



NAGALAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2019 - 2020



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

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FISHERIES & AQUATIC RESOURCES,
EVALUATION,
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Govt. of Nagaland

Foreword

Demand for statistical data has increased over the years on account of its crucial role in the process of planning and implementing developmental programmes to bring about socio-economic progress of the state by the Government. The Economic Survey 2019-20 attempts to fulfill this need, covering various aspects of the economy of the State.

The Economic Survey highlights the achievements as well as the shortcomings of the different sectors of the economy. The Economic Survey 2019-20 is expected to provide insight to the economic activities undertaken in the State during the year.

I acknowledge the cooperation extended by various departments for their contribution and providing the data to enable the department to bring out this report. I hope this publication will serve as a consolidated reference for policy makers, economists, research scholars and the public in understanding the State economy.

Kohima: 18.12.2020



(L. KHUMO)

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

Economic Survey of Nagaland is an annual publication of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland. The present publication “Nagaland Economic Survey 2019-20” produces the latest data of Nagaland on different indicators covering various sectors of Economy for a quick over view of the level of development in the State.

I acknowledge the cooperation extended by various departments / organizations for providing valuable data and information required for the preparation of this report.

I express my gratitude and appreciation to the team of Economic Survey section of the department in bringing out this publication.

I hope that this publication will be a good source for planners, policy makers, economists and research scholars. Suggestions / comments for the enrichment of this publication would be highly appreciated.

Date : 27/01/2021

Place : Kohima

Sd-

(REWELHI KRONU)
Director
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ACRONYMS

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 and Urban Transformation
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
ASEAN	:	Association of South East Asian Nation
ASIDE	:	Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities
ATMA	:	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BBIN	:	Bangladesh Bhutan India Nepal Network
CAGR	:	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CCA	:	Community Conservation Areas
CPI	:	Consumer Price Index
CSC	:	Community Sanitary Complex
DDUGJY	:	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya 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 Enrollment Ratio
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	:	Kishore Shakti Yojana
LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
LPCD	:	Litres Per Capita Daily

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 As per the Advance Estimate of GSDP 2019-20 at current prices, the GSDP is estimated to grow at 11.82 per cent as against 11.40 per cent achieved in 2018-19 (Q.E). At constant price estimates, the GSDP 2019-20 (A.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.18923 crores from Rs. 17647 crores in 2018-19 (Q.E) achieving a growth of 7.23 per cent.
- 1.2 During 2019-20 (A.E), on the basis of percentage of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices, the respective share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector are 25.34 percent, 12.12 percent and 62.54 percent.
- 1.3 As per the Advance Estimates of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices 2019-20, the per capita income of the State is estimated to have increased to Rs.127714 from Rs.114429 in 2018-19.
- 1.4 During 2019-20 (B.E), the State total Revenue receipt is anticipated to increase by 10.01 per cent. Consequently, the State fiscal deficit is estimated to fall to 2.79 per cent which is within the 3 per cent of fiscal deficit target set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility & Budget management Act.
- 1.5 The total receipts of the State Government which comprises of Revenue receipts and Capital receipts is estimated to grow by 16.50 per cent during 2019-20 (B.E) thereby raising the total amount of receipt to Rs.17604.49 crores from Rs.15110.88 crores in 2018-19 (R.E). On the expenditure front, Budget 2019-20 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.18012.73 crores which was 11.35 per cent higher than 2018-19 (R.E) estimates of Rs.16176.49 crores.
- 1.6 Agriculture and Allied sector is one of the major contributors to the GSDP and is the largest employer of the workforce in the State with 45.47 per cent of the working population engaged in the Agriculture activities (Census 2011). During 2019-20, Agriculture and Allied sector is estimated to grow at 4.64 per cent as against 1.55 per cent growth achieved in 2018-19.
- 1.7 During 2019-20, the Area under food grains production has increase from 339.41 ha in 2018-19 to 342.28 ha. Along with the increase in the Area, the food grain production has increase by 1.53 per cent from 738.26 MT in 2018-19 to 749.56 in 2019-20.
- 1.8 Out of the State's geographical area of 16,579 Sq.km, forests occupy an area of approximately 8629 Sq.kms, i.e. 52.04%. Out of the total forest area of 8629 Sq.km, the State Government owned 1008.23 Sq.km (11.70 per cent) and the rest 7621.07 Sq.km (88.30 per cent) is owned by Private/community.

- 1.9 During 2018-19, there was a decline in the area under fruits and vegetables. The area under fruits has decline from 35822.75 ha in 2017-18 to 33945 ha and vegetables from 42680.19 ha in 2017-18 to 41431.85 ha respectively. Corresponding to the fall in area, the total production of fruits has also decline from 326920.50 MT in 2017-18 to 314075.03 MT in 2018-19 and the production of vegetable has decline from 476690 MT in 2017-18 to 456292.05 MT in 2018-19.
- 1.10 During the year 2018-19 the total fish production in the state saw only a marginal increase by 0.75 percent, raising the total fish production from 8990.5 MT during 2017-18 to 9058 MT in 2018-19.
- 1.11 The State meets its power requirement through 24 MW of self-generation and about 155 MW of power allocation from various Central sector generation projects of NHPC, NEEPCO, NTPC & OTPC. During 2018-19, the revenue from the sale of Power has increase from Rs.130.25 crore in 2017-18 to Rs.149.77 crores.
- 1.12 The total road length of the State during 2019-20 (excluding the National Highways) is 11600.80 Km. A decline in the road length by 479 Km from 12079.8 Km in 2018-19. This is due to reclassification and up-gradation of road from Other District Road to Major District Road or to State Highway. The respective categories of road length in percentage wise during 2019-20 are: State Highway 5.60 per cent, Major District Road 5.10 per cent, Other District Road 29.12 per cent, Urban Road 3.96 per cent, Town Road 8.12 per cent and Village Road 38.11 per cent.
- 1.13 There are 11(Eleven) National Highways in the state covering a total length of 1546.88 KM out of which 1008.08 Km is under Nagaland PWD (NH), 318 Km under BRO and 220.80 Km with NHIDCL.
- 1.14 During 2018-19 (UDISE), the Net Enrollment Ratio under school education was – Primary (100.70 per cent), Upper primary (53.21 per cent), Secondary (37.34 per cent) and Higher secondary (19.44 per cent) respectively.
- 1.15 In Nagaland, GPI in the year 2018-19 is seen to be in favour of females at the Upper Primary (1.05) and Secondary levels (1.11), while there is absolute parity between males and females at the Primary level (1.00)
- 1.16 As per AISHE 2018-19, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the State has increase from 17.8 during 2017-18 to 18.7 in 2018-19 which is calculated for 18-23 years age group. GER for male population is 17.8 and for female is 19.7.
- 1.17 Under Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB-PMJAY), Starting from Sept. 2018, A total of 2.33 lakhs households are covered in the State and a total of 2.44 lakh individual card has been issued as on January 2020.

- 1.18 As of January 2020, there are 16,248 beneficiaries enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and Rs.6.83 crores has been dispensed. The beneficiaries comprises of Pregnant women & Lactating women and Infants.
- 1.19 Under MGNREGS, as on 29th January 2020, the total number of job card issued has increased by 0.93 per cent from 4.32 lakh in the previous year to 4.36 lakh with 7.26 lakh registered workers. During 2019-20, 95.55 lakh person days have been generated against the approved Labour Budget of 125.5 lakh person days.
- 1.20 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was introduced by incorporating the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) from 2019-20. This mission aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household in India by 2024. As on 1st April 2019, out of the 1450 villages/habitation/hamlets of Nagaland, 217 habitation are fully covered and 1233 are partially covered.
- 1.21 Nagaland has a total of 1285 Village Development Board (VDBs) during 2018-19 which IS an increase of 47 VDBs from the previous year. Along with the increase in the number of VDBs, the number of tax paying households has increase from 2,43,265 in in 2017-18 to 2,50,315 in 2018-19.
- 1.22 During the year 2018-19, a total of 27317 fresh applicants have registered at the various employment Exchanges for job assistance. With the registration of the new applicant for job, the total number of registered applicants in the live register has increased to 90584.
- 1.23 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of PMKVY, the State has been provided a target to train 14,021 youths across multiple sectors in various job roles. The scheme was rolled out in the State during July, 2018 and till date 6861 youths have been trained. Currently 2034 youths are undergoing training in various training centre across the country.
- 1.24 During 2019-20, the State has achieved 100% online allocation of food grains up to the Fair Price Shops (FPS) level for digitized NFSA beneficiaries. The State also has achieved 100% Supply Chain Management of food grains up to the FPS level. The State have a total of 1620 FPS.
- 1.25 During 2019-20, the State has detected 1,12,880 discrepancies/ ineligible Ration Cards which were replaced with genuine beneficiaries. The total of Aadhar seeding as on 1st Dec 2019 for the NFSA beneficiaries is 61 per cent (Ration Card wise) as against 55.54 per cent during 2017-18.

CHAPTER-1

ECONOMY OF THE STATE

- 1.1.1 Nagaland is predominantly an agrarian economy with more than 60 per cent of the population depending on Agriculture for their livelihood. The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) which is defined as the total value of all goods and services produced within the State at a given time period (usually a year) is one of the most important indicators broadly used to study the progress and growth of the Economy. It portrays the sectoral composition and its contribution to the economy of the State.
- 1.1.2 As per the Advance Estimate of GSDP 2019-20 at current prices, the GSDP is estimated to grow at 11.82 per cent as against 11.40 per cent achieved in 2018-19 (Q.E). In absolute figures, the GSDP at current prices is estimated to have increased from Rs. 27283 crores in 2018-19 (Q.E) to Rs. 30508 crores in 2019-20 (A.E).
- 1.1.3 At constant price estimates, the GSDP 2019-20 (A.E) is estimated to increase to Rs.18923 crores from Rs. 17647 crores in 2018-19 (Q.E) achieving a growth of 7.23 per cent.

Table No 1.1: GSDP Current and Constant at market prices in absolute number

(Rs. In Crores)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
Current	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24492	27283	30508
Constant	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16485	17647	18923

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

Table No. 1.2: Growth Rate of GSDP current and constant at market prices

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
Current		15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	11.26	12.75	11.40	11.82
Constant		5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	6.75	5.34	7.05	7.23

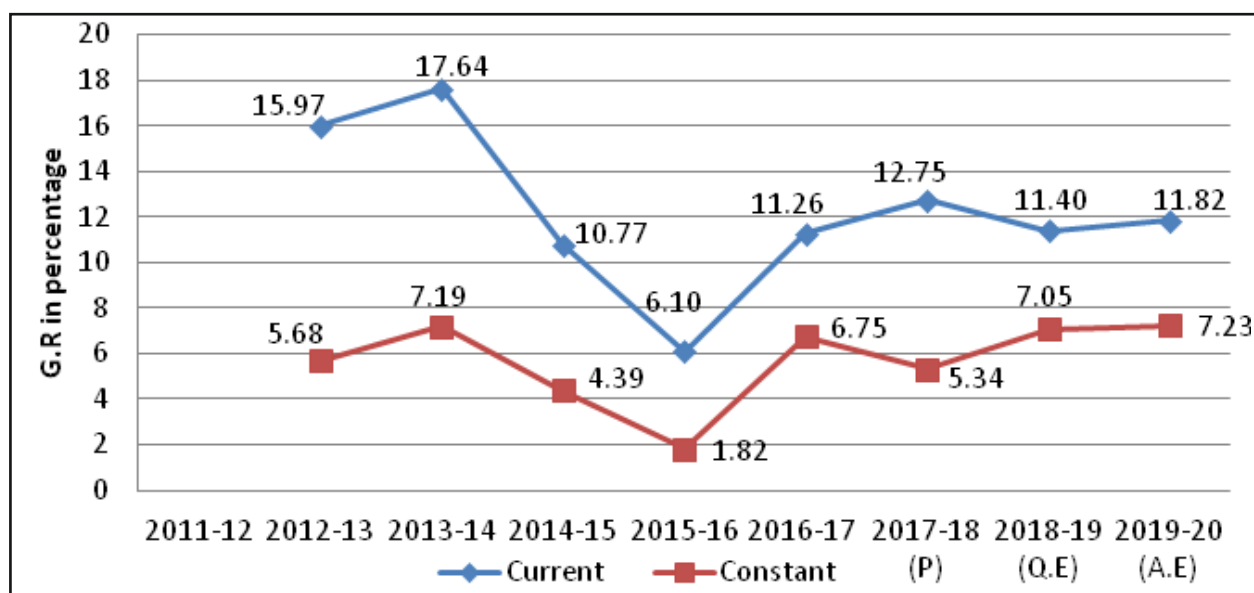
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

Gross State Domestic Product at market prices

The GSDP at market price is simply the resultant of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices plus product taxes minus product subsidies.

$$\text{GSDP(mp)} = \text{GSVA at basic prices} + \text{product taxes} - \text{product subsidies}$$

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



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

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

Primary Sector

1.2.1 The **Primary Sector** basically comprises of all occupation exploiting natural resources. It includes Agriculture, Forestry & Logging, Fishing and Mining & Quarrying. The activities carried out in the primary sector are generally dominant in Less Developed States and as the economy developed, major activities shift toward secondary and tertiary sector.

1.2.2 As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2019-20 at constant prices, the primary sector has pick-up from a negative growth of -4.79 per cent in 2017-18. Push by a growth of 4.90 per cent in the Crop sub-sector, the primary sector is expected to grow at 4.57 per cent in 2019-20.

1.2.3 In the primary sector it emerge that, the sub-sector Crop has become the prime mover as any positive or negative growth tend to pull away the growth of the primary sector toward the same line.

1.2.4 On the basis of percentage contribution to total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices, the share of the primary sector has gradually fallen from 31.41 per cent in 2011-12 to 30.35 in 2016-17. During 2019-20, the share of the primary sector is estimated to further fall to 25.34 per cent.

Table No.1.3: Sector wise Gross State Value Added (GSVA) by economics activity at constant prices in absolute number.

(Rs. In Crores)

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
Primary	3790	4003	4423	4606	4390	4628	4406	4473	4677
Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1376	1621	1753	2003	2123	232
Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8316	8437	8870	9569	10641	11543
TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14297	14448	15251	15979	17236	18456
Product taxes	383	412	436	341	509	587	672	722	783
Product Subsidies	273	312	270	239	297	188	166	311	316
Gross State Domestic Product	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16485	17647	18923

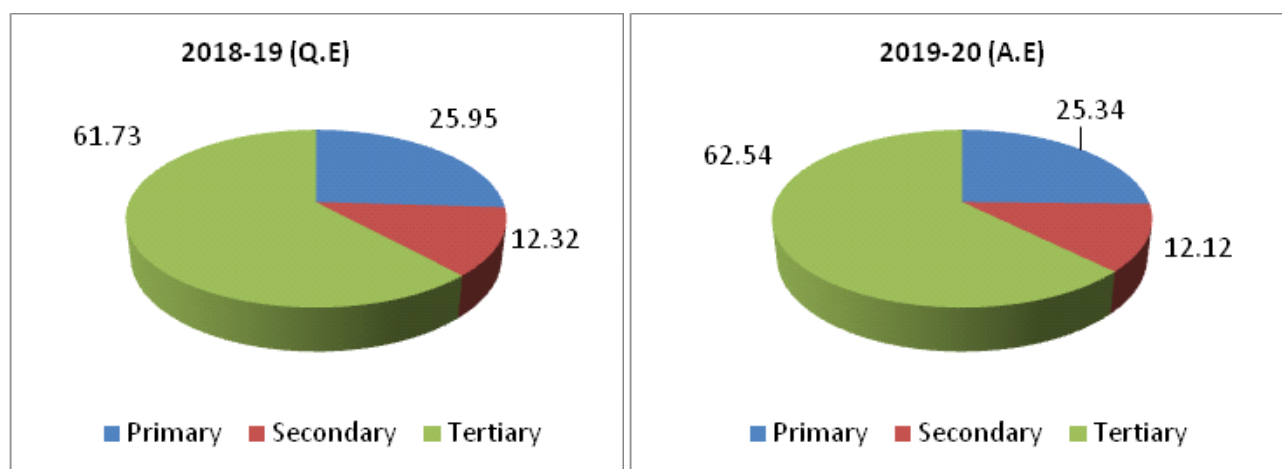
P-Provisional, Q.E-Quick Estimates, A.E- Advance Estimates

Table No.1.4: Percentage contribution of the sector to GSDP at constant prices

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
Primary	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.21	30.38	30.35	27.58	25.95	25.34
Secondary	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.62	11.22	11.49	12.54	12.32	12.12
Tertiary	56.17	56.58	58.56	58.16	58.40	58.16	59.89	61.73	62.54

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

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



Secondary Sector

- 1.2.5 The **Secondary Sector** comprises of all those Economic activities which transform one goods into another goods. It includes Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other utility services and Construction. This sector generally takes the output of the primary sector and manufactures finished goods.
- 1.2.6 The Advance Estimates of GSDP 2019-20 at constant prices has estimated the secondary sector to grow at 5.36 per cent as against 5.97 per cent achieved in 2018-19 (Q.E). Within the Secondary Sector, during 2019-20 (A.E) the estimated growth rate of the sub-sector are Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services 5.37 per cent, Construction 4.35 per cent and manufacturing 9.93 per cent respectively.
- 1.2.7 With regard to percentage contribution to GSDP at constant prices, the share of the Secondary sector has consistently remained below 13 per cent. During 2019-20 (A.E), the share of the Secondary sector in overall GSDP is estimated at 12.12 per cent.

Tertiary Sector

- 1.2.8 The **Tertiary Sector** comprises of all economics Activities that produces services. It includes activities like Transport, Storage and Communication; Trade, hotels and Restaurants; Banking and Insurance; Real Estates etc. Over the years, the tertiary sector has become the most prominent sector in term of percentage contribution to GSDP.
- 1.2.9 The Advance estimates of GSDP 2019-20 at constant prices has estimated a decline in the growth rate of tertiary sector to 8.48 per cent from 12.20 per cent achieved in 2018-19. This decline in the growth rate is largely due to a fall in the growth of Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants which has fallen from 17.11 per cent in 2018-19 (Q.E) to 8.54 per cent in 2019-20 (A.E) and the sub sector Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services falling to a negative of -0.25 per cent in 2019-20 (A.E).
- 1.2.10 Within the tertiary Sector, during the year 2019-20 the sub-Sector Public Administration continue to be the most prominent sub-Sector with a contributory share of 21.19 per cent in the GSDP followed by Other Services and Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants having a respective share of 15.22 per cent and 10.88 per cent. Overall the tertiary sector is estimated to have increased its contributory share to the GSDP from 59.89 per cent in 2017-18 to 62.54 per cent in 2019-20 (A.E).

Per Capita Income (PCI) of the State

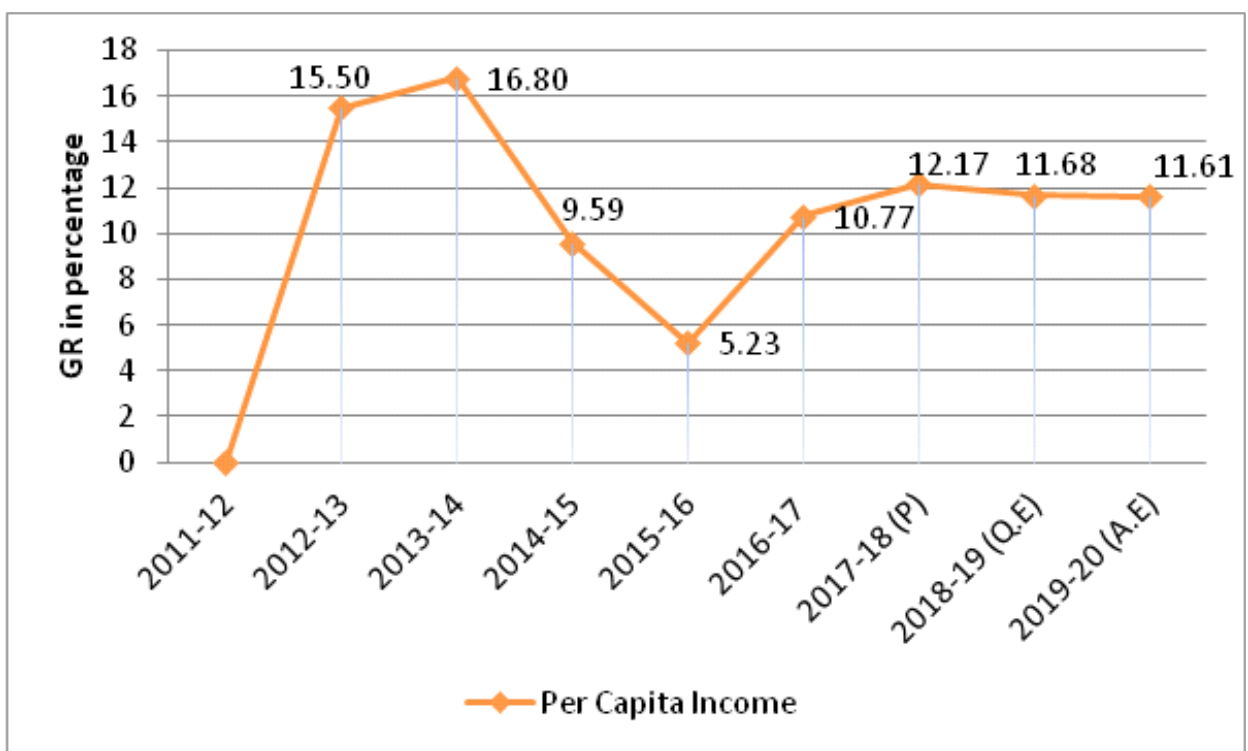
- 1.3.1 With the increased in the State Domestic Products, the per capita income of the State has been correspondingly increasing over the years. As per the Advance Estimates of Net State Domestic Products (NSDP) at current prices 2019-20, the per capita income of the State is estimated to have increased to Rs.127714 from Rs.114429 in 2018-19.

Table No.1.5: Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices

	(In Rs.)								
Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013- 14	2014 -15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
Per Capita Income	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102461	114429	127714#

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

Figure-1.3: Trend of growth of Per Capita Income (in Rs.)



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

Per Capita Income

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

CHAPTER-2

PUBLIC FINANCE

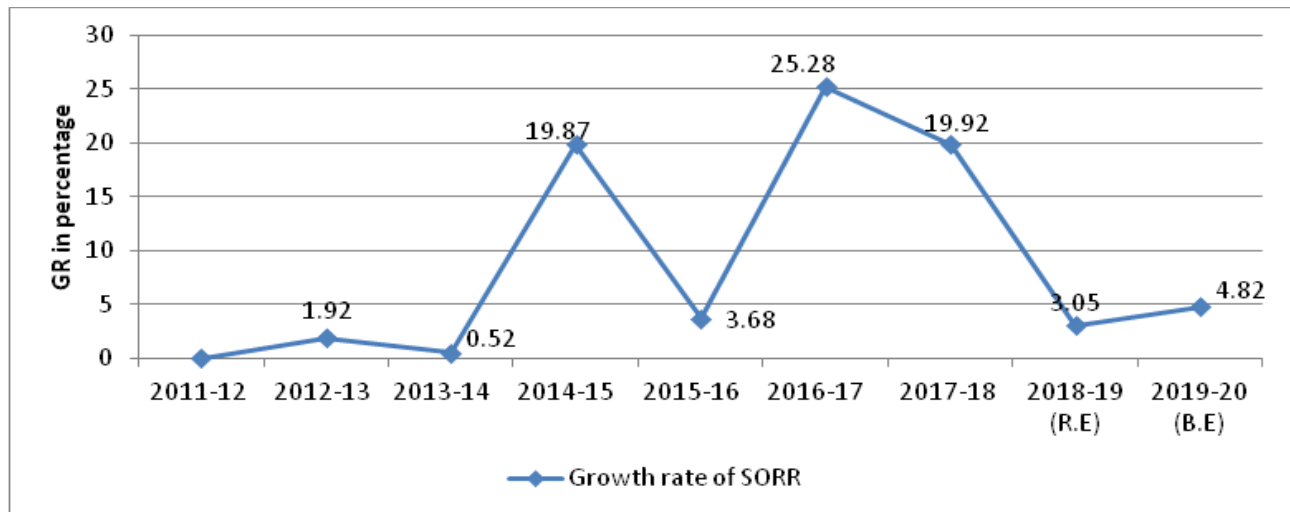
2.1 With a narrow tax base, the State has been relying on the central transfer for its finance since Statehood. During 2019-20 (B.E), the State total Revenue receipt is anticipated to increase by 10.01 per cent. Consequently, the State fiscal deficit is estimated to fall to 2.79 per cent which is within the 3 per cent of fiscal deficit target set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility & Budget management Act. However an issue of concern is the falling rate of capital outlay on development which has fallen to a negative rate of -26.96 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E).

Total receipts of the State

- 2.2 The total receipts of the State Government comprise of the Revenue receipts and the Capital receipts. During 2019-20 (B.E) the total receipts of the State Government is estimated to grow by 16.50 per cent thereby raising the total amount of receipt to Rs.17604.49 crores from Rs.15110.88 crores in 2018-19 (R.E). Component wise, during 2019-20 (B.E) the respective share of revenue receipts and capital receipts in the total receipts was 74.83 per cent and 25.17 per cent. **Table No. 2.1**
- 2.2.1 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, State GST, taxes on sale, tax on motor vehicles, State excise etc. Among the different item of State own Taxes; State GST, taxes on sale, tax on vehicles contribute the maximum amount to State own tax revenue. During 2019-20 (B.E) the total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 4972.65 crores from Rs. 4503.47crores in 2018-19 (R.E). As a percentage of total revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 37.61 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) and 37.75 per cent during 2019-20 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.2**
- 2.2.2 The non-tax revenue comprise of interest receipts, revenue from administrative, State lottery, power, water supply, housing, forestry and wildlife and road transport. In the State non tax revenue, the major contribution comes from Power Department. During 2019-20 (B.E) the total non tax revenue is estimated at Rs.329.02 crores against an amount of Rs.347.10 crores collected in 2018-19 (R.E). This fall in non-tax revenue is largely to due to a fall in collection from the social services **Table No. 2.2**
- 2.2.3 State's Own Revenue (including tax and non-tax) Receipts (SORR) which stand at Rs. 536.83 crores during 2011-12 has steadily increased to Rs. 1026.81 crores in 2017-18. During 2019-20 (B.E) with a growth of 4.82 per cent, the SORR is estimated to further increase to Rs.1109.16 crores. As against the absolute increase in SORR, the percentage of

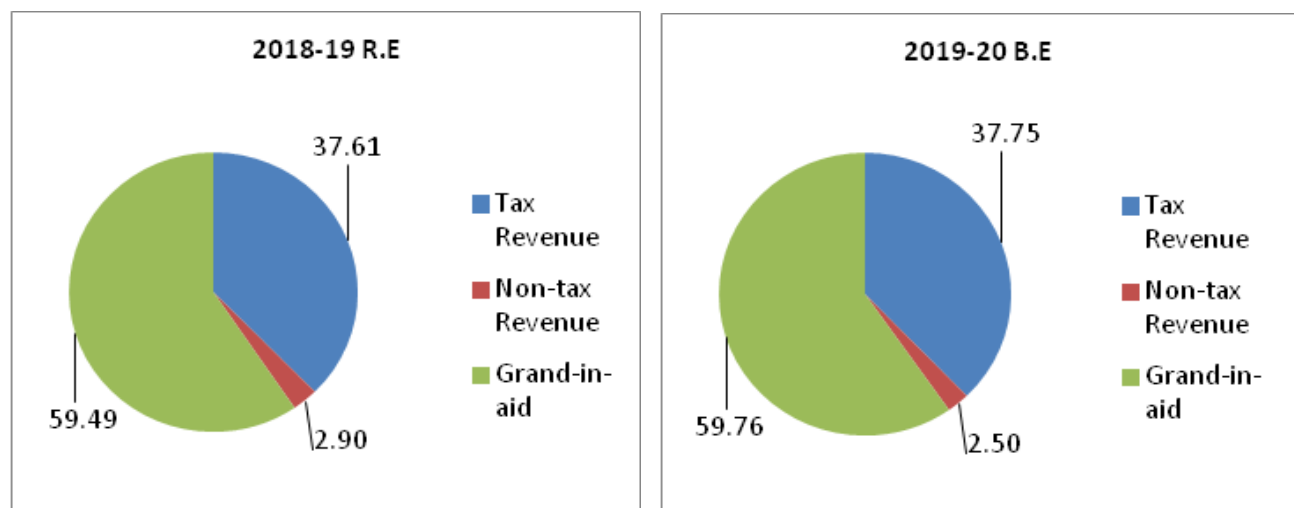
SORR (i.e., tax and non-tax revenue) to total Revenue receipts during 2019-20 has fallen from 8.84 per cent in 2018-19 to 8.42 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). The given figure-2.1 shows the annual growth of State Own Revenue Receipts in percentages.

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



2.2.4 Central Transfers are determined by the Finance Commission Awards. The State being a financially weak State due to its small tax base has been relying on the central transfer since Statehood. During 2019-20 (B.E) the State anticipated to receive an amount of Rs.4192.42 crores as share from central taxes as against Rs.3792.42 crores received in 2018-19 (R.E). In addition to sharable taxes, the State also received a major chunk of its Revenue receipts as Grand-in-Aids from the Central Government which amount to Rs.7124.45 crores during 2018-19 and Rs.7871.94 crores in 2019-20. On the basis of percentage, Grand-in-Aids account for 59.76 per cent of total revenue receipts during 2019-20 (B.E).

Figure -2.2: Components of Revenue Receipts in Percentage



The 14th Finance commission

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

Criteria for devolution

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

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

Tax Policy and Own tax revenue

- 2.3 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 2019-20, the State Government does not propose to introduce any new taxes during the year 2019-20 considering the low economic status of the people. However, all efforts are being made to improve collection of existing taxes.
- 2.3.1 Nagaland being one among the State in the six schedule areas where its ST resident are exempted from payment of income tax under Section 10(26) of Income Tax Acts 1961, the direct tax collection continue to be low. From an amount of Rs.29.56 crores collected through direct tax in 2011-12, the direct tax collection has increased to Rs.38.40 crores in 2017-18. During 2019-20 (B.E), with a growth of 1.87 per cent the direct tax collection is estimated to increase from Rs.40.20 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.40.95 crores. Among the direct taxes levied by the State Government, professional tax alone accounts for more than 90 per cent of direct tax collection. The other direct taxes levied by the State are taxes on property and capital transaction which includes land revenue, stamps/ duties and registration fees. **Table No. 2.4**
- 2.3.2 Indirect taxes levied by the State Government comprise of taxes on commodities and services like the State excise, State GST, taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers and other State taxes and duties. The amount of indirect tax collection which stand at Rs. 599.89 crores during 2017-18 was estimated to increased to Rs.670.85 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) and further up to Rs.739.19 crores in 2019-20 (B.E). **Table No. 2.4**

Capital Receipts

- 2.4 There are two items under Capital Receipts: (i) Public Debt and (ii) Recoveries of Loans and Advances. Public Debt which comprises of internal debt of the state government and loans and advances from the central government accounts for major share under the capital

receipts of the state government. The actual total capital receipts which stood at Rs. 5142.11 crores during 2017-18 is estimated to fall to Rs.3135.86 crores in 2018-19. This fall in capital receipts is largely on account of less receipts from the internal debt. During 2019-20 (B.E) the anticipated capital receipts is peg at Rs. 4430.88 crores. **Table No. 2.3**

2.4.1 Under Public debt, the internal debt of the State government accounts for more than 99 per cent of the receipts. During 2019-20 (B.E), the amount raise through internal debt is estimated to increase to Rs. 4407.15 crores from Rs.3122 crores collected in 2018-19 (R.E). **Table No. 2.3**

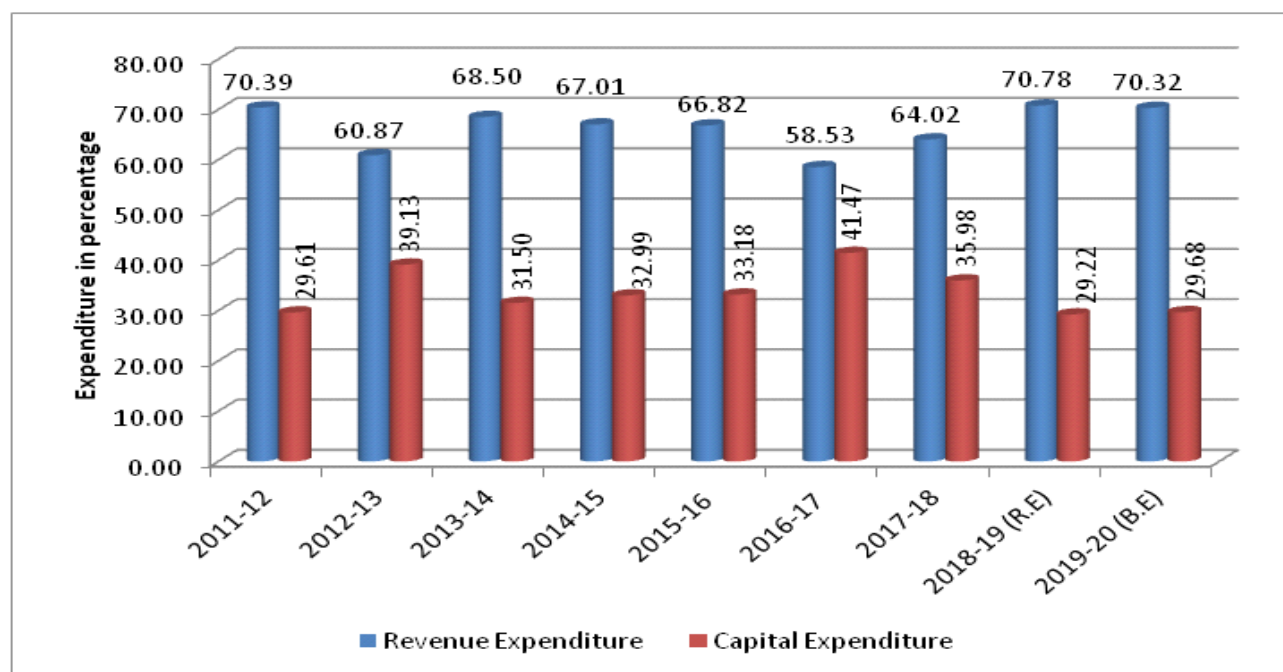
Expenditure of the State Government

2.5.1 On the expenditure front, Budget 2019-20 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.18012.73 crores which was 11.35 per cent higher than 2018-19 (R.E) estimates of Rs.16176.49 crores. The growth in total expenditure in 2019-20 (B.E) was mainly based on expected growth in capital expenditure by 13.10 per cent and revenue expenditure by 10.63 per cent over 2018-19 (R.E). As a percentage of GSDP at current prices, Total expenditure on Consolidated Fund which accounts for 59.29 per cent of GSDP in 2018-19 is estimated to marginally decline to 59.04 per cent of GSDP in 2019-20. **Table No. 2.5**

2.5.2 Revenue expenditure which accounts for 64.02 per cent of total expenditure on Consolidated Fund in 2017-18 (Actual) has increased to 70.78 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E). During 2019-20 (B.E), Revenue expenditure is estimated to marginally decline to 70.32 per cent of total expenditure on Consolidated Fund. **Table No. 2.5**

2.5.3 Capital expenditure which is estimated to grow by 13.10 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E) accounts for 29.68 per cent of the total expenditure on Consolidated Fund.

Figure-2.3: Revenue and Capital Expenditure as a Percentage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund



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

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

2.6.1 Developmental expenditure on Revenue Account.

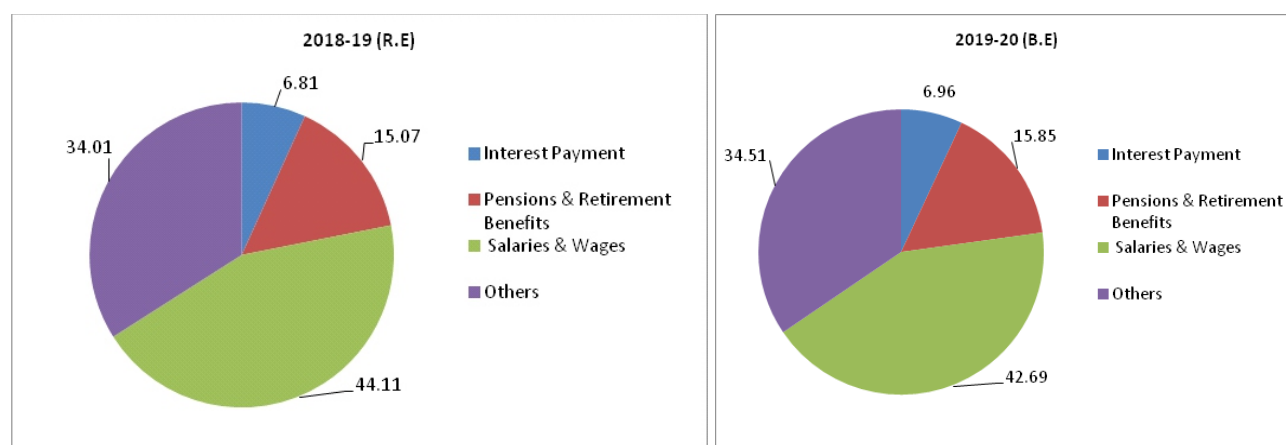
Out of the total Revenue expenditure of Rs.11449.14 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) and Rs.12666.23 crores in 2019-20 (B.E), Developmental expenditure which comprises of expenditure on Social Services and Economics Services accounts for 54.43 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) and 56.89 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2019-20 (B.E). In absolute figure, Developmental expenditure for the year 2018-19 (R.E) stand at Rs.6231.43 crores and in 2019-20 (B.E) Developmental expenditure is expected to increase to Rs.7205.44 crores respectively. **Table No. 2.6**

2.6.2 Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account. The Non-Developmental expenditure on Revenue account which comprises of expenditure on General Services of the Government on Organs of State, Fiscal Services, Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt, Administrative Services, Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services accounts for 45.57 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2018-19 (R.E) and 43.11 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6**

2.7 Major Component of Revenue Expenditure

2.7.1 Salary & Wages which accounts for the largest amount within Revenue expenditure has increased from Rs.5050.61 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.5406.73 crores in 2019-20 (B.E). On percentage basis, salary & wages which alone account for 44.11 per cent of Revenue expenditure in 2018-19 (R.E) is expected to fall to 42.69 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). This estimated fall in percentage spent on Salary & Wages despite an increase in absolute amount spent on Salary & Wages is due to the higher growth of Revenue expenditure. As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund, Salary and Wages accounts for 31.22 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) and 30.02 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6**

Figure- 2.4: Component of Revenue Expenditure in Percentage

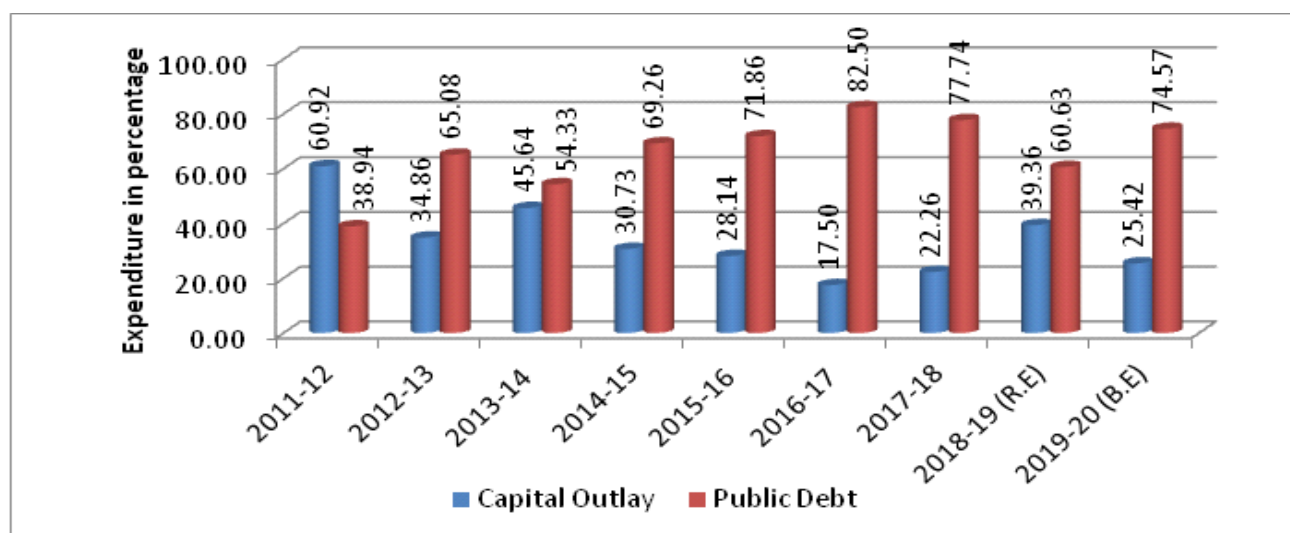


- 2.7.2 **Pension and Other Retirement benefits** which is the second largest component of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from Rs.1724.86 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.2007.83 crores in 2019-20 (B.E). On the basis of percentage, pension and other retirement benefits as a percentage of revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from 15.07 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) to 15.85 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6**
- 2.7.3 **Interest Payment** which accounts for 6.81 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2018-19 (R.E) has marginally increased to 6.96 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). In absolute expenditure, Interest payment has increased from Rs.780.09 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.881.15 crores in 2019-20 (B.E) registering a growth of 12.95 per cent. **Table No. 2.6**
- 2.7.4 **Others** which comprises of Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Motor Vehicles, Rent rate & Taxes, Machinery & Equipment, Maintenance, Material & Supplies, Rural Development Programme, Special Area Programme, Arms & Ammunitions, Ration & Clothing (Police, Jails), Advertisement & Publicity, Publication, Legal Fees, Library, Hospitality Expenses, Grant/Assistance , Discretionary grant of Governor & Minister etc. accounting for 34.01 per cent of revenue expenditure in 2018-19 (R.E) is estimated to marginally increase to 34.51 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). On the basis of growth, others which amount to Rs.4370.52 crores in 2019-20 (B.E) registered a growth 12.25 per cent over 2018-19 (R.E) amount of Rs.3893.58 crores. **Table No. 2.6**

2.8: Capital Expenditure

- 2.8.1 **Capital Outlay of the State Government on Development.** Out of the total Capital expenditure of Rs.4727.35 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) and Rs.5346.50 crores in 2019-20 (B.E), Capital Outlay on Development which directly leads to creation of new physical asset, accounts for 39.36 per cent of total Capital Expenditure in 2018-19 (R.E) and 25.42 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). In absolute figure, the capital outlay on development has fallen from Rs.1860.75 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.1359.11 crores in 2019-20 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.7**

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



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

2.8.2 **Capital Expenditure on Public Debt.** Under Capital expenditure, the biggest challenges that arise is the annual expenditure on repayment of Public Debt which is estimated to increased from Rs.2866.19 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) to Rs.3986.99 crores in 2019-20 (B.E). In term of percentage spent on Public Debt, Public Debt as a percentage of total Capital expenditure has increase from 60.63 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) to 74.57 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). This management of Public Debt has assumed an alarming proportion as it has consumed more than 60 per cent of Capital expenditure since 2012-13 thereby leaving the remaining for distribution between physical development of the State and Loan and Advances (Albeit, Loan and Advances accounting for less than one per cent of Capital expenditure). **Table No. 2.7**

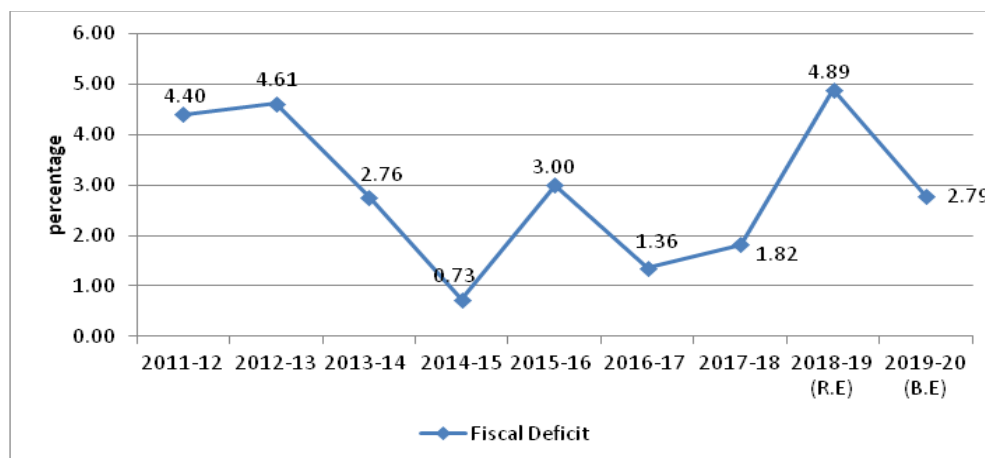
Department/Service wise Allocation of Fund.

2.9 With an amount of Rs.5093.14 crores allocated for Debt Servicing during the year 2019-20 (B.E), Debt Servicing has occupied the top position with regard to allocation of fund. On percentage basis, Debt Servicing alone accounted for 28.25 per cent of the expenditure on Consolidated Fund. The next three Department/Services with the largest amount of allocation in percentage are, Pension and Other Retirement benefits 11.14 per cent followed by School Education 9.38 per cent, Civil Police 7.74 per cent. **Table No. 2.8**

Fiscal Position of the State.

2.10.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a proportion of the GSDP therefore declining Fiscal deficit may be an outcome of either an increase in nominal GSDP or a decline in absolute Fiscal deficit or both. Since 2013-14, the State has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act except 2018-19. With the GSDP estimated to increase from Rs.27283 crores in 2018-19 (Q.E) to Rs.30508 crores in 2019-20 (A.E) and the corresponding Fiscal deficit estimated to fall from Rs.1333.36 crores to Rs.850.23 crores. The Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP is set to fall from a peak of 4.89 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) to 2.79 per cent in 2019-20 (B.E). This fall in fiscal deficit can be attributed to both the case of increased in GSDP and fall in absolute amount of Fiscal deficit. Given this, the State is again set to achieve the Fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011. **Table No. 2.9**

Figure-2.6: Trend of Fiscal Deficit



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

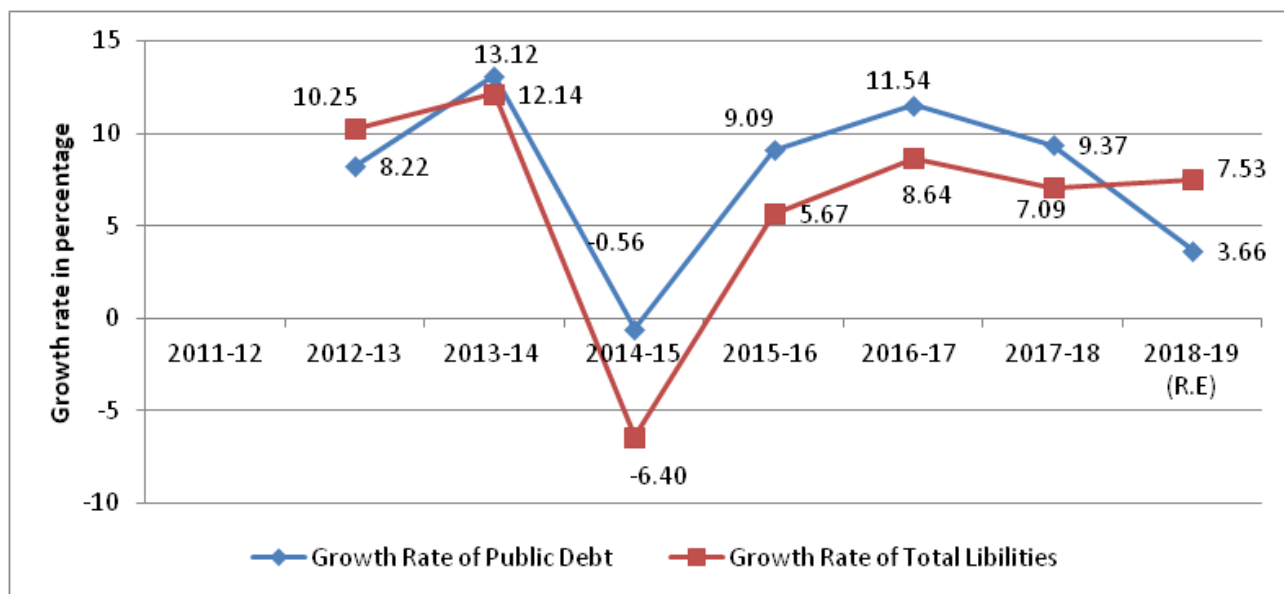
2.10.2 With regard to Revenue deficit, the State has already achieved the target of Revenue Surplus before the targeted year of 2010-11 set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011 (Albeit the total revenue includes the amount of central transfer). The Revenue Surplus which stand at Rs.525.88 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) is estimated to decline to Rs. 507.37 crores in 2019-20 (B.E). **Table No. 2.9**

Debt and Liabilities of the State.

2.11.1 The Total Liabilities of the State consist of “Public Debt” which is accounted for in the Consolidated Fund of Nagaland and “Other Liabilities” accounted for in the Public Account of Nagaland. With the growth rate of total Liabilities increasing from 7.09 per cent in 2017-18 (Actual) to 7.53 per cent in 2018-19 (R.E) **Figure-2.7**, The total outstanding Liabilities of the State as on 31st march is estimated at Rs.9616.25 crores in 2017-18 (Actual) and Rs.10340.23 crores in 2018-19 (R.E) respectively.

2.11.2 As against the Medium term Fiscal Policy Statement target of 40.71 per cent of GSDP in 2017-18 and 39.79 per cent of GSDP in 2018-19 (R.E), the State total Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to remained at 39.26 per cent in 2017-18 (Actual) and 37.90 in 2018-19 (R.E) respectively. Out of the total outstanding Liabilities of Rs. 10340.23 crores, “Public Debt” which Comprises of Internal Debt of the State and Loan from Centre accounts for 76.91 per cent and the “Other Liabilities” which comprises of Small Saving, Provident Fund, Civil Deposit etc. accounts for the remaining 23.09 per cent during 2018-19 (R.E) **Table No. 2.10**

Figure-2.7: Growth rate of total liabilities and Public debt of the State.



R.E- Revise Estimates

Summary of AFS 2019-20.

2.12 The Annual Financial Statement which comprises of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account has presented negative cash balance of Rs.1611.99 crores for the year 2019-20 (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 2019-20 (B.E) resulting in 457.95 crores and -Rs.408.26 crores respectively, the State is estimated to have a net transaction of Rs. 49.69 crores during 2019-20 (B.E). With a negative opening balance of Rs.1661.68 crores, the State is expected to close its account for the year 2019-20 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of Rs.1611.99 crores. **Table No. 2.11**

CHAPTER-3

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

3.1 AGRICULTURE

- 3.1.1 Agriculture has traditionally been the mainstay of livelihood of the people of Nagaland with more than 60 per cent of the population of the State engaged in Agricultural Activities in one way or other ways. The topography of the State being hilly terrain, traditional Jhum/Shifting cultivation remains the common practice of cultivation wherein mixed cropping of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, spices and condiments etc. are taken up.
- 3.1.2 During 2018-19 the overall food grain production in the State increased by 1.53 per cent and in 2019-20 the production is expected to increase substantially, the assessment of which is underway and is expected to be completed by March 2020. The substantial progress in production and productivity of food grains has been achieved by interventions of the State Plan during the recent years and also ongoing centrally funded flagship programmes of Government of India such as NFSM, RKVY, NMSA, MOVCD-NER etc. The envisioned Organic Farming Programme under MOVCD-NER, which is in the conversion period, is expected to boost the organic production of high value crops such as ginger, turmeric, rajma (Kholar), large cardamom, king chilli, soybean, kiwi, passion fruit, tree tomato etc. With the implementation of Farm Mechanization programmes, the farm power availability has increased from 0.397 kW to 0.497 kW during the last five years.

Share of Agriculture and Allied in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

- 3.1.3 Agriculture and Allied sector is one of the major contributors to the GSDP and is the largest employer of the workforce in the State with 45.47 per cent of the working population engaged in the Agriculture activities (Census 2011).
- 3.1.4 Although 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 steadily decline to 27.40 per cent in 2017-18 (P). During 2019-20 advance estimates of GSVA, the share of Agriculture and Allied sector is estimated to decline further to 25.21 per cent. This decline simply portrays the shifting of the economy from Agriculture towards the other sector of the economy. During 2019-20, Agriculture and Allied sector is estimated to grow at 4.64 per cent as against 1.55 per cent growth achieved in 2018-19.

Table No. 3.1.1: Share of Agriculture and Allied sector in the GSVA at constant prices (2011-12)

2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
30.94	31.05	31.94	31.67	29.09	30.07	27.40	25.80	25.21

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

Table No. 3.1.2: Overview of Agriculture in the State

1.	Total geographical area	: 16,57,900 ha =16579 Sq. Km
	Total cultivable area	: 7,21,924 ha
	Gross cropped area	: 4,51,080 ha
	Double cropped area	: 1,10,530 ha
	Net cropped area	: 3,40,550 ha
	Gross irrigated area	: 1,25,610 ha
	Net irrigated area	: 1,17,950 ha
2.	Food-grain production (2018-19)	: 7,38,260 MT (achievement)
3.	Oilseeds production (2018-19)	: 71,000 MT (achievement)
4.	Commercial production (2018-19)	: 4,81,680 MT (achievement)
5.	Food grain productivity	: 2175kg/ha (achievement)
6.	Food grain production (2019-20)	: 7,49,560 MT (Anticipated)
7.	Oilseed production (2019-20)	:71,270 MT (Anticipated)
8.	Commercial crop production (2019-20)	:4,86,400 MT (Anticipated)
9.	Food grain productivity	:2189 Kg/ha (Anticipated)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Agriculture Production and Productivity

3.1.5 During the last five years, the Area under food grains production has increase from 322.83 ha in 2015-16 to 342.28 ha in 2019-20. Along with the increase in the Area, the food grain production has increase from 676.90 MT in 2015-16 to 738.26 MT in 2018-19. During 2019-20, the production of food grains is anticipated at 749.56 MT. The respective Area, Productivity and Production of crop is presented in **Table No.3.1.4**

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

Sl. No	Year	Area (in '000 ha)		Production (in '000 MT)		Remarks
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	2015-16	324.68	322.83	681.49	676.90	Achievement
2	2016-17	332.64	329.94	711.43	705.74	Achievement
3	2017-18	338.06	337.20	738.64	727.11	Achievement
4	2018-19	343.88	339.41	768.11	738.26	Achievement
5	2019-20	349.95	342.28	799.75	749.56	Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Table No. 3.1.4: Area, Production and yield of Crops in the State.
(Area in '000' ha, Production in '000' MT & Yield in Kg)

Sl. No.	Crops	Achievement 2017-18			Achievement 2018-19			Anticipated Achievement 2019-20		
		Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield
1	Cereals	296.80	681.05	2295	299.38	691.86	2311	301.97	702.82	2327
2	Pulses	39.73	46.06	1159	40.03	46.40	1159	40.31	46.74	1160
Food grains		336.53	727.11	2161	339.41	738.26	2175	342.28	749.56	2189
3	Oilseeds	68.40	70.73	1034	68.69	71.00	1034	68.95	71.28	1034
4	Commercial Crops	42.11	477.01	11328	42.98	481.68	11207	43.88	486.40	11085
Total all Crops		447.04	1274.85	2852	451.08	1290.94	2892	455.11	1307.24	2872

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Table No.3.1.5: (A) Land use statistics (LUS) report (in hectares)

Classification of Area		2018-19	2019-20 (Anticipated)
i	Geographical Area	1657900	1657900
ii	Reporting area for Land utilization statistics (1-5)	1653110	1654192
1	Forest	862930	862930
2	Not available for cultivation (A+B)	112109	115160
(A)	Land under non Agriculture uses (a+b+c+d)	109613	112664
a	Water logged area	-	-

b	Social forestry	7488	7490
c	Land under still water	466	466
d	Other land	101659	104708
(B)	Barren and unculturable land	2496	2496
3	Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land(a+b+c)	134919	132530
a	Permanent pasture and other grazing land	-	-
b	Land under misc. Tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	72818	71361
c	Culturable wasteland	62101	61169
4	Fallow land(a+b)	159558	159902
a	Fallow land other than current fallow	110849	111680
b	Current fallow	48709	48222
5	Net area sown(6-7)	383594	383670
6	Total cropped area(5+7)	528994	529220
7	Area sown more than once	145400	145550
iii	Net irrigated area	117950	120450
iv	Gross irrigated area	125610	127870

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

Table No.3.1.5: (B) Land use statistics (LUS) report (in hectares)

Area	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 Anticipated
Net area sown	383851	383922	384770	384802	383594	383670
Total cropped area	500073	507463	519226	530102	528994	529220
Cropping intensity	130.28	132.18	134.94	137.76	137.90	137.94
Net irrigated area	968500	103500	112010	115500	117950	120450
Gross irrigated area	106000	114420	122880	122890	125610	127870
Gross irrigated intensity	21.20	22.55	23.67	23.18	23.75	24.16

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.6 Cropping intensity of farm which gives us the extent of multiple cropping taking place on a farm is obtained by dividing the total crop area by net area sown in a cropping year multiplied with 100. The cropping intensity in the State has increased from 130.28 in 2014-15 to 137.90 in 2018-19 showing an increase of 5.85 per cent. During 2019-20, the cropping intensity is anticipated to marginally increase to 137.94.

Table No. 3.1.6: Consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides.

Sl. NO.	Year	Fertilizer in MT			Total Fertilizer (MT)	Pesticides	
		N	P	K		Solid (in MT)	Liquid (in Litres)
1.	2015-16	1187.62	810.26	518.84	2516.72	10.83	3558.50
2.	2016-17	1255.60	844.04	557.76	2657.40	10.86	3458.00
3.	2017-18	1522.712	860.920	568.81	2952.442	11.00	355.00
4.	2018-19	1553.166	878.138	580.186	3011.49	11.02	3560.00
5.	2019-20	1863.80	1097.67	667.21	3628.68	13.99	5000.02

Source: Directorate of Agriculture

3.1.7 Fertilizers are compound that are added to soil to promote growth. It is vital that farmers know the exact combination of fertilizer to be used for a certain crop to avoid damage through excessive or improper use. While fertilizers help in plant growth, pesticides work as a safeguard against pests. Over the years consumption of fertilizers and pesticides has been increasing. The total consumption of fertilizers has increase from 2516.72 MT in 2015-16 to 3628.68 MT in 2019-20. Along with the increase in the consumption of fertilizers, the consumption of both solid and liquid pesticides has also increased from 10.83 MT and 3558.50 liters in 2015-16 to 13.99 MT and 5000.02 liters in 2019-20 respectively. **Table No. 3.1.6**

MAJOR ONGOING SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES BEING IMPLEMENTED IN THE STATE

3.1.8 RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was initiated during the year 2007-08 by Government of India with the objective to extend support in achieving 4% annual growth rate in agriculture sector. The programme aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth by ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to do their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan.

During 2019-20 altogether 44 projects covering 64 villages are being implemented under

RKVY. The total area coverage achieved during the year till 31st December 2019 is 8340 Ha. The implementation of this scheme during 2019-20 will be completed by March 2020.

3.1.9 NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)

NFSM is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in October 2007 during the 11th Five Year Plan. The Mission consists of five components, namely i) NFSM-Rice ii) NFSM- Wheat iii) NFSM-Pulses iv) NFSM-Coarse cereal v) NFSM- Commercial crop. The main objectives of the Mission are:

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

During 2019-20 the total area achieved under NFSM as on 31st December 2019 is 53,675 Ha.

3.1.10 RAINFED AREA DEVELOPMENT (RAD)

RAD is one of the components of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). It is one of the 8th Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). In the State of Nagaland, the mission was launched during 2014-15 (12th Plan) with the main objective of sustainable production, remunerative and climate resilient, conserve natural resources with optimum utilization of water "Per Drop More Crop." During 2019-20 altogether 55(fifty five) clusters have been implemented covering all the districts. Under this programme an area of 953 Ha has been achieved covering various activities.

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

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare has launched a **Central Sector Scheme entitled "Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region"**

Development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiative. Under MOVCD-NER the total area achieved during 2019-20 till 31st December 2019 is 13,000 Ha.

3.1.12 PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA" (PMKSY) "PER DROP MORE CROP" OTHER INTERVENTIONS

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) scheme is a flagship programme of Government of India. The objective of the scheme is to promote efficient water conveyance and precision water application to ensure 'Per drop- More crop'. It was launched in the

State during 2015-16 initially for preparation of District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP).

During 2019-20 an area of 2,204 hectares had been brought under PMKSY as on 31st December 2019.

3.1.13 SUB-MISSION ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION (SMAM)

Farm Mechanization is an important ongoing programme implemented by the Government of Nagaland. During 2017-18, Farm Mechanization is been taken under Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) & RKVY. The main objective is to boost up production and productivity by farm mechanization in the same limited area. Among the states, Nagaland has a very low farm power availability i.e. 0.507 kW/ha to that of the National which is 1.73 kW/ha. Therefore, there is a vast scope for Farm Mechanization. In many district farmers cannot afford farm machineries, therefore this programme aims to support the farmers by way of establishing Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) to make scope for hiring the required machineries at minimum hiring rate, provision of machineries under subsidy, also promote free of cost under Promotion of Farm Machinery in North East Region and also provide scope of hiring machineries by setting up Farm Machinery Banks for custom hiring.

Altogether 215 numbers of Power Tillers, 1402 numbers of Brush Cutters, 128 Post hole Digger and 122 Power Cultivator have been distributed to the farmers under this programme.

3.1.14 PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)

PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India effective from 1st December 2018. The scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of all landholding farmer families in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income as well as for domestic needs. Under the scheme an amount of Rs.6000/- per year is released by the central government online directly into the banks accounts of the eligible farmers under Direct Benefit Transfer mode, subject to certain exclusion categories. Till date altogether 1,70,271 farmers have been registered and accepted by PFMS under this scheme out of which 1,58,488 beneficiaries have been benefitted through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

3.2 HORTICULTURE

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

Schemes and Programmes

3.2.2 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):

MIDH is arguably one of the most successful schemes to be implemented in the state. Its main objective is to promote the holistic growth of the horticulture sector, under MIDH the programme aim at crop zoning where the potentiality of a specific crop to a certain agro-climatic zone is kept in mind so as to minimize the import from other states and create marketable surplus for export in future.

During 2019-20 under MIDH, an area of 75 Ha of Citrus was rejuvenation with an amount of Rs. 15 Lakhs for improving the productivity of old and senile orchards. An area of 4 Ha was earmarked for the protected cultivation of flowers and vegetables with an amount of Rs. 312.36 Lakhs. For promoting Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management an area of 800 Ha each was earmarked with an amount of Rs. 19.20 Lakhs.

Under MIDH, Pollination Support through Beekeeping Programme is being taken up on priority basis. During 2019-20, 500 numbers of bee boxes and bee colonies and 50 sets of bee keeping equipments have been targeted covering all the 11 districts of the state with an amount of Rs. 12.00 Lakhs.

3.2.3 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 300 Lakhs was allocated for carrying out various horticultural activities. Under Value addition linked production projects of RKVY-RAFTAAR, cultivation of mushroom in low cost units as a means of income as well as nutrition with an amount of Rs. 53.00 Lakhs covering 106 units was taken up. Besides, an amount of Rs. 30.09 lakhs was spent on cultivation of Ginger and Pineapple covering an area of 160 Ha so as to enhance the rural livelihood of the people.

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

A horticultural activity was included into the ambit of MOVCD_NER since 2016-17. Under phase II of MOVCD-NER starting from 2018-19 to 2020-21, the process of formation of Farmers Interest Groups has been initiated for the formation of 4 nos of FPCs/FPOs for Spices in Peren district, Ginger in Wokha, Passion fruit in Wokha & Mokokchung and Kiwi in Phek, Zunheboto & Kohima cluster, covering an area of 500 Ha each. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 201.12 Lakhs was allocated for horticultural activities.

3.2.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

PMKSY was launched on 1st July 2015 with the objective to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation sector at field level. Micro irrigation is an integral component of the scheme to maximize water use efficiency at farm level. During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 2222.22 Lakhs was allocated under PMKSY (Micro-irrigation component). Under the schemes, works have been initiated for the installation of drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation systems in various plantations in an area of 5451 Ha covering all the Districts.

3.2.6 Coconut Development Board (CDB)

Coconut Development Board is a statutory body established by the government of India for the integrated development of coconut production and utilization in the country with focus on productivity and increase in product diversification. The aim of the Coconut Development Board is to assist the coconut farmers in coconut production, processing, marketing and export of value-added coconut products.

In Nagaland, Coconut is grown in the districts of Dimapur, Peren, Mokokchung, Wokha, Mon, Longleng and Tsemnyu (Kohima). During 2019-20, CDB has sanctioned an amount of Rs.22.64 Lakhs for coconut plantation and development related schemes.

3.2.7 Fruits and Vegetables

During 2018-19, there was a decline in the area under fruits and vegetables. The area under fruits has decline from 35822.75 ha in 2017-18 to 33945 ha and vegetables from 42680.19 ha in 2017-18 to 41431.85 ha respectively. Corresponding to the fall in area, the total production of fruits has also decline from 326920.50 MT in 2017-18 to 314075.03 MT in 2018-19 and the production of vegetable has decline from 476690 MT in 2017-18 to 456292.05 MT in 2018-19.

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

Sl. No.	Year	Fruits		Vegetables	
		Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)	Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2017-18	35822.75	326920.50	42680.19	476690.00
3	2018-19	33945.00	314075.03	41431.85	456292.05

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.2.8 Spices

Spices like Ginger, Turmeric, Large Cardamom, Naga Chilli, Black Pepper and Betel vine are commonly cultivated across the state. During the year 2017-18, a total area of 12021.50 ha was covered under spices with total production of 57073.65 MT. The area in 2018-19 decline to 11844 ha and the total production was 55543.46 MT showing a decline by 1530.19 MT as compared to the previous year. In terms of productivity under spice crops, Turmeric has a highest yield of 13.50 MT/Ha in 2017-18. And in 2018-19 Tamarind has the highest yield of 16.33 MT/Ha followed by Betel vine with a yield of 12.17 MT/Ha in 2017-18 and 13.77 MT/Ha in 2018-19 respectively.

Table No. 3.2.2: Area and Production of Spices

SL. No.	Name of crops	2017-18			2018-19		
		Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Betel vine in Lakhs Number	126.00	1534.00	12.17	125	1721	13.77
3	Black Pepper	117.50	28.50	0.24	115.50	27.50	0.24
4	Coriander seed	55.00	85.00	1.55	54	84	1.56
5	Garlic	296.00	2383.95	8.05	295	2388.75	8.10
6	Ginger	4811.00	36483.00	7.58	4749	35630.40	7.50
7	Other Spices	427.00	2960.00	6.93	352	2093	5095
8	Red Chilly	1360.00	1725.50	1.27	1372	1797.61	1.31
9	Cardamom Large	4116.00	2284.00	0.55	4093.50	2302	0.56
10	Turmeric	709.00	9573.70	13.50	676	9303.20	13.76
11	Tamarind	4.00	16.00	4.00	12	196	16.33
12	Total	12021.50	57073.65		11844	55543.46	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.2.9 Plantation Crop

The major plantation crops grown in Nagaland include Arecanut, Cashewnut, Coconut, coffee. During 2017-18, the total area covered under plantation crops was 2312.25 ha with a production of 10688.35 MT. During 2018-19 an area of 2554.25 ha was cultivated with a production of 10747.60 MT. Coconut has the highest yield with 8.51 Ha/MT in 2017-18 and 8.50 Ha/MT in 2018-2019.

Table No. 3.2.3: Area and Production of Plantation Crops

SL. NO.	Name of crops	2017-18			2018-19		
		Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity	Area in Ha	Production in MT	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Arecanut	180.00	1113.60	6.19	194	1169.60	6.03
3	Cashew nut	940.00	460.75	0.49	965	463	0.48
4	Coconut in lakh nos.	1062.50	9045.00	8.51	1063.50	9045	8.50
5	Tea	41.00	49.00	1.20	41	49	1.20
6	Coffee	78.75	15.00	0.19	78.75	15	0.19
7	Other Plantation crops	10.00	5.00	0.50	12	6	0.50
8	Total	2312.25	10688.35		2354.25	10747.60	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.2.10 Floriculture

Floriculture is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Horticulture sector of the state and the success of this sector is mainly attributed to the large scale participation of women. The state produces Roses, Anthuriums, Liliams, and Orchids etc one of the finest qualities due to which there is a huge demand in the market both within and outside the state. The Government of Nagaland through the support of the Ministry of Agriculture And Farmers Welfare, Government of India introduced commercial floriculture through the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) Scheme.

During 2017-18 the total area under floriculture was 243513 Sq.m with a total production of 5183437 stems. The total area in the year 2018-19 increases to 252813 Sq.m with increase in the production to 5230537 stems.

Table No. 3.2.4: Area and Production of Floriculture

SL.No.	Name of crops	2017-18			2018-19		
		Area in sq. m	Production in stems	Productivity	Area in sq. m	Production in stems	Productivity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Alstronomia	74500	1201762	16.13	75250	1080262	14.36
3	Anthurium	41000	1101500	26.87	45000	1185000	26.33
4	Gerbera	19200	412000	21.46	19250	410000	21.30
5	Lilium	67313	1031375	15.32	65813	979875	14.89
6	Orchids	5500	200000	36.36	5500	200000	36.36
7	Rose	35600	1204800	33.84	41600	1343100	32.29
8	Carnation	400	32000	80.00	400	32300	80.75
	Total	243513	5183437		252813	5230537	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture

3.3 SERICULTURE

3.3.1 Sericulture was introduced in the state under Industry department way back in 1968. Considering the potentiality of Sericulture and the interest of the people towards Sericulture, Government of Nagaland has spread the Sericulture activities across the State. Out of the four types of silkworm viz. Eri, Mulberry, Muga and Oak-tasar, the strength of sericulture in the state lies with Sericulture with abundant silkworm food plants.

3.3.2 As on 31st march 2019, Nagaland has a total area of 19154 Ha under Sericulture activities. Species wise, the breakup of respective area under Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak-tasar are: 1400 Ha, 15473 Ha, 1874 Ha and 407 Ha. The District wise area under Sericulture activities is presented in Table No.3.3.1

Table No. 3.3.1: District-wise area under Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar as on 31st March, 2019

SI. No	District	Area in Hactares				Total
		Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	
1	Dimapur	675	3347	435	-	4457
2	Kohima	-	1677	-	110	1787
3	Peren	375	1740	217	-	2332
4	Mokokchung	350	3315	537	-	4202
5	Wokha	-	1482	485	-	1967
6	Mon	-	620	150	-	770
7	Zunheboto	-	415	30	-	445
8	Tuensang	-	900	-	-	900
9	Phek	-	635	20	157	812
10	Longleng	-	712	-	-	712
11	Kiphrie	-	630	-	140	770
	Total	1400	15,473	1874	407	19,154

Source: Directorate of Sericulture

3.3.3 During 2018-19, Nagaland produces a total of 620.06 MT of raw silk. Species wise, the respective production of Mulberry, Eri and Muga are 13.09 MT, 606.41 MT and 0.56 MT. The production of cocoons during the same period were Mulberry 122.91 MT, Eri 714.30 MT, Muga 21.82 lakhs No and Oak Tasar 0.92 lakhs No.

Table No. 3.3.2: Infrastructure facilities in Sericulture industry of Nagaland

S.N	Particulars	Unit/Nos
1	Multiend Reeling Units(10 basin)	2
2	Cottage basin(5 basin)	1
3	Reeling cum Twisting	40
4	Motorised Spinning machine	5894

Source: Directorate of Sericulture

3.3.4 During the period, 2018-2019 & 2019-20 Govt. of India has identified Kiphire district of Nagaland under "Upliftment of 14 "Aspirational Districts" of NE states for implementation of integrated Scheme for Development of Eri & Tasar Silk Industry. The main objective of the project is to uplift the socio-economic condition of the village people through sericulture development. Accordingly, the state department in association with Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India through Central Silk Board, Bangalore have initiated two projects namely, Mulberry & Eri cluster programme at Champang Block and Chungtia Village executed by an NGO based Samvrudi Trust Chungtia Village Council.

3.4 LIVESTOCK

3.4.1 Livestock Population Profile

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

Table No. 3.4.1: Comparative Statement of 17th, 18th and 19th Livestock Censuses

Sl. No	Species	17th Livestock Census 2003	18th Livestock Census 2007	19th Livestock Census 2012	Growth rate in % of 18th & 19th Livestock Census
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	451017	469818	234974	-49.99
2	Buffalo	33757	33920	32648	-3.75
3	Mithun	40452	33355	35258	5.71
4	Sheep	4187	3649	3815	4.55
5	Goat	174929	178072	99350	-44.21
6	Dog	141373	161617	113021	-30.07
7	Rabbit	38408	41922	44227	5.5
8	Pig	644214	697790	503688	-27.82
9	Horse & Pony	893	799	473	-40.8
10	Duck	116576	120131	125961	4.85
11	Poultry Bird	2672554	3282196	1995485	-39.2
12	Turkey	-	-	1592	-
13	Quail	-	-	657	-
	Total	4318360	5023269	3191149	-36.47

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

PRESENT STATUS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.4.2 As per the Sample Survey Report of 2018-19, the State produces 45.35 per cent of the total requirement worth of Rs. 1219.70 crores leaving a shortfall of 56.65 per cent. Out of this shortfall, the State imported Animal Husbandry products worth of Rs. 212.03 crores in monetary terms as shown in the **Table No. 3.4.2**

Table No. 3.4.2: Status of Animal Husbandry (2018-19)

Sl No	Item	Total requirement of the State	Availability (State Internal Production)	Monetary value of availability in the State (Rs in Crores)	Total shortfall in the State	Total import into the State	Monetary value of import into the State (Rs in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Meat ('000 Tones)	66.70 ('000 tones)	32.03 ('000 Tones)	823.30	34.66 ('000 Tones)	7.279 ('000 Tones)	121.56
2	Milk ('000 Tones)	117.71 ('000 Tones)	74.03 ('000 Tones)	370.17	43.67 ('000 Tones)	2.867 ('000 Tones)	84.603
3	Egg (Lakh No.)	1956.50 (Lakh No.)	374.71 (Lakh No.)	26.23	1581.78 (Lakh No.)	117.37 (Lakh No.)	5.868
	Total (Monetary value)	3558.5925		1219.70	1975.72		212.03

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

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

Sl.No	Year	Import cost (Rs.in crores)	Internal Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1	2011-12	220.26	953.7
2	2012-13	220.12	1166.74
3	2013-14	215.46	1180.07
4	2014-15	214.74	1115.87
5	2015-16	212.99	1116.4
6	2016-17	212.16	1205.00
7	2017-18	212.05	1206.15
8	2018-19	212.03	1219.70

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

3.4.3 Production of milk, meat and egg in the State during 2018-19 was 32.03 thousand tones, 74.03 thousand tones, 374.71 lakh numbers respectively. The estimated milk, meat and egg production in the State (excluding import) for the last one year is given in **Table No 3.4.4**

Table No. 3.4.4: *Milk, Meat & Egg Production*

Sl.No	Items	2018-19
1	2	3
1	Milk ('000 tones)	74.03
2	Meat ('000 tones)	32.03
3	Egg(Lakh Number)	374.71

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

3.4.4 The State has a reduce level of per capita availability of milk, meat and egg over the years. This is on account of increase in the number of population without corresponding increase in the availability of milk, meat and egg. The details of per capita availability of meat, milk and egg (including import) is presented in **Table No. 3.4.5**

Table No. 3.4.5: *Per capita availability of Milk, Meat and Egg in the State*

Sl. No	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Milk (gm/head/day)	112.5	112.77	110.05	105.05	107.58	102.86	102.62	97.99
2	Meat (gm/head/day)	112.5	115.28	93.37	54.33	48.84	49.99	50.62	50.09
3	Egg (No/head/annum)	41	37	35	35	23.48	24	24.01	22.00

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

3.4.5 At present, there are 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Dispensaries, 100 Veterinary Health Centres and 23 Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) in the State. Basic medicine like antibiotics, antipyretics, de-worming, anti-rabies etc is procured and is provided to the needy farmers and pet owners. These health institutes provided both clinical medicine and surgical treatment supported with pathological, micro-biological and parasitological services through the laboratories which is attached to all the hospitals.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

3.4.6 Government of Nagaland is maintaining 10 Nos. of Poultry Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Cattle Breeding Farms, 5 Nos. of Dairy Up gradation Centre, 10 Nos. of Pig Breeding Farms

for germ plasm development. Improved LIT chicks, Exotic Crossbreds of pigs and proven straws for Artificial Insemination for cattle are being sourced and bred/inseminate in the Departmental run farms. The progeny of these livestock and poultry are provided to the farmers for further dissemination at the field level for production of meat, milk and eggs.

Animal Husbandry activities during 2019-20

3.4.7 Government of Nagaland through the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services is carrying out strengthening of 1 (one) State Poultry Breeding Farm at Zunheboto, 1 (one) Rabbit Breeding Farm at Medziphema, 1(one) Goat Farm at Tseminyu, Kohima, Establishment of Rural Pig Slaughter Houses in 6 Urban Towns in Nagaland and Renovation of 2 (two) State Pig Breeding Farm at Akuluto and Merangkong is being taken up so as to provide improve stock to the poultry, sheep and pig to the farmers under **National Livestock Mission (NLM)**. To enhance milk production at the farmer level 2 (two) **Community Dairy Farm** are been established at Botsa and Tseminyu with a capacity of 20 milking cow each under State Plan. To enhance meat production through **Poultry and Piggery Development**, a total of 255 farmers has been provided with **Low Input Technology (LIT)** birds under **Tribal Sub-Plan** and 57 villages is being adopted across the State on piggery for enhancing meat production under **RKVY**.

3.5 FISHERIES

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

Table No. 3.5.1: *Fish Production in Nagaland*

Sl.No	Particulars	Units/Nos 2016-17	Units/Nos 2017-18	Units/Nos 2018-19
1	Fish Production	8605 MT	8990.5 MT	9058 MT
2	Fish Seed Production	480 MT	481 lakhs	481 lakhs

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland

3.5.2 During the year 2018-19 the total fish production in the state saw only a marginal increase by 0.75 percent, raising the total fish production from 8990.5 MT during 2017-18 to 9058 MT in 2018-19.

Table No. 3.5.2: Statistics of Fish Production

Sl.No.	Type of Resources	2017-18		2018-19	
		Volume(MT)	Area (ha)	Volume(MT)	Area(ha)
1	Ponds and Tanks	7422.2	3298	7433.33	3425.5
2	Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture	1199.9	3230	1265.4	3420
3	Doyang Reservoir	359.26	2258	350	2258
4	Rivers/Streams etc.	3.1	-	3.17	-
5	Lakes/Weirs/Swamps etc.	6.04	1000	6.1	1070
Total		8605	9786	9058	10173.5

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland.

- 3.5.3 During 2018-19, Nagaland produced a total quantity of 9058 MT and a bulk quantity of 3650 MT of fish was imported to supplement the growing demand for fish consumption. During this period the per capita consumption of fish was 6.68 kg only, which is much below the nutritional requirement of 11 kg per capita consumption as per WHO recommendation.
- 3.5.4 The State envisage to increase local fish production to about 9448.12 MT during 2019-20 and in addition import a bulk quantity of 3700 MT fish from outside the State to meet the demand of fish consumption.
- 3.5.5 Nagaland fisheries resources potential comprise of about 30,000 hectares of lentic (terrestrial waters such as lakes and ponds) and 1600 km of lotic (flowing water), Reservoir 2258 hectares, Paddy-cum-Fish culture 82500 and Lake/weirs/swamps 1700 ha. The present percentage utilization of the available potential resources is low.

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

Sl. no	Source of policy framework	Resource potential			Percentage of Area utilized till date	Total average productivity level (kg/ha/yr)
		Estimated potential total area	Utilized area up till 2018-19(ha)	Utilized area (ha)		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
A Inland Culture Fisheries						
	(a) Ponds /Tanks	30,000ha	3474.13	26525.87	11.58%	2200
	(b)Integrated Fish Culture	82,500 ha	3593.94	78906.06	4.35%	335-500
	(i)Paddy -cum-fish culture					
	(ii)Livestock-cum-fish culture	-	-	-	-	-
B Inland Capture Fisheries						
	(a) Reservoir	2258 ha	2258	-	100%	155
	(b)Rivers/Streams Fisheries	1600 kms	-	-	-	-
	(c) Lakes/Weirs/Swamps	1700 ha	1110	590	62.29%	-

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Nagaland.

3.5.6 During 2019-20, in order to further boost the Integrated Fisheries Development activities, a consolidated amount of Rs. 4.1 crores under the NEC Sponsored Scheme and a further amount of Rs. 1.2 crores under RKVY was released to undertake activities such as Development of derelict water bodies, Entrepreneurship development, Development of raceways for coldwater fisheries, Development of paddy cum fish culture and Development of Carp hatchery and fish seed rearing units.

3.5.7 During 2019-20, Nagaland establish the first Masheer brood bank and hatchery, in North East India, at Mokokchung District enabling the State to release indigenously bred Chocolate Masheer (the State fish of Nagaland) fingerlings into Doyang Reservoir in December 2019.

3.5.8 During 2019-20 under Blue Revolution-Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries, an amount of 2.2 crores has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' state Welfare, DAHDF for construction of fish rearing units, one time inputs for seed rearing units, Solar Power System for Aquaculture and Establishment of Hatcheries.

3.6. ENVIRONMENT, FOREST and CLIMATE CHANGE

3.6.1 Forest sector not only maintains the bio diversity and ecological balance but also significantly contributes to the State's economy. Unfortunately, over the years, degradation of forest and natural resources have been issues of concern primarily caused by unsustainable development practices, increase in population, migration, urbanization and increased used of forest products for economic activities.

STATUS OF FORESTS AS ON 31.01.2020

3.6.2 Out of the State's geographical area of 16,579 Sq.km, forests occupy an area of approximately 8629 Sq.kms, i.e. 52.04%. The break up is as follows is presented in **Table No. 3.6.1**

Table No. 3.6.1: Total Forest Area

Legal Status	Forest Area in Sq.km.	Percentage of Total Forest Area	Percentage of Total Geographical Area
a). Government owned Forests:			
1. Reserved Forests & Wildlife Sanctuary*	264.28	3.06	1.59
2. Protected Forests	34.69	0.40	0.40
3. Purchased Forests	192.47	2.20	2.20
b). Government controlled (Private owned) forests			
5. Protected Forest	516.79	5.98	3.11

c). Village Owned Forests:

6. Virgin Forests	4778.27	55.40	28.82
7. Degraded Forest	2842.80	32.90	17.14
Total (a+b+c)	8629.30	100	52.04
d). OWNERSHIP			
i) State Government	1008.23	11.70	6.00
ii) Private/Community	7621.07	88.30	46.00
Total	8629.30	100	52.00
Wildlife Sanctuaries	202.02	2.31	2.31

Source: Dept. of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

FOREST COVER OF NAGALAND

3.6.3 Basing on the interpretation of Satellite data 2017 -2018, the forest cover of Nagaland is 12486.40 Sq.km. which constitute 75.31 per cent of Sate's total geographical area. In terms of forest classification, the State has 1273.19 Sq.km areas under very dense forest, 4533.72 Sq.km. under moderately dense forest and 6679.49 Sq.km. under open forest. Forest cover in the state has decreased by 2.60 Sq.km as compared to the previous assessment report of ISFR 2017. District wise forest cover in different canopy density classes along with the changes compared to 2017 assessment are given in table below

Table No. 3.6.2

Table No.3.6.2: District wise Forest Cover (2019 ASSESSMENT) (in Sq.kms)

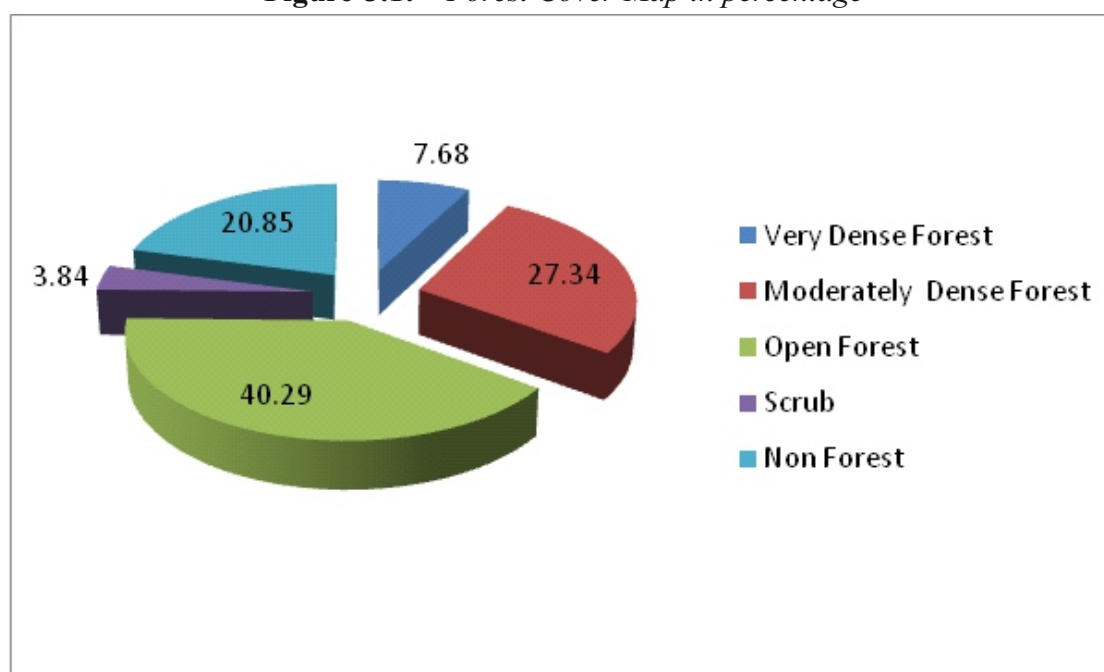
Sl No.	District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	% of GA	Changes (2017 assessment)	Scrub
1	Dimapur TH	927	24	161.71	406.38	592.09	63.87	3.09	9.23
2	Kiphire	1,130	151.72	277.80	405.06	834.58	73.89	-0.42	62.35
3	Kohima TH	1,463	131.70	377.68	673.28	1,182.66	80.84	-3.34	57.60
4	Longleng TH	562	0	125.45	246.95	372.40	66.26	-2.60	33.52
5	Mokokchung TH	1,615	1.89	501.89	823.83	1,327.61	82.20	5.61	22.08
6	Mon TH	1,786	32.00	431.32	739.50	1,202.82	67.35	-4.18	127.00
7	Peren	1,651	136.06	644.46	634.30	1,414.82	85.69	-23.18	76.66
8	Phek TH	2,026	272.61	637.83	705.37	1,615.81	79.75	-8.197	85.34
9	Tuensang TH	2,536	438.57	547.10	713.99	1,699.66	67.02	26.66	92.35
10	Wokha TH	1,628	1.00	465.13	839.68	1,305.81	80.21	-0.19	10.47
11	Zunhebto TH	1,255	83.64	363.35	491.15	938.14	74.75	4.14	58.89
	Grand Total	16,579	1,273.19	4,533.72	6,679.49	12,486.40	75.31	-2.60	635.49

Source: State of Forest Report 2019

Table No.3.6.3: Forest Density Classes in Percentage (in Sq.km)

Class	Area	Percent
Very Dense Forest	1273.19	7.68
Moderately Dense Forest	4533.72	27.34
Open Forest	6679.49	40.29
Total	12486.40	75.31
Scrub	635.49	3.84

Figure-3.1: Forest Cover Map in percentage



3.6.4 Recorded forest Area

Recorded forest of Nagaland is classified into Reserve Forest, Protected Forest and Un-classed Forest. As per records available, the recorded forest area of the State is 8629.30 Sq.km. which is 52 per cent of its geographical area. The Reserved Forests constitute 3.06 per cent, Protected Forests 5.51 per cent and Un-classed Forest constitutes 93.56 per cent. During the period of January 2015 to February 2019, no forest land was diverted for non-forestry purpose under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

3.6.5 Protected Area

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

Besides, to increase Protected Area, the State Government Notifies Community Reserves under section 36© of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Table No.3.6.4: Protected Area of Nagaland

Sl. No.	Protected Area	Area in Sq.km.	Remarks
1	Intanki National Park	202.00	Notified under Wile Life (Protection) Act, 1972
2	Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary	23.57	- do -
3	Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary	9.23	Notified under Nagaland Jhum Act, 1974
4	Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary	6.40	Notified under Wile Life (Protection) Act, 1972
	Total	241.20	

(Source: Dept. of Environment, Forest & Climate Change)

3.6.6 Purchased Forest

Since the area under Government forest in the state is limited, the Government of Nagaland has purchased some forest land from Private Owners to take up plantations and for Biodiversity Conservation. The total Land Purchased is approximately 192.47 Sq.km.

District-wise area of land purchased is indicated Table No. 3.6.5

Table No.3.6.5: Land Purchased

Sl.No.	Division	Total Area (in Km2)
1	Dimapur	8.1238
2	Wokha	6.9312
3	Zunheboto	0.4
4	Phek	7.6159
5	Peren	2.67
6	Kohima	39.2601
7	Mon	73.4505
8	Mokokchung	45.4879
9	Tuensang	85.6969
	Total	192.4673

Source: Departmental records

JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT (JFM)

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

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

3.6.7 Some important activities currently being implemented in the State are:

1. JICA Assisted Nagaland Forest Management Project

The Implementation phase of the project which commenced from 1st April 2019 is presently being undertaken in 31 villages (Batch -1), where Micro plans have been prepared and Nursery works have started, where around 15, 50,000 (fifteen lakh fifty thousand tree saplings) are being raised.

2. National Afforestation Programme:

Under the National Afforestation Programme (NAP), an area of 63933 Ha covering 1161 villages have been brought under afforestation so far.

3. Management of Doyang Reservoir Wetland under National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems:

The department has received financial assistance for conservation and **Management of Doyang Reservoir Wetland under National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems** under which activities such as regeneration and restoration of affected areas, catchment area treatment and providing alternative livelihood to villages in the Doyang Catchment Area is being taken up.

4. Biodiversity and Community Conserved Area Management in Himalayas – Nagaland:

The Department has signed an agreement for an Indo – German Financial Cooperation project, “**Biodiversity and Community Conserved Area Management in Himalayas – Nagaland**”. The project focuses on bio-diversity rich community conserved areas and 12 Community Conservation landscapes across 70 villages in six districts; Peren, Mokokchung, Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto for eight (8) years. The process for selection of the project Management Consultant has been initiated.

5. Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme:

To carry out activities related to forest fire prevention and management in the state the department under this scheme has taken up activities such as construction of watch towers for early detection of forest fires, creation of fire lines in fire prone areas and engagement of fire watchers in vulnerable areas. The department is also undertaking awareness

campaigns covering the entire State on forest fire prevention.

6. Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat:

a. Community Reserve Forest:

The biggest strength of the state is the strong traditional institution of Village Councils and the strong community bond in the villages. Through the combined efforts of the community and the Forest Department, Nagaland is recognized as a paradigm for community conservation. The Department is undertaking community reserve forest for forest preservation and protection of wildlife and restoration of forest. It is expected that through this community Reserve, the villagers will benefit from the economic returns for preserving the forest and its biodiversity, and direct transfers from the Government.

b. Amur Falcon:

For Eco-Tourism like patrolling Camp to roosting site and for rehabilitation like distribution of fruit tree sapling, animal husbandry, awareness camp and conducting seminar 'To conserve and protect the migratory bird; Amur Falcon.'

3.7 WATER RESOURCES

3.7.1 Minor Irrigation schemes under AIBP/PMKSY-HKPP

The Ultimate Irrigation Potential of the State stands at 323935 ha. During 2018-19, Govt. of Nagaland through the Department of water resources took up 270 numbers of MI Projects for an estimated cost of Rs 20685.21 lakhs to cover a CCA of 8544 ha with an Irrigation Potential (planned) of 10508 ha under PMKSY-HKPP. During 2019-20, the Department of water resources through the Govt. of Nagaland has submitted 'Detail Project Report' for 213 numbers of M.I. schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 13320.94 lakhs and targeted to develop 5444 Ha of CCA for consideration of sanction by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, DoWR, RD & GR, Govt. of India. The scheme is scheduled to be implemented during 2 (two) years.

Table No.3.7.1: District wise Irrigation Potential of the State

Sl.No	Name of District	Geographical area (Ha)	No. of Irrigation scheme (Nos)	Net area sown (Ha)	Net irrigated area (Ha)	Ultimate Irrigation potential (Ha)
1	Dimapur	92700	359	16482	4236.75	56551.86
2	Jalukie	179224	1056	12686	5729.90	20672.29
3	Kohima	132176	3226	6038.36	6085.33	30385.75
4	Phek	202600	3950	54257	4606.65	51754.64
5	Wokha	162800	1782	9654	5416.81	34963.58
6	Mokokchung	161500	809	29798	3307.10	31161.48
7	Zunheboto	125500	515	40475	3065.50	16920.76
8	Mon	178600	1275	36033	991.94	43209.22
9	Kiphire	116185	623	4140	1316.40	6983.70
10	Longleng	58721	194	8506.99	1110.00	11429.92
11	Tuensang	247894	2522	43769	6920.90	19554.44
	Total	1657900	16311	261839.35	42787.28	323587.64

Source: Department of Water Resources

3.7.2 Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (fmbap) erstwhile Flood Management Programme (FMP)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme for construction of anti-erosion works, drainage and flood mitigation works of critical nature. So far 14 numbers of anti-erosion schemes of critical in nature under FMP have been funded from MoWR covering a length of 30.66 km.

Details are presented in **Table No. 3.7.2**

Table No. 3.7.2: Programme under Flood Management Programme (FMP)

Sl. No	Name of scheme	Estimated Cost	Length of protection
1	Protection of Tuli from Erosion of Milak river. (Nag -1)	354.00	1.275
2	Protection of Hakhishe&yeveto Villages from Erosion of Dzuza River (Nag 2)	166.00	1.10
3	Protection of Mhainamtsi and New Jalukie from Erosion of Nkewrew River(Nag-3)	238.00	1.52
4	Protection of Tizit Town from Erosion of Tizit River (Nag -4)	258.00	1.10
5	Protection of Upper Naganimora from Erosion of Dikhu River (Nag-5)	373.00	2.00
6	Protection of Baghty town from Erosion of Baghty River (Nag-6)	582.13	2.51
7	Anti-Erosion works on Dhansiri river at L/P Bazar & B/Camp-North Block (Nag-7)	748.02	1.84
8	Anti-Erosion works on Chathe river at Upper Siethekima, Dimapur (Nag-8)	712.27	1.11
9	Anti-erosion of Tsuong river at Changki valley, Mokokchung (Nag-9)	376.60	1.6
10	Protection of D MP -Kukidolong-Peren road from erosion of R/PhemaNallah(Nag-10)	645.47	1.235
11	River Training works along Dzumha river at Jarnapani Kukidolong, Dimapur(Nag-11)	482.60	2.18
12	Anti- Erosion work for Protection of Zutovi, Pimla and Kiyeto village area s from erosion of Langlong river in Dimapur district, Nagaland (Nag-12)	1245.09	4.355
13	Anti-Erosion work for Protection of Rengmapani, K. Hetoi and Hozukhe village areas from erosion of Dzuza River in Dimapur District, Nagaland. (Nag-13)	1247.55	3.485
14	Protection of Kayevi,Shokhuvi, Vidima, Khrieze and Singrijan village areas from erosion of Khova river in Dimapur District, Nagaland. (Nag-14)	1245.60	5.35

Source: Department of Water Resources

3.7.3 Construction of water harvesting pond under NABARD

Under NABARD funding (Negotiated Loan), the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 100.00 Lakhs during 2019-20 for implementation of 3 (three) numbers of projects in Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung districts. The proposals include construction of water harvesting pond, water body using LDPE lined pond and creation of water farms and water bodies by conserving monsoon run-off using LDPE lined ponds.

3.7.4 Minor Irrigation Census

Govt. of Nagaland has successfully completed five (5) MI Census with the reference year 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07 and 2013-14. The 6th M.I. Census with reference year of 2017-18 is carried out along with Census of Water bodies.

3.7.5 National Hydrology Project (NHP)

National Hydrology Project (NHP) is a Central Sector Scheme of 8 years duration starting from 2016-17 onwards with an objective to modernize the data, information and knowledge support for water resources management, planning and operation. Under NHP, Two National Competitive Bid (e-tendering) has been successfully floated for Construction of State Data Centre at Kohima and Construction of Hydrology Convention Centre at Dimapur.

3.7.6 National Water Conservation Mission

Ministry of Jal Shakti has proposed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely “National Water Conservation Mission-JAL JEEVAN MISSION-HAR GHAR VARSHA JAL “JJM-HGVJ” for taking up suitable interventions for water conservation and water harvesting. Under this scheme, the Department of Water Resources, GoN has prepared a DPR amounting to Rs.292.65 crores envisaging to take-up 2500 units of water retention structures having a storage capacity of 10 Lakhs litres per unit covering every village and rural township of the State. The Project will be spread over 5 years starting from 2019-20 onwards upto 2023-24 and the phasing will be made according to the demand of the intervention required. On completion of this project, 25 Lakhs CUM of water reserves will be developed which can be planned and utilized by different stake holders for allocation in different sector.

3.8 SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

3.8.1 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT (IWMP)

The aim of the Model IWMP is to lessen the soil erosion and maintain ecological balance without disturbing the natural resources. The duration of the project is 3(three) years' time. This model project will wound up during the year 2019-20 and new IWM projects will be initiated from 2020-21 in each district. At present there are 11 projects in each district and 1(one) project at Research and Training Centre Sechü/ Zubza under Kohima District.

3.8.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE SOIL TESTING LABORATORY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT AT KOHIMA, NAGALAND

The objectives of soil testing are (a) to assess the nutrient status/fertility status of soil, (b) to determine the amount of fertilizer needed to supplement the nutrient content in soil, (c)

to evaluate the nutrient status of soils of an area with the object of having an estimate of fertilizer requirement of the area, and (d) to compare fertility levels of two or more areas.

Towards this objective, The Govt. of Nagaland has therefore proposed for establishment of Soil testing laboratory building at Kohima under NEC scheme. This laboratory is envisioned for installation with the state of the art equipment so as to enable systematic collection of soil samples and analysis thereby generating the test reports through soil health cards. The laboratory once established will be equipped with the most compatible instruments to analyze both macro and micro nutrients. It is envisioned that the laboratory will cater to the need of farmers and stakeholders with concrete and reliable information on soil health and its management for economic production.

3.8.3 INTEGRATED CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT (FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME)

The presence of extensive hilly terrain in the State coupled with high rainfall during the monsoon makes the region prone to heavy runoff and soil erosion. In addition, the extensive practices of jhum cultivation in the hill slopes also contribute extensively to soil erosion. The ultimate consequence is the turbulent velocity of runoff and soil erosion resulting in the destruction of prime agricultural and forest lands. The focus of Soil and Water Conservation therefore is to tackle these problems effectively through Integrated Catchment Area Treatment. The programme is not only a flood control measure but also to restore the fragile ecology of the watershed.

3.8.4 NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA)

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) aims at promoting location specific improved agronomic practices through soil health management, enhanced water use efficiency, judicious use of chemicals, crop diversification, progressive adoption of crop-livestock farming systems and integrated approaches like crop-sericulture, agro-forestry, fish farming, etc.

3.8.5 Under NMSA, Govt. of Nagaland through the department of Soil and Water Conservation is implementing Soil Health Management (SHM) & Soil Health Card Scheme (SHCS) since September 2019. During 2019-20, Pilot project for Model Villages Programme of Soil Health Card Scheme (SHCS) is underway wherein the Ministry has approved 74 villages from all the 74 blocks of the state. The project aims to provide soil health card to each and every farmer of the selected villages. The target set for the said project is 27, 304 soil samples, 3,042 demonstrations and 74 farmer/krishi mela.

3.9 COOPERATION

3.9.1 Cooperative society is a form of organization based on joint ownership and democratic leadership. It is formed to protect the interest of weaker sections. It is a voluntary association of persons, whose motive is the welfare of the members.

3.9.2 A three (3) tier system of cooperative societies exists in Nagaland viz., State level, District level and Primary level cooperatives, registered under the Nagaland Cooperative Societies Act 2017. At present, there are 7(seven) cooperative societies at state level, 3(three) district level cooperative societies and 8299 primary level cooperative societies.

3.9.3 Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

Currently, ICDP is being implemented across 5 districts, vis., Kohima, Peren, Tuensang, Longleng and Kiphire, for strengthening of agricultural credit cooperatives and creation of infrastructure facilities such as godown, banking counter, transport vehicles, small processing units, cold storages, poultry, piggery and dairy units. During the 1st phase (2018-19) a total of 5670 farmers from 189 cooperative societies were covered and the process for 2nd phase is underway, involving an outlay of Rs.2066.608 crores.

Table No. 3.9.1: District-wise allocation of ICDP

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of the ICDP District	Total Project Cost	1st year expenditure	2nd year Outlay
1	Kohima	1514.899	374.498	545.400
2	Peren	710.736	164.251	218.318
3	Tuensang	1604.420	388.940	623.590
4	Longleng	501.860	124.390	460.890
	Kiphire	878.070	211.230	218.100
TOTAL		5209.985	1263.309	2066.608

Source: Department of Cooperation.

Table No.3.9.2: Details of Audit Position & Fees realized during 2019-20 as on 30.01.2020

Sl. No.	District	No. of Societies Audited	Audit Fees Realised
1	Kohima	149	1,38,043
2	Phek/ Pfutsero	37	68,100
3	Wokha	45	26,150
4	Mon	80	9,400
5	Peren	32	4,500
6	Zunheboto	21	6,000
7	Kiphire	72	89,750
8	Dimapur	17	550
9	Tuensang-	62	39,500
10	Mangkolemba	8	3,500
11	Mokokchung	151	69,000
12	Longleng	62	12,000
13	Pfutsero (newly created)	1	-Nil-
14	Satakha (newly created)	-Nil-	-Nil-
	TOTAL	737	Rs.466493/

Source: Department of Cooperation.

Table No.3.9.3: *Details of total loan outstanding and Recovery as on 27-01-2020*

Sl. NO.	Name of the Project	Loan sanctioned	Loan recovered as on 31.01.2019		Loan recovered during the year under report		Total Recovery as on 27.01.2020	
			Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
1	NCDC	1503.569	187.702	46.953	14.899	4.484	202.601	51.437
2	ICDP	2357.614	370.827	167.454	47.299	18.904	418.126	186.358
3	Women Weaker Coop.	250.000	40.189	11.155	3.141	0.896	43.330	12.051

Source: Department of Cooperation.

CHAPTER-4

INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

4.1 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

4.1.1 Industrial Policy of the State:

The State Industrial Policy was revised in 2004 to provide better facilities to entrepreneur/industrialists for promotion of enterprises both in manufacturing and service sector. The Government under the policy has taken various measures like industrial development of infrastructure, promotion of export and trade, provision of training and development in entrepreneurial and technical skill.

4.1.2 Activities under Ministry of Textiles:

- i. The Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd (NHHDC) was set up in 1979 as Government of Nagaland undertaking with the main objective of promotion and development of vibrant traditional handloom and handicrafts product, indigenous and unique to the State.
- ii. Development of Bamboo, Cane and Wood Based Handicraft Clusters under North East Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) funded by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The project was launched in 2016 under NERTPS, Ministry of Textiles and is being implemented to create strong production base at the cluster level by creating physical infrastructure, providing skill training based on market supply/demand and skill set available within the community at six locations in the state and provide market linkage so that the artisans will get a better livelihood and income. 250 local artisans have been provided skill training and construction of 4 (four) Common Facility Centres at Tuli, Longwa, Ghatashi, and Pfutsero have been completed till date.

4.1.3 Activities under Ministry of MSME:

The **Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** has approved the following projects during the 52nd meeting of Steering Committee of Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) held on 22.01.2020 at New Delhi and the projects are currently under implementation.

I. New Industrial Park/Estate at Tuli Town, Mokokchung District.

SL.No.	Contributing Agency	Amount In Lakhs	% of project cost
1	Govt. of Nagaland	194.48	20%
2	Govt. of India	777.92	80%
Total		972.40	100%

ii. Common Facility Center in Food Processing Cluster, Mokokchung.

SL.No.	Contributing Agency	Amount In Lakhs	% of project cost
1	SPV	83.96	10%
2	Govt. of Nagaland	83.96	10%
3	Govt. of India	671.67	80%
	Total	839.59	100%

iii. Common Facility Centre in Wooden Furniture Cluster Dimapur.

SL.No.	Contributing Agency	Amount In Lakhs	% of project cost
1	SPV	101.68	10%
2	Govt. of Nagaland	101.68	10%
3	Govt. of India	813.47	80%

4.1.4 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017

The Government of India has approved a package of fiscal incentives and other reimbursements for the North East Region namely the North East Industrial Development Scheme, 2017. It was notified by the government on 12th April 2018 and the scheme is applicable for 5 years effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022. The scheme aims to boost industrialization and to generate employment through a combination of incentives, under this all new industrial units both in manufacturing and service sector is eligible.

Under the previous North East Industrial & Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007, a total of 10(ten) industrial units amounting to Rs.1,82,37,047/- got benefitted under the scheme during the period 2019-2020.

4.1.5 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy programme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the nodal agency at national level for implementation of the scheme. At state level the scheme is implemented through KVIC, KVIB and District Industries Centres (DICs). The target allotted against the District Industries Centres (DICs) during 2019-2020 was 557 (Five hundred and fifty seven) units only. The selection of the beneficiaries are done through District Task Force (DTF) headed by the Deputy Commissioner of all the respective districts and the case of selected beneficiaries is forwarded to the recommended banks for release of loans and margin money as well to set up their approved enterprises. The employment generation under the said programme during the current financial year 2019-20 is approximately 4456 numbers.

4.1.6 Startup India

Startup India is a flagship initiative of the Government of India, intended to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities.

Startup India in Nagaland aims to make Nagaland as one of the top Startup destinations in India by providing the most enabling ecosystem to support and nurture startup entrepreneurship in the State. The Nagaland Startup Policy 2019 has been notified vide letter no. I&C/C/Startup/12-6/2016/(pt) dated 12th June 2019. Startup India in Nagaland will facilitate startups to access the various resources of the Startup Eco System available in the State. It will create an enabling environment to address the aspirations of youth and to engage with all stakeholders of Startup eco-system for strengthening the start-ups with appropriate incubation & mentoring infrastructure, to develop human capital, to provide fast track statutory support and network of appropriate funding agencies.

4.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Nagaland is richly endowed with variety of minerals. The main established mineral reserves are:

- i. Petroleum & Natural Gas (prognosticated reserve of 600 million metric tonnes) in the northwest along Nagaland-Assam border,
- ii. Coal (with inferred reserve of 317 million metric tonnes) in Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Longleng and Mokokchung Districts
- iii. Limestone and Marble (with inferred reserve of 1054 million metric tonnes),
- iv. Magnetite with Nickel, Cobalt and Chromium (5 million metric tonnes of proven reserve),
- v. Rich deposits of varieties of Decorative & Dimensional Stones

Other associated metals like Zinc, Molybdenum & other possible precious metals such as Gold and Platinum groups (within ophiolites and metasediments) in Phek, Kiphire and Tuensang districts of south east Nagaland.

Mining and Exploration

4.2.2 Coal

Coal is a major mineral found in the District of Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Longleng and Mokokchung with inferred reserve of 317 million metric tonnes. Government of Nagaland through the Directorate of Geology and Mining (DGM) has been implementing Nagaland Coal Policy and the Nagaland Coal Mining Rules. Till 2019-20, the State Government has issued 27 Coal Mining Lease, 11 Small Pocket Deposit Lease to individuals/Land owners. Out of which only 13 CML are functional currently and the rest of the Licenses are either expired or non-functional.

4.2.3 Realizing the importance of increasing burden on environment due to coal mining in the State, on the 7th Jan'2019 the Government through a cabinet decision in coordination with EF & CC, NPCB, district and local administration and district police has banned all coal mining activities with immediate effect until further notice. Government of Nagaland through the DGM is monitoring the mines to see if the mines are following the designs and plans, including mine closure plan prepared by the Government.

4.2.4 Coal Exploration

a) Regional coal exploration in Changki Coal Block B, Mokokchung district, Nagaland

DGM, Nagaland is carrying out Regional coal exploration in Changki Coal Block B (CCBB), Melak-Tsurang valley coalfield, Mokokchung district. The exploration activities involve geological mapping and sub surface drilling by 4 drilling. The primary objective of regional exploration is to assess the occurrence of coal bearing strata, the lay and disposition of coal seams and its potentiality both quantitatively and qualitatively. The information generated will form basis for further detailed exploration activities and ultimately for judicious exploitation of the resources. The work achieved during the period March 2019 - January 2020 is given below:

Table No. 4.2.1: *Exploration Statistics*

Sl.No	Activity	Quantum of work achieved
1	Geological Mapping on RF 1:5000	3.15 sq.km
2	No. of boreholes drilled	7 nos (CCBB10, 4, 15, 6, 19, 5, 21)
3	Total meterage drilled	747.25 m
4	Chemical analysis at NEIST, Jorhat laboratory	45 samples

Exploration of Minor Mineral

4.2.5 Under Nagaland Minor Mineral Concession Rules 2004, Transport and transits of minor minerals are been monitored and royalties on minerals are collected at the 5 (five) mineral check gates namely, Dillai gate, New field gate, Chumukedima gate, Seluophe gate and Khopanala gate respectively.

During 2019-20, DGM, Nagaland undertook the investigation of minor mineral deposits in Kohima & Dimapur district F.S.P 19-20 and identified the following minor mineral bearing areas:

- i) Minor mineral deposits identified in Kohima district.
 - a. Ponsuka Sandstone Deposit Tesophenyu, Tseminyu, 18mmt (Approx)
 - b. Kasha Sandstone Deposit, Terogvunyu Area, Tseminyu
 - c. Chathu Sandstone Deposit Tuophema, Chiepobozuo
 - d. Slate Deposit at K.Nyishunyu, Tseminyu

- e. Dzuza Sandstone Deposit
- f. Jotsoma Sandstone Deposit
- ii) Minor mineral deposits identified in Dimapur district.
 - a. Tsuuma Sandstone Deposit (probable reserved 2.6 MT)
 - b. Pherima Sandstone Deposit (estimated reserve 2.8 MT)
 - c. Huzhukhe Sandstone Deposit (estimated reserved 6.2 MT).
 - d. Clay Deposit (estimated reserved 10MCM).
 - e. Boulders and Gravels
 - f. Sand Deposit

Geotourism Studies

4.2.6 Geotourism is a new terminology on the discovery of natural landscape, environment and Geo-Ecology having distinct Geological structures, outcrop rock exposures, biodiversity, etc. and develop/ modify the landscape to sustain and attract the visitors, tourists, adventures and research scholars.

During 2019-20, Government of Nagaland initiated a feasibility study of geo-tourism in the districts of Kiphire and Phek.

Places identified/located for geo-tourism resort prospect in the district of Kiphire are:

- i. Geological heritage site of Luther. The geological interest of this area is the ultra-mafic complex of tectonized Peridotites.
- ii. Salomi Limestone deposits and limestone cave.
- iii. Kamku Limestone deposits.
- iv. Mimi Limestone cave and Pyakatsu Limestone deposits.

Places identified/located for geo-tourism resort prospect in the district of Phek are:

- i. Glory Peak Southeast of Pfutsero Town (2160m).
- ii. Wazeho Cement Plant and adjoining landscape.
- iii. Ziphu Limestone deposit for Geological heritage site.
- iv. Thangahu Peak (2096m) south of Moke.
- v. Pillow lava structure and Arido natural network station (2243m) south west of Moke.
- vi. Washello Panoramic View Point.
- vii. Molhe Peak and Z-Lake south of New Thewati.
- viii. Shilloi/Lacham Lake.
- ix. Avangkhu Village with international trade centre/ Border Geotourism.
- x. Perennial Waterfall with Pillow lava structure NW of Laruri Village.
- xi. Satuza View Point with pillow lava structure.
- xii. Akhen Cave in quartzite north of Akhen village.

Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation (NSMDC Ltd)

- 4.2.7 The Government of Nagaland desires to exploit the rich mineral to enhance the economic status of the State and to uplift the rural people where rich mineral deposits are available. With this objective, Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NSMDC), fully owned by the State Government was set up by the Government of Nagaland and incorporated in May, 1981 under Companies Act, 1956 with the main objectives of
- i. Initiating commercial exploitation of limestone, coal and other mineral deposits
 - ii. Promoting, establishing and developing economic activities in mines and mineral based industries.
- 4.2.8 In line with the State Government's policy, NSMDC is slowly shifting its activities from being a production organization to become a promoter, facilitator and consultancy organization. NSMDC will continue to facilitate private investors and private companies for establishment of mineral based industries in the State by identifying economically viable mineral deposits and develop infrastructures and also provide necessary services.
- 4.2.9 Presently, the two units of Decorative and Dimensional Stone Plants are operational under NSMDC Ltd, one at Chumukedima and the other at Wazeho both set up under NEC sponsorship. In order to enhance production capacity of the existing plants so as to reduce production costs and generate more revenue, NSMDC has taken up the upgradation of the two existing units of Decorative and Dimensional Stone Plants at Chumukedima and Wazeho by installing additional machinery having a higher production capacity such as Gang Saw and procuring additional mining machinery for Quarry. The upgradation work of the Decorative and Dimensional Stone Plant at Wazeho is completed and machinery undergoing fine tuning. The upgradation works of DDSPP, Chumukedima is under progress.
- 4.2.10 In order to initiate and facilitate mineral based industries in the State by utilizing locally available resources, conducting entrepreneurship development programs and to impart training on mineral trades such as stone engraving, concrete block making and tiles making, NSMDC had started construction of a Mineral Industry Growth Centre at I.I.D.C. Kiruphema. The Growth Centre is nearing completion and machineries such as concrete Hollow Block, Load Bearing Paver Block, Tile making machines and Computer Numerical Control (CNC) Router machine for engraving are being already installed.

CHAPTER-5

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

5.1 POWER AND ELECTRICITY

5.1.1 Power or Electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind as it is one of the core infrastructures to accelerate economic development of a region. It has also become a part of modern life and the demand for energy overtime has increased immensely. It has, therefore, grown at a rate faster than other forms of energy. Power sector makes a direct and significant contribution to the economy in terms of revenue generation, employment opportunities and enhances the quality of life.

STATE POWER ALLOCATION

5.1.2 The State meets its power requirement through 24 MW of self-generation and about 155MW of power allocation from various Central sector generation projects of NHPC, NEEPCO, NTPC & OTPC. The present peak power demand is of the order of 165 MW and 100 MW during off peak period. The availability of power apparently projects as surplus. However, since most of the generation projects in the North Eastern Region are Hydro in nature, the state faces shortage of power during low hydro generation condition where the state have to opt for purchase of Power through IEX and other bilateral arrangements to meets its demand.

STATE OWNED POWER GENERATION

5.1.3 Generation of power is considered as the source and life line of survival of any power utility. Though the state is endowed with numerous hydro potential sites, many are yet to be exploited due to lack of adequate funding to develop the sites. So far the projects which have been successfully commissioned and in operation are:

1. 24 MW Likimro HEP in Kiphire District.
2. 1 MW Lang HEP in Noklak.
3. 1 MW Tehok HEP in Mon District.
4. 0.54 MW Duilumroi MHP in Peren District.

The total energy generation by these projects during 2019-2020 (upto Dec. 2019) is 65.08 MU. The Government of Nagaland is also actively moving forward for installation of Solar power plants with the National Solar Parks and Rooftop Solar installations in the State with the target to achieve 61MW by 2022.

DISTRIBUTION

5.1.4 Achievements with respect to Distribution and revenue branch are detailed below:

- Construction of the Transmission line from Ganeshnagar to Jalukie and 5MVA, 33/11kV Sub-Station at Jalukie was completed and commissioned in 2017. And the 66kV (Charged

at 33kV) Transmission line from Jalukie to Peren and 5MVA, 33/11 kV substation at Peren has been completed and successfully charged on 12th Feb. 2019.

- Construction of 5MVA, 33/11kV Sub-Station at IG Stadium, Kohima has been completed and successfully charged on 25th June 2019.
- Construction of 132kV transmission line from Wokha to Doyang along NH-61 was taken up to facilitate 132kV line to the newly constructed 10MVA, 132/33kV Sub-Station at Philimi, Zunheboto near Doyang along NH-61, through DoNER under NLCPR fund. The construction of line has been completed and successfully test charged.
- Under the flagship program of Deen Dayal Upadhyya Gram Jyoti Yojna/Saubhaya, cent percent electrification of all un-electrified villages and household was achieved. This is a landmark achievement for the State along with the other States of the Country.
- With communitization, the concept of Single Point Metering (SPM) has been adopted. SPM involves metering of Village/Khel/Locality at a single point. SPM's are managed by Boards which is the Urban Electricity Management Board (UEMB) in urban areas and Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB) in rural areas. More than 95% of villages are under the ambit of communitization. The communitization model has proved difficult to be adopted in the urban areas mainly due to constrains involving electrically isolating a specific area so as to be metered through a SPM as well as mix of local authorities. The division-wise details of SPM are as in the table below:

Table No. 5.1.1: Division-wise Single Point Metering during 2018-2019

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

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

Table No. 5.1.2: *Distribution: Category-Wise number of consumers during 2018-2019*

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

- Under the NEC funded project, 60% of the construction of 1.6 MVA, 33/11 kV SS with associated 33 kV and 11 kV line at Longmatra, Kiphire were completed and it is expected to complete the project by 2020.
- Another major program/Scheme like DDUGJYXII Plan, DDUGJY-NEW etc. are in progress for installation of new power Substation, Up gradation of Existing power substations, Electrification of Un-Electrified Villages and Village Intensive Electrification.
- Under the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) Phase-I&II, the Ministry of Power, GOI, had sanctioned Rs.118.86 Cr. for strengthening of Sub-Transmission and Distribution system against a projected outlay of Rs.230.30 Crores requirement.
- The State has successfully awarded entire sanctioned project cost covering 12 towns.

REVENUE

5.1.5 The Government of Nagaland through the Department of Power has launched its first edition of the Lineman Training Centre(LMTC) manual on 12th Oct 2019. The main objective of the training manual is to provide trainees with the adequate and proper training skills for proper maintenance and restoration during breakdown.

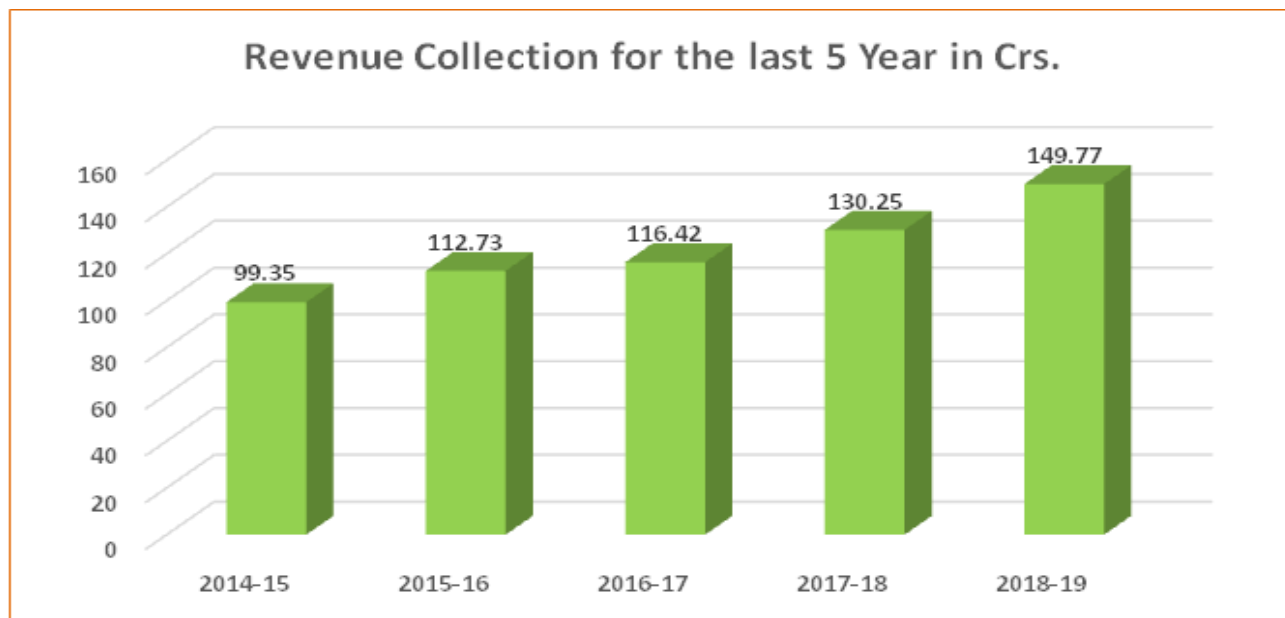
5.1.6 To have an IT enabled effective management system of the department, the State is in the process of implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). The scheme is funded by MoP under the ongoing IPDS where an amount of Rs.16.06 Crores has been sanctioned for the implementation of the ERP. Under this system's application the following functional modules shall be implemented- Human Resource Management including Self Service for employees, Materials (Purchase and Stores), Finance & Accounting Management etc. For full implementation of the project an additional fund of Rs.6.14 Crores shall be required either from the State resource or MoP GoI Grant.

- 5.1.7 Through the Government of India funded R-APDRP program, IT enabled energy accounting system, on-line billing and collection are now in place in 9 major towns of the State. This has greatly increased the ease of paying electricity bills for the customers. Coverage of 3 other towns by the same IT projects- Kiphire, Longleng and Peren are in progress. The annual cost of sustaining the IT system is about Rs.4.16 Cr
- 5.1.8 Following the good results of a small scale pre-paid metering pilot project in Dimapur covering about 1200 consumers, it is to be scaled up in Dimapur by another 10,000 nos. and Kohima by 9,000 nos. under the IPDS scheme amounting Rs. 2339.22 lakh. This is to provide better consumer servicing for those pre-paid consumers. It is also expected that revenue mobilization shall be improved and AT&C losses reduced by usage of pre-paid meters.
- 5.1.9 For power purchase the total expenditure incurred was Rs.320.18 Cr. while the revenue from sale of power within the State during the same period was Rs.149.77 Cr. A comparison of Power Purchase and revenue receipts for the last 5 years is showed below:

Table No. 5.1.3: Power Purchase and Revenue receipts for the last 5(Five) years.

Year	Power Purchased	Power Purchase	Revenue Receipts
	MU	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
2014-15	705.80	237.49	99.35
2015-16	773.77	249.08	112.73
2016-17	805.67	296.84	116.42
2017-18	794.68	296.97	130.25
2018-19	837.86	320.18	149.77

Figure 5.1: Graphical Representation of revenue collection for the last 5(Five) years



5.2 ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- 5.2.1 Transportation network system is a key element of economic infrastructure. Development of agriculture, industry and trade, is crucially dependent on the growth and development of the network of roads. It plays an important role in economic growth linking producers and consumers and providing economic and social opportunities and benefits that result in positive multipliers effect such as better accessibility to markets, employment and additional investments. Nagaland transport comprises of road transport, air and railway. Unfortunately, Nagaland being on a land-locked State, communication by air, railway is limited and thus the only proper mode of transportation is road communication system. Therefore, construction and development of roads assumes paramount importance in the State.
- 5.2.2 The total road length of the State during 2019-20 (excluding the National Highways) is 11600.80 Km. A decline in the road length by 479 Km from 12079.8 Km in 2018-19. This is due to reclassification and up-gradation of road from Other District Road to Major District Road or to State Highway.

Table No.5.2.1: Details of Road length under PWD (R&B)

SN	Road Category	Road Length (In Km)
		2019-20
1	State Highways	650.00
2	Major District Roads	1751.25
3	Other District Roads	3377.95
4	Urban Roads	459.30
5	Town Roads	941.80
6	Village Roads	4420.50
TOTAL		11600.80

Source: PWD (R&B)

- 5.2.2 The respective categories of road length in percentage wise during 2019-20 are: State Highway 5.60 per cent, Major District Road 15.10 per cent, Other District Road 29.12 per cent, Urban Road 3.96 per cent, Town Road 8.12 per cent and Village Road 38.11 per cent.
- 5.2.3 The Physical Target and the Achievement of the Nagaland PWD (R&B) is presented in Table No. 5.2.2

Table No. 5.2.2: Physical Target and Achievement under PWD (R&B)

S. No	Name of schemes	Road Category	Physical Target (in Km for Roads) (in Nos. for Bridges)	Achievement (in Km for Roads) (in Nos. for Bridges)
			2018-19	2018-19
1	State Plan	City Roads	93.17	72.96
		SRDP	32.22	21.52
2	Non-Development	Maintenance of State Roads	142.36	68.26
3	NABARD	ODR	65.50	50.79
4	NEC	MDR	125.85	122.26
5	NLCPR	ODR/MDR	113.6	85.36
6	CRF	ODR/MDR	123.50	60.25
		Bridges	13	4
7	EI	ODR	110.00	40.16
		Bridges	2	0
8	ISC	MDR	180.77	100.48
		Bridge	2	0
9	PMGSY	Village Roads	741.15	348.74
		Bridges	48	1

Source: PWD (R&B)

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

5.2.2 There are 11 (Eleven) National Highways in the state covering a total length of 1546.88 KM out of which 1008.08 Km is under Nagaland PWD (NH), 318 Km under BRO and 220.80 Km with NHIDCL. The National Highways crossing/touching Nagaland State are given in the Table No.5.2.3

Table No.5.2.3: National Highways in Nagaland

National Highway No.	Stretch within Nagaland Sector	Total Length within Nagaland (in Km)
NH-02	Nagaland Gate-Tuli -Mokokchung - Wokha - Kohima (TCP Gate) - Mao Gate	270.50
NH-202	Mokokchung - Tuensang - Kiphire - Akash Bridge	326.50
NH-29	Dillai Gate - Tragopan Hotel Jn - Kohima - Chakhabama - Pfutsero - Lanye Bridge.	202.88
NH-129	Golaghat gate - Hotel Tragopan Junction	1.80
NH-129A	Tepuki Bridge (Peren) - Jalukie - Pimla Junction - Razaphe Junction-NH-29	71.00
NH-702	Changtongya - Longleng via Dikhu Bridge - Longching - Aboi - Mon - Tizit - Namtola	177.00
NH-702A	Mokokchung - Zunheboto - Dzulhami - Chazuba - Phek - Kotisu - Tezatse - Meluri	260.00
NH-702B	Tuensang - Longleng	104.00
NH-702D	Mokokchung - Tzurang Bridge	85.00
NH-329A	Diphu-Pimla Junction	30.00 (approx)
NH-229	NH-29 Sub-Jail Junction - Thahekhu - Chumukedima (NH-29)	19.00
	Total	1546.88

Source: PWD (National Highways)

5.3 HOUSING

5.3.1 The Nagaland PWD (Housing) undertakes the construction works of all Government residential and non-residential building spread across the State and beyond. The total number of Government building constructed till 31st of March 2019 has increased by 177 building to 6235 from 6058 building in 2018. With the increase in the number of building, the plinth area of the building has correspondingly increased from 6107486.29 sq.ft in 2018 to 6278501.97 sq.ft in 2019. The Government maintains three different categories of building i.e, RCC with slab, Hill type and RCC with CGI sheet roofing. The break-up of the total building into residential and non-residential building division wise and the district wise distribution of the building is presented in Table No. 5.3.1 and Table No. 5.3.2

Table No. 5.3.1: Division-wise Number of Building (Both Residential and Non-residential) under PWD (Housing)(as on 31 -03-2019)

S.N	Name of EE Divisions	No. of Residential Building	Plinth Area in Sq.ft	No. of Non-Residential Buildings	Plinth area in Sq. ft.	Total No. of Buildings (3+5)	Total Plinth Area (4+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	New Capital Complex	419	2,98,825.00	69	5,56,724.00	488	8,55,549.00
2	Estate Division	9	6,132.00	2	50,659.58	11	56,791.58
3	Central Division	1654	13,01,292.00	77	3,68,125.00	1731	16,69,416.00
4	Division - 1	1054	671458	248	3,29,900.39	1302	10,01,358.39
5	Dimapur Division	691	5,60,594.00	155	4,63,060.00	846	10,23,654.00
6	Tuensang Division	618	4,12,839.00	227	3,49,909.00	845	7,62,748.00
7	Mokokchung Division	807	4,65,966.00	205	4,43,018.00	1012	9,08,984.00
	Total	5252	37,17,106.00	983	25,61,395.97	6235	62,78,501.97

Source- PWD (Housing)

Table No. 5.3.2: District-wise Number of Building (Both Residential and Non-residential) under PWD (Housing) (as on 31 -03-2019)

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of Residential Building	Plinth Area in Sq.ft	No. of Non-Residential Buildings	Plinth area in Sq. ft.	Total No. of Buildings (3+5)	Total Plinth Area (4+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kohima	2,189	16,71,834.00	168	10,13,846.97	2357	26,85,680.97
2	Phek	116	1,17,883.00	34	53,495.00	150	1,71,378.00
3	Dimapur	691	5,60,594.00	155	4,63,060.00	846	10,23,654.00
4	Mokokchung	592	3,63,388.00	150	3,71,605.00	742	7,34,993.00
5	Wokha	72	60,324.00	9	18,427.00	81	78,751.00
6	Tuensang	391	2,70,094.00	163	2,66,622.00	554	5,36,716.00
7	Mon	613	3,52,966.00	151	1,80,287.00	764	5,33,253.00
8	Zunheboto	252	1,19,477.00	67	88,749.00	319	2,08,226.00
9	Kiphire	124	83,361.00	44	53,180.00	168	1,36,541.00
10	Longleng	103	59,384.00	20	30,107.00	123	89,491.00
11	Peren	109	57,801.00	22	22,017.00	131	79,818.00
	Total	5252	37,17,106.00	983	25,61,395.97	6235	62,78,501.97

Source- PWD (Housing)

5.3.2 As per the building inventory register of PWD (H) (Residential), Government of Nagaland maintain 11 (Eleven) types of building. Out of the 11 types, types III with 1805 building is the most common followed by type -I (1285 buildings) and type-IV (1090 buildings). In total Government of Nagaland have 5252 residential building with a total plinth area of 3717106 sq.ft as on 31st march 2019.

Table No. 5.3.3: Type of Building Inventory Register under PWD (Housing) (Residential)

Sl No	Type of Building	Category of Buildings *			Total	Total Plinth Area (sq. ft.)
		RCC	H/Type	Semi Pucca		
1	Type - I	15	1285	20	1320	4,94,389.61
2	Type -II	2	212	3	217	1,07,575.90
3	Type -III	34	1767	4	1805	11,29,438.76
4	Type -IV	22	1060	8	1090	8,22,503.44
5	Type -V	3	339	3	345	4,11,499.07
6	Type -VI	5	124	-	129	3,72,608
7	Type -VII		16	-	16	29,493
8	Type -VIII		3	-	3	7,907
9	Special Type	4	42	-	46	74,912
10	VIP Bungalow	2	23	-	25	77,229
11	Others	125	122	9	256	1,89,550.22
12	Grand Total	212	4993	47	5252	37,17,106

*Source- PWD (Housing) *Category of Buildings:- RCC- RCC with Slab, H/type- Hill Type , Semi Pucca-RCC with CGI sheet roofing*

Table No.5.3.4: Type of Building Inventory Register under PWD (Housing) (Non- Residential)

Sl No	Type of Building	Category of Buildings *			Total	Total Plinth Area (sq. ft.)
		RCC	H/Type	Semi Pucca		
1	Hospital	8	72	10	90	2,40,973
2	School	2	92	4	98	3,50,107
3	Community	1	23	5	29	70,669
4	Office	46	232	38	316	10,91,511.32
5	Go down	2	97	18	117	1,45,790
6	Barack	21	52	-	73	36,846.57
7	Special Type	12	47	7	66	2,56,574.58
8	VIP Bungalow	-	6	1	7	8,350
9	Others	3	168	16	187	3,60,558
10	Grand Total	95	789	99	983	25,61,379.47

*Source- PWD (Housing) *Category of Buildings:- RCC- RCC with Slab, H/type- Hill Type , Semi Pucca-RCC with CGI sheet roofing*

5.4 TRANSPORT

5.4.1 The Nagaland State Transport as a Department of the state Government of Nagaland was set up on 18.12.1964. The Department was born out of a Legislative Act of Nagaland under Act, 5, 1966 and its establishment Notified and published in the Extra Ordinary Gazette Notification Dated, 8th November, 1966 vide Nagaland Code Vol. 2 page 82-95 with objective to provide passenger bus services as a public utility in order to accelerate the process of socio- economic development of the hill state.

5.4.2 At present the Nagaland State Transport function with multi-activities:

- 1) Passenger Bus Service Operation.
- 2) State Helicopter Service Operation.
- 3) Civil Infrastructure Development
- 4) Management of Drivers Training Institute.
- 5) Liaise and coordination:
 - I. Civil Aviation and Air Connectivity
 - II. Railways
 - III. Inland Water Transport

1) Head Office (Directorate):

The head office/Directorate of the Department headed by the General Manager is located near D.C court or the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Dimapur with the address 'Office of the General Manger, Nagaland State Transport, Nagaland: Dimapur-797112

2) Central workshop:

The Central Workshop located at Dimapur near the Tragopan Hotel, is headed by an Additional Chief Engineer (Automobile) and assisted by 1(one) Senior Automobile Engineer, 2(two) Automobile Engineers, and 2(two) Junior Engineers where major repair and maintenance of the buses are carried out.

3) Divisional Setup:

The Department has 3(three) Divisional Offices at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang with main operating station of Kohima, Wokha, Phek, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Longleng, Tuensang, Kiphire, Peren Mon and Dimapur under its respective control.

4) Fleet Strength:

The Department inducted 2(two) new Mini buses for operation of Mon City Bus Service and the Fleet strength of the Department is 244 which includes 1(one) Breakdown vehicle, with which the entire operational activity of the Department is carried out. However, the fleet comprised of more over-aged buses which need to be replaced for safe and efficient operation.

5) Service operation:

At present, the Department operates its services on 209 Notified Routes and 514 Scheduled Services including the City/Pink Bus Service of Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung and Mon. However, of the 209 routes, the Department could operate only on 121 routes with a route length of 10894 KMs. With 137 Scheduled Services covering 20,462 KMs. the Department has established network of services connecting all the 11(eleven) District Headquarters making access to the most interior area/ nook and corners of the State. In order to facilitate Urban Transportation, in addition to the Mokokchung and Mon City Bus Service, more City Bus at Tuensang, Wokha, and Zunheboto is being proposed including Air-conditioned City Bus Service for Dimapur.

6) Fare Structure:

The Department endeavours to maintain affordable fare structure based on the national price index.

Existing & Proposed fare structure:

Category	in paise per Km	
	Existing	Proposed
1. Semi Deluxe	120	134
2. Super Deluxe	140	176
3. Minibus	140	

7) Free Travel Permit (Concession):

In pursuit of Government Policy, Free Travel/Concession Permits have extended to physically handicapped persons; Senior Citizen and accredited journalists can also avail the facility. Further, periodical concession to students in travel tickets and luggage is being examined.

8) Information Technology:

For strengthening Public Transport in the State, Intelligent Transport System (ITS) featuring GPS Vehicle Tracking System (VTS), Digital & Passenger Information System (PIS)- digital display at all operating station, hand held ticketing Machine and for City Services Mobile Apps with Audio system is being executed and online ticketing system will be incorporated in the phase for implementation.

9) Civil Aviation & Operation of State Helicopter Service:

The Department liaise and coordinate on Civil Aviation matters where, Airstrip Survey for construction of Airstrips with Helipads for small Aircraft and Helicopters service at District and Divisional Hqs. and at strategic location has been proposed and the process of development of Greenfield Airport for the state capital Kohima has commenced with the Notice Inviting Tender (NIT) for appointment of consultant for Technical Feasibility study.

The state Helicopter service is being operated with the subsidy scheme under Ministry of Home Affairs (75% component for the North East State). It is now operated with 2(two) Helicopters with GOI enhancing the Flying Hour from 480hrs to 1200hrs under MOU with M/s Thumbay Aviation Pvt Ltd. for 2(two) years w.e.f 28.01.2019. However most of the Helipads being used by the State belong to the Army or Para-military forces which at times hampers normal operation due to security reason. Accordingly, construction of Civilian Helipads at Zunheboto has been completed and Wokha will be completed during 2020-21; Phek and Mon are ongoing and establishment of dedicated Heliport for the State Helicopter service at Chumukedima have been taken up during 2020-21.

10) Inland Waterways Transport:

Government of Nagaland has set up Inland Water Transport Wing in Transport Department to liaise and coordinate with Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) under Ministry of Shipping, GOI, where Nagaland State Transport is to act as Nodal Department for identification of potential Inland Waterways and to undertake Feasibility Studies, prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPR) and to monitor Project implementation of Water Transport in the State. For cheaper and eco-friendly transport, the Inland Waterways of Tizu & Zungki Rivers is undergoing the process for preparing Report under Inland Waterways Authority of India(IWAI) Ministry of Road Transport, Highways & Shipping, GOI which is expected to be feasible and viable having potential for Indo-Myanmar waterways transport in future.

11) Railways:

The Department acts as a Nodal Department to co-ordinate and liaises with Ministry of Railways, GOI pertaining to Railways matters as below:

- 1) Construction of Dimapur (Dhansiri)-Kohima (Zubza) New BG Line, 90.35Kms. for rail link with the State Capital Kohima is in good progress
- 2) Location survey for Construction of Railway Line for Dimapur- Tizit, 257.19Kms. is in its final stage and awaiting project sanction of GOI.
- 3) Survey for Construction of New BG Amguri-Naginimora Line, 29.35Kms. was done in 2006 and submitted to NEC.
- 4) Survey for Construction of New BG Amguri-Tuli 9.15Kms. was done in 2005 and submitted to NEC for consideration.

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal.

- 5.4.3 The motor Vehicles Department also administers the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal for adjudication of Motor Accident Claims cases. Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Wokha, Tuensang, Phek, Zunheboto & Mon are established and the District & Session Judge & Sessions Judge of respective districts are appointed as member MACT.

Revenue:

5.4.4 The Department has consistently out performed the revenue targets set for it and substantially increasing every year. The revenue target for the year 2019-20 is set at Rs. 13994.90 lakhs and achievement for the period 1st April 2019 to January, 2020 is Rs. 9201.22 lakhs.

Table No. 5.4.1: Revenue growth in the last (five) years

Sl.No	Year	Target	Achievement(Rs. In lakhs)
1	2014-15	5100.00	5227.89
2	2015-16	5810.00	6949.37
3	2016-17	7094.00	8349.70
4	2017-18	6500.00	10530.01
5	2018-19	11960.10	10989.69
6	2019-20	13994.90	9201.22 (April' 19 to Nov' 2019)

Registration:

5.4.5 During the period 2018-19 total number of 32589 vehicles were registered. During the current year from 1st April 2019 up to 31st January 2020 total of 22685 vehicles have been registered in the state.

Driving License:

5.4.6 Total number of 15360 Driving licenses were issued during the period April 2019 upto 31st January, 2020.

Enforcement:

5.4.7 Enforcement wing of the Department and its effective performance is the key to successful mobilization of revenue. During the current year from 1st April, 2019 up to 31st January, 2020 the total number of 2047 cases have been detected and total amount of Rs 21,93,600/- (Rupees Twenty one lakhs ninety three Thousand and seven Hundred) is realized as compounding fee.

Road Safety:

5.4.8 Nagaland has embarked the drive for reducing the incidence of road accidents, injuries and fatalities. The Motor vehicles Department as the "Lead Agency for Road Safety" in the state is engaged in all-out efforts to increase and to promote awareness across the state about the various aspects of road use and safety. The District Road Safety Committees are directly executing the various programmers for safety throughout the year. Every year, the State also observes road safety campaigns along with the "**National Road Safety Awareness Campaign**" throughout the state. The campaign which aims at reducing road accidents and fatalities in the State involves the participation of citizens even at the grassroots for maximum and safety even in the rural roads. To sensitize all

the stakeholders on safer road mobility, the Central and the State Governments observed the 31st Road Safety Week from the 11th to 17th January, 2020, under the theme "**Bringing change through youth power**". The Department actively participated during the Road Safety Week and extensively covered the state organizing Awareness programmes, display of Road safety Slogans, Distribution of Road Safety Signs and Pamphlets to students, drivers and pedestrians.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT.

1. VAHAN 4.0

The Department of Motor Vehicles completed successfully the launching and installation of **Vahan 4.0**, a web-based application for all service needs pertaining to vehicles, in all the Registering Offices of the State.

2. SARATHI 4.0

The Department has now successfully launched *centralised web-based* application **Sarathi 4.0** in 6 (six) district offices for addressing all businesses relating to Driving License online. Sarathi 4.0 envisages improved information of driving licenses, delivery and access, plugging revenue leakages, enhancing transparency, improved, quality and efficient service processing and speedy delivery. For citizens, Sarathi 4.0 offers a system of real time online license application submission and processing, application status tracking, sms alerts and online renewal of licenses.

5.5 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

5.5.1 The Government of Nagaland has a mandate ranging from Science and Technology popularization and introduction of new and relevant technology in association with central organizations and to bring about socio-economic upliftment of the people through science awareness and technology interventions for overall development of the State. Government supports various research and development projects on various fields including utilization of natural resources which can help boost rural economy.

National Science and Technology Council (NASTEC)

5.5.2 It functions with the supports from central government for catalyzing and implementing science and technology intervention projects and location of specific research programmes. The council undertakes scientific programmes independently or in collaboration with research institutions in the country.

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission-Phase 4

5.5.3 The objective is to prepare ground water prospects and ground water quality maps using remote sensing and GIS technology. The ground water prospect maps are to provide information on potential zones for the occurrence of ground water and site-specific recharge structure. The ground water quality maps are to create a spatial data base on ground .Water quality and the information is to be provided in terms of its suitability for human consumption.

Water Referrals Laboratory

5.5.4 The council has established State Referral Laboratory for water Quality Testing and Monitoring with the funding from central government under water Technology Initiative Programme. Currently a project on Water Quality Mapping for Kohima and Dimapur is in progress.

Chaman-Phase-2

5.5.5 The main objective is to prepare horticulture development plan for Jhum Land and Cultivable Wasteland areas. This includes horticulture site suitability analysis based on physical parameters and conditional search from jhum lands using Geospatial tools and techniques. The crops for Phase 2 are orange for Wokha District and kiwi fruit for Phek District.

Patent Information Centre

5.5.6 This is to create awareness about IPRs especially patents, GI registration, copyright, trademark etc. in the state and enable patent searches using modern search software for the universities, industry, government departments and R&D institution in the State.

Sericulture Development-Phase 2

5.5.7 Sericulture has a significant role in the socio-economic development in rural sector. To safe guard the domestic industry there is a need for proper balancing exports, production and prices through a cost effective, reliable and timely information system. Realizing the potential of Sericulture industry, in increasing the exports and generating employment the Central Silk Board (CSB) have launched the national sericulture project. Kohima, Dimapur, and Peren were covered in the second phase.

Integrated Watershed Monitoring Project (IWMP)

5.5.8 The overall goal of the project is to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system to monitor watershed resources management in the country. Each project has to be monitored for a period of 5 years from the date of implementation. The project is being implemented at NRSC and geospatial tools have been developed. The project duration is upto 2020.

Biotechnology Hub

5.5.9 The objectives of setting up of Biotechnology Hub are:-

- I) To create and maintain state-of-the-art Biotechnology research laboratory.
- II) To facilitate and promote applications of Biotechnology on indigenous bio-products.
- III) To develop human power in the field of research and innovative entrepreneurs in the field of Biotechnology.

Use of Geo- Informatics in Rural Road Projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

5.5.10 National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO is carrying out generation of geospatial database of rural roads under PMGSY using BHUVAN Web services. Satellite images are used for

creation of GIS road network PMGSY roads for 14 states. Geospatial database of Nagaland Completed Roads is 3711.46 Km(From 2000-2018) which were mapped under PMGSY-1 using high resolution BHUVAN satellite imagery.

Development and Establishment of State Spatial Data Infrastructure (SSDI) Network in Nagaland

5.5.11 Accurate and organized data will be readily and continuously available and will be accessible on a national, state, district and village level basis to contribute to the economic, environment and social growth of the country. The council is undertaking the project for developing the Geoportal and uploading Nagaland standard geospatial data to the portal.

5.6 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION

5.6.1 Applications of information and communication technology are making dramatic changes in economic and social development. Government has been introducing all forms of electronic transactions and services to transform into a modern State. Efforts have been made to improve electronic public service delivery in a transparent, efficient and cost-effective manner to bring change in governance and all spheres of life. The core infrastructure projects under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)/Digital India consist of the State Data Centre, State Wide Area Network, State Portal and State Services Delivery Gateway and Common Service Centre.

Important activities during 2019-20.

7th Economic census 2019

5.6.2 The common service centre (CSC) in partnership with Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) has been tasked with the responsibility of data collection and related activities of implementing the 7th Economic census.

Common Scholarship Portal

5.6.3 The Common Scholarship Portal will enable ease of maintenance and efficiency, improve transparency and provide a Centralized Online Single Window for all State scholarship. It also enables online applications for State Post Matric Scholarship (ST), State Merit Scholarship, State Research Scholarship, NEC Scholarship, Pre-Matric Scholarship, State Technical Scholarship and State Medical Scholarship.

Online ILP Portal

5.6.4 This Portal was launched to ease the ILP registration process for any tourist visiting the State. All concerned enforcement agencies or the Government will have an access to real time information of the applicants, the number of approvals obtained, the duration of visits and the places to visit.

Startup Portal

5.6.5 Nagaland Startup Portal has been developed to enable start-ups from the state to register online and apply for recognition under 'Startup Nagaland' by logging in to the

portal which has been uploaded at www.startup.nagaland.gov.in. The portal would provide the youth with much needed mentorship and guidance and also provide incentives available under the state 'Startup Policy'.

Nagaland e-waste Management Policy 2019

5.6.6 Government had issued the Nagaland e-waste Management Policy, stipulating set of norms/guidelines in the State to act as a reference point for their disposal of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) related items. This Policy/Guidelines is applicable to:-

- a) All the Government Departments under Government of Nagaland.
- b) All Autonomous Bodies/Local Bodies under Government of Nagaland.
- c) All PSU's under Government of Nagaland.

Kohima WiFi City

5.6.7 The Government of Nagaland through the Department of Information Technology & Communication had provided Technical Support and Bid Management for the Kohima WiFi City project which is being implemented by the Kohima Smart City Development Limited (KSCDL).

e-Tendering and Government e-Marketplace (GeM)

5.6.8 A total of 8 Departments have actively used a e-Tendering system for procurement during 2019-20 with a total of 120 tenders issued for total value of Rs.129674.16 lakhs.

Launch of myGov Nagaland

5.6.9 The key aspects of MyGov are 'Discuss', 'Do', 'Disseminate' which help facilitate dialogue, discussion and deliberation between citizens and government. Activities and citizens feedback on Hornbill Festival, Organic farming and better road connectivity has been sought through the platform.

Aadhar enabled Biometric Attendance System (AeBas)

5.6.10 This System is being implemented throughout the State Government Departments. Presently there are 1810 employees registered in the Civil Secretariat and 8207 employees registered in the Directorate offices.

Nagaland Public Service Commission - One Time Registration (OTR)

5.6.11 One Time Registration is a preliminary process of uploading the candidates information and Supporting documents to the NPSC through Nagaland eDistrict portal. This portal is also linked with the Payment Gateway of eDistrict which enabled applicants to pay their exam fees online. As a one time feature, the Department had developed a dedicated portal for NPSC during the NCS and Allied Services Examination 2019.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)

5.6.12 This STPI centre will act as an interface between Government and Industry by catering to needs of entrepreneurs, Startup, Small and Medium Companies, Software industries

through incubation programmes and also provide facilities for mentorship of entrepreneurs to build up their business. The STPI also provides premium ready- to use and plug-n-play areas that can be utilized by entrepreneurs and start-ups.

5.7 ART AND CULTURE, TOURISM

- 5.7.1 Culture can be understood as an inherited idea that distinguishes one group of people from another. Sharing languages, traditions and behaviours are the different cultures that are existent in every society. People are identified through the different cultures making them unique and different from other citizens. The variations in languages also contribute to culture. Accordingly, religion and beliefs are also important part of what the people believe in.
- 5.7.2 Art is an expression that is created by humans who have an imagination of a visual form such as a painting or a sculpture. Visual arts are something that has to be seen, such as paintings or photographs. Another form of art is music which people listen to whether it is on the radio or hearing it from a musical instrument. Also known in the visual arts family is Architecture. It is known for its planning and designing of buildings at homes.
- 5.7.3 The Government of Nagaland through the Department of Art and Culture aims for promotion by implementing different schemes operated departmentally. Activities in the Art and Culture can be broadly classified under the following subject matters such as Promotion of Culture, Promotion of Library Services, Archaeology, Development of Archives, Registration of Antiquities and Art Treasures, Cultural Research and Studies, Promotion and Development of Visual Arts, Development of Museums and Protection of Heritage Sites.

Table 5.7.1: Developmental Works Upto 31st December 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme	Fund sponsored by	Approved/ Estimated cost (L)	% of work Completed
1.	Construction of Rani Gaidinliu Cultural Centre at New Peren Town, Nagaland	Ministry of Culture, GOI, New Delhi	7,00,05,000	97%
2.	Construction of Library cum Museum at Ungma	DONER (NEC)	4,20,73,000	56%
3.	Construction of Museum at Chessore	Ministry of Culture, GOI, New Delhi	10,41,40,555	70%
4.	Construction of Tagore Cultural Complex at Chumukedima, Dimapur	Ministry of Culture, GOI, New Delhi	10,00,00,000	70%
5.	Construction of Traditional Gate	Govt. of Nagaland (State Plan)	15,00,000	Completed
6.	Grant to Abiogenesis Centre for performing Arts & Crafts, Dimapur	DONER (NEC)	1,49,00,000	90%

Source: Directorate of Art & Culture

TOURISM

- 5.7.4 Nagaland is a delightful North Eastern State known for its scenic beauty and rich traditions. The breath taking natural beauty and rich culture, countless hills, cultural heritage and serene ambience makes Nagaland one of the most colourful states of India. Nagaland tourism has lot to offer to adventure enthusiasts and nature lovers with its beautiful mountains, thundering rivers, and lush green forests.
- 5.7.5 The Government of Nagaland through the Department of Tourism plays a crucial role in implementing programmes of the infrastructural development, strengthening promotion and marketing efforts and generating tourism awareness to the general public. Some of the functions include, policy formulating and planning; co-ordination and liaisoning with various organizations and Departments for over all Tourism development inputs; Tourist awareness generation, etc.
- 5.7.6 The State is promoting and encouraging the development of homestay and paying guests accommodations near the vicinity of the popular tourist attraction spots and destination in the state. The State is also promoting the concept of Community- based Rural Tourism through which local communities can derive benefits and facilitate participation and empowerment of the local people in matters of decision- making and management.
- 5.7.8 The Hornbill Festival also known as the 'Festival of Festivals' is organized by the Government of Nagaland with the aim to revive, protect and promote the state's rich cultural heritage and also to encourage inter- tribal interaction. The 20th Annual Hornbill festival registered a total of 2,82,811 visitors, out of which 3015 were foreign tourists, 55,584 domestic tourists and 2,24,212 local visitors.

TOURIST TRAVEL CIRCUITS AND TOURIST DESTINATIONS

- 5.7.9 In order to promote Nagaland as a tourist centric destination, the Government of Nagaland has completed several infrastructural and developmental projects under North East Council, Shillong assisted projects.
- 5.7.10 The Government of Nagaland is also implementing the Swadeshi Darshan Scheme, a Central Sector Scheme which is 100% funded by Ministry of Tourism. In this regard Phase-I and Phase II of the mentioned Scheme has been initiated. The first phase of development of tribal circuit of Kohima- Peren- Wokha is under 90% completion where Rhododendron Resort at Kisama, Kohima District; Benreu under Peren sector was successfully inaugurated. The second phase for the development of tribal circuit of Mokokchung- Tuensang- Mon is under 75% completion.
- 5.7.11 With the vision to promote religious tourism (Pilgrimage Tourism) in Nagaland, PRASHAD Scheme under CSS Project is being implemented in St. Mary's Cathedral at Kohima, Molungkimong in Mokokchung District, Atoizu in Zunheboto District and Vankhosung at Wokha District.

CHAPTER-6

SOCIAL SECTOR

6.1 SCHOOL EDUCATION

6.1.1 Education is considered primary to the holistic development of the populace. While society relies on educated individuals to productively pilot its way towards development, the responsibility of the State remains in providing easy access to affordable and quality education. This task coincides with the objective of inclusive growth of the nation. Furthermore, the State needs to address the challenge of enhancing employability of the educated population by correlating knowledge and skills developed through quality education and training.

6.1.2 Status of School Education in Nagaland as per UDISE+ 2018-19

Number of Schools: 2752
% of Government Schools to Total Schools: 72.93%
% of Schools Having Functional Boys Toilet: 87.75%
% of Schools Having Functional Girls Toilet: 88.19%
Student Classroom Ratio(SCR): 16.03
% of Schools with Functional Drinking Water: 59.23%
% of Schools with Functional Electricity: 63.05%
% of Schools with Library: 27.36%
% of Primary Schools to Total Schools: 43.24%
% of Upper Primary Schools to Total Schools: 29.07%
% of Secondary Schools to Total Schools: 20.97%
% of High Secondary Schools to Total Schools: 6.72%
% of Schools Having Classroom: 99.89
% of Schools with Functional Desktop: 32.09%
% of Schools with Internet: 15.04%
% of Schools with Ramp: 34.99%

UDISE+

Unified District Information System for Education plus is one of the largest Management Information Systems on School education. The entire system will be online and will gradually move towards collecting data in real time. It will improve the quality and credibility of the data provided thereby making analysis more robust and accurate. With this system, States and UTs will be able to easily monitor progress of schools and reduce time taken in data collection and analysis.

Decadal Comparison of Literacy rate

6.1.3 As per 2011 Census, the Literacy rate in the State is 79.55 (Male: 82.72 and Female: 76.11), which is higher than the national average of 73, showing steady progress over the given period of time. The district-wise comparison over the two decadal periods also shows consistent increase in the same, as shown in *Table*.

Table 6.1.1: District-wise Literacy rates as per Census 2001 and Census 2011

District	Literacy rate	
	As per 2001 Census	As per 2011 Census
Dimapur	76.9	84.8
Kiphire	50.2	69.5
Kohima	78.0	85.2
Longleng	44.8	72.2
Mokokchung	83.9	91.6
Mon	41.8	57.0
Peren	65.9	77.9
Phek	70.6	78.1
Tuensang	54.9	73.1
Wokha	80.5	87.7
Zunheboto	69.3	85.3
Nagaland	66.6	79.6

Source: Director of Census Operations, Nagaland: Kohima

Number of Schools in Nagaland

6.1.4 The state has 1987 Government Schools and 765 Central and Private Schools as seen in the following *Table*, which presents the number of schools in Nagaland in the year 2018-19.

Table 6.1.2: District-wise no. of Schools in the state

District	State Government					Central and Private		
	GHSS	GHS	GMS	GPS	Total	JNV/KV/EMRS*	Pvt.	Total
Dimapur	7	21	126	137	291	4	223	227
Kiphire	2	16	33	58	109	0	25	25
Kohima	7	24	51	87	169	3	108	111
Longleng	1	14	19	54	88	1	23	24
Mokokchung	5	37	52	103	197	2	60	62
Mon	5	16	69	137	227	2	79	81
Peren	2	16	42	72	132	2	35	37
Phek	4	35	44	103	186	1	59	60
Tuensang	5	25	59	116	205	2	44	46
Wokha	3	21	44	81	149	2	42	44
Zunheboto	3	22	88	121	234	1	47	48
Nagaland	44	247	627	1069	1987	20	745	765

* JNV- Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya; KV- Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; EMRS- Eklavya Model Residential School
Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Gross Enrolment Ratio

6.1.5 *Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. -UNESCO*

In Nagaland, GER at the Primary Level is seen to be highest in comparison to other levels of School education with an average GER of 121.18 per cent (*Table*). Dimapur district has the highest GER throughout the State *i.e.* 216.62 per cent at the Primary level, 136.53 per cent at the Upper Primary level, 112.68 per cent at the Secondary level and 86.74 per cent at Higher Secondary level.

Table 6.1.3: District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools

District	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary
Dimapur	216.62	136.53	112.68	86.74
Kiphire	98.54	55.05	43.78	8.86
Kohima	112.44	83.03	78.55	66.17
Longleng	96.31	59.41	44.69	9.96
Mokokchung	104.76	62.00	52.20	25.06
Mon	119.32	58.47	38.15	10.76
Peren	119.16	68.74	56.95	18.16
Phek	75.66	53.03	46.21	16.10
Tuensang	94.00	53.16	37.07	10.60
Wokha	66.74	42.61	37.71	13.02
Zunheboto	105.71	59.53	42.10	13.43
State Total	121.18	73.36	59.56	33.11

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Net Enrolment Ratio

6.1.6 UNESCO defines Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) as *the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.*

As seen in *Table*, NER at the Primary level is highest throughout the different levels of school education in the state. Dimapur district is seen to have highest NER when compared with other districts at all levels *i.e.* Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary.

Table 6.1.4: District wise Net Enrollment Ratio

District	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Hr. Secondary
Dimapur	171.14	95.48	68.53	50.42
Kiphire	89.24	46.30	34.91	4.45
Kohima	93.62	59.08	48.08	38.92
Longleng	85.35	44.42	29.05	5.40
Mokokchung	84.52	42.85	33.53	15.17
Mon	100.79	44.48	25.82	5.47
Peren	96.52	47.82	34.38	10.35
Phek	63.84	36.46	23.06	8.19
Tuensang	82.04	40.36	24.57	7.03
Wokha	58.94	33.29	24.82	8.41
Zunheboto	91.66	45.79	28.82	10.35
State	100.70	53.21	37.34	19.44

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Dropout rate

6.1.7 Dropout rate, as defined by UNESCO, is *the proportion of pupils from a group enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year.*

Table presents the district wise dropout rate in the State which should ideally approach 0%. At the Primary level, Longleng district has the least dropout rate, while at Upper Primary level, Kohima district has the least and at Elementary level, Dimapur is seen to have the minimum dropout rate. On the contrary, Zunheboto district has the maximum dropout rate at all levels *i.e.* Primary, Upper Primary and Elementary.

Table 6.1.5: District wise Dropout rate

District	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary
Dimapur	0.97	1.57	1.18
Kiphire	5.89	9.02	6.92
Kohima	2.55	0.30	1.29
Longleng	0.59	4.05	1.73
Mokokchung	7.76	5.95	6.85
Mon	5.19	10.12	6.64
Peren	2.46	2.58	2.52
Phek	8.58	2.73	5.66
Tuensang	1.80	3.99	4.36
Wokha	4.12	3.85	3.99
Zunheboto	10.90	12.92	11.91

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

6.1.8 As defined by UNESCO, Pupil-Teacher Ratio is *the average number of pupils per teacher at a given level of education, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers.*

As seen in Table, Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is seen to be highest in Dimapur district for Primary level and least in Mokokchung district for the same. Under Upper Primary level, Peren district has the highest PTR, while Zunheboto district has the least. Under Secondary level, Dimapur district has the highest PTR and Mokokchung district has the least. Finally, under Higher Secondary level, Longleng district is seen to have the highest PTR and the least PTR is found in Mokokchung district.

Table 6.1.6: District wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)

District	Pupil-Teacher Ratio			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary
Dimapur	23.46	8.68	15.20	24.07
Kiphire	12.22	8.93	12.65	31.83
Kohima	15.02	8.91	10.32	18.23
Longleng	8.62	7.21	8.35	52.40
Mokokchung	5.89	5.82	7.19	12.36
Mon	17.44	14.33	14.19	14.75
Peren	20.64	15.16	12.53	20.28
Phek	10.63	8.47	7.84	17.73
Tuensang	13.44	10.25	10.50	14.65
Wokha	7.94	7.02	7.97	17.65
Zunheboto	12.01	4.20	9.07	18.96

Gender Parity Index

6.1.9 Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of female to male students at any educational level. In Nagaland, GPI in the year 2018-19 is seen to be in favor of females at the Upper Primary and Secondary levels, while there is absolute parity between males and females at the Primary level.

Table 6.1.7: No. of girls per 100 boys in Primary, Upper Primary & Secondary Schools

Year	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary
	Classes I-V	Classes VI-VIII	Classes IX - X
2012-13	0.97	0.99	0.99
2013-14	0.96	0.98	0.99
2014-15	1.04	1.12	1.17
2015-16	1.04	1.14	1.19
2016-17	1.01	1.04	1.10
2017-18	1.01	1.03	1.06
2018-19	1.00	1.05	1.11

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19

6.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

6.2.1 Nagaland has 1 Central University, 3 Private Universities, 3 Autonomous Colleges and 1 Institute of National Importance. There are 13 Government Colleges (General), 43 Private Colleges (General), 2 Government B.Ed. Colleges and 7 Private B.Ed. Colleges in Nagaland. In 2019-20, the budget allocation towards Higher Education was estimated at a total of 11766.15 Lakhs.

As per the AISHE (All India Survey on Higher Education) Report 2018-19, the status of Student's enrolment in the given year is shown in the following table.

Table 6.2.1: Students Enrolment as per AISHE Report 2018-19

Institutes	Male	Female	Total
Nagaland University	1032	1502	2534
National Institute of Technology	441	122	563
St. Joseph University, Dimapur	740	853	1593
The Global open University Nagaland, Dimapur	1563	303	1866
The Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Dimapur	398	317	715

Source: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

6.2.2 Growth of Institutions and student enrolment in Higher Education

The number of institutions in the state has seen a positive growth trend, especially in the Private sector. With 52 Institutions (Pvt. – 38, Govt. – 14) in 2010-11, the number of Institutions in the State have now grown to 65 (Pvt. – 50, Govt. – 15) in 2018-19.

Table 6.2.2: Number of Higher Education Institutions

Year	No. of Institutions		Total
	Private	Government	
2010-11	38	14	52
2011-12	41	15	56
2012-13	43	15	58
2013-14	46	15	61
2014-15	46	15	61
2015-16	48	15	63
2016-17	50	15	65
2017-18	49	15	64
2018-19	50	15	65

Source: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

6.2.3 The enrolment of students pursuing Higher Education in the State has considerably increased over the past decade, from 20,060 students in 2010-11 to 31,481 students in 2018-19.

Table 6.2.3: Students enrolment IN Higher Education

Year	No. of degree students		Total
	Private	Government	
2010-11	14115	5945	20060
2011-12	14726	5953	20679
2012-13	15085	5893	20978
2013-14	14553	6066	20619
2014-15	17007	5347	22354
2015-16	17977	6157	24134
2016-17	20317	8267	28584
2017-18	22138	8257	30395
2018-19	23629	7852	31481

Source: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

Private Colleges

6.2.4 In Nagaland, there are 50 Private Secular colleges who have been issued No Objection Certificate by the Department of Higher education. The Private colleges are given a grant-in-aid annually subject to allotment of funds by the Government. There are also 29 Theological Colleges who have been granted NOC by the Department.

Accreditation and Assessment

- 6.2.5 To imbibe quality into higher education, the Department of Higher Education has initiated a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiative through the mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions in conformity with MHRD, UGC and NAAC guidelines. In Nagaland, 9 Government colleges and 18 Private colleges have been accredited by NAAC and many colleges have initiated the process of accreditation to progress towards quality higher education.
- 6.2.6 The sphere of higher education in Nagaland has not experienced much improvement in access, equity or quality which is seen in only a handful of Institutions being accredited by NAAC. The bulk of the educational institutions in the State are in need of regular monitoring and quality check. In this light, the Academic and Administrative Audit (AAA) Committee, under the aegis of the Department of Higher education, Govt. of Nagaland, is floated to monitor and support the quality of individual institutional academic and administrative system throughout the State.

Grant-in-aid

- 6.2.7 Private colleges in the State have been contributing immensely to the growth of education in the State with 75% of the students pursuing higher education enrolled in private recognized colleges. Financial assistance to recognized private colleges in the form of Grants-in-aid has been issued by the State Government for augmentation and quality improvement to Higher education in Nagaland. Presently, the Department grants financial assistance to 66 private recognized colleges and to a number of other institutions involving an expenditure of Rs. 265 lakhs for the year 2019-20.

In stimulating the pursuit of higher education, the Government of India along with the State Government, several Scholarships have been offered to students in Nagaland, as seen in the following table.

Table 6.2.4: No. of Higher education Student beneficiaries 2018-19

Scheme	No. of student beneficiaries	Amount of fund (in Rs. lakhs)
CSS-Post Matric Scholarship	38380	4062.32
CSS-NEC Stipend and Book Grant	59	12.4 + 1.12 = 13.36
State funded- State Merit Scholarship	1156	173.34
State funded- State Research fellowship	89	21.98

Source: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)

AISHE was initiated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India to identify and capture the data of higher education institutions in the country. The survey which is compiled online is a participatory effort between State Government, Regulatory Statutory Authorities and the Ministries of Govt. of India.

6.2.8 All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2018-19

- As per AISHE 2018-19, total enrolment for higher education has been estimated to be 31896 with females constituting 53.17% of the total enrolment.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in Nagaland is 18.7 which is calculated for 18-23 years age group. GER for male population is 17.8 and for female is 19.7.

6.2.9 The State GER of the last five years is given in the following table based on actual response

Table 6.2.5: Nagaland State GER as per ASHE report

Year	GER
2014-15	16.9
2015-16	14.9
2016-17	16.6
2017-18	17.8
2018-19	18.7

- Maximum students are enrolled in B.A. programme followed by B.Sc and B.Com programmes.
- Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Universities is 12 and Colleges is 17.
- Gender Parity Index (GPI) for higher education is 1.11.
- Under Graduate Degree has been awarded to 6254 students during 2019 with 3002 males and 3522 females. 1422 students were awarded with Post Graduate Degree with 725 males and 697 females. 43 students were awarded with Ph.D level degree with 16 males and 27 females.

Rashtritya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

RUSA is a project undertaken by the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development to provide strategic funding to Higher Education Sector in order to improve quality of higher education through sectoral, institutional, academic & governance reforms.

Rashtritya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)

6.2.10 A total outlay for Rs. 84 Crores was approved for 10 projects which includes construction of hostel for ST Girl students at Kohima Science College; Enhancing Quality and Excellence Scheme for Kohima Science College; Establishment of New Model Degree College (General) at Tzupaksa and New Professional College (Engineering) at Tzurangsa, both under Mokokchung district; Establishment of New Professional College (Music and Fine Arts) at Tsiesema under Kohima district; Upgradation of Girls hostel at Kohima College, Dmapur Govt. College, Phek Govt. College, Mount Tiya College; Upgradation of classrooms at Fazl Ali College.

6.3 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- 6.3.1 In the path to economic development, a skilled work force is a critical building block in enhancing economic productivity. These skills and competencies of its populace are further dependent on quality technical education and training systems. In this direction, the Department of Technical Education has initiated for National Board of Accreditation (NBA) and also aims to upgrade Khelhoshe Polytechnic, Atoizu to Degree Engineering College.
- 6.3.2 Nagaland presently has six Technical educational institutes offering three-year engineering Diploma programs in Civil, Electrical and Electronics, Mechanical, Automobile, Computer Science, Electronics and Communications, Information technology, Modern office Practice and an Advanced Diploma Program in Apparel Production. Under GOI Skill Development Programs, the ongoing project of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the Coordinated Action for Skill Development, MHRD, New Delhi, 5 new Polytechnics have already been sanctioned. The Government Polytechnics: Wokha, Aboi (Mon), Peren, Kiphire and Longleng are under process for creation of posts.
- 6.3.3 542 students have been nominated to undergo courses like MBBS, BDS, BAMS, BASLP, BHMS, Agri & allied courses, engineering/architecture/pharmacy, diploma within and outside state during 2019-20. A total of 804 students have also been awarded with State Technical Scholarship during 2018-2019 session.

6.4 STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SCERT)

- 6.4.1 The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), the academic wing for the Department of Education in the State, functions with the primary objective in bringing about qualitative changes in the field of school education, particularly in the area of teacher education. There are 8 functional District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) in the State as of 2019-20. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has approved for the establishment of 3 new DIETs in the districts of Peren, Longleng and Kiphire, including 8 new Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITE) at Sechu (Kohima), Longkhim (Tuensang), Chuchuyimlang (Mokokchung), Meluri (Phek), Bhandari (Wokha), Aboi (Mon), Akuluto (Zunheboto), Medziphema (Dimapur). The civil works for the new institutes are underway.
- 6.4.2 In 2019-20, the budget provision towards SCERT was estimated at a total of Rs. 990.64 lakhs (Development activities: 100 lakhs, Non-development: 890.64 lakhs).

In an effort towards enhancing productivity of teachers, the Council has initiated several training courses and programs in 2019-20 which includes Diploma course in School Counseling, NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement), DIKSHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing), School Leadership Development Programme, D.El.Ed Course, Diploma in Pre-School education,

training of Adolescence education and MLEPN (Mathematics Learning Enhancement Programme Nagaland).

- 6.4.3 For effecting improvement in the quality of education in the State, several workshops and seminars were conducted addressing areas such as Pre-School Curriculum Development, Use of Teaching aids and Teaching learning materials, Learning science joyfully through activities, Inclusion and Learning disability, Vocational guidance.
- 6.4.4 As a part of the MHRD, Government of India Schemes, 1268 students of both Government and private schools appeared for the National Talent Search Examination (NTSE) while 706 students of Government schools appeared for the National Means cum Merit Scholarship (NMMS) in 2019. The main objective of the NTSE is to identify meritorious students and to nurture their talents while the NMMS is conducted to identify meritorious students particularly from the economically weaker section of the society including the physically challenged and to reduce the dropout rate at the elementary level.

6.5 HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

- 6.5.1 Health in its widest definition means the total wellbeing of a person-physical, mental, social and spiritual. It is a basic human right that every individual of a society deserve. Understanding the importance of health in social and economic development and improving the quality of life to its citizens, the Health and Family Welfare Department has been endeavouring to provide basic health care in the state, especially to the rural areas and vulnerable sections of the people.

Good health in a state can be justified by the infant mortality rate the percentage of births through trained personnel that also impacts maternal health. Removal of biases against women as well as the girl child is critical and this is captured by the sex ratio (female per male) as well as girl-boy mortality ratio.

With the increase in the population, habitations and emergence of new diseases due to the changing lifestyle, climate changes etc, the health needs of the people have also been increased and these in turn have led to an increase in the demand for health facilities, manpower and services, the department is striving to improve the health scenario of the state.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)

- 6.5.2 Since the launch of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Nagaland in February 2006, the state has shown significant improvement in health care delivery both in terms of physical infrastructure and service delivery output. Reducing Maternal Mortality, Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rates is one top priority under NRHM. With the launching of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) in February 24th 2014, the mission is been known as National Health Mission to encompass both Rural and Urban Mission.

Table No. 6.5.1: *Few major performances indicators at a glance*

Indicators	Base Year 2006	Current Status 2019	Source
Infant Mortality Rate/IMR	20	7	SRS
U-5 Mortality Rate	65	37	NFHS
Maternal Mortality Ratio/MMR	NA	NA	
Total Fertility Rate/TFR	3.7	2	NFHS
Birth Rate/BR	16.4	13.5	SRS
Death Rate/DR	3.8	3.6	SRS

Some of the main achievements are:

Table No.6.5.2: *Service Delivery*

Indicators	Need Assessed	2018-19		2018-19 (Apr.-Dec)	
		Achievement	%	Achievement	%
ANC Registration	29515	37402	127	29572	100
ANC registration within 1 st trimester		10457	35	7982	27
3 ANC		8151	28	6576	22
Institutional Delivery	26832	16157	60	13062	49
Home Delivery		3533	13	2463	9
C-section	1395	2854	205	2445	175
PNC (within 48 hrs of delivery)	29515	2952	10	2348	8
PNC between 8 hrs & 14 days of Delivery		8965	30	6040	20
Male Sterilization	20	4	20	1	5
Female sterilization	2536	1206	48	981	39
IUD insertion	4410	3453	78	3086	70
Full Immunization (9-11 Months)	26551	14014	53	11987	45
VHND conducted	15888	12324	78	9691	61

Indicators	Performances 2018-19	Performances 2019-20 (Apr-Dec)
Out-patient	1169375	942833
In-patient	103928	74869
Major Operation	10461	8401
Minor Operation	27988	22297
AYUSH	30972	24331
Dental Procedure	54388	49229

NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NLEP) Activities

6.5.3 Along with normal activities, special activity like Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC) has been conducted in the month of September 2019 at Dimapur. Out of 11 districts in Nagaland, Dimapur district has the highest Leprosy patient with 24 cases treatment followed by 2 in Kohima and 2 in Tuensang district and the other districts with nil report.

As per Central Leprosy Division guidelines Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign which was introduced under NLEP on 30th January 2017 is being continued till date.

I.E.C Activities are:-

- Wide coverage through local media in the form of advertisement and press release with leprosy messages were taken up.
- Hand-outs about Leprosy have been prepared and are being distributed to the public.
- Posters with Anti-Leprosy Slogan are put in all Health Units.

Case Detection Activities are done on a routine basis for detection of New Cases.

Achievements
National Leprosy Eradication Program, Nagaland. District wise Data as on March'19 (2019-20)

Name of District	Name of Block	Estimated Population as on January' 2020	Total New cases as on April 2019 to December 2019	Child Cases	MB cases	ANCDR(Per 1,00,000 population)	Total Grade-II disability cases-Adult (April 2019 to December 2019)	Total Grade-II disability cases-children (April 2019 to December 2019)	Total Grade-II disability cases (April 2019 to December 2019)	Perc entage of Grade 2 cases again st New cases	Balance cases as on 31/12/2019	PR/10,000
Kohima	Kohima Block	269254	2	0	1	0.74	0	0	0	0	2	0.74
Dimapur	Dimapur Block	378631	24	6	20	6.33	3	0	3	12.5	29	0.76
Mokokchung	Mokokchung Block	192592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Wokha	Wokha Block	165742	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zunheboto	Zunheboto Block	140591	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuensang	Tuensang Block	196211	2	0	2	1.01	0	0	0	0	1	0.05
Peren	Peren Block	94669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mon	Mon Block	249920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longleng	Longleng Block	50441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiphire	Kiphire Block	73811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phek	Phek Block	162805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME (NVBDCP)

6.5.4 The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) covers 6 Vector Borne Diseases namely, Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Kala Azar, Chikungunya & Filariasis. Malaria is endemic in all the 11 districts whereas cases of Japanese Encephalitis & Dengue are found in some part of the districts in our state.

2 (Two) Sentinel Site Hospital for Dengue is in Kohima and Dimapur District including 1 (one) JE Sentinel Site Hospital attached to Dimapur Civil Hospital, where confirmatory test for suspected Dengue and JE/AES are done respectively.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MALARIA ELIMINATION IN INDIA (2016-2030)

6.5.5 National Framework for Malaria Elimination in India (NFME) 2016-2030 was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare Minister, Shri J. P. Nadda in February, 2016 and accordingly it was launched on 1st June 2017 at our state and respectively in all the districts.

Vision

- Eliminate malaria nationally and contribute to improved health, quality of life and alleviation of poverty.

Goals

- Eliminate malaria (zero indigenous cases) throughout the entire country by 2030; and
- Maintain malaria free status in areas where malaria transmission has been interrupted and prevent re-introduction of malaria.

Table No. 6.5.3: *Achievements*

Indicator	National Target	Target for 2018	Achievement for 2018	Target for 2019	Achievement for 2019	Target for 2020
Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)	>10%	15%	12.83%	11%	11.40%	15%
Annual parasite Incidence (API)	<1 (by 2017)	<1	0.06%	<1	0.01%	<1

This year the State could achieve 82.30% reduction in Malaria cases (from 113 to 20 Malaria positive cases). Three districts namely, Mokokchung, Phek & Longleng reported nil Malaria cases.

VECTOR BORNE DISEASE SITUATION:

Year	Malaria cases	Malaria Deaths	Dengue cases	Dengue Deaths	Chikungunya cases	AES/JE deaths	AES/JE deaths	Kala-Azar cases	Kala-Azar deaths
2015	1527	3	21	1	0	10	1	0	0
2016	828	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	394	0	357	0	0	10	2	0	0
2018	113	0	374	0	0	1	0	0	0
2019	20	0	6	0	0	9	2	0	0

NATIONAL IODINE DEFICIENCY DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME (NIDDCP)

6.5.6 Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) is a term given to a group of diseases caused due to nutritional iodine deficiency. It is considered as the world's single most significant cause of preventable brain damage and mental retardation today.

Nagaland was declared as one of the IDD endemic States in India through a base line survey conducted by ICMR in early 1960's where 34.3% of goiter prevalence was recorded.

Nagaland IDD Cell was established in 1987, since then, control and preventive measures were adopted through the programme division. Information on IDD's was also disseminated to all sections of the population through various agencies and Medias. More importantly, only iodized salt was supplied to the entire state for human consumption. All these exercises and control measures has brought about significant change in the attitude and behaviour of the general population in regards to purchase, storage and consumption of iodized salt.

Some of the physical achievements made under the programme during 2019-20 are mentioned as under:

6.5.7 Achievement of NIDDCP 2019-2020

1. Salt sample tested with STK by ASHAs = 1,15,296
2. No of salt samples tested by Lab. Method = 1,136
3. Urine sample analysed = 1,980
4. IDD awareness was carried out during Health Mala at Lotsu, Wokha District in April 2019.
5. In collaboration with FSSAI, IDD Cell celebrated First World Safety Day on 7th June 2019 at DHFW on the theme "Food Safety, Everyone's Business".
6. Awareness slogans in all State Council of Education Research & Training (SCERT) School text books (Nagaland Edition) cover page.
7. Translated leaflet (Facts about IDD) into 16 Local Dialects for stronger impact in the rural.
8. Aggressive awareness through every possible means-posters, leaflets, flyers, stickers on public carriers, school buses, OPD tickets, radio jingles in all dialects, television etc.
9. Convergence with Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), RCH, Social Welfare Department and Food Safety to strengthen the awareness.
10. IDD Cell activity participated in Swasth Bharat Yatra team led by FSSAI under Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. Of India by creating awareness on IDD and demonstration of iodized salt by STK.
11. Study on Local Salt made by HUTSU village and METIKHRU village under Phek District.
12. IDD Cell Nagaland actively participated in month long POSHAN MAAH in September, 2019.
13. "Global Iodine Deficiency Disorder Prevention Day" observed on 21st October in the

State and in all 11 districts and a weeklong awareness campaign in the month of October 2019.

Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB-PMJAY)

6.5.8 Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna is an initiative of Government of India which aims to accelerate India's progress towards Universal Health Coverage. PMJAY provides free hospitalization coverage up to Rs.5 lakhs per entitled household per year through a network of public and private hospitals. The health services covered under the programme include hospitalization expenses, day care surgeries, follow-up care, pre and post hospitalization expense benefits.

PM-JAY covers poor and vulnerable households which are identified from the socio-economic Caste Census (SECC) data of the year 2011. In rural areas households that meet the deprivation criteria (D1 to D7 except D6) and 11 occupational categories in urban areas are covered. Only household whose name is on the list is entitled for the benefits of PMJAY. Additionally, any household that has an active RSBY card (issued in 2016 or 2017 in Nagaland) is covered.

6.5.9 Performances (From 23rd September 2018 till 22.01.2020)

- Rs.10.56 crore worth of free treatment has been received till date
- A total of 2.33 lakhs households are covered under PMJAY in Nagaland
- 85,960 households have been reached with at least one e-Card
- 2.44 lakhs individual e-Cards have been issued
- 7.797 pre authorizations amounting to Rs 10.65 crore have been raised till date. Rs. 8.88 crore claims amount has already been paid.
- There are 68 empanelled hospitals in Nagaland, including 6 private hospitals. PMJAY beneficiaries can avail free benefit from any empanelled hospital across the country.
- The Oriental Insurance Company Limited is the insurance partner for PMJAY implementation in Nagaland.

NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMME (NMHP)

6.5.10 National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) is a national programme implemented under the flexi pool of NCD within the overall umbrella of NHM. In Nagaland DMHP was launched in 2016-17 with the following objectives as per GOI Guidelines.

Objective:-

- To provide mental health services including prevention, promotion and long term continuing care at different levels of district healthcare delivery system.
- To augment institutional capacity in terms of infrastructure, equipment and human resource for mental healthcare.
- To promote community awareness and participation in delivery of mental health services.
- To broad-base Mental Health into other related programmes.

Present Institutional set up:-

6.5.11 At present, there are five districts functioning District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) under National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) Nagaland viz KOHIMA, DIMAPUR, MOKOKCHUNG, PHEK and LONGLENG.

Activities 2018-19 & 1st-2nd Quarter 2019-20.

Sl.No	Name of activities	Achievement
Training		
1	(a)M.Os	29
	(b)Nurses, Paramedical workers, etc	31
	(c)Social worker/ NGO)/Teacher	20
IEC activities		
2	(a) Awareness in schools & Colleges	87
	(b) Awareness in churches	65
	(c) Outreach activities(Health camp)	6
	No. of patient examined	238
	(d)Advertisement in Newspapers	18
	(e)Interpersonal communication (meeting with family members)	1462
Services		
3	(a) OPD	1938
	(b) IPD	791
	(c) Follow up cases	3074

Revised National TB control Programme (RNTCP)

6.5.12 The Revised National TB control Programme was launched in Nagaland on 1st Dec 2001. The aim of the programme is to reduce the mortality and morbidity Cause by TB. It is also reducing the transmission of infection by curbing the Spread of Disease in the general population. Since the year 2007, the State has been achieving the goals and objectives of RNTCP. B-HIV collaborative activities were started in the year 2008. DOTS Plus (Directly Observed Treatment short course) services for management and treatment of MDR-TB (Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis) cases has been initiated since August 2012.

Infrastructure under RNTCP as on 2019

No. of District TB centers	:	11
No. of Designated Microscopy Centers	:	50
No. of DOT Centres	:	929
No. of Drug Resistance (DR) TB centre	:	02
CB NAAT lab	:	10 CBNAAT Machines

Achievements from Jan2019 - December 2019**DOTS**

Total no. of TB patients Notification (NIKSHAY)	: 4712
Public sector	: 4020
Private sector	: 692
NIKSHAY Poshan Yojana	: 58%
TB/ HIV Known Status	: 79%
Total no. of MDR (Multi Drug Resistant) TB on treatment	: 99
TB Notification Rate	: 223/ lac (National Target 215/lac)

6.6 WOMEN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

6.6.1 The Government through the Department of Women Resource Development focuses on empowerment of women by facilitating and mobilizing of resources for their socioeconomic development. It thus emphasizes on capacity building and skill development and skill up-gradation that are required to harness their potentials to the greatest possible extent. It implements a number of programmes which are primarily aimed at livelihoods improvement for women in both urban and rural areas.

Financial Assistance to Destitute Women

6.6.2 An amount of Rs.2400 (@Rs.200 per month) is provided to destitute women (widowed, unmarried or abandoned) in the age between 35-60 years. During 2019-20, 4165 beneficiaries have been covered under this programme.

Training Programmes

6.6.3 Training-Cum-Production Centre (TCPC) – it provides skill development programmes in the trades of cutting and tailoring, weaving and knitting for a period of 6 months to unemployed young women and school dropout girls. During 2019-20, 40 trainees were trained in TCPC, Kohima and 25 trainees in TCPC, Dimapur.

6.6.4 Integrated Development- cum- Resource Centre (IDRC) – Located at Purana Bazaar, Dimapur, it is being manned by 3 women-headed private enterprises – Preciousmelove, Quirky Crafts and Rolong's Collection. It provides short-term training programmes to school dropout girls and other needy young women in the trades of Soft Doll making, Paper Crafting and Cutting and Tailoring. It plays a vital role in promoting Department's MYKI products during expos, symposiums and Hornbill Festivals. During 2019-20, 140 women/ girls were trained.

Women Entrepreneurship Development Fund.

6.6.5 3(three) categories of interest-free loan Programmes are provided for promotion of women entrepreneurs.

Table No. 6.6.1: Programmes under Women Entrepreneurship Development Fund

S.N	Programme	Amount	Purpose	No. of beneficiaries
1	Promotion of Women in Innovative Enterprises (PWIEP)	Rs. 2.50-5 lakhs	Expansion of existing enterprises	80
2	Women Entrepreneurial Development Initiative (WEDI)	Rs. 1 lakh	To start new enterprises	120
3	Micro Enterprises Development Scheme (MEDS)	Rs. 10,000-30,000	To start micro-enterprises (small shop, door-to-door sales, vendorship)	240

Source: Department of Women Resource Development, Govt. of Nagaland.

Transformative Livelihood Intervention (TLI) Project

6.6.6 Launched in 2006, it focuses on socio economic empowerment of the rural and urban poor women and the marginalized.

Activities under TLI Project during 2019-20

- I. Cultivation of Kholar at Kiphire – 100 women farmers were benefitted and 8.5 metric tons of Kholar was harvested.
- II. Cultivation of Groundnut at Wokha – 100 women farmers were benefitted and 6.6 metric tons of Groundnut was harvested.
- III. Cultivation of Millet at Phek, benefitting 50 women farmers.
- IV. Backyard Piggery Programme in Angphang village, Mon that benefitted 10 women farmers.
- V. Cultivation of Tumeric at Jalukie, Peren – 180 farmers were benefitted.

MykiFest

6.6.7 It is an annual event to celebrate the activities and achievements of women entrepreneurs, artisans, artistes, cultivators and Self Help Groups (SGHs). The 2nd MykiFest was held on 5-6 December 2019. During the two day event, 26 women entrepreneurs/artisans/artistes/SGHs participated and earned Rs. 6.5 lakh.

6.7 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

6.7.1 The Government of Nagaland envisions a society free from the immanent inequalities amongst the people. It works for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. It implements various programmes through the Department of Social Welfare for the benefits of the poor, the needy and the vulnerable.

Child Welfare Programmes

6.7.2 To promote the well-being of children, the State implements a number of schemes/programmes. They aim to protect children from the harmful effects of poverty and inadequate resources, and provide opportunities for their safe and healthy growth.

6.7.3 Anganwadi Services, the erstwhile Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) is a programme for early childhood care and development. It incorporates a number of services such as supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, immunization, healthcare and referral services. At present, there are 9 Districts ICDS Cells and 60 ICDS Projects that covers more than 3.50 lakh beneficiaries under 3980 Anganwadi Centers.

Table No. 6.7.1: District-wise No. of ICDS Projects, ICDS Cells and Anganwadi Centres

S.N	Name of District	No. of ICDS Cell	No. of ICDS Project	No. of AWC
1	KOHIMA	1	5	434
2	MOKOKCHUNG	1	6	400
3	ZUNHEBOTO	1	8	385
4	WOKHA	1	5	358
5	MON	1	6	403
6	TUENSANG	1	8	458
7	PHEK	1	6	392
8	LONGLENG	-	2	162
9	PEREN	1	5	260
10	KIPHIRE	-	3	204
11	DIMAPUR	1	6	524
	Total	9	60	3980

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nagaland Bal Bhavan

6.7.4 Launched on 7th November, 2008, it aims at enhancing creativity among children aged between 10-16 years. It provides various activities of children on science, literacy, creative arts, painting, integrated activities, performing arts and physical activities.

Schemes for Adolescent Girls (SAG)

6.7.5 It primarily targets adolescent girls (11 to 14 years) to promote vocational skills and home based skills along with providing nutritional needs. During 2019-20, it covered a total of 7320 beneficiaries.

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

6.7.6 Launched in 2017 at the national level, it was implemented in the State in 2018. Its objective is to improve the health and nutritional status of Pregnant Women and Lactating Women (PW & LM) and infants. Under PMMVY, PW & LM shall receive a cash benefit of Rs.5000 in 3(three) installments. As of January 2020, there are 16,248 beneficiaries enrolled and Rs.6.83 crores dispensed.

Table No. 6.7.2: Detailed breakup of conditionalities & installments of PMMVY

Installment	Conditions	Amount
1st installment	Early Registration of Pregnancy	Rs.1000
2 nd installment	Received at least one ANC (can be clai med after 6 months of pregnancy)	Rs.2000
3 rd installment	i. Child birth is registered ii. Child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV/DPT and Hepatitis -B	Rs.2000

Source: Department of Social Welfare

National Nutrition Mission – POSHAN Abhiyaan

6.7.7 It is Gol's flagship programme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers launched on 8th March 2018. At the state level, it was first launched in Tuensang and Kiphire districts and now it covers all the districts of the State. The objective of the mission is to prevent and reduce – stunting, under-nutrition and anemia, reduce low birth weight and reduce the prevalence of anemia among women and adolescent girls.

Welfare Programme for Senior Citizens

6.7.8 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

It is funded by the Ministry of Rural Development and the Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme, monthly pensions are provided to senior citizens across various districts of Nagaland.

Table No. 6.7.3: District-wise list of beneficiaries under NSAP

S.N	District	IGOAPS (60-79 years) Rs.200 per month	IGNOAPS (80+ years) Rs.500 per month	IGWNPS Rs.300 per month	IGNDPS (18-59 years) Rs.300 per month
1	KOHIMA	6495	725	508	169
2	MOKOKCHUNG	6808	639	475	139
3	TUENSANG	5515	625	460	92
4	MON	6167	725	465	113
5	ZUNHEBOTO	5742	531	435	132
6	WOKHA	5490	517	412	136
7	PHEK	5828	523	436	145
8	DIMAPUR	4384	834	481	117
9	LONGLENG	1485	145	261	77
10	KIPHIRE	1762	186	261	75
11	PEREN	2074	200	270	81
	Total	51,750	5,650	4,464	1,276

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Welfare Programme for Persons with Disabilities

6.7.9 The Government of Nagaland is committed towards the welfare and rehabilitation of Persons with Disabilities. It is actively involved in promoting their independence and inclusion by meeting their specific needs and supporting their social participation in a non-discriminatory manner.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

6.7.10 Launched in February 2009, it targets BPL persons with severe and multiple disabilities, 18-59 years of age and dwarfs. Altogether, 1276 disabled persons have been availing the pension under the scheme (@ Rs.300 per month)

Table No. 6.7.4: District-wise list of beneficiaries under IGNDPS State Disability Pension

S.N	District	IGNDPS
1	KOHIMA	169
2	MOKOKCHUNG	139
3	TUENSANG	92
4	MON	113
5	ZUNHEBOTO	132
6	WOKHA	136
7	PHEK	145
8	DIMAPUR	117
9	LONGLENG	77
10	KIPHIRE	75
11	PEREN	81
	Total	1,276

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase and Fitting of Aids/ Appliance (ADIP)

6.7.11: This is a programme to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable sophisticated and scientifically modern standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation. A total of 93 beneficiaries have been covered across the various districts of Nagaland with Cherry Blossom as the implementing agency.

National E-Scholarship

6.7.12: Under this programme, the State of Nagaland provides scholarships for students with disabilities. So far, an amount of Rs.22,420 have been disbursed.

Table No. 6.7.5: Detailed break-up of scholarship under National E-Scholarship

S.N	Category of Scholarship	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Pre Matric Scholarship	29
2	Post Matric Scholarship	9
3	Top Class Education Slot	0

Source: Department of Social Welfare

State Welfare Programmes for Disabled Person (SWPDP)

6.7.13: Under this programme, scholarship and financial assistance are provided.

Table No. 6.7.6: Detailed breakup of SWPDP

Schemes		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount
Scholarship		208	Rs.300 per month
Financial Assistance	i. Disabled	2000	Rs.300 per month
	ii. Blind	1706	Rs.300 per month

Source: Department of Social Welfare

State Sponsored Grant in Aid

6.7.14: Under this programme, grant-in-aid is provided to NGOs for rendering welfare services such as Care & Protection of orphans and destitute children, Drug Abuse prevention programme, Welfare programme for Senior Citizen and Person with Disabilities.

Table No. 6.7.7: List of state sponsored Grant-in-Aid Programme

Categories of NGOs	No. of NGOs
Welfare of Children	18
Disabled Persons	11
Old Age Persons	8
Drug Abuse	8

Source: Department of Social Welfare

Nagaland State Social Welfare Board (NSSWB)

6.7.15 NSSWB implements various programmes and assists the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) programmes to promote welfare and development activities in the State. It strives to be a progressive entity for providing services of unequivocal excellence to women, youth, adolescents and children for their protection, capacity building and total empowerment.

Table No. 6.7.8: Details of programmes under NSSWB

S.N	Programme	Objective	Location/ Implementing Agency
1	Family Counseling Centre (FCC)	For the welfare of women and their families to provide counseling for any disorder or differences	Dimapur & Mokokchung
2	Voluntary Action Bureau (VAB)	To address the issue of crime against women and to streamline the voluntary organization to implement welfare activities for the affected women and children	Premises of NSSWB
3	Nagaland Adolescent Girls Club (NAGC)	To empower adolescent girls to emerge as ambassadors of change in attitudes and systems in society	Kohima & Wokha
4	National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)	To promote micro-finance support for women SHGs across the State	
5	Working Women Hostel (WWH)	To provide safe and affordable accommodation to working women	Zunheboto, Kohima, Phek, Mokokchung & Dimapur

6	Ujjawala	To prevent trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate their rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration	School of Social Work (NGO) – Dimapur
7	SwadharGreh	To provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitation to homeless women	Prodigals Home, Dimapur & Nagaland Voluntary Health Association, Kohima

Source: Department of Social Welfare

6.7.16 Nagaland State Commission for Persons with Disabilities

Mission

- i. To facilitate empowerment of Persons with Disabilities.
- ii. To create an environment that provides Persons with Disabilities equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society.

Milestones

- i. Nagaland Rights of Persons with Disabilities Rules 2019 notified on 16th August, 2019.
- ii. 4% reservation of posts for Persons with Disabilities in government jobs notified on 13th August 2019.
- iii. Designating the Sessions Court in each district of the State as Special Court for the purpose of providing speedy trial for offences committed against Persons with Disabilities notified on 28th October 2019
- iv. Sign language interpreter was used at a public event, August 15 Independence Day 2019, for the first time in the state.

Activities of the Commission

- i. Training programme for Anganwadi workers on Early Identification and Intervention for Children with Disabilities.
- ii. Workshop on Current Trends and Practices in Special Education was conducted for Educators
- iii. An awareness as well as Identification and Assessment camp was held in Dimapur in collaboration with the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (Kolkata), DDRC Dimapur and Prodigals Home Dimapur.
- iv. Sensitization and Awareness Campaign on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act 2016 for government officials was launched in collaboration with the AIC Mission Mode Team.
- v. An awareness programme for Voters with Disability was held on 20th March 2019 in Dimapur.

Nagaland State Commission for Women (NSCW)

6.7.17 The NSCW envisions the Naga women in a safe environment, leading her life with dignity, knowledgeable about her constitutional rights and entitlements, and pursuing her chosen occupation in life with great freedom.

Activities of NSCW

i. National seminar on Naga Traditional Cuisine was held on 27th and 28th September 2019 at Japfu Christian College in collaboration with IGRMS, Bhopal. The aim of the seminar was to promote more research and enquiry into this less unexplored frontier keeping in view the policy development, preservation of cultural heritage, empowerment of local people and meeting global issues like climate change, food security and sustainability through active participation at the local level.

ii. District tour and Meeting with Women Hohos. It focused on a number of issues such as importance of education of women, importance and awareness of the rights of women within family and society, participation of women in the decision making bodies and to promote welfare and rehabilitation of women affected by domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment.

Nagaland State Commission for Protection of Child Rights

6.7.18 The Commission acts as a court to undertake suo-motu enquiry and also look into complaints related to deprivation and violation of Child Rights and non-implementation of laws for protection and development of children.

Activities of the Commission

- i. Inspection of Child Care Institutes in the state.
- ii. Programme on prevention and bringing an end to child sex abuse was conducted at Kohima in conjunction with World Vision, India.
- iii. A sitting was held at Kiphire district to hear complaints and implementation of the Child Rights in collaboration with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
- iv. Review meeting and consultation on “Available Schemes and Services for malnourished and stunted children in high prevalent district of Nagaland” was conducted in Dimapur

6.8 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Rural Water Supply

6.8.1 Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) was introduced by incorporating the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) from 2019-20. This mission aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household in India by 2024.

Table No. 6.8.1: Status of drinking water in rural areas of Nagaland comprising of 1450 Villages/Habitations/Hamlets as on 1st April 2019.

Sl. No	District	Total No. of Habitations	No. of Fully Covered Habitations	No. of Partially Covered Habitations
1	Dimapur	241	27	214
2	Kiphire	98	9	89
3	Kohima	110	22	88
4	Longleng	50	8	42
5	Mokokchung	114	11	103
6	Mon	138	20	118
7	Peren	103	24	79
8	Phek	119	48	71
9	Tuensang	133	15	118
10	Wokha	153	16	137
11	Zunheboto	191	17	174
	Total	1450	217	1233

Urban Water Supply

6.8.2 Schemes for improving water supply to Urban Areas is being initiated under 90:10 (Central & State) funding under the Ministry of Urban Development and DONER. The Scheme seeks to improve water supply distribution to the public.

Communitization

6.8.3 Communitization program for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation System began in 2003, under the Communitization of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2002. Water and sanitation Committee (WATSAN), constituted under the Act is formed by the village Council through signing of MOU with the PHED. These committees take part in the schemes Operation and Maintenance (O&M). A total of 1215 or 79% of the total number of habitations have benefitted from Communitization.

6.8.4 Projects Funded by other Ministries/Agencies;

1. Water supply scheme for 24 villages of Chiephobozou RD Block (NLCPR) was initially sanctioned during 2009-10 and revised during the year 2010-11.
2. Providing water supply to Mon Village and 4 surrounding villages. The physical progress is 85 % and is targeted for completion during the year 2019-20.
3. Providing water supply to Samziuram Village at Peren District (NLCPR).
4. Providing water supply by gravity to Aboi Hq. and Longching EAC Hq. at Mon District (NLCPR) was sanctioned during the year 2017-18.
5. Providing water supply to Akuk Old Village by pumping in Wokha District (NEC) is completed and is targeted for commission in February 2020.

6. Augmentation of water supply Scheme through stream water sources in Japukong Range, covering 5 villages under Mokokchung District (NEC) is targeted for commission within 2019-20.

6.9 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 6.9.1 The Government of Nagaland through the Rural Development Department is involved in the developmental activities in rural areas through implementation of various employment generation and infrastructural development programmes. There are 74 RD Blocks in the State covering 1285 recognized village with 2,50,31 rural households in the state.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS):

- 6.9.2 It is an employment generation programme and is centrally sponsored scheme. The Scheme came into effective in the state since 2006 and has been significantly generating rural employment for unskilled labour in the State. The existing unskilled wage rate is rs.177 per day per person. As on 29th January 2020, a total of 4.36 lakh Job cards have been issued with 7.26 lakh registered workers. During 2019-2020, 95.55 lakh person days have been generated against the approved Labour Budget of 125.5 lakh person days. During 2019-2020, a total number of 5940 works were completed. During the financial year 2019-2020, a total of Rs. 29853.75 lakh was received from the central (Rs.3649.48 Lakh State share) for the implementation of MGNREGS. All MGNREGS works are implemented through the respective VDBs in the State.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA-GRAMIN (PMAY-G):

- 6.9.3 The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G) aim to provide 'Housing for all' in the rural areas by 2022. It is a centrally Sponsored Scheme and implemented since 1st January, 1996. In the State, the programme is implemented through the Village Development Boards (VDBs) by providing durable shelter in the rural areas. As against the target of 8481 houses, 8738 beneficiaries have been registered and 5655 proposed site of house construction have been sanctioned. The State, in addition to the existing beneficiaries has identified 36700 beneficiaries to be added for assistance under the scheme.

NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NRLM):

- 6.9.4 NRLM is a poverty alleviation programme introduced by the Ministry of Rural Development Government of Nagaland by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihood on sustainable basis through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. In Nagaland, the Scheme is implemented through Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) and is operational in all the 74 blocks.

The State Mission has mobilized 81293 rural households into Women-run functional grassroots institutions of 9192 Self Help Groups (SHG) and their 472 village Level

Organizations (VLO) and 18 Cluster/Block Level Organization (CLF/BLF). For Human Resource development, the State Mission has 497 Social development professionals with each resource block equipped with 20-25 trainers. Further, the State Mission has trained and engaged 1800 community level cadres for capacity building of SHGs and their federations. In the area of livelihoods, the State Mission has been focusing on deepening of livelihood activities of the SHGs members through sustainable agriculture and livestock practices. More than 9000 households have been intervened in 2-3 livelihood activities with the objective of increasing the annual income to 50,000 per household. Apart from farm livelihood, the State Mission also initiated village Entrepreneurship program for Non-Farm Livelihoods and implemented on pilot basis at Jakhama and Chumukedima Blocks launched in 2015, on average, 96% of the target has been achieved as on December 2019. For financial inclusion, 57 Bank sakhi have been placed in 38 Blocks and 48 Bank branches to provide services to SHGs members. 170 SHGs have availed credit linkage amounting to Rs. 204.98 Lakh during the first three quarters of FY 2019-2020.

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA GRAMEEN KAUSHALYA YOJANA (DDU-GKY):

6.9.5 The Ministry of Rural Development with a vision to transform the rural poor youth into an economically independent and global workforce launched DDUGKY focusing rural youth between the age 15-35 years from poor families willing to undergo training and get placement opportunities after successfully completing the course. In Nagaland, DDUGKY programme started in 2018, with 4 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) providing skilling and placement to the rural youth across the State. The Ministry of Rural Development has allotted a target of 9040 rural youth to be trained during the period 2019-2022 out of which the State Mission has trained a total candidate of 1264 and provided placement to 281 candidates in various organizations across the country.

NATIONAL RURBAN MISSION (NRuM):

6.9.6 The National Rurban Mission (NRuM) follows the vision of “Development of a cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of Rurban villages.” During 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 690 lakhs were earmarked under central plan for Pedi (Ngwalwa) cluster Phase-1 and Rs.1500 lakhs for Kohima Sadar Phase-III. During 2019-20 an amount of Rs. 405 lakhs has been released for Phase-III and State matching share of Rs. 45 lakhs have also been released.

RASHTRIYA GRAM SWARAJ ABHIYAN (RGSA):

6.9.7 Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA) was launched on 24th April 2018 'National Panchayat Day' by Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Scheme is to develop and strengthen the Panchayati Raj system across India in the rural areas. During 2019-20, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India approved the total plan of Rs. 887 lakhs and

earmarked of Rs.799 lakhs as Central share (90%) and Rs.88.70 lakhs (10%) as State matching share.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO VDBs (GIA):

6.9.8 Grant-in-aid to VDBs is one of the major State sponsored programme being implemented by the Department of Rural Development through the VDBs. There are 1285 VDBs in the State with 250315 tax paying households. Fund under this programme is allocated on the basis of number of tax-paying household @Rs.1000/- for implementation of development activities. 25% of the fund is earmarked for women folk participation in the activities of VDBs and another 20% of the fund is earmarked for youth programme in all the villages. During the year 2019-20, an amount of Rs.3500 lakhs has been proposed under this programme and for 2020-21 an amount of Rs.4000 lakhs has been proposed.

MATCHING CASH GRANT (FIXED DEPOSIT):

6.9.9 The programme was introduced to encourage the VDBs to raise its own village resources either through household contribution, donations or by implementing of project through community participation and other innovative means. The fund is deposited in the VDBs account for 5 years with maximum ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakh and the State Government deposits equivalent amount in the VDBs account in the form of Matching Cash Grant to VDBs. The village common fund will be utilized for availing Bank loans for socio-economic development programmes and will provide the much needed security for the village and against which the financial institutions may advance loan to the VDBs.

PROMOTION OF MICRO-FINANCING ACTIVITIES THROUGH VDBs:

6.9.10 Nagaland State has been selected for experimenting with a pilot scheme whereby the VDBs will take up the responsibility of obtaining loans from the Banks and its disbursement to beneficiaries and also for recovery of the same. A corpus fund of Rs.100 lakhs as created through contributions of VDBs (40%), Government of India (20%), NABARD (20%) and Government of Nagaland (20%) which has now been revised as follows:

- a) NABARD – Rs.100000/-
- b) State Government – Rs.100000/-
- c) VDB – Rs.40000/-

This corpus fund is kept in the savings Bank account and the Bank in turn will provide initially a matching share of Rs.1.00 lakh, the corpus fund and the matching share together would be the Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for loan.

Under Developed Areas Program (UDAP)

6.9.11 UDAP programme aims to provide infrastructure development in the underdeveloped districts in the state so as to accelerate the economic growth and to bring these areas on equal footing with other districts of the state.

Table No. 6.9.1: Achievements of UDAP

Sl.No	Name of the works	Physical
A	Road Sector	
1	Construction of new roads	26 KM
2	Improvement of existing roads	47 KM
3	Black topping, soiling and metalling	3.3 KM
4	Side drain	16 KM
5	Construction of Retaining/Protection wall	80 Mtrs
6	Construction & Renovation of Minor Bridges/Hanging	2 Nos.
B	Social and Infrastructure Sector	No. of Projects
1	Construction of Playground	2
2	Community Hall/Panchayat Hall	4
3	Renovation of buildings	1
4	Construction of Classroom/Hostel	1
5	Outdoor Stadium	1
6	Construction of Rest/Guest House/Rostrum	4
7	Community Fishery Pond	1
8	Tree plantation/Horti-Farming	1
9	Town Hall/Multipurpose building	3
10	Preservation of Community Forest	1
11	Waiting shed/Marketing shed/Rostrum	2
12	Trainings/Seminar/Special Tutorials/ Upscaling of Eastern Entrepreneur	7

Source: DUDA

Activities undertaken during 2019-2020 are as follows:

6.9.12 Gender Budgeting and Main-Streaming: Details of programmes under Gender Budgeting during 2019-2020 are presented as follows-

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	Name of Training Agency/Organisation
1	Training on Culinary Skill	Department in collaboration with Kohima Exotic school of cooking
2	Special Coaching Classes for HSLC Exam	Department in consultation with School Administration & ENSF
3	Procurement & Marketing of products from SHGs	Department
4	Patency and launch of Eastern Nagaland Fashion and apparel	Department in partnership with women Tribal Organisation

6.9.13 Coaching classes for Class- X students: The Department initiated the special tutorial programme for HSLC examinations during 2016-2017 in Eastern Nagaland by appointing mathematics and science teachers for a period of 3 months. During 2019-2020, the Department along with ENSF and Tribal Students Bodies implemented the said programme in 20 educational centres. The table below indicates the number of coaching centres identified by the Department and the numbers of teachers appointed on honorarium basis against each HSLC coaching centre.

Table No. 6.9.2: *Nos. of coaching centres*

Sl.No	Name of the Centre	No. of Centres	No. of Teachers
1	Mon	7	14
2	Tuensang	4	8
3	Kiphire	4	8
4	Longleng	5	10
Total	4 Districts	20 Centres	40 teachers

Source: DUDA

Empowerment of the Underprivileged Youth for Eastern Nagaland through IECT Skill and Livelihood Enhancement

6.9.14 The Government of Nagaland in collaboration with National Institute of Electronics of Information Technology (NIELIT) has set up four computer centres at Tuensang, Mon, Longleng and Kiphire Districts Headquarters with all the latest equipments and teaching facilities Under this programme, 1408 youths of Eastern Nagaland were been trained.

Activities of Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram (VDVK) under TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI

6.9.15 The Ministry of Tribal Affairs launched this Scheme for value addition, branding and retail marketing of Minor Forest Products called Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana (PMVDY) through TRIFED. The Scheme is to facilitate creation of sustainable livelihood and generate income for the forest-based tribes by ensuring fair and remunerative returns and turn tribal gatherers into entrepreneurs. The Department has set up 18 VDVKs by enrolling 180 SHGs which translate into 5400 beneficiaries all across the Eastern Nagaland Districts. The Department has conducted training to all SHGs and appropriate machineries and tools have been provided.

Activities of Anghya Emporium: Anghya

6.9.16 The retail network is a livelihood initiative of the Department. It was conceptualized as a handholding activity of the Department to support the entrepreneurs and farmers of Eastern Nagaland. In this context, Retail Infrastructure has been established at Mon, Tuensang, Longleng and Kiphire and provides facilities such as storage and warehousing capability. As part of market linkage strategy, the Department has signed MoU with TRIFED under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI and in partnership with the Tribes India for joint network and marketing of local products.

Launching of Mongken

6.9.17 Mongken brand - a handholding initiative was launched on 28th January 2020 to create economic opportunities for local designers, skilled artisans and craftsmen from Nagaland, with special focus on the underdeveloped regions of the state. This ecosystem was created to promote and preserve the traditional knowledge and to patent traditional motifs and

weave patterns, while upscaling the local weavers to find a space in the apparel and garment industry. Mongken will function as a nodal agency through which the local products can be marketed by participating in festivals, trade expo in partnership with Tribes India and similar agencies.

Outdoor Mobile Media Van

6.9.18 The ODMMV is one of its first kinds in the state with the objective of educating and creating awareness for the people living in the International Border Block Villages. It will be used to disseminate information on the current policies and programmes of various Government Department.

6.10 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization in the State

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

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

6.10.3 As a result of rapid urbanization in the State, the role of Urban Development Department and Municipal Affairs Department has gained prominence to foster development and manage the growth of cities and towns effectively. It became imperative to work out a long term solution for improvement of amenities and infrastructure in order to alleviate various problems associated with growing urban habitats.

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

6.10.4 The Government through the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is implementing the *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM)*. It is a transition of SJSRY launched in Nagaland during 2014-15. The DAY-NULM is targeted towards poverty alleviation and susceptibility of the urban household by enabling them to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. The Mission aims at providing shelters to the urban homeless and to provide accessibility to emerging markets for the urban street vendors by facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills. In Nagaland, the State Urban Development Agency

(SUDA) implements the programme in all the districts through the respective District Urban Development Agencies (DUDAs).

6.10.5 Components of DAY-NULM Programme

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

Under this SM&ID component, the mobilization of urban poor households to form their own institutions is an important investment for an effective and sustainable poverty reduction programme. NULM envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations. At least one member from each urban poor household, preferable a woman should be brought under the Self-Help Group Network in a time bound manner. These groups will serve as a support system for the poor to meet their financial and social needs.

- **Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P)**

The Employment through skill training & placement (EST&P) program will provide skill training for urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. The EST&P Program intends to fill the gap between the demand and availability of local skills by providing skill training programs as required by the market. Under the component Training Institutes are empanelled under SUDA with the approval of the State Government through MOU. Different trainings viz Computer (Both Software & Hardware), Fashion Designing, Cutting & Tailoring, Beauty & Wellness & Hair Cutting, Nursing, Carpentry, Masonry etc are imparted and provides placement opportunity to those who are qualified and eager after the courses are completed.

- **Self employment Programme (SEP)**

Under this component financial assistance were provided in the form of Bank loan for setup gainful self-employment ventures/ micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. After the disbursement of loan to the beneficiaries, the concerned branch of the bank will send details of disbursed loan cases to the DUDAs along with details of interest subsidy amount.

- **Capacity Building & Training (CB&T):**

Under the component of CB&T, trainings, workshops & meetings are conducted both at state & district level, also under this program various national trainings/workshop are administered. Under this component the payment salary to State Mission Manager, City Mission Managers, Community Organizers and Staffs and Training expenses were made.

- **Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH):**

Under Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of DAY-NULM, it aims at providing permanent shelter equipped with essential services to the poorest of the

poor of the urban homeless. The shelters should be permanent all-weather 24x7 shelters for urban homeless (dormitory type). For every one Lakh urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater to between 50 and 100 persons. Under this component, survey is conducted in all ULBs and has identified 51 homeless and construction is completed at IHSDP Complex, Netaji Colony, Dimapur & a patient attendance lodge in Mokokchung.

- **Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)**

Support for Urban Street Vendors (SUSV), component constitute an important segment of towns and cities in formal economy. This component aims at skilling of street vendors, credit support micro-enterprise development and pro-vending urban planning along with supporting social security options for vulnerable groups such as women, SC/STs and minorities. Street Vendor's survey has been conducted in 3 ULBs and 947 were identified namely Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. Under this component market, development is also completed in 5 ULBs namely Dimapur, Mokokchung, Phek, Wokha & Tuensang.

- **Information, Education and Communication (IEC):**

Under this component various pamphlet, handbooks, Booklets, Hoarding and Banner are printer for various advertisement about the schemes and also used during trainings and workshops.

SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM)

6.10.6 The Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the objective to eliminate open defecation and eradicate manual scavenging, effect behavioral change, scientific municipal solid waste management and overall improvement of the urban environment. In Nagaland, 19 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are covered under Swachh Bharat Mission. Under this Mission, out of 16015 units of individual household toilet sanctioned, 6892 units are completed. Under Community Toilet component, out of 235 sanctioned units, 165 units are completed. Various activities were taken up in the 19 ULBS and Town Councils under Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

1. The Mission comprises of the following components

1. Construction/Renovation of Individual Household toilets:
2. Community toilets
3. Awareness Campaign
4. Solid waste management: For all 19 ULBs.
5. Capacity Building/Training

Activities during 2019-20

Sl. No.	Component	Number of units proposed to GoI.	Units sanctioned by GoI.	Remarks
1	Individual toilet	6386	6386	Implementation under progress.
2	Community toilet	428	428	Implementation under progress.
3	Solid waste management	For 12 ULBs	NIL	Since no unit was sanctioned, there was no new activity.
4	Awareness campaign	For various awareness programmes in all 19 ULBs.	1.48 Cr.	Various awareness programmes are being conducted in all the 19 ULBs.
5	Capacity Building, Training, A&OE		0.49 Cr.	During the period, 5 trainings and capacity buildings were conducted including 1 exposure tour.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT)

6.10.7 AMRUT is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) launched in 2015 for a period of 5 (five) years ending by 31st March, 2020 with its main objective to provide basic infrastructure to urban poor. Kohima and Dimapur are the two mission cities under the mission.

The admissible project components are namely:

1. Water Supply
2. Sewerage & Septage management
3. Storm Water Drainage
4. Urban Transport (Non-Motorized)
5. Green Space & Parks.

The total allocation for Nagaland for the entire mission period (i.e., 2015 to 2020) is Rs. 120.21 Crores, covering a total of 27 projects, out of which, 26 projects amounting to Rs. 114.71 Crores has been tendered so far.

Table No. 6.10.1: Component-wise Distribution of Projects:

Sl. No	Component	No. of Projects		Total
		Kohima	Dimapur	
1	Water Supply	0	2	2
2	Sewerage and Septage	1	1	2
3	Storm Water Drainage	4	4	8
4	Urban Transport/ Footpath	2	3	5
5	Park and Green Spaces	5	5	10
	Total	12	15	27

Targets:

1. Water Supply: To improve water supply distribution system in Dimapur.
2. Sewerage and Septage: To achieve increased area coverage of Septage Collection from Households and assure treatment.
3. Storm Water Drainage: To provide proper Storm Water Drainage System in the Towns to avoid water loggings and also prevent soil erosion and Landslip.
4. Urban Transport: To provide safe pedestrian movement along the main streets and also provide last mile connectivity in case of Kohima as vehicular road connectivity cannot be provided to all the households due to the hilly terrain of the town.
5. Parks & Green Spaces: To provide adequate recreation space for Children and Senior Citizens.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

6.10.8 The Government of Nagaland has the vision to make the Municipals and Town Councils (Urban Local Bodies) effective democratic units of Local Self Government, and is striving to ensure that the ULBs are fully empowered and capacitated through trainings and skill upgradation and to facilitate the transferring of all the functions under the 12th Schedule and aims at sustainable development of all the Municipalities. At present, there are 39 Statutory Towns comprising of 3 (three) Municipal Councils and 36 (thirty six) Town Councils.

SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT

6.10.9 The Department of Municipal Affairs, Government of Nagaland is presently assisting the ULBs through the following Centrally Sponsored Schemes accorded by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, various capacity buildings and aiding with State Plan Programmes via Grant-in-Aid to the ULBs.

CENTRAL SPONSORED SCHEMES**KOHIMA SMART CITY MISSION**

6.10.10 The Government of India launched the Smart City Mission on 25th June 2015 with the main objective on economic growth, local self development, retrofit and redevelop into better planned city and application of smart solutions through 100 (hundred) Smart Cities in the country under the duration of 5 (five) years.

Kohima got selected under the Smart City Mission on 20th September, 2016 and subsequently the Kohima Smart City Development Ltd (KSCDL) was incorporated on 24th March, 2017. Accordingly, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for KSCDL was constituted which plan, apprise, approve, release funds, implement, operate, monitor and evaluate the Smart City Development projects. The following are the undergoing projects under KSCDL:

1. Beautification of Kohima Town Phase-I
2. Multilevel Parking at Old Medical Directorate
3. Multilevel Parking at Old NST
4. Redevelopment of Old Assembly Secretariat Phase-I
5. Construction of KMC and Smart City Office
6. Construction of Capital Cultural Hall
7. Construction of Parking cum Community Hall at New Market
8. Integrated Control and Command Centre
9. Kohima Wi-Fi Project Phase-I

The Department is also implementing other Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Awaz Yojana- Housing for All (Urban), the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), etc.

6.11 EMPLOYMENT, SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

6.11.1 The Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship functions under the Administrative control of the Labour & Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Department. There are two wings under the Directorate of Employment Skill Development & Entrepreneurship: 1. Employment Wing. 2. Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Wing. Budget allotment during 2019-20 in respect of the Department is as follows: - i) State Plan: Rs. 50.00 lakhs ii) State earmarked Programme: Rs. 250.00 lakhs iii) State Non-Plan: Rs. 2478.02 lakhs Total : RS. 2778.02 Lakhs.

EMPLOYMENT WING

6.11.2 The duties and responsibilities of the Employment Wing is to enforce the Employment Exchanges Compulsory Notification of Vacancies (CNV) Act, 1959 Registration of Job-seekers, Compilation and dissemination of various statistical data like Employment Market Information (EMI), both from public and private sector and sponsoring of candidates for various notified vacancies. In addition, Career Counseling & Vocational Guidance, school & college talks on various career options, etc are also undertaken by the Employment Exchanges

The following subordinate establishments are functioning under the Employment Wing of the Directorate:

1. Regional Employment Exchange- 1
2. District Employment Exchange- 7
3. Rural Employment Bureau- 2

ACTIVITIES UNDER EMPLOYMENT WING

- **REGISTRATION:** During the current year, 27317 fresh applicants have registered at the various employment Exchanges for job assistance. The total number of registered applicants is 90584.

- **SELF-EMPLOYMENT:** There is a Self-Employment Promotion Cell (SEPC) in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima which co-ordinates Self-Employment promotional activities. A total of 1912 candidates were registered, out of which 470 were placed in various Self-Employment ventures during the current financial year.
- **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CELL:** A special Cell for Physically Handicapped applicants established with Central assistance has been merged with the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima. At present there are 1119 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges under Physically Handicapped category.
- **EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION:** Under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959, the Employment Exchanges are empowered to collect various Employment Statistics from all public and private sectors employing more 24 persons. Under this Act, the Department can also collect information from the private sector units employing 10 to 24 persons on voluntary basis. E.M.I. programme does not give the accurate picture of employment as it does not include all establishments in private sectors, Military establishments, High court & State Legislative Assembly.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP WING

6.11.3 To create a workforce empowered with improved skills, knowledge and equipped for earning their livelihood is the responsibility of the Skill Development & Entrepreneurship wing. It aims to increase the productivity of workforce, both in the organized and the unorganized sectors, seeking increased participation of youth, women and other disadvantaged sections and to synergize efforts of various stakeholders

ACTIVITIES UNDER SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP WING

6.11.4 CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (CTS)

Industrial Training Institutes: The ITIs impart skill oriented training to the youths, who are mostly college and school drop-out so as to enable them to be absorbed in gainful employment and also to be engaged in Self-Employment ventures.

Objectives of the Craftsmen Training Scheme: -

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

There are 8 (eight) Industrial Training Institutes in the State, imparting training in 22 trades (14 Engineering and 8 Non-engineering). The minimum qualification required for a candidate to undergo training in ITI is class-VIII pass and should be above 14 years of age. The training period varies from 1 to 2 years. Till date, 9103 trainees have passed the All India Trade Test (AITT) and currently 806 candidates are undergoing training for the session 2019-2020.

List of Industrial Training Institutes in Nagaland:

- Govt. ITI Kohima
- Govt. ITI Dimapur (Women)
- Govt. ITI Mon
- Govt. ITI Wokha
- Govt. ITI Mokokchung
- Govt. ITI Tuensang
- Govt. ITI Phek
- Govt. ITI Zunheboto

6.11.5 APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME:

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

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

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

ONGOING SCHEMES IN THE DEPARTMENT

6.11.6 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME "ENHANCING SKILL DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHEAST STATES AND SIKKIM":

2 (two) new Industrial Training Institutes in the State, one at Dimapur and the other at Peren is presently under construction. Proposal for establishment of 2 new ITIs in Longleng and Kiphire has been approved. GITI, Kiphire will be operationalised through a temporary building by introducing two trades Carpenter & Sewing Technology in the next academic session onwards.

6.11.7 MODEL CAREER CENTERS:

The Department is implementing the National Career Service (NCS) in the State keeping in tune with the Central Government's initiation in transforming the existing Employment Exchanges to Model Career Centers to provide a variety of Employment related Services. As a first step, Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima is being transformed to a Model Career Center. Establishment of 1 (one) more Model Career Centers at District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung has been approved during the FY: 2019-2020

ACTIVITIES & ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT**PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY) STATE MANAGED COMPONENT:**

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

Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of PMKVY, the State has been provided a target to train 14,021 youths across multiple sectors in various job roles. The scheme was rolled out in the State during July, 2018 and till date 6861 youths have been trained. Currently 2034 youths are undergoing training in various training centers across the country.

SKILL MELA:

6.11.9 The Department is conducting awareness generation campaigns on Skill Development for livelihood generation under PMKVY scheme.

The First phase of the Skills Mela was conducted at Mon and Kiphire District where a footfall of more than 15,000 youth was registered for Skill Training under PMKVY.

Under this campaign, a Jobs & Skill Fair was held at Kohima where apart from the Skill Fair, three recruiters (The Oberoi, ITC Group of Hotels & the Hyatt) also participated and 100 youths were given direct Jobs out of 240 youth who registered.

STATE SPECIFIC SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:**Development of Human Resource (Multi Skilled Handymen) to meet the Rural/ Local Demands**

6.11.10 The Department plans to actively collaborate with the community in identification of the demands and mobilization of the youths who can be skilled to adorn the role of multi-skilled handyman. Under this initiative, it is planned to skill 200 youths as multi-skilled handyman by skilling them across multiple job roles.

Recruit, Train and Deploy:

6.11.11 It is planned to engage the construction industry under the recruit, train and deploy model to create an opportunity to train 250 youths on industry relevant practices for livelihood opportunities.

Livelihood Generation through Skilling in Backyard Poultry for Aspiration District- Kiphire

6.11.12 Under the Livelihood Generation through Skilling in Backyard Poultry for Aspiration District-Kiphire, it is proposed to skill 50 unemployed rural youths in Kiphire District because of the poor infrastructure conditions prevalent in the aspirational district which

is further compounded by remoteness of the district and limited access to market. Through this initiative, it is planned to provide skilling interventions to 48 rural youths to enable them to sustain their livelihood through backyard poultry and enable 2 youths to sustain their livelihood by running chicken incubation and hatchery units.

World skills India School of Excellence in Nagaland:

6.11.13 The idea of setting up a School of Excellence (SoE) on the grounds of World skills India is to promote and groom the school going youths with an objective to ensure that Skills is happening along with Education. It is planned to create a convergence with the School Education Department and identify and adopt a School and transform it to a World skills India School of Excellence. The proposed SoE is planned to be set up as collaboration between the State Government, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Sector Skills Councils and other Industry Partnerships.

6.12 LABOUR WELFARE

6.12.1 The main activity of the Labour Department, Government of Nagaland is to promote opportunities for Men and Women to obtain decent and productive work. It aims to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthening dialogue in handling work related issues. Social protection comprises those measures which aim at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerability to poverty and deprivation. Access to justice is one of the most important and primary needs and rights of every worker. The Department ensures this right by enforcing the various Industrial and Labour laws that are applicable to the State.

Achievements and Activities of Labour Department (2019-2020).

Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) act 1986:

6.12.2 After the amendment of child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 the minimum age for employment of children in hazardous occupations and processes has been raised to 18 years. The department being the nodal department for the amendment Act has organized banner and poster campaigns in Kohima to create such awareness. The department in collaboration with child line Kohima has organized a street rally where students from different schools and colleges participated and also distributed information leaflets and pamphlets on the issues of child Labour. At present, there are 44 NCLP schools running by 17 selected NGOs in Dimapur District with a total enrollment of about 2000 children.

Labour Welfare Centres:

6.12.3 Having genuine concern for the welfare of the weaker sections of the society and to give support for their economic well-being as well as to create employment opportunities, the Labour Department have established 4 (four) Labour Welfare Centres at (i) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd. Tuli, Mokokchung dist. (ii) Mini Cement Plant, Wazeho at district (iii) Nagaland Sugar Mill 5th Mile Dimapur District and during 2017 added another

Labour Welfare Centre at (iv) Doyang Hydro Electric Project Doyang, Wokha District imparting free training courses in Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery free of cost.

The Employee's State Insurance corporation (ESIC) Scheme.

6.12.4 The ESIC Scheme is an integrated measure of Social Insurance designed to accomplish the task of protecting employees as defined in the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 against the impact of incidences of sickness, maternity, disablement and death due to employment injury and to provide medical care to insured persons and their families. Primary Care is provided at the ESI Scheme Dispensary at 4th Mile, Dimapur, Secondary Care at the empanelled Dimapur Hospital and Research Centre (DHRC, Nagabazar Kohima and Mokokchung Town. Health Camp under ESIC Scheme was conducted on 2nd December, 2017 Bharat Petroleum Corporate Ltd., Dimapur Airport.

Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (NBOCW WB)

6.12.5 The department have set up the Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board for providing welfare schemes ranging from Health, Maternity, and insurance cover to Children Education assistance and direct social security benefit to the construction workers. The Welfare Board conducts training programmes to train local youths to start participation in construction activities. The Department in collaboration with a professional firm in Gurgaon, Haryana has conducted 9(nine) career counseling programmes for the children of registered construction workers during the year 2017-18.

6.13 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

6.13.1 Major Activities 2019-20.

- a. The State has achieved 100% online allocation of food grains up to the Fair Price Shops (FPS) level for digitized NFSA beneficiaries data (i.e. Manual System has been converted to online system)
- b. During 2019-20, the State has achieved 100% Supply Chain Management of food grains up to the FPS level (i.e. Supply of Food grains from FCI up to the FPS)
- c. During 2019-20, the State with the assistance of the NIC HQ and in co-ordination with DIO NIC Dimapur, has detected 1,12,880 discrepancies/ ineligible Ration Cards which were replaced with genuine beneficiaries.
- d. On 9th May 2019, Shri Temjen Toy, IAS the Chief Secretary of Nagaland formally launched the Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS) cell funded through Central Assistance
- e. Fair Price Shops Automation using e-PoS Devices has been launched in Dimapur on the 10th Oct'2019 and the implementation of state-wide automation of Fair Price Shops (FPS) is in progress. February 2020 is the targeted month for 100% automation of FPSs and the Public Domain for the status report of the same is at <http://epos.nic.in/naga/>
- f. The Government of Nagaland received allocation of pulses (Masoor Dal) under Price

Support Scheme from the Central Ministry and is distributing to Ration Card Holders through PDS.

- g. Status of Aadhar seeding as on 1st Dec 2019 for the NFSA beneficiaries is 61% (Ration Card wise)
- h. The State has completed construction of ADS Office Dimapur funded under HUDCO.
- i. The State has completed construction of 640 MT Godowns at Phek, Wokha and Kiphire district funded under Central Sector Scheme (CSS)

6.14 LEGAL METROLOGY

6.14.1 The Department of Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection, Government of Nagaland performs verification and stamping of weights, measures and calibration of petrol vehicle tanks and oil storage tanks. Accordingly, the defaulters are booked and prosecuted under Legal & Metrology Act & Rules. It also provides protection of consumer rights and creates mass awareness campaign.

6.14.2 The State successfully conducted vigorous enforcement activities during the financial year 2019-20 such as the verification, stamping and inspection of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments used by traders, itinerant vendors, government departments, and industrial establishments in the state as per the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act 2009, the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules 2011, the Legal Metrology (General) Rules 2011, and the Nagaland Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules 2011.

6.14.3 A total of 11 (Eleven) Nos. of cases have been prosecuted against defaulters of the Legal Metrology Act & Rules by enforcement officers during the financial year 2019-20. 1686 Nos. of cast iron, brass and other weights, 59 Nos. of capacity measures, 58 Nos. of length measures, 1777 Nos. of mechanical and electronic weighing and measuring instruments have been verified and certified by the State during the financial year 2019-20.

6.14.5 Consumer Awareness Campaign was organized by the Department of Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection, Government of Nagaland in collaboration with the voluntary consumer organization, civil societies, consumer club, and with the support of District Administration at districts of Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Wokha, Tuensang, Kiphire, Mon and Zunheboto during 2019. A total number of 3(three) consumer cases were disposed off by the State Commission and 9(nine) cases were disposed off by the District Consumer Forum and some consumer complaints and queries were addressed by the Nagaland State Consumer Helpline.

6.15 PRICE STATISTICS

6.15.1 In the economic development of a Country or State, Price plays a very significant role. Analysis of data on prices is an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely, production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of

the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development. Price Statistics is one most important economic data which influence and reflect the changes in economic activities. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of prices. Any abnormality changes in the prices can be checked by taking appropriate corrective steps by the Government.

6.15.2 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is collecting price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials in all 11 district covering 13 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres. The whole sale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur urban price centre.

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

Table No. 6.15.1

Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2018								
Base Year 2010= 100								
Group	Sub-Group	Description	Rural		Urban		Combined	
			Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI
	A	Cereals & Products	17.89	114.91	13.70	114.32	16.56	114.31
	B	Pulses & Products	0.64	117.58	1.15	117.70	0.79	118.11
	C	Oils and Fats	2.26	106.07	2.30	115.27	2.28	108.37
	D	Meat, Fish and Eggs	17.94	121.89	18.37	124.72	18.12	123.31
	E	Milk and Products	6.22	96.55	5.32	98.23	5.97	97.37
	F	Condiments and Spices	2.53	120.48	2.37	124.99	2.49	122.17
	G	Vegetables	8.98	159.76	8.08	145.27	8.74	148.80
	H	Fruits	2.62	133.93	3.42	121.46	2.72	130.44
	I	Sugar	1.00	131.11	0.80	126.32	0.95	126.85
	J	Non alcoholic beverages	3.61	108.77	3.38	113.23	3.55	111.49
	K	Prepared meals etc.	3.73	118.08	4.31	112.87	3.91	113.52
I		Food Group	67.42	121.81	63.20	120.82	66.07	120.61

II		Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	2.43	138.93	2.47	129.76	2.45	137.48
III		Fuel & Light	11.76	130.28	8.46	132.92	10.82	121.01
IV		Housing	0.00		0.16	142.42	0.05	142.42
	A	Clothing & Bedding	5.72	133.76	8.22	137.37	6.47	134.51
	B	Footwear	1.92	122.97	2.61	130.35	2.13	134.06
V		Clothing and Bedding	7.64	131.05	10.83	135.68	8.60	134.40
	A	Medical Care	1.52	120.62	1.40	113.69	1.49	109.02
	B	Education, Stationery etc.	6.25	123.80	8.78	123.48	7.01	124.58
	C	Recreation & Amusement	0.01	125.51	0.03	115.33	0.02	128.94
	D	Transport & Communication	0.04	130.23	0.06	122.50	0.05	121.83
	E	Personal Care & Effects	0.06	127.94	0.07	132.06	0.06	121.94
	F	Household requisites	2.83	128.93	4.48	112.71	3.32	116.41
	G	Others	0.04	123.16	0.06	122.39	0.05	123.32
VI		Miscellaneous	10.75	124.75	14.88	119.33	12.00	120.37
		General Index (All Groups)	100.00	124.25	100.00	123.26	100	122.15
		Consumer Food Price Index	60.08	122.83	55.51	121.90	58.61	121.63

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- The General Indices for the year 2018 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 124.25, 123.26 & 122.15 which shows an increased rate of 24.25%, 23.26% and 22.15% respectively over the base year period. In comparison with the 2017 indices at 121.02, 124.90 & 120.82, the indices have increased by 2.66% & 1.10% for Rural and combined, whereas, the CPI for Urban has decreased by -1.31%.
- The Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is the index showing the price movement of all the Food items (excluding the non-alcoholic beverages and prepared meals, etc) during the period. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 122.83, 121.90 & 121.63 showing an increased rate of 22.83%, 21.90% and 21.63% respectively over the base year period. The index has shown an increased rate of 0.34% in Rural sector, whereas, in Urban and Combined sectors the indices have decreased by -2.78% and -0.06% respectively over the year 2017 indices.
- The Food group indices for Rural, Urban & Combined are 121.81, 120.82 & 120.61 indicating an increasing rate of 21.81%, 20.82% and 20.61% respectively over the base year period. The Food index for Rural has increased by 0.41% over 2017 index, whereas, for the same period the Urban and Combined indices have decreased by -2.57% and -0.05% respectively.
- The indices of Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants for Rural, Urban and Combined have increased from 121.39, 122.31 & 125.56 in 2017 to 138.93, 129.76 & 137.48 in 2018, showing an increased rate of 14.44% in Rural, 6.09% in Urban and 9.49% in Combined.

- Fuel and Light increases by 30.28%, 32.9% and 21.01% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively over the base year period. The indices have increased by 12.80%, 7.22% and 7.12% for all sectors over 2017 indices.
- The indices of Clothing and Bedding for Rural, Urban and Combined are 131.05, 135.68 and 134.40 which shows an increased rate of 31.05%, 35.68% and 34.40% respectively over the base year period. The indices show an increasing trend by 5.76%, 1.81% and 0.07% for Rural, Urban and Combined over the 2017 figures.
- The Miscellaneous indices indicate an increase of 24.75%, 19.33% and 20.37% for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively from the base year period 2010. Simultaneously for all the sectors Rural, Urban and Combined shows an increasing rate of 4.48%, 0.24% and 3.54% respectively over last year indices.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.1.1: Gross State Value Added by economic activity at current prices (2011-12 to 2019-20)

As on 29th feb 2020 (Rs. in Crore)

S.N	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	4553	5566	6185	5970	6943	7777	8373	9212
1.1	Crops	2043	2625	3406	3802	4055	4398	4971	5222	5728
1.2	Livestock	831	1024	1153	1239	714	716	945	949	967
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	835	930	1060	1108	1725	1753	2093	2403
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	70	77	85	92	104	108	109	114
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	66	80	84	159	47	31	30	28
	Primary	3790	4619	5646	6269	6129	6990	7808	8403	9240
3.	Manufacturing	151	194	168	241	264	304	323	366	415
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	338	346	384	362	395	526	591	647
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	227	228	256	229	254	366	396	433
4.2	water supply	105	111	119	128	132	141	160	195	213
5.	Construction	1051	1137	1179	1353	1579	1812	2063	2302	2574
	Secondary	1498	1669	1693	1977	2205	2511	2913	3258	3636
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1245	1294	1486	1760	1994	2363	2814	3241
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1188	1235	1424	1693	1919	2280	2723	3142
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	57	59	62	67	75	83	91	98
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	636	712	826	930	1011	1063	1097	1165
7.1	Railways	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	389	364	443	474	557	640	666	710
7.2.1	Road transport	321	364	344	413	457	505	584	607	648
7.2.2	Water transport	13	7	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
7.2.3	Air transport	9	17	15	24	10	12	14	16	18
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	33	34	35	36
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	241	344	379	451	449	419	427	450
8.	Financial services	477	531	571	511	544	540	610	657	698
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1480	1568	1552	1606	1666	1727	1800
10.	Public administration	1822	1956	2647	3080	3529	3764	4229	5189	6026
11.	Other services	1557	1964	2378	2526	2624	2831	3209	3597	4054
	Tertiary	6779	7723	9081	9997	10939	11745	13139	15081	16984
12.	TOTAL GSDVA at basic prices	12067	14012	16421	18244	19272	21246	23860	26742	29860
13.	Product taxes	383	446	504	530.49	603	701	839	949	1080
14.	Product Subsidies	273	337	313	373.76	351	224	208	408	433
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24492	27283	30508
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21670
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	70185	81670	89541	94001	104586	117919	129981	140784

Table No. 1.2: Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices (2011-12 to 2019-20)

As on 29th feb 2020 (Rs. in Crore)

S.N	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (P)	2018-19 (Q.E)	2019-20 (A.E)
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3734	3964	4353	4528	4203	4585	4378	4446	4653
1.1	Crops	2043	2355	2763	2911	2905	2952	2842	2856	2996
1.2	Livestock	831	773	755	749	431	418	482	462	467
1.3	Forestry and logging	796	771	766	795	791	1135	971	1044	1104
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	63	66	69	73	76	80	83	84	86
2.	Mining and quarrying	57	38	70	77	187	43	28	27	24
	Primary	3790	4003	4423	4606	4390	4628	4406	4473	
3.	Manufacturing	151	183	140	161	226	262	267	294	323
4	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	295	303	269	256	317	342	458	486	512
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	190	202	170	160	214	238	344	355	376
4.2	Water supply	105	101	99	95	103	104	114	131	136
5.	Construction	1051	1054	814	959	1078	1149	1277	1343	1401
	Secondary	1498	1540	1224	1376	1621	1753	2003	2123	2237
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	1052	1135	1085	1109	1277	1261	1579	1849	2007
6.1	Trade & repair services	1001	1083	1035	1057	1228	1209	1524	1790	1945
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	51	52	49	52	49	52	55	60	63
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	578	591	633	699	755	825	862	963	1055
7.1	Railways	4	4	3	3	4	2	3	3	3
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	343	361	329	378	366	457	522	621	704
7.2.1	Road transport	321	338	312	352	352	413	478	575	655
7.2.2	Water transport	13	6	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
7.2.3	Air transport	9	16	13	21	8	10	11	13	14
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	28	29
7.3	Storage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	230	225	301	317	385	365	336	338	348
8.	Financial services	477	521	522	552	504	502	527	527	535
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	1293	1391	1320	1329	1252	1226	1227	1230	1227
10.	Public administration	1822	1783	2399	2526	2687	2849	2979	3463	3910
11.	Other services	1557	1803	2022	2100	1963	2207	2394	2609	2808
	Tertiary	6778	7224	7981	8316	8437	8870	9569	10641	11543
12.	TOTAL GSDVA at basic prices	12067	12767	13627	14297	14448	15251	15979	17236	18456
13.	Product taxes	383	412	436	341	509	587	672	722	783
14.	Product Subsidies	273	312	270	239	297	188	166	311	316
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16485	17647	18923
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21670
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	63956	67810	70067	70585	75349	79369	84075	87322

Table No. 2.1: TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crore)

Sl No.	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts (Revenue + Capital)										
1	Revenue Receipts	8983.97	8935.26	8475.32	10065.90	11590.00	14887.72	16161.32	15110.88	17604.49
2	Capital Receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	11019.21	11975.02	13173.61
3	Percentage increase in Consolidated Fund of Nagaland	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5142.11	3135.86	4430.88
4	Percentage increase in Revenue Receipts		-0.54	-5.15	18.77	15.14	28.45	8.55	-6.50	16.50
5	Percentage increase in Capital Receipts		11.06	4.73	17.74	5.13	17.39	16.70	8.67	10.01
6	Revenue Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund		-19.62	-27.59	22.13	46.85	53.55	-5.57	-39.02	41.30
7	Capital Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund	62.18	69.44	76.67	76.01	69.40	63.42	68.18	79.25	74.83
		37.82	30.56	23.33	23.99	30.60	36.58	31.82	20.75	25.17

Table No. 2.2: REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crore)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Tax Revenue (a+b+c +d)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4503.47	4972.65
	a) Goods and Services Tax							574.01	1352.67	340.37
	b) Taxes on Income and Expenditure	503.93	554.12	587.04	664.33	1398.21	1680.00	1929.5	2315.81	2530.52
	c) Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transaction	3.76	2.85	3.39	3.68	2.92	5.09	3.49	3.1	1276.39
	d) Taxes on Commodities and Services	599.39	700.12	744.23	783.29	1566.69	1858.29	1484.41	831.89	825.37
2	Non-Tax Revenue (a+b)	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	388.53	347.10	329.02
	a) Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits	9.62	5.90	7.62	7.23	10.13	6.73	6.97	7.85	7.95
	b) Other Non-Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii)	223.33	201.27	208.95	263.38	246.25	338.79	381.56	339.25	321.07
	i) General services	63.10	18.85	13.97	19.61	18.96	49.19	85.63	32.33	34.90
	ii) Social Services	19.20	53.52	76.86	112.92	85.21	130.68	143.36	127.33	91.28
	iii) Economic Services	141.03	128.90	118.12	130.86	142.08	158.92	152.57	179.59	194.89
3	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	4246.35	4740.03	4946.67	5929.04	4819.36	5553.38	6639.27	7124.45	7871.94
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (1+2+3)	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.56	9442.28	11019.21	11975.02	13173.61
4	State's own tax revenue (SOTR)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	638.28	711.05	780.14
5	Share of central taxes	803.20	917.14	1001.27	1062.68	2540.72	3032.62	3353.13	3792.42	4192.5
	Total Tax Revenue (4+5)	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4503.47	4972.64
6	State non-tax revenue	232.95	207.17	216.57	270.61	256.38	345.52	388.53	347.10	329.02
	Total State Own Revenue Receipts (SORR) (4+6)	536.83	547.12	549.96	659.22	683.48	856.28	1026.81	1058.15	1109.16
7	Growth rate of SORR		1.92	0.52	19.87	3.68	25.28	19.92	3.05	4.82
8	Percentage of SORR to Total Revenue	9.61	8.82	8.46	8.62	8.50	9.07	9.32	8.84	8.42
9	Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue	19.82	20.26	20.54	18.97	36.90	37.53	36.22	37.61	37.75
	9.i) Share of central tax as a percentage of Tax Revenue	72.55	72.96	75.02	73.22	85.61	85.59	84.01	84.21	84.31
	9.ii) Share of SOTR as a percentage of Tax Revenue	27.45	27.04	24.98	26.78	14.39	14.41	15.99	15.79	15.69
10	Non-tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue	4.17	3.34	3.33	3.54	3.19	3.66	3.53	2.90	2.50
11	Grand-in-aid as percentage of Total Revenue	76.01	76.40	76.13	77.49	59.92	58.81	60.25	59.49	59.76

Table No. 2.3: CAPITAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crore)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (2+3)	3397.58	2730.97	1977.42	2414.96	3546.44	5445.44	5142.11	3135.86	4430.88
2	PUBLIC DEBT	3395.14	2730.12	1976.41	2414.87	3545.94	5444.35	5141.02	3134.35	4429.37
	a) Internal debt of the state government	1297.88	2730.12	1976.41	2409.57	3545.94	5444.09	5140.69	3122.00	4407.15
	b) Loans and advances from the central government	2097.26	0.00	0.00	5.30	0.00	0.26	0.33	12.35	22.22
3	RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.09	0.50	1.09	1.09	1.51	1.51
4	Internal Debt as a percentage of Public Debt	38.23	100.00	100.00	99.78	100.00	100.00	99.99	99.61	99.50

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

SL. NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Total Own Tax Revenue (2+3)	303.88	339.95	333.39	388.61	427.10	510.76	638.29	711.05	780.14
2	Direct Tax	29.56	29.52	30.77	30.63	32.44	33.15	38.40	40.20	40.95
	a) Taxes on Income & Expenditure	27.02	27.22	28.30	27.96	29.65	30.28	34.88	37.06	37.5
	b) Taxes on property, Capital and other transaction	2.54	2.30	2.47	2.68	2.79	2.87	3.52	3.14	3.45
3	Indirect Tax	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	599.89	670.85	739.19
	a) Taxes on commodities & services	274.32	310.43	302.62	357.98	394.66	477.61	412.32	369.64	398.82
	b) Goods and Services Tax							187.57	301.21	340.37
4	Growth rate of Own Tax Revenue		11.87	-1.93	16.56	9.90	19.59	24.97	11.40	9.72
5	Growth rate of Direct Taxes		-0.13	4.24	-0.44	5.89	2.19	15.84	4.69	1.87
6	Growth rate of Indirect Taxes		13.17	-2.52	18.29	10.25	21.02	25.60	11.83	10.19

Table No. 2.5: ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crores)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	15,918.39	16176.49	18012.73
	1.1 Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	11449.14	12666.23
	1.2 Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3764.77	6139.69	5727.04	4727.35	5346.50
2	Percentage Increase in Total Expenditure		32.85	-8.77	20.21	12.43	30.47	7.53	1.62	11.35
3	Percentage Increase in Revenue Expenditure		14.88	2.66	17.60	12.12	14.27	17.63	12.34	10.63
4	Percentage Increase in Capital Expenditure		75.57	-26.54	25.88	13.08	63.08	-6.72	-17.46	13.10
5	Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	70.39	60.87	68.50	67.01	66.82	58.53	64.02	70.78	70.32
6	Capital Expenditure as a percentage of Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	29.61	39.13	31.50	32.99	33.18	41.47	35.98	29.22	29.68
7	Expenditure on Consolidated fund as a percentage of GSDP	56.88	65.16	50.54	54.84	57.06	68.15	65.00	59.29	59.04
9	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21722	24492	27283	30508

Table No. 2.6: REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crores)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Total Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	11449.14	12666.23
	1.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	677.75	780.09	881.15
	1.b. Salary & Wages	2358.94	2673.90	3151.35	3234.57	3546.21	3813.20	4105.34	5050.61	5406.73
	1.c. Pension & Retirement Benefits	586.68	677.03	695.11	905.15	1028.80	1093.47	1264.10	1724.86	2007.83
	1.d. Others	1512.66	1768.82	1410.05	2067.35	2420.46	3121.90	4144.16	3893.58	4370.52
	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2557.39	3063.59	3019.47	3629.17	3958.68	4767.62	5871.94	6231.43	7205.44
	2.a. Social Services	1154.12	1461.78	1701.56	1855.17	2093.61	2305.21	2558.56	3305.74	3448.69
	2.b. Economic Services	1403.26	1601.80	1317.91	1774.00	1865.06	2462.41	3313.38	2925.69	3756.75
3	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4319.40	5217.71	5460.79
	3.a. General Services	2318.27	2537.80	2730.88	3133.24	3623.25	3896.45	4319.40	5217.71	5460.79
4	Interest Payment as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	8.56	8.60	8.59	8.21	7.73	7.33	6.65	6.81	6.96
5	Pensions & Retirement Benefits as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	12.03	12.09	12.09	13.39	13.57	12.62	12.40	15.07	15.85
6	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure	48.38	47.74	54.80	47.83	46.77	44.01	40.28	44.11	42.69
7	Others as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	31.02	31.58	24.52	30.57	31.92	36.03	40.66	34.01	34.51
8	Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund	34.06	29.06	37.54	32.05	31.25	25.76	25.79	31.22	30.02
9	Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure	52.45	54.69	52.51	53.67	52.21	55.03	57.62	54.43	56.89
10	Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure	47.55	45.31	47.49	46.33	47.79	44.97	42.38	45.57	43.11

Table No. 2.7: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (₹ in crores)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Total Capital expenditure (disbursement)	2050.71	3600.52	2644.92	3329.43	3764.77	6139.69	5727.04	4727.35	5346.50
	1.1 Loan & Advances	2.76	2.15	0.92	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.40	0.40
	1.2 Public Debt	798.57	2343.19	1436.93	2306.08	2705.35	5065.03	4452.01	2866.19	3986.99
	1.3 Capital Outlay on Development	1249.39	1255.18	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1274.86	1860.75	1359.11
	1.3.a. Social Services	338.77	346.81	324.47	350.99	287.49	431.72	485.69	527.37	495.34
	1.3.b. Economics Services	674.86	697.36	701.41	511.23	665.96	511.82	522.07	917.19	524.31
	1.3.c. General Services	235.75	211.01	181.19	160.95	105.78	130.93	267.10	416.19	339.46
2	Growth rate of Capital Outlay on Development		0.46	-3.83	-15.23	3.52	1.44	18.65	45.96	-26.96
3	Capital Outlay as a percentage of Total Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	60.92	34.86	45.64	30.73	28.14	17.50	22.26	39.36	25.42
4	Expenditure on Public Debt as a percentage of Capital Expenditure (disbursement)	38.94	65.08	54.33	69.26	71.86	82.50	77.74	60.63	74.57

Table No. 2.8: DEPARTMENTS/SERVICES WISE ALLOCATION AS PER DEMAND FOR GRANTS 2019-20 (in crores)

Sl.No	Name of the Department/Services	Amount Allocated for 2019-20	As a Percentage of consolidated fund 2019-20	As a Percentage of GSDP current 2019-20 (Adv.E) at Market Price
1	Servicing of Debt	5093.14	28.25	16.69
2	Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	2007.83	11.14	6.58
3	School Education	1690.24	9.38	5.54
4	Civil Police	1395.39	7.74	4.57
5	Rural Development	1185.59	6.58	3.89
6	Planning Machinery	879.53	4.88	2.88
7	Medical,Public Health and Family Welfare	815.69	4.52	2.67
8	Roads and Bridges	584.24	3.24	1.92
9	Power	504.80	2.80	1.65
10	Agriculture	300.91	1.67	0.99
11	Social Security and Welfare	296.68	1.65	0.97
12	Water Supply	248.83	1.38	0.82
13	Higher Education	245.86	1.36	0.81
14	Civil Secretariat	236.60	1.31	0.78
15	District Administration	165.98	0.92	0.54
16	Housing	156.78	0.87	0.51
17	Forest, Ecology,Environment and Wildlife	129.93	0.72	0.43
18	Urban Development	124.18	0.69	0.41
19	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	118.45	0.66	0.39
20	Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities	112.72	0.63	0.37
21	Municipal Administration	88.61	0.49	0.29
22	Road Transport	87.42	0.48	0.29
23	Land Resources Development	74.97	0.42	0.25
24	Development of Underdeveloped Areas	71.03	0.39	0.23
25	Soil and Water Conservation	69.35	0.38	0.23
26	Irrigation and Flood Control	65.82	0.37	0.22
27	Horticulture	65.51	0.36	0.21
28	Industries	64.62	0.36	0.21
29	Administration of Justice	60.69	0.34	0.20
30	Treasury and Accounts Administration	59.62	0.33	0.20
31	Jails	53.44	0.30	0.18
32	Mechanical Engineering	47.79	0.27	0.16
33	Employment and Craftsmen Training	46.88	0.26	0.15
34	State Council of Educational Research & Training	44.91	0.25	0.15
35	Co-operation	40.35	0.22	0.13
36	Statistics	39.18	0.22	0.13
37	Home Guards	38.22	0.21	0.13

38	Fire and Emergency Services	37.39	0.21	0.12
39	Information and Public Relations	36.99	0.21	0.12
40	Civil Supplies	36.95	0.20	0.12
41	Mineral Development	36.16	0.20	0.12
42	Village Guards	35.32	0.20	0.12
43	State Legislature	35.16	0.20	0.12
44	Youth Resources and Sports	35.08	0.19	0.11
45	Police Engineering Project	34.82	0.19	0.11
46	Fisheries	33.42	0.19	0.11
47	Technical Education	32.15	0.18	0.11
48	Stationery and Printing	27.56	0.15	0.09
49	State Excise	23.93	0.13	0.08
50	Land Records and Survey	23.86	0.13	0.08
51	Civil Administration Work	23.25	0.13	0.08
52	Art and Culture and Gazetteers	22.60	0.13	0.07
53	Sales Tax	19.84	0.11	0.07
54	Sericulture	19.62	0.11	0.06
55	Tourism	17.73	0.10	0.06
56	State Guest Houses	16.09	0.09	0.05
57	Taxes on Vehicles	14.71	0.08	0.05
58	Election	12.71	0.07	0.04
59	Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection	12.62	0.07	0.04
60	Council of Ministers	12.60	0.07	0.04
61	Women Welfare	11.25	0.06	0.04
62	Vigilance Commission	9.27	0.05	0.03
63	Labour	9.23	0.05	0.03
64	New and Renewable Energy	9.20	0.05	0.03
65	Evaluation	9.04	0.05	0.03
66	Special Development Programme	8.00	0.04	0.03
67	Head of State	7.63	0.04	0.03
68	State Institute of Rural Development	7.32	0.04	0.02
69	Administrative Training Institute	7.32	0.04	0.02
70	Public Service Commission	6.38	0.04	0.02
71	Science, Technology, Ecology and Environment	5.83	0.03	0.02
72	Information Technology & Communication	5.35	0.03	0.02
73	Border Affairs	4.12	0.02	0.01
74	Rajya Sainik Board	3.49	0.02	0.01
75	State Lotteries	3.08	0.02	0.01
76	State Information Commission	2.28	0.01	0.01
77	Parliamentary Affairs	2.04	0.01	0.01
78	Land Revenue	1.35	0.01	0.00
79	Relief, Rehabilitation	1.11	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	0.80	0.00	0.00

Table No. 2.9: Brief Macro Economic Framework Statement of the State Government (in crore)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21722	24492	27283	30508
2	Revenue Receipts	5586.38	6204.29	6497.90	7650.94	8043.57	9442.28	11019.21	11975.02	13173.6
	2.a. Tax Revenue	1107.08	1257.09	1334.66	1451.29	2967.82	3543.38	3991.41	4503.47	4972.64
	2.b. Non- Tax Revenue	4479.31	4947.20	5163.24	6199.65	5075.75	5898.90	7027.80	7471.55	8200.96
3	Recoveries of Loans	2.44	0.84	1.01	0.71	0.49	1.09	1.09	1.51	1.51
4	Other Receipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0
5	Revenue Expenditure	4875.66	5601.39	5750.35	6762.41	7581.92	8664.07	10191.35	11449.14	12666.23
	5.a. Interest Payment	417.39	481.64	493.85	555.34	586.45	635.50	677.75	780.09	881.15
	Capital Expenditure net of Loan repayment (apital Outlay)	1249.39	1255.18	1207.06	1023.17	1059.23	1074.47	1274.86	1860.75	1359.11
7	Total Expenditure	6125.04	6856.57	6957.41	7785.58	8641.16	9738.54	11466.21	13309.89	14025.34
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-(2+3+4)]	536.22	651.44	458.50	133.93	597.10	295.17	445.91	1333.36	850.23
9	Revenue Surplus (2-5)	710.73	602.90	747.55	888.53	461.65	778.21	827.86	525.88	507.37
10	Primary Deficit (8-5.a)	118.83	169.80	-35.34	-421.41	10.65	-340.33	-231.84	553.27	-30.92
	Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	4.40	4.61	2.76	0.73	3.00	1.36	1.82	4.89	2.79
	Primary Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at Market Prices	0.98	1.20	-0.21	-2.29	0.05	-1.57	-0.95	2.03	-0.10

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

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 (R.E)
1	Total Liabilities (a+b)	6759.87	7452.54	8356.91	7822.48	8265.87	8979.95	9616.25	10340.23
	a. Public Debt	4735.50	5124.67	5796.94	5764.45	6288.55	7014.49	7671.86	7952.64
	a.1. Internal Debt	4446.39	4857.53	5602.15	5536.12	6081.77	6827.74	7507.75	7798.75
	a.2. Loan from Centre	289.11	267.14	194.79	228.33	206.78	186.75	164.11	153.89
	b. Other Liabilities	2024.37	2327.87	2559.97	2058.03	1977.32	1965.46	1944.39	2387.59
	b.1. Small Saving, Provident Fund	735.37	805.63	915.05	850.32	1042.52	1036.37	1110.42	1554.62
	b.2. Other Obligation (Civil Deposit etc.)	1289.00	1522.24	1644.92	1207.71	934.8	929.09	833.97	832.97
2	Growth Rate of Total Liabilities		10.25	12.14	-6.40	5.67	8.64	7.09	7.53
3	Growth Rate of Public Debt		8.22	13.12	-0.56	9.09	11.54	9.37	3.66
4	Total Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP	55.51	52.78	50.31	42.51	41.57	41.34	39.26	37.90
5	Public Debt as a Percentage of GSDP	38.89	36.29	34.90	31.33	31.63	32.29	31.32	29.15
6	Other Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP	16.62	16.48	15.41	11.18	9.94	9.05	7.94	8.75
7	Public Debt as a Percentage of Total Liabilities	70.05	68.77	69.37	73.69	76.08	78.11	79.78	76.91
8	GSDP current at Market Price	12177	14121	16612	18401	19884	21722	24492	27283

Table No. 2.11: Brief Account of AFS (Budget) as per AFS 2019-20 (₹ in crore)

SL.NO	ITEM	2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)
1	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts	6907.68	8935.26	8475.32	10066.52	11590.01	14887.73	16161.32	15110.88	17604.48
2	Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	6926.37	9201.92	8395.26	10091.84	11346.69	14803.76	15918.39	16176.49	18012.74
3	Net of Consolidated Fund of Nagaland	-18.69	-266.66	80.06	-25.32	243.32	83.97	242.93	-1065.61	-408.26
4	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Contingency Fund of Nagaland Disbursements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Net of Contingency Fund of Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Public Account of Nagaland Receipts	8232.69	7079.51	8657.22	7281.94	8452.94	7686.00	9220.45	9004.90	9160.90
8	Public Account of Nagaland Disbursements	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	8289.56	7709.88	9351.28	9595.02	8702.95
9	Net of Public Account of Nagaland	422.53	167.65	330.74	-337.96	163.37	-23.88	-130.83	-590.12	457.95
10	NET TRANSACTION (3+6+9)	403.84	-99.01	410.80	-363.28	406.69	60.09	112.10	-1655.73	49.69
11	Opening Balance	-602.70	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	226.92	-5.95	-1661.68
12	Closing Balance (10+11) of Nagaland	-198.86	-297.88	112.92	-250.36	156.33	216.42	339.02	1661.68	1611.99

The opening balance of (-) Rs.5.95 crore for the year 2018-19 represent the cash balance as per the accounts of the RBI (as per explanatory memorandum to the Budget 2018-19)

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

SL.NO	ITEM	₹ in crore									
		2011-12 Actual	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Actual	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (R.E)	2019-20 (B.E)	
	Small Saving Provident Fund, etc.	160.54	163.14	175.31	246.45	267.92	280.55	292.44	407.80	286.85	
2	Reserve Fund	37.50	45.01	54.07	69.35	210.67	251.07	261.01	236.00	236.00	
3	Deposit and Advances	408.46	718.32	693.78	818.44	760.10	531.42	598.77	901.12	130.00	
4	Suspense and Miscellaneous	5427.34	4073.11	5531.97	4700.65	5137.07	4879.60	6030.91	6550.00	6550.00	
4	Remittances	1776.31	1912.28	1871.35	1785.01	1913.81	1767.22	2168.15	1500.10	1500.10	
Total	Public Accounts	7810.16	6911.87	8326.48	7619.90	8289.56	7709.86	9351.28	9595.02	8702.95	