22
10.	Public administration	-2.14	34.53	1.03	1.03	9.39
11.	Other services	15.79	12.18	3.83	4.78	8.65
	TERTIARY	6.57	10.48	2.61	3.33	6.27
12.	TOTAL GSVA AT BASIC PRICES	5.80	6.74	3.71	0.36	4.09
13	GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5.68	7.19	3.20	0.72	4.04
14	PER CAPITA GSDP (RS.)	4.57	6.03	2.15	-0.35	2.95

Table No. 1.5: Banking Network in Nagaland

Sl.No	Bank	21.03.2012	31.03.2013	31.03.2014	31.03.2015	31.03.2016
1	Allahabad Bank	4	4	5	5	6
2	Axis Bank	4	6	6	7	7
3	Bandhan Bank	0	0	0	0	1
4	Bank of Baroda	4	5	5	5	5
5	Bank of India	1	2	2	2	2
6	Bank of Maharashtra	0	0	1	1	1
7	Canara Bank	1	1	3	3	3
8	Central Bank of India	2	4	4	7	7
9	Corporation Bank	0	0	0	1	1
10	Federal Bank	1	2	2	2	2
11	HFDC Bank	3	3	3	3	5
12	ICICI Bank	2	4	5	6	6
13	IDBI Bank	1	2	3	3	3
14	Indian Bank	1	1	1	1	1
15	Indusind Bank	0	1	1	1	2
16	Indian Overseas bank	0	0	1	1	1
17	Punjab National Bank	1	1	1	1	1
18	Punjab & Sind bank	1	1	2	2	2
19	State bank of India	55	60	62	62	65
20	South Indian Bank	0	1	1	1	1
21	Syndicate Bank	1	1	1	1	1
22	United bank of India	2	2	3	3	3
23	United Commercial Bank	3	4	5	5	6
24	Union Bank of India	1	1	1	1	1
25	Vijaya Bank	5	5	5	5	6
26	Yes Bank	0	0	1	1	1
27	Nagaland Rural Bank	9	10	10	10	10
28	NSCB	21	21	21	21	21
TOTAL		123	142	155	161	171

Source: State Level bankers Committee

Table No. 1.6: District Wise Distribution of Bank

Sl.No	District	No. of Bank Branches	Per centage
1	Kohima	40	23.39
2	Dimapur	57	33.33
3	Peren	4	2.34
4	Phek	8	4.68
5	Kiphire	3	1.75
6	Mokokchung	23	13.45
7	Wokha	11	6.43
8	Zunheboto	9	5.26
9	Mon	7	4.09
10	Tuensang	8	4.68
11	Longlen	1	0.58
TOTAL		171	100

Source: State Level bankers Committee

Table No. 2.1: Total Receipts of the State Government

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
	Consolidated Fund Of Nagaland Receipts (Revenue + Capital)	8983.97	8935.26	8475.32	10065.90	12060.99	13870.98
1	Revenue re-ceipts(RR)	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8993.86	10568.90
2	Capital Receipts	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3067.13	3302.08
	a)Public debt	3395.14	2730.12	1976.41	2414.87	3065.19	3299.20
	b)Recoveries of Loan	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.09	1.94	2.88
	Revenue Receipts as per cent of Consolidated Fund	62.18	69.44	76.67	76.01	74.57	76.19
	Capital Receipts as per cent of Consolidated Fund	37.82	30.56	23.33	23.99	25.43	23.81

Table No. 2.2: Revenue Receipt

(Rs. in crore)

SL.	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Tax Revenue (a+b+c)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2985.93	3531.62
	a) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	503.93	554.12	587.04	664.33	1435.66	1772.13
	b) Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction	3.76	2.85	3.39	3.68	2.85	3.12
	c) Taxes on Commodities and Services	599.39	700.12	744.23	783.29	1547.42	1756.37
2	Non-Tax Revenue (a+e)	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	237.82	261.59
	a) Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits	9.62	5.90	7.62	7.23	6.09	3.00
	b) General services	63.10	18.85	13.97	19.61	19.79	21.60
	c) Social Services	19.20	53.52	76.86	112.92	53.36	58.26
	d) Economic Services	141.03	128.90	118.12	130.86	158.58	178.73
	e) Other Non-Tax Revenue (b+c+d)	223.33	201.27	208.95	263.38	231.73	258.59
3	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	4246.35	4740.03	4946.67	5929.04	5770.11	6775.69
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (1+2+3)	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8993.86	10568.90
4	State's own tax revenue	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	445.21	515.31
5	Share of central taxes	803.20	917.14	1001.27	1062.68	2540.72	3016.31
	Total Tax Revenue (4+5)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2985.93	3531.62
6	State non-tax revenue	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	237.82	261.59
	Total State Revenue (4+6)	536.83	547.12	549.96	659.22	683.03	776.90
7	Proportion of State Own Revenue Receipts(SORR) to Total Revenue	9.61	8.82	8.46	8.62	7.59	7.35
	GSDP at current prices	1183911.90	1361877.44	1605877.99	18237.47	19213.75	21118.73
8	Tax Revenue as per centage of GSDP	0.09	0.09	0.08	7.96	15.54	16.72
9	Non-tax Revenue as per centage of GSDP	0.02	0.02	0.01	1.48	1.24	1.24
10	Tax Revenue as per centage of Total Revenue Receipts	19.82	20.26	20.54	18.97	33.20	33.42

Table No. 2.3: Capital Receipts

(Rs. in crore)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	PUBLIC DEBT	3395.14	2730.12	1976.41	2414.87	3065.19	3299.20
	a) Internal debt of the State Government	1297.88	2730.12	1976.41	2409.57	3060.69	3287.70
	b)Loans and advances from the central Government	2097.26	0.00	0.00	5.30	4.50	11.50
2	RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.09	1.94	2.88
	a) Loans for housing	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.002	0.00	0.00
	b)Loans for crop husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	c)Loans for animal husbandary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	d)Co-operation	0.14	0.11	0.22	0.08	1.15	1.20
	e)Loans for village and small industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
	e)Loans to Government servants	2.29	0.74	0.77	0.01	0.78	1.67
	TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (1+2)	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3067.13	3302.08
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8993.86	10568.90
	CONSOLIDATED FUND (REVENUE AND CAPITAL RECEIPTS)	8983.97	8935.26	8475.32	10065.90	12060.99	13870.98

Table No. 2.4: Direct and Indirect Tax of State Government

(Rs. in crore)

SL. NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Direct Tax	29.56	29.52	30.77	30.63	34.77	35.02
	a)State Tax / Professional Tax	27.02	27.22	28.30	27.96	31.90	31.90
	b)Taxes on property & Capital transaction	2.54	2.30	2.47	2.68	2.87	3.12
2	Indirect Tax	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	410.44	480.30
	a)Taxes on commodities & services	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	410.44	480.30
	Total (1+2)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	445.21	515.31

Table No.2.5: Growth of State Own Revenue

(Rs. in crore)

Sl No.	ITEMS	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013-14	2014-15	Average Annual Growth (in per cent)
1	State Own Tax revenue	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	8.83
	a) Professional Tax	27.02	27.22	28.30	27.96	1.17
	b) Land revenue	0.68	0.72	0.7	0.75	3.42
	c) Stamps and Registration fees	1.85	1.58	1.77	1.93	2.16
	d) State Excise	3.36	3.73	4.86	4.7	12.67
	e) Tax on Sales, Trades etc.	231.12	257.21	250.21	294.29	8.73
	f) Taxes on Vehicles	34.58	41.59	36.15	46.46	11.90
	g) Taxes on Goods and passengers	4.85	6.71	10.79	7.70	23.51
	g) Other Tax	0.42	1.19	0.61	4.82	274.92
	Growth rate of State Own Tax Revenue	0	11.87	-1.93	16.56	8.83
2	State Own Non-Tax revenue	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	6.14
	a) Interest receipts	9.62	5.90	7.62	7.23	-4.88
	b) Other Administrative Services	2.38	3.22	2.73	4.03	22.57
	c) Misc. General Services(including Lottery)	29.01	6.6	6.57	13.08	7.13
	d) Water Supply	1.62	1.74	1.95	1.95	6.49
	e) Housing	4.38	5.12	5.13	5.01	4.92
	f) Forestry and Wild Life	8.87	7.76	8.81	9.68	3.63
	g) Power	94.28	102.83	88.31	98.91	2.32
	g) Road Transport (NST)	12.9	11.37	12.17	12.97	0.58
	h) Others	69.89	62.63	83.28	117.75	21.32
	Growth rate of State Own Non-Tax Revenue	0	-11.07	4.54	24.95	6.14
	Total (1+2)	536.83	547.12	549.96	659.22	

Table No. 2.6: 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 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	6926	9202	8395	10092	12670	13646
	1.1 Revenue Expenditure	4876	5601	5750	6762	8784	9667
	1.2 Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	2051	3601	2645	3329	3886	3979
2	Per centage Increase in Total Expenditure		32.85	-8.77	20.21	25.55	7.70
3	Per centage Increase in Revenue Expenditure		14.88	2.66	17.60	29.90	10.05
4	Per centage Increase in Capital Expenditure		75.57	-26.54	25.88	16.71	2.40
5	Revenue Expenditure as a per centage of total Budget Expenditure	70.39	60.87	68.50	67.01	69.33	70.84
6	Capital Expenditure as a precentage of total Budget expenditure	29.61	39.13	31.50	32.99	30.67	29.16
7	Revenue Expenditure as a per centage of GSDP	41.18	41.13	35.81	37.08	45.72	45.77
8	Capital Expenditure as a precentage of GSDP	17.32	26.44	16.47	18.26	20.22	18.84
9	GSDP current at Market Price	11839	13619	16059	18237	19214	21119

Table No. 2.7: 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 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Total Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	8784.21	9667.05
	1.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	658.26	836.69
	1.b. Salary & Wages	2358.94	2673.90	3151.35	3316.17	3697.19	3972.49
	1.c. Pension & Retirement Benefits	586.68	677.03	695.11	905.15	1113.14	1402.29
	1.d. Others	1512.66	1768.82	1410.05	1985.75	3315.62	3455.58
2	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2557.39	3063.59	3019.47	3629.17	4998.87	5425.37
	2.a. Social Services	1154.12	1461.78	1701.56	1855.17	2712.67	2809.00
	2.b. Economic Services	1403.26	1601.80	1317.91	1774.00	2286.20	2616.37
3	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3785.33	4241.67
	3.a. General Services	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3785.33	4241.67
4	Interest Payment as a per centage of Total Revenue Expenditure	8.56	8.60	8.59	8.21	7.49	8.66
5	Pensions & Retirement Benefits as a per centage of Total Revenue Expenditure	12.03	12.09	12.09	13.39	12.67	14.51
6	Salaries & Wages as a per centage of Total Revenue Expenditure	48.38	47.74	54.80	49.04	42.09	41.09
7	Others as a per centage of Revenue Expenditure	31.02	31.58	24.52	29.36	37.75	35.75
8	Salaries & Wages as a per centage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	34.06	29.06	37.54	32.86	29.18	29.11
9	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Per centage of total Revenue Expenditure	52.45	54.69	52.51	53.67	56.91	56.12
10	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Per centage of total Revenue Expenditure	47.55	45.31	47.49	46.33	43.09	43.88

Table No. 2.8: 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 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Total Capital expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3885.76	3978.92
	1.1 Loan & Advances	2.76	2.15	0.92	0.19	0.40	0.4
	1.2 Public Debt	798.57	2343.19	1436.93	2306.08	2513.91	2530.5
	1.3 Capital Outlay on Development	1249.39	1255.18	1207.06	1023.17	1371.44	1448.02
	1.3.a. Social Services	338.77	346.81	324.47	350.99	497.48	406.34
	1.3.b. Economics Services	674.86	697.36	701.41	511.23	737.70	582.63
	1.3.c. General Services	235.75	211.01	181.19	160.95	136.26	459.05
2	Growth rate of Public Debt		193.42	-38.68	60.49	9.01	0.66
3	Growth rate of Capital Outlay on Development		0.46	-3.83	-15.23	34.04	5.58
4	Capital Outlay as a per cent-age of Capital Expenditure	60.92	34.86	45.64	30.73	35.29	36.39
5	Expenditure on Public Debt as a per cent-age of Capital Expenditure	38.94	65.08	54.33	69.26	64.70	63.60

Table No 2.9: Department/Service Wise Allocation for the Year 2016-17 as Per Demand For Grants
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	Name of the Department/Service	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated for 2016-17	
			As a Per centage of Budget	As a Per centage of GSDP current 2016-17 (Adv.E) at Market Price
1	Servicing of Debt	3592.19	26.33	17.01
2	School Education	1447.39	10.61	6.85
3	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	1402.29	10.28	6.64
4	Civil Police	1089.23	7.98	5.16
5	Planning Machinery	768.42	5.63	3.64
6	Rural Development	707.63	5.19	3.35
7	Medical,Public Health and Family Welfare	589.81	4.32	2.79
8	Power	404.78	2.97	1.92
9	Roads and Bridges	402.64	2.95	1.91
10	Water Supply	309.14	2.27	1.46
11	Irrigation and Flood Control	261.53	1.92	1.24
12	Social Security and Welfare	204.31	1.50	0.97
13	Higher Education	199.08	1.46	0.94
14	Civil Secretariat	146.72	1.08	0.69
15	Housing	145.67	1.07	0.69
16	Agriculture	140.36	1.03	0.66
17	District Administration	121.53	0.89	0.58
18	Land Resources Development	121.12	0.89	0.57
19	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	108.18	0.79	0.51
20	Forest, Ecology,Environment and Wildlife	80.66	0.59	0.38
21	Horticulture	78.78	0.58	0.37
22	Road Transport	77.45	0.57	0.37
23	Industries	72.23	0.53	0.34
24	Employment and Craftsmen Training	71.83	0.53	0.34
25	Urban Development	71.15	0.52	0.34
26	Municipal Administration	57.06	0.42	0.27
27	Administration of Justice	55.80	0.41	0.26
28	Development of Underdeveloped Areas	55.61	0.41	0.26
29	Soil and Water Conservation	41.22	0.30	0.20
30	Mechanical Engineering	40.69	0.30	0.19
31	Jails	38.60	0.28	0.18
32	Statistics	35.92	0.26	0.17
33	Treasury and Accounts Administration	34.51	0.25	0.16
34	Fisheries	33.72	0.25	0.16
35	Village Guards	32.81	0.24	0.16
36	Youth Resources and Sports	31.66	0.23	0.15

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	Name of the Department/Service	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated for 2016-17	
			As a Per centage of Budget	As a Per centage of GSDP current 2016-17 (Adv.E) at Market Price
37	Information and Public Relations	29.51	0.22	0.14
38	Tourism	29.46	0.22	0.14
39	Technical Education	29.11	0.21	0.14
40	State Council of Educational Research & Training	28.41	0.21	0.13
41	Police Engineering Project	27.80	0.20	0.13
42	Sericulture	25.88	0.19	0.12
43	Mineral Development	25.63	0.19	0.12
44	State Legislature	23.58	0.17	0.11
45	Fire and Emergency Services	23.45	0.17	0.11
46	Civil Supplies	23.37	0.17	0.11
47	Stationery and Printing	21.27	0.16	0.10
48	State Excise	20.76	0.15	0.10
49	Home Guards	20.14	0.15	0.10
50	Land Records and Survey	18.59	0.14	0.09
51	Co-operation	18.27	0.13	0.09
52	Art and Culture and Gazetteers	18.19	0.13	0.09
53	Civil Administration Work	17.85	0.13	0.08
54	Sales Tax	16.44	0.12	0.08
55	State Guest Houses	13.15	0.10	0.06
56	Council of Ministers	10.45	0.08	0.05
57	Taxes on Vehicles	10.33	0.08	0.05
58	Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities	10.00	0.07	0.05
59	Special Development Programme	10.00	0.07	0.05
60	Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection	9.87	0.07	0.05
61	State Institute of Rural Development	9.55	0.07	0.05
62	Women Welfare	9.34	0.07	0.04
63	Labour	8.70	0.06	0.04
64	Election	8.44	0.06	0.04
65	Evaluation	7.88	0.06	0.04
66	Vigilance Commission	6.73	0.05	0.03
67	Head of State	6.23	0.05	0.03
68	Public Service Commission	5.53	0.04	0.03
69	Administrative Training Institute	5.31	0.04	0.03
70	Science, Technology, Ecology and Environment	3.90	0.03	0.02

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No	Name of the Department/Service	Amount Allocated	Amount Allocated for 2016-17	
			As a Per centage of Budget	As a Per centage of GSDP current 2016-17 (Adv.E) at Market Price
71	Border Affairs	3.67	0.03	0.02
72	New and Renewable Energy	3.59	0.03	0.02
73	Rajya Sainik Board	2.90	0.02	0.01
74	State Lotteries	2.54	0.02	0.01
75	State Information Commission	1.58	0.01	0.01
76	Information Technology & Communication	1.55	0.01	0.01
77	Relief, Rehabilitation	1.11	0.01	0.01
78	Parliamentary Affairs	1.04	0.01	0.00
79	Land Revenue	1.01	0.01	0.00
80	Housing Loans	0.22	0.00	0.00
81	Loans to Government Servants	0.19	0.00	0.00
82	Small Savings	0.05	0.00	0.00
	GRAND TOTAL	13644.29	100.00	64.61

Table No. 2.10: Brief Macro Economic Framework Statement of the State

SL. NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	GSDP current at Market Price	11839	13619	16059	18237	19214	21119
2	Revenue Receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8993.86	10568.90
	2.a. Tax Revenue	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2985.93	3531.62
	2.b. Non- Tax Revenue	4479.31	4947.20	5163.24	6199.65	6007.93	7037.28
3	Recoveries of Loans	2.44	0.84	1.012	0.71	1.94	2.88
4	Other Receipt						
5	Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	8784.21	9667.05
	5.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	658.26	836.69
6	Capital Expenditure net of Loan repayment	1249.387	1255.179	1207.06	1023.17	1371.44	1448.02
7	Total Expenditure	6125.04	6856.57	6957.41	7785.58	10155.65	11115.07
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-(2+3+4)]	536.22	651.44	458.50	133.93	1159.85	543.29
9	Revenue Surplus (2-5)	710.73	602.90	747.55	888.53	209.65	901.85
10	Primary Deficit (8-5.a)	118.83	169.80	-35.34	-421.41	501.59	-293.40
11	Fiscal Deficit as a Per centage of GSDP at Market Prices	4.53	4.78	2.86	0.73	6.04	2.57

Table No. 2.11: 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 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Total Liabilities (a+b)	6759.87	7452.54	8356.91	7822.48	8474.80	9243.51
	a. Public Debt	4735.50	5124.67	5796.94	5764.45	6320.27	7088.98
	a.1. Internal Debt	4446.39	4857.53	5602.15	5536.12	6103.33	6882.08
	a.2. Loan from Centre	289.11	267.14	194.79	228.33	216.94	206.90
	b. Other Liabilities	2024.37	2327.87	2559.97	2058.03	2154.53	2154.53
	b.1. Small Saving, Provident Fund	735.37	805.63	915.05	850.32	946.82	1011.82
	b.2. Other Obligation (Civil Deposit etc.)	1289.00	1522.24	1644.92	1207.71	1207.71	1142.71
2	Total Liabilities as a Per centage of GSDP	57.10	54.72	52.04	42.89	44.11	43.77
3	Public Debt as a Per centage of GSDP	40.00	37.63	36.10	31.61	32.89	33.57
4	Other Liabilities as a Per centage of GSDP	17.10	17.09	15.94	11.28	11.21	10.20
5	Public Debt as a Per centage of Total Liabilities	70.05	68.77	69.37	73.69	74.58	76.69
6	Growth rate of total liabilities		10.25	12.14	-6.40	8.34	9.07
7	GSDP current at Market Price	11839	13619	16059	18237	19214	21119

Source- Statement under NFR&BMA- 2005 laid in the State Assembly along with Budget 2016-17
2016-17 Estimate of total Liabilities are based on Budget Estimates as contained in AFS

Table No. 2.12: Public Account of Nagaland (Disbursement)

Rs. in crore

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Small Saving Provident Fund, etc.	160.54	163.14	175.31	246.45	186.00	285.00
2	Reserve Fund	37.50	45.01	54.07	69.35	236.40	235.00
3	Deposit and Advances	408.46	718.32	693.78	818.44	813.52	115.00
4	Suspense and Miscellaneous	5427.34	4073.11	5531.97	4700.65	6550.00	6550.00
4	Remittances	1776.31	1912.28	1871.35	1785.01	1500.10	1500.10
Total	Public Accounts	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	9286.02	8685.10

Table No. 2.13: Brief Account of AFS (Budget) as per AFS 2016-17

Rs.in crore

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 R.E	2016-17 B.E
1	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts	6907.68	8935.26	8475.32	10066.52	12060.99	13870.98
2	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	12669.97	13645.97
3	Net of Consolidated Fund of Nagaland	-18.69	-266.66	80.06	-25.32	-608.98	225.01
4	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Net of Contingency Fund of Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Public Account of Nagaland Receipts	8232.69	7079.51	8657.22	7281.94	8593.62	8685.10
8	Public Account of Nagaland Disbursements	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	9286.02	8685.10
9	Net of Public Account of Nagaland	422.53	167.65	330.74	-337.96	-692.40	0.00
10	NET TRANSACTION (3+6+9)	403.84	-99.01	410.80	-363.28	-1301.38	225.01
11	Opening Balance	-602.70	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-117.97	-1419.35
12	Closing Balance (10+11) of Nagaland	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	-1419.35	-1194.34

Table No. 6.1: Enrolment in Government Schools 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr.Secondary School	970	78	1576	86	856	1034	491	1025	1003	571	257	7947
2	High School	3185	846	2119	474	1753	2743	875	2261	2176	1212	1485	19129
3	Middle School	9288	1841	3685	1265	3769	5342	2551	4444	4642	3569	4726	45122
4	Primary School	23284	5910	6093	3588	7584	16852	5530	9467	13203	11331	13992	116834
5	TOTAL	36727	8675	13473	5413	13962	25971	9447	17197	21024	16683	20460	189032

Source: UDISE

Table No. 6.2: Government School Teachers 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr.Secondary School	66	10	154	10	86	43	36	14	60	30	6	515
2	High School	237	88	238	45	269	141	90	221	165	149	140	1783
3	Middle School	915	219	578	221	755	414	278	438	528	326	564	5236
4	Primary School	2232	467	1036	535	1582	935	555	753	1149	782	1289	11315
5	TOTAL	3450	784	2006	811	2692	1533	959	1426	1902	1287	1999	18849

Source: UDISE

Table No. 6.3: District Wise Students Teachers Ratio in Government School 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr. Secondary School	15	8	10	9	10	24	14	73	17	19	43	15
2	High School	13	10	9	11	7	19	10	10	13	8	11	11
3	Middle School	10	8	6	6	5	13	9	10	9	11	8	9
4	Primary School	10	13	6	7	5	18	10	13	11	14	11	10
5	TOTAL	11	11	7	7	5	17	10	12	11	13	10	10

Source: UDISE, Number of Student against one teacher

Table No. 6.4: Total Enrolment in School (Government and Private) 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr.Secondary School	13273	241	8832	86	1922	1270	748	1376	1118	1039	471	30376
2	High School	18131	2090	9633	1131	4148	5527	2345	4315	3999	3182	3187	57688
3	Middle School	31155	4200	14187	2476	8910	10578	4851	8432	8686	7193	8390	109058
4	Primary School	59865	11049	23329	7054	15885	29938	10372	17221	21921	18772	20592	235998
5	Total	122424	17580	55981	10747	30865	47313	18316	31344	35724	30186	32640	433120

Source: UDISE

Table No. 6.5: Total Teachers in Schools (Government and Private) 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr.Secondary School	467	10	517	10	180	48	48	16	69	57	24	1446
2	High School	980	111	796	75	424	262	153	295	276	248	261	3881
3	Middle School	2215	318	1194	295	1040	571	451	610	760	536	866	8856
4	Primary School	3487	613	1799	709	1961	1603	760	1058	1448	1075	1546	16059
5	Total	7149	1052	4306	1089	3605	2484	1412	1979	2553	1916	2697	30242

Source- UDISE

Table No. 6.6: District Wise Students Teachers Ratio in Nagaland Schools 2015

Sl. No	Type of School	DIMAPUR	KIPHIRE	KOHIMA	LONGLENG	MOKOKCHUNG	MON	PEREN	PHEK	TUENSANG	WOKHA	ZUNHEBOTO	NAGALAND
1	Hr.Secondary School	28	24	17	9	11	26	16	86	16	18	20	21
2	High School	19	19	12	15	10	21	15	15	14	13	12	15
3	Middle School	14	13	12	8	9	19	11	14	11	13	10	12
4	Primary School	17	18	13	10	8	19	14	16	15	17	13	15
5	Total	17	17	13	10	9	19	13	16	14	16	12	14

Number of Student against one teacher

Table No. 6.7: Number of Colleges and Enrolment

Year	No. of Colleges		Total	No. of Degree student enrolled		Total
	Private	Govt.		Private	Govt.	
2011-12	41	15	56	14726	5953	20679
2012-13	43	15	58	15085	5893	20978
2013-14	46	15	61	14553	6066	20619
2014-15	46	15	61	17007	5347	22354
2015-16	48	15	63	17977	6157	24134

Source: Directorate of Higher Education

Table No. 6.8: Enrolment at Diploma Level Within The State

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Course of study	ENROLMENT					
			2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Khelhoshe Polytechnic, Atoizu	Civil Engg.	60	60	60	60	61	60
		Mechanical Engg	28	30	27	29	29	28
		Electrical & Electronics Engg	30	30	30	29	27	26
		Automobile Engg	27	29	12	15	17	10
2	Institute of Communication & Information Technology, Mokokchung	Computer Engg	27	27	15	10	14	9
		Electronics & Communication Engg	21	23	9	3	7	10
		Information Technology	16	14	3	2	6	4
3	Government Polytechnic, Kohima	Civil Engg.	--	--	--	--	30	30
		Computer Science & Engg	28	29	13	11	21	20
		Modern Office Practice	13	2	1	2	1	4
		Fashion Design & Apparel Production	7	1	2	--	3	3

Source: Directorate of Technical Education

Table No. 6.9: Enrolment at Diploma Courses Outside the State

Sl. No.	Course of study	No. of Candidates nominated					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	Architecture Assistantship	2	5	5	4	1	3
2	Electronics & Communication	9	5	5	5	5	3
3	Printing Technology	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	Electrical & Electronics Engg	--	5	5	3	5	4
5	Electronics & Telecommunication	6	9	8	7	4	2
6	Automobile Engg	6	8	6	8	8	4
7	Industrial Electronics	7	4	3	--	1	3
8	Mining Engineering	1	1	1	1	1	--
9	Diploma Pharmacy	2	3	3	3	3	3
10	Computer Aided Costume Design & Dress Making	1	1	2	2	--	--
11	Photography	--	--	1	1	--	1

Source: Technical education

Table No. 6.10: Course Wise Total No. of Students Nominated for Under Graduate Programmes

Sl. No.	Course of study	No. of Candidates nominated					
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	MBBS	46	45	46	45	46	49
2	BDS	5	11	12	10	6	12
3	VETERINARY	12	12	12	11	12	21
4	AYURVEDIC	2	2	4	2	1	1
5	HOMEOPATHICS	11	12	--	3	1	3
6	CIVIL ENGG.	40	41	40	34	50	39
7	ELECTRONICS ENGG	6	5	9	7	8	16
8	ELECTRICAL ENGG	14	14	13	11	10	15
9	MECHANICAL ENGG.	31	30	26	25	17	26
10	AGRI AND ALLIED	34	29	32	34	37	40

Source: Technical education

Registration of Births & Deaths is Compulsory



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



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