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<b>IGNWPS</b>	:	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
<b>IIDC</b>	:	Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre
<b>IIP</b>	:	Index of Industrial Production
<b>IPDS</b>	:	Integrated Power Development Scheme
<b>IPP</b>	:	Independent Power Producers
<b>IUCN</b>	:	International Union for Conservation of Nature
<b>IWDP</b>	:	Integrated Wasteland Development Project
<b>IWMP</b>	:	Integrated Watershed Management Programme
<b>JSSK</b>	:	Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
<b>JSY</b>	:	Janani Suraksha Yojana
<b>KSY</b>	:	Kishore Shakti Yojana
<b>KVK</b>	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
<b>LFPR</b>	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
<b>LPCD</b>	:	Litres Per Capita Daily
<b>MOVCD-NER</b>	:	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
<b>NFSM</b>	:	National Food Security Mission
<b>NMSA</b>	:	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
<b>PMKSY</b>	:	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
<b>RKVY</b>	:	Rashitriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### STATE OF THE ECONOMY

- 1.1 As per the advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2021-22, the economy has tremendously pick up from a negative growth of -2.10 percent witnessed in 2020-21 despite the second wave of the pandemic during the first quarter of the 2021-22. The advance estimates suggest that the growth of the State economy has surpassed the pre-pandemic growth of 4.30 percent (CAGR of 8 years). During 2021-22 (A.E), the growth rate of the economy is estimated at 6.68 percent.
- 1.2 In absolute terms, the real growth of the economy is estimated to increase from Rs.17772 crore in 2020-21 (Q.E) to Rs. 18992 crore in 2021-22 (A.E). Correspondingly, the nominal growth of the economy is estimated to increase from Rs.29541 crore in 2020-21 to Rs. 32424 crore in 2021-22 (A.E).
- 1.3 In terms of sectoral growth, while the State economy as a whole has bounce back to the pre-covid pandemic growth trajectory, concern remains in the Secondary sector on account of its stagnant contribution to the total GSDP. While the Secondary sector is estimated to grow by 10.76 percent in 2021-22 (A.D) from -10.36 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E), its contributory share in the GSDP is estimated to remain at 11.66 percent. During the same period, the Primary sector is estimated to grow from 0.97 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 2.68 percent in 2021-22 (A.D) and Tertiary sector from -1.53 percent to 7.44 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).
- 1.4 One of the critical areas where the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was felt the most was in the Trade & Repairs and Hotel & Restaurant sector. With the lockdown measure prohibiting the functioning of the business establishment, the trading of goods and services which is directly proportional to the operation of the economy had suffered a direct hit during 2020-21. An indication of the impact of the lockdown was directly visible from the growth rate of Trade & Repairs and Hotel & Restaurant sector falling to a negative of -13.79 percent in 2020-21. With the opening up of the economy, the growth of the sub-sector is estimated to bounce back to a positive growth of 12.55 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).

## PUBLIC FINANCE

- 2.1 The fiscal deficit of the State Government as a percentage of GSDP shoot up to 10.15 percent during 2020-21. During 2021-22, the fiscal deficit is estimated to fall to 4.31 percent as against the Medium Term Fiscal Policy statement target of 3.96 percent of GSDP in 2021-22. The increased in fiscal deficit was largely due to the growth of State income not keeping pace with the growth of its expenditure. Consequently, the fiscal deficit of the State has bridged the Fiscal deficit target of 3 percent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011.
- 2.2 As against the Medium term Fiscal Policy Statement target to limit the total liabilities to 40.99 per cent of GSDP in 2019-20 and 38.93 per cent of GSDP in 2020-21(R.E), the State total Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to remain at 38.99 percent in 2019-20 (Actual) and 41.02 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) respectively. Out of the total Outstanding Liabilities of Rs. 12117.68 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, “Public Debt” which comprises of Internal Debt of the State and Loan from Centre accounts for 80.46 percent and the “Other Liabilities” which comprises of Small Saving, Provident Fund, Civil Deposit etc. accounts for the remaining 19.53 percent during 2020-21(R.E).

## AGRICULTURE & ALLIED

- 3.1 As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2021-22, the contribution of the Agriculture & Allied sector to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices is estimated at 23.85 percent. During 2021-22 Agriculture and Allied is anticipated to grow at 2.68 percent as against 2.92 percent growth achieved in 2020-21. Within the sector, the growth of sub-sector crops is anticipated to fall from 7.19 percent in 2020-21 to 3.06 percent in 2021-22 due to the long dry spell adversely effecting crops. The respective growth of the other sub-sector are livestock(1.04 percent), forestry and logging (1.95 percent), fishing & aquaculture( 3.54 Percent).
- 3.2 Total food grain production in the State has increased from 748.87 MT in 2019-20 to 755.59 MT in 2020-21. During 2021-22, the production of food grains is anticipated to fall to 658.77 MT consequent to the State facing a drought- like situation adversely affecting the production of foodgrain.
- 3.3 As per the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census conducted in 2019, the total livestock population of the State was 37,59,423 numbers compared to 31,91,149 numbers in 2012 Census showing a positive growth of 17.80 percent. The census reveals that, out of 7,67,207 animals (excluding Poultry birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails), Pig accounted for 52.74 per cent followed by Cattle at 10.20 percent, Dog at 20.29 percent and Goat at 4.11 per cent while Mithun and Buffalo population accounted for only 3.00 percent and 2.04 percent respectively.

- 3.4 As per the Sample Survey Report of 2020-21, the State produces 45 percent of the total requirement of Animal Husbandry product worth of Rs. 1022.61 crore leaving a shortfall of 54.92 percent. Out of this shortfall, the State imported Animal Husbandry products worth of Rs. 211.94 crore during 2020-21 as against the total import of Rs. 212.03 crore in 2019-2020 indicating a reduction in cash outflow from the State.
- 3.5 During 2020-21, Nagaland produced a total quantity of 9049 MT of fish while a total of 2800 MT of fish was imported to supplement the growing demand for fish consumption. During the year, the per capita consumption of fish was estimated at 5.98 kg, which is much below the nutritional requirement of per capita consumption of 11 kgs as per WHO recommendation. During 2021-22, the fish production is anticipated to slightly increased to 9150 MT.

### PRICE AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- 4.1 The National Food Security Act was implemented in the State during July 2016. Under the Act, the erstwhile BPL & APL were amalgamated and termed as Priority Household (PHH). As on December 2021, there were a total of 47,500 AAY ration cards and 2,57,039 PHH ration cards covering a population of 2,10,765 and 11,93,922 respectively under the Government of Nagaland.
- 4.2 During 2021 till December, the State Government distributed total food grain of 123648.75 MT. The total food grain distributed was 3.6 percent lesser than the total quantity distributed in 2020-21. The breakup of the food grain distributed under AAY, PHH and PMGKAY are; 14962.50MT, 53726.49 MT and 54959.76MT respectively.

### INDUSTRIES, MINERAL RESOURCES

- 5.1 The main established mineral reserves in the State comprise of (a) Petroleum & Natural Gas (prognosticated reserve of 600 million tones) in the Northwest –Assam border (b) coal (with inferred reserve of 317 million tones) (c) Limestone and marble (with inferred reserve of 1000 million tonnes) (d) Magnetite with Nickel, Cobalt and Chromium (5 million tonnes of proven reserve). However, these resources are yet to be explored.
- 5.2 As per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) Dynamic Groundwater Resource Assessment of India 2017, total annual groundwater recharge for Nagaland State stood at 2.20 billion cubic meter (bcm), annual extractable groundwater resource at 1.98 bcm and stages of groundwater extraction at 1percent. As such, there is huge potential for sustainable development of groundwater in the State

## INFRASTRUCTURE

- 6.1 The State has a total installed capacity of 26.74 MW of power and for the rest of its requirement the State is fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central Public Sector Undertaking such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC.
- 6.2 The State owned Power generation are from Hydro power sectors i.e. Likimro (24MW), Lang (1MW), Tehok (1MW), Duilomroi-I (0.54MW) and Duilomoroi-II (0.20MW).
- 6.3 The total road length of the State under PWD (R&B) during 2021-22 (excluding the National Highways) is 10509.44 Km. There has been no change in the length of the road compared to that of 2020-21.
- 6.4 There are 11(Eleven) National Highways in the State covering a total length of 1507.88 Km out of which 1095.56 Km is under Nagaland PWD (NH) and 412.32 Km with NHIDCL as on 2021-22.
- 6.5 Over the years, the fleet strength of buses operated by Nagaland State Transport (NST) has increased from 228 during 2019-20 to 232 in the year 2020-21. During 2020-21, the total length of route covered by NST (Km) has decreased by 48 percent as compared to 2019-20 i.e. 1276732 Km in 2020-21. This reduction in length of route covered was due to service reduction cause by the Covid Pandemic restrictions.
- 6.6 As per the building inventory register of PWD (H) (Residential), Government of Nagaland maintains 11 (Eleven) types of building. Out of the 11 types, Type III with 1817 building is the most common followed by Type –I (1319 buildings) and Type-IV (1097 buildings). In total, Government of Nagaland own 5377 residential buildings with a total plinth area of 37,78,201.60 sq. ft as on December. 2021.
- 6.7 The total number of Government buildings (both residential and non residential) constructed as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 has increased by 109 buildings to 6344 from 6235 buildings in 2019. With the increase in the number of buildings, the plinth area of the buildings has correspondingly increased from 6278501.97 sq.ft in 2019 to 6594600.85 sq.ft in 2021.
- 6.8 During 2021-22 the Government has completed the construction of a 50 seater Digital Planetarium and an Innovation Hub at Kohima. Planetarium Hub(Space Education Centre) will create awareness about important issues in science apart from providing an environment for free choice learning. The Innovation Hub will serve as Springboard for new ideas and innovation which will help the society to face future challenges and meet rising aspirations of the growing population.

## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

- 7.1 There has been a steady progress in literacy rate over the years. The literacy rate of the State during 2001 was 66.6% (Male: 71.2% and Female: 61.5%) which increased to 79.55 % (Male: 82.72 and Female: 76.11) during 2011 Census.
- 7.2 The status of School Education in Nagaland as per UDISE+ shows that the number of State Government School has decreased from 1990 in the year 2019-20 to 1953 in 2020-21. This decreased in the number is on account of merger of schools.
- 7.3 The dropout ratio in the State shows that, at Higher Secondary level the drop out rate has increased from 9.6 percent in 2019-20 to 25.05 percent in the year 2020-21. As against this, at the Secondary level the dropout rate has decreased from 27.76 percent in the year 2019-20 to 16.46 percent in the year 2020-21. At the primary level the dropout rate has increased from 4.33 percent in 2019-20 to 5.71 percent in 2020-21.
- 7.4 As per UDISE+ 2020-21, Nagaland school education transition rate is seen to be highest from Primary to Upper Primary section (96.1percent) while transition rate is lowest from Secondary to Higher Secondary section (75.6 percent). Transition rate for girls is higher than boys from Primary to Upper Primary and then to Secondary level while the same is higher for boys at Secondary to Higher Secondary level.
- 7.5 At the Higher Education sector, Nagaland has 1 Central University, 3 Private Universities, 3 Autonomous Colleges and 1 Institute of National Importance. There are 13 Government colleges (General), 44 Private Colleges (General) 2 B.Ed. Government Colleges and 7 B.Ed. Private Colleges.
- 7.6 Students enrolment in Government colleges during the year 2020 was 8294 comprising of 3604 males and 4690 females. Whereas, in Private higher education institutions total enrolment was 23017 comprising of 10566 males and 12451 females.
- 7.7 Ayushman Bharat – Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), under the scheme the total number of beneficiaries as on 31st December 2021 was 27951. Out of the total beneficiaries, a total of 5121 beneficiaries has avail free treatment under the scheme availing medical assistance work Rs. 9.41 crore.
- 7.8 As on 31st December 2021 the total number of empaneled hospitals under AB-PMJAY was 99. Out of the total 99 hospitals, the breakup of the empaneled hospitals was; public hospitals 68, private hospitals 14 and Government of India medical centre 17.

- 7.9 The beneficiaries under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers and adolescent girls. The scheme is implemented through 3980 Anganwadi Centres in the State. As on December 2021 the number of beneficiaries in the age group of 6 months to 3years is 187848, 3 to 6 years 180481, pregnant and lactating mothers 41278.
- 7.10 Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), a total of 447591 job card was issued during 2020-21. During the same year a total of 392312 number of job card holder were provided employment during the year.







# **State of The Economy**

## STATE OF THE ECONOMY

### 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The year 2020 witnessed unprecedented turmoil due to COVID-19 pandemic like else were in the country. The resultant restriction of the pandemic adversely effected economic growth in the State. The pandemic triggered both supply and demand side shocks resulting in decreased production of goods and services . In this melee however, new micro production units sprung up in response to the household demand contributing to the economy of State.
- 1.1.2 As on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022, toward opening up of the economy, the State Government has relaxed almost all the SOPs related to Covid-19 pandemic so as to enable the operation of the economy to its full potentials.

### 1.2 State of the Economy

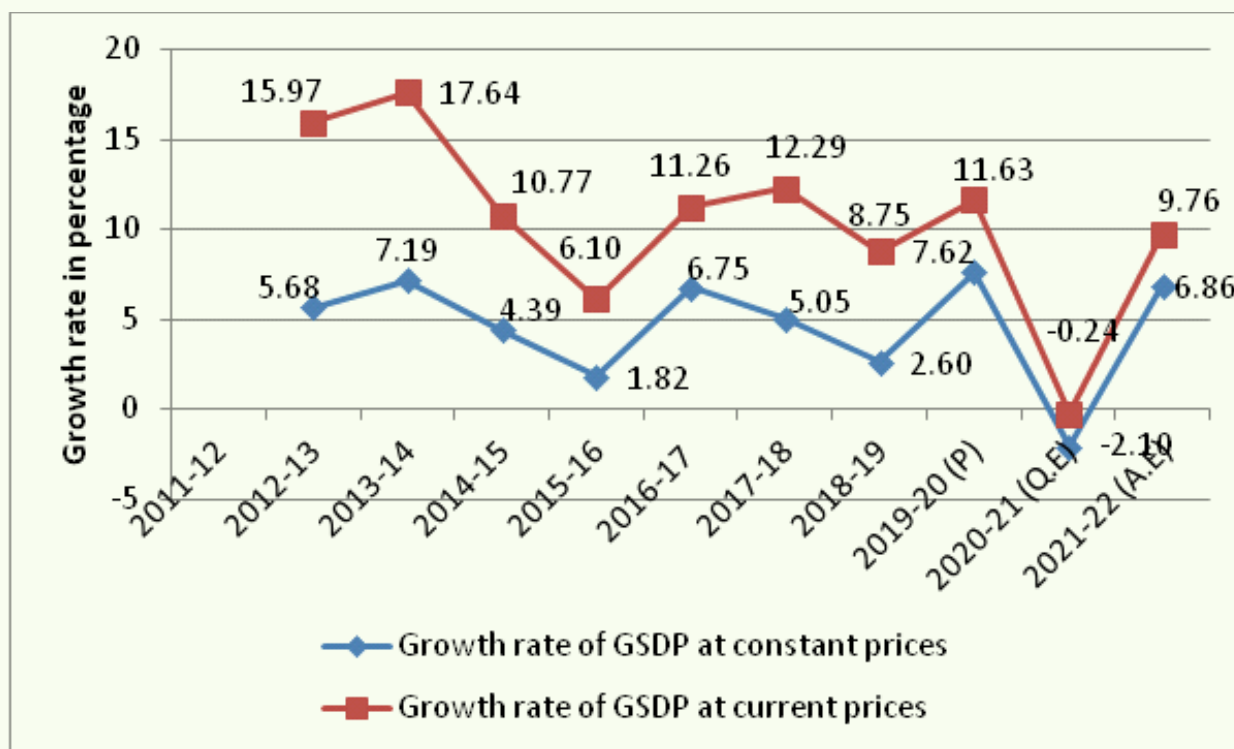
- 1.2.1 As per the advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Products (GDP) for the year 2021-22, the economy has tremendously picked up from a negative growth of -2.10 percent in 2020-21. The advance estimated suggest that the growth of the State economy has surpassed the pre-pandemic growth of 4.30 percent (CAGR of 8 years). During 2021-22 (A.E), the growth rate of the economy is estimated at 6.68 percent (**Table.1.1**). The trend of growth of the GSDP both in current prices (Nominal growth) estimates and constant prices (Real growth) estimates is presented in **figure 1.1**.

**Table No.1.1: Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP) as on Feb. 2022**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (QE)	2021-22 (AE)
Growth rate of GSDP at constant prices		5.68	7.19	4.39	1.82	6.75	5.05	2.60	7.62	-2.10	6.86
Growth rate of GSDP at current prices		15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	11.26	12.29	8.75	11.63	-0.24	9.76

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

Figure - 1.1 Trend of growth of GSDP



1.2.2 In absolute terms, the real growth of the economy is estimated to increase from Rs.17772 crore in 2020-21 (Q.E) to Rs. 18992 crore in 2021-22 (A.E). Correspondingly, the nominal growth of the economy is estimated to increase from Rs.29541 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.32424 crore in 2021-22 (A.E). Table No.1.2.

Table No.1.2: Gross State Domestic Products (GSDP) of Nagaland (Rs. In crore) as on February 2022

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (Q.E)	2021-22 (A.E)
GSDP at constant prices	12177	12868	13793	14399	14660	15650	16440	16868	18154	17772	18992
GSDP at current prices	12177	14121	16612	18401	19524	21722	24393	26527	29612	29541	32424

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

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as the money value of all the goods and services produced within the economy during a period of time (usually a year).

The growth of the GSDP estimated at constant prices is taken as the real growth of the economy and the growth of the GSDP estimated at current prices is taken as the nominal growth of the economy.

### 1.3. Sectoral Performance of the Economy

- 1.3.1 For the purpose of estimation of GSDP, the Economy of the State is divided into three sectors; i.e., Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sector. The Primary sector comprises of activities that deals with the natural resources i.e, Agriculture, Forestry, Mining & Quarrying, Livestock etc. The Secondary sector comprises of activities that transform one goods into other goods i.e Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity etc and Tertiary sector comprises of Services activities ie. Trades, Transport, Education, Medical, Financial activities etc.
- 1.3.2 Amongst the three sectors, Tertiary sector contributes the highest to the economy of the State, followed by the Primary sector and Secondary sector. The contribution of the Secondary sector has remained stagnant between 11 to 13 percent throughout the period from 2011-12 to 2021-22 (A.E). The percentage contribution of the three sectors is given in the **table 1.3**

**Table No.1.3: Sectoral contribution to GSDP in percentage**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (Q.E)	2021-22 (A.E)
Primary	31.41	31.35	32.46	32.21	30.38	30.35	28.05	25.78	25.05	25.80	24.86
Secondary	12.41	12.07	8.98	9.62	11.22	11.49	12.90	12.05	12.27	11.22	11.66
Tertiary	56.17	56.58	58.56	58.16	58.40	58.16	59.06	62.17	62.68	62.97	63.48

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

- 1.3.3 The trend of the sectoral contribution to GSDP shows that, the structure of the State economy is increasing in favour of the Tertiary sector. As given in the **table-1.3**, while the trend of contribution of the Primary and Secondary sector has been on the down slide since 2011-12, the Tertiary sector has become the most robust sector with its share in the GSDP assuming an increasing trend since 2011-12. During 2021-22 (A.E), two third of the State GSDP i.e 63.48 percent is estimated to have come from the Tertiary sector.
- 1.3.4 In term of sectoral growth, while the State economy as a whole has bounced back to its Pre Covid pandemic growth trajectory, concern remains in the Secondary sector on accounts of its stagnant contribution to the GSDP. While the Secondary sector is estimated to grow by 10.76 percent in 2021-22 (A.D) from -10.36 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E), its contributory share in the GSDP is estimated to remain at 11.66 percent. During the same period, the Primary sector is estimated to grow from 0.97 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 2.68 percent in 2021-22 (A.D) and Tertiary sector from -1.53 percent to 7.44 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).

## 1.4 Sectoral Composition

### Primary sector

- 1.4.1 The **Primary sector** comprises of Crops, Livestock, Fishing & Aquaculture, Forestry & Logging and Mining & quarrying. As per the advance estimate of GSDP, Primary sector is estimated to grow from 0.97 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 2.68 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).
- 1.4.2 In the Primary sector, the sub-sector Crops has become the prime mover as any positive or negative growth trend of the sector effect similar trend of the primary sector toward the same line. During 2020-21, while all the sub-sector of the Primary sector had fallen to negative due to the impact of covid-19 pandemic, the Crop sub-sector grew by 7.19 percent thereby moderating the growth of the Primary sector to 0.97 percent. During 2021-22 (A.E), the growth in the crop sector is estimated to fall to 3.06 percent. This fall in the growth is due to decline in the production of Cereals from 708.45 MT in 2020-21 to 611.10 MT in 2021-22.
- 1.4.3 In the other components of Primary sector, the growth of all the sub sectors is estimated to bounce back from negative growth to positive growth during 2021-22 (A.E) i.e Livestock from -18.05 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 1.04 percent in 2021-22 (A.E), Forestry and Logging from -0.41 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 1.95 percent in 2021-22 (A.E), Mining & Quarrying from -30.31 percent in 2020-21 (Q.E) to 2.64 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).
- 1.4.4 During 2020-21, in the Mining & Quarrying sector, while production of coal has increased by 11.80 percent, the production of Sand has fallen by -59.70 percent. Consequently, the sector have a negative growth of -30.31 percent.

### Secondary sector

- 1.4.5 The **Secondary Sector** comprises of all those economic activities which transform one goods into another goods. The sub-sector of secondary sector comprises of Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other utility services and Construction.
- 1.4.6 The manufacturing sector is the core of the industrial sector. The growth of manufacturing sector after reaching a peak of 40.53 percent in 2015-16 has steadily assumed a declining trend over the past years. During the year 2021-22, the average growth of State Index of Industrial Production (IIP) till the third quarter registered a growth of 10.35 percent over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Consequently, the Manufacturing sector is estimated to pick up from a growth of -0.46 percent in 2020-21 to 9.23 percent in 2021-21.
- 1.4.7 Under manufacturing, the major production comes from, manufactures of wood and wood products (46.38%), Manufacture of furniture (21.31%), Manufacture of non-metallic

minerals (8.10%) and the rest are spread over activities like grind mill products, dairy product, weaving apparels, coke and refine petroleum etc.

- 1.4.8 The sub sector of Electricity, Gas, Water supply and other utility Services is the least affected by the covid19 pandemic. During the pandemic year of 2020-21, whereas all the other sub-sector of the Secondary sector registered a negative growth, the sub sector is estimated to have grown by 1.06 percent. During 2021-22 (A.E), the sub-sector is estimated to grow at 11.94 percent. The growth in the sub sector in absolute term is estimated to increase the GVA of the sub sector from Rs.474.42 crore in 2019-20 to Rs.531.07 crore in 2020-21. Within the sub sector, electricity is estimated to grow by 11.61 percent and water supply by 12.85 percent.
- 1.4.9 During 2021-22, both cement and steel is estimated to grow at 24.6 percent and 19.9 percent respectively at the all India level. With this, the growth in the construction sector is estimated to pick up from -16.13 percent in 2020-21 to 10.66 percent in 2021-22 (A.E). In value terms, the growth of 10.66 percent is estimated to push up the GVA of the construction sector from Rs.1188.93 crore in 2020-21 (Q.E) to Rs.1315.63 crore in 2021-22 (A.E).

### Tertiary Sector

- 1.4.10 The **Tertiary Sector** comprises of all economic activities that produces services. It includes Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Real Estates etc. Over the years, the tertiary sector has become the most robust sector in term of percentage contribution to GSDP.
- 1.4.11 One of the critical areas where the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic was felt the most was in the Trade & Repairs and Hotel & Restaurant sector. With the lockdown measure prohibiting the functioning of the business establishment, the trading of goods and services which is directly proportional to the operation of the economy had suffered a direct hit during 2020-21. An indication of the impact of the lockdown was directly visible from the growth rate of Trade & Repairs and Hotel & Restaurant sector falling to a negative of -13.79 percent in 2020-21. With the opening up of the economy, the growth of the sub-sector is estimated to bounce back to a positive growth of 12.55 percent in 2021-22 (A.E).
- 1.4.12 During 2020-21, with the lockdown measure prohibiting the operation of economic activities to its full potential, the subsector of Transport, Storage, Communication & services related to broadcasting like any other Services sector has suffered a severe slide down in growth. During the year 2020-21, the sub-sector is estimated to register a negative growth of -11.59 percent as against the growth rate of 13.57 percent achieved in 2019-20. During 2021-22(A.D), the sub-sector is estimated to grow at 9.73 percent. In absolute number, this growth of 9.73 percent is estimated to push up the GVA of the sub-sector from Rs.971.79 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.1066.35 crore in 2021-22 (A.E).

- 1.4.13 The Financial services comes under the category of supra regional sector due to their pan India existence. Consequently, the share of the State is simply the allocation made by National Account Division of the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India. In the process of allocation, Ministry rely on the volume of transaction been done in the respective State. During 20221-22, the allocation for the State is anticipated to increase to Rs.688.97 crore from Rs. 661.39 crore in 2020-21 registering a growth of 4.17 percent..
- 1.4.14 Ownership of dwelling is one of the sub sector which is assumed to be least affected by the covid-19 pandemic. This is due to the fact that, the number of dwelling during the year is expected to remain the same. During 2020-21, the gross value added of the sub sector is estimated to have a negative growth of -0.80 percent. This negative growth is solely due to the rate of depreciation suffered by the dwelling units and the rate of declining gross fixed capital formation in the rural areas (rate as per AIDIS). During 2021-22 (A.D), the GVA of Ownership of dwelling is estimated to rise from Rs.1234.30 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.1283.67 crore showing a growth of 4 percent.
- 1.4.15 The estimates of the Public Administration come from the budget document of the Central Government, the State Government and annual report of the autonomous bodies. Under Public Administration, the administrative authority is divided into Central Government administration, State Government administration and Autonomous bodies. During 2021-22, as per the Budget Estimates of the State Government, the allocation for public administration has increase from Rs. 4741.50 crore 2020-21 to Rs. 5374.93 showing a growth of 13.35 percent. Adjusting for the inflationary trend in the economy, the overall growth of Public Administration is estimated at 7.08 percent.
- 1.4.16 The sub-sector of Other Services comprises of Education services, Human health services and Other Remaining services. During the year 2021-22, the GVA of the sector is estimated to grow at 6.09 percent. In term of absolute figure, the GVA of the sector is estimated to increase from Rs. 2500.03 crore in 2020-21 to Rs.2652.28 crore. Sub sector wise, the Education services is estimated to grow at 7.02 percent and Medical service 7.04 percent.

## 1.5 Per Capita Income (PCI)

- 1.5.1 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. During 2021-22 (A.E), the PCI of the State is estimated to rise to Rs.130221 from Rs.119274 in 2020-21. The PCI along with the growth rate is presented in **table 1.4**.



**Table.1.4: Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rs. (As on Feb. 2022)**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (Q.E)	2021-22 (A.E)
PCI (Rs.)	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102003	109198	120871	119274	130221
Growth rate of PCI		15.50	16.80	9.59	5.23	10.77	11.67	7.05	10.69	-1.32	9.18

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

### SURVEY ON THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN NAGALAND 2021.

During 2021, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics conducted a survey on the number of villages in Nagaland with the cut of date as on March 2021 to ascertain the number of villages in the State, as there was lack of clarity on the actual number of villages in the State. In the survey a number of parameter on basic amenities like PHED water supply, Power, Government Schools, Government Health centers etc were also included to ascertain their availability in the villages. A brief highlight is reproduced in the succeeding paragraphs.

Nagaland has a total of 1355 villages with only 1 (one) uninhabited village as on March 2021. Out of the 1355 villages, 1280 villages are recognized by the Government of Nagaland and 75 villages are unrecognized. In addition to 1355 villages, Nagaland has a total of 111 hamlets.

Out of the 1355 villages, there are 1272 villages having village development board (VDB) and 83 villages without VDB.

A total of 1203 villages have Government schools and 152 villages are without Government schools.

A total of 558 villages have Government health center and 796 villages are without Government health center.

A total of 1106 villages have water supply provided by PHE Department and 249 villages are without provision of PHED water supply.

1321 villages of Nagaland have electricity provided by the Department of Power, Government of Nagaland and 34 villages are still without electricity supply.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The biggest shock ever experienced by the economy since the outbreak of covid-19 pandemic was the lockdown and the associated restrictive rules and regulations issued from time to time for operation of the day to day economic activities. The impact of the lockdown was so severe to be measured that any attempt to estimate its severity leads to underestimation of the shock experience by the economy.
- 2.1.2 With the covid-19 pandemic casting a spelt of uncertainties on the day to day economic activities during 2020-21, the Government of Nagaland initiated a building up of the health infrastructure along with social and economic support programmes in the form of providing daily needs to the poorer section of the society and financial support to the entrepreneurs.
- 2.1.3 The support given to the economy coupled with the health response caused the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP to shoot up to 10.15 percent in 2020-21. During 2021-22, a strong rebound in Government Revenues receipts by 30.39 percent is anticipated which will enable the Government to bring down the fiscal deficit to 4.31 percent.

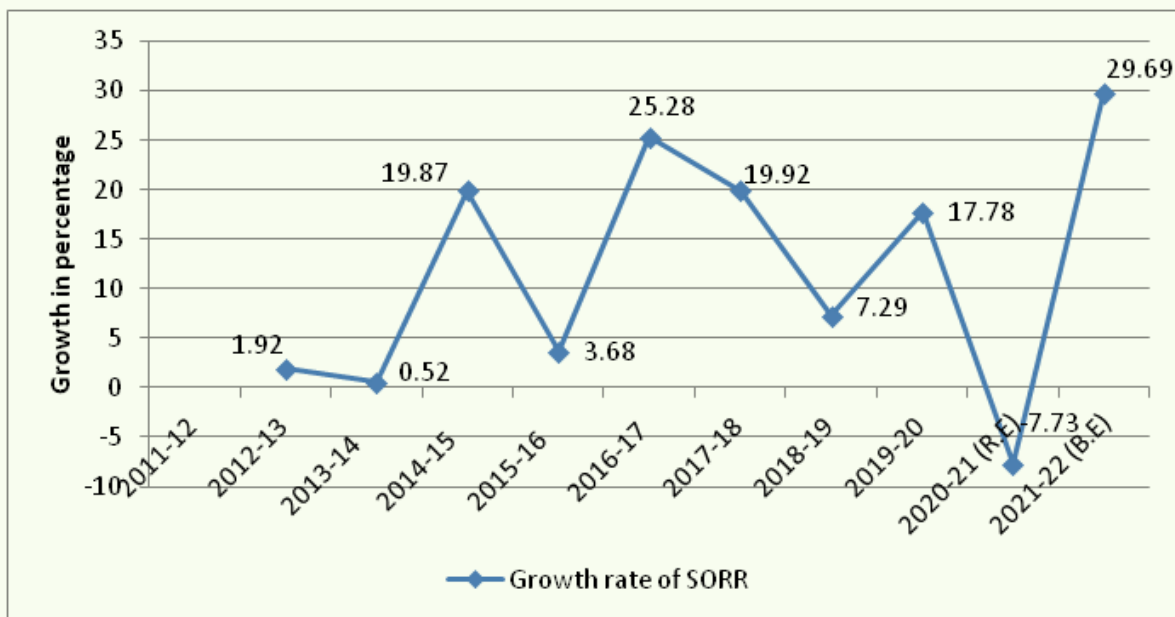
### 2.2 Total Receipts of the State

- 2.2.1 The total receipts of the State Government comprise of the Revenue receipts and the Capital receipts. During 2021-22 (B.E), while the total Capital receipt is estimated to fall by 32.74 percent, the total Revenue receipt is estimated to increase by 30.39 percent. Consequently, the total receipt of the Government is estimated to decline by 1.66 percent thereby causing the total receipt to fall from Rs.22829.66 crore in 2020-21(R.E) to Rs.22451.28 crore in 2021-22 (B.E). Component wise, during 2021-22 (B.E) the respective share of Revenue receipts and Capital receipts in the total receipts was 65.28 percent and 34.72 per cent. **Table No. 2.1 appendix.**
- 2.2.2 The component of Revenue receipt comprises of Tax revenue, Non tax revenue and Grant-in-Aid from the Central Government, while the component of Capital receipt comprises of Public Debt and Recoveries of loans and advances.
- 2.2.3 State Tax Revenue receipt comprises of State's own tax revenue receipts and share of central tax transfers. State own tax revenue includes receipts from GST, land revenue, stamp duties and registration, 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 2021-22 (B.E) the

total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 5056.26 crores from Rs. 4093.44 crore in 2020-21 (R.E). As a percentage of total Revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 36.42 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) and 34.50 percent during 2021-22 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.2 appendix**

- 2.2.4 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 2021-22 (B.E) the total non tax revenue is estimated at Rs.283.41 crores as against an amount of Rs.255.12 crore collected in 2020-21 (R.E). **Table No. 2.2 appendix**
- 2.2.5 State's Own Revenue (including tax and non-tax) Receipts (SORR) which stands at Rs. 536.83 crore during 2011-12 has steadily increased to Rs. 1297.53 crore in 2019-20. During 2021-22 (B.E) with a growth of 29.69 per cent, the SORR is estimated at Rs.1552.63 crore. During 2021-22 (B.E), the SORR accounts for 10.59 percent of total Revenue receipt. 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**

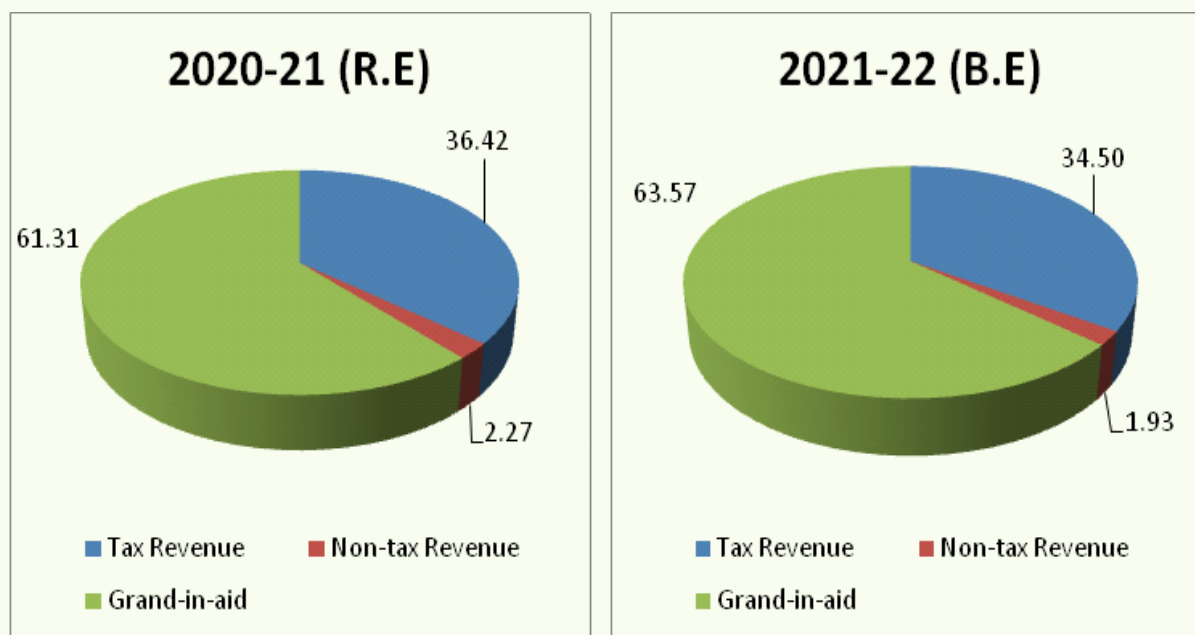


*R.E-Revised Estimates, B.E- Budget Estimates*

- 2.2.6 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 2021-22 (B.E) the State anticipated to receive an amount of Rs.3787.04 crore as share from central taxes as against Rs.3151.38 crore received in 2020-21 (R.E). In addition to sharable taxes, the State also received a major chunk of its Revenue receipts as Grant-in-Aid from the Central Government. During 2021-22 (B.E)

the State anticipates to receive an amount of Rs.9317.15 crore as Grant-in-Aid from the Central Government. On the basis of percentage, Grant-in-Aid is estimated to account for 63.57 per cent of total revenue receipts during 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No.2.2 appendix.** The percentage share of the component of total Revenue is presented in the **figure 2.2**

**Figure - 2.2: Components of Revenue Receipts in Percentage**



### Report of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (2021-26)

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission was constituted on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2017 with Shri N.K.Singh as the chairman. The final report with recommendations for the 2021-26 periods was tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2021. As per the report, the share of States in the central taxes for the 2021-26 period is recommended to be 41%. This is less than the 42% share recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission for 2015-20 periods. The adjustment of 1% is to provide for the newly formed union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh from the resources of the centre.

#### Criteria for devolution

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

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

Basing on the criteria, Nagaland share in the devolution of central tax was arrived at 0.569.

## 2.3 Tax Policy and Own Tax Revenue

- 2.3.1 Under Tax Policy, as per statements under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005 presented along with Budget 2021-22, the State Government does not propose to introduce any new taxes during the year 2021-22 considering the low economic status of the people. However, the State is making all efforts to improve collection of existing taxes.
- 2.3.2 Nagaland being one among the State in the six schedule areas where its Schedule Tribe 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 crore collected through direct tax in 2011-12, the direct tax collection has marginally increased to Rs.34.47 crore in 2019-20. During 2021-22 (B.E), with a marginal growth of 0.12 percent the direct tax collection is estimated to increase from Rs.41.80 crores in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.41.85 crore. Among the direct taxes levied by the State Government, taxes on income & expenditure alone accounts for more than 90 per cent of direct tax collection. The other direct taxes levied by the State are taxes on property and capital transaction which includes land revenue, stamps/ duties and registration fees. **Table No. 2.4 Appendix.**
- 2.3.3 Indirect taxes levied by the State Government comprise of taxes on commodities and services and Goods and Services Tax. During 2021-22 (B.E), the amount of indirect tax collection is estimated to increase to Rs.1229.77 crore from Rs.902.25 crore collected in 2020-21 (R.E). **Table No. 2.4 Appendix.**

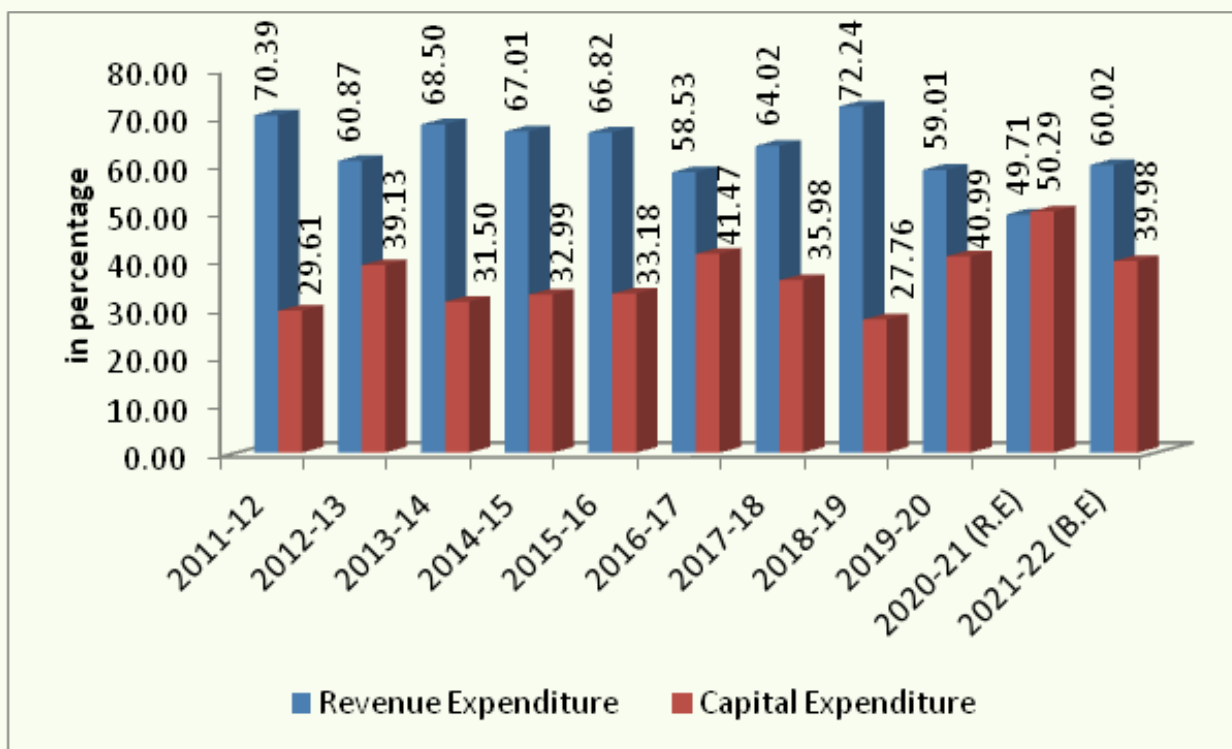
## 2.4 Capital Receipts

- 2.4.1 There are two items under Capital Receipts: (i) Public Debt and (ii) Recoveries of Loans and Advances. Public Debt which comprises of internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government accounts for 99 percent under the Capital receipts of the State Government. During 2021-22 (B.E) the State Government anticipated a total Capital receipt of Rs. 6178.14 crore while Recoveries of Loan and Advances form just an insignificant amount of Rs.1.51 crore. **Table No. 2.3 Appendix.**
- 2.4.2 Under Public debt, the internal debt of the State government accounts for more than 99 per cent of the receipts. During 2021-22 (B.E) the amount raise through internal debt is anticipated at Rs. 7770.73 crore. **Table No. 2.3 Appendix.**

## 2.5 Expenditure of the State Government

- 2.5.1 On the expenditure front, Budget 2021-22 estimated total expenditure on consolidated fund at Rs.22816.61 crore showing a decline of -6.00 percent from the 2020-21 (R.E) estimates of Rs.24272.84 crore. The decline in total expenditure during 2021-22 (B.E) was mainly from lesser allocation for capital expenditure which was budgeted at Rs.9121.73 crore down from Rs.12207.91 crore in 2020-21 (R.E). **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.**
- 2.5.2 The Budget 2021-22 (B.E) has allocated a amount of Rs.13694.88 crore under Revenue expenditure. The Revenue expenditure which accounts for 59.01 percent of total expenditure on Consolidated Fund in 2019-20 (Actual) is estimated to fall to 49.71 percent in 2020-21 (R.E). During 2020-21 (B.E), Revenue expenditure as percentage of total expenditure on Consolidated Fund is estimated at 60.02 percent. **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.**
- 2.5.3 The Budget 2021-22 (B.E) has allocated a sum of Rs.9121.73 crores under capital expenditure. Compared with the allocation of Rs.12207.91 crores for the year 2020-21 (R.E), there was a decline in Capital expenditure by a negative of -25.28 percent. **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.**

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



*R.E-Revise Expenditure, B.E-Budget Expenditure*

## 2.6. Revenue Expenditure

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

### Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account

2.6.1 Out of the total Revenue Expenditure of Rs.12064.93 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) and Rs.13694.88 crore in 2021-22 (B.E), Developmental Expenditure which comprises of expenditure on Social Services and Economic Services accounts for 55.25 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) and 5.78 percent of Revenue Expenditure in 2021-22 (B.E). In absolute term, Developmental Expenditure for the year 2020-21 (R.E) stand at Rs.6665.83 crore and Rs. 7639.64 crore in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

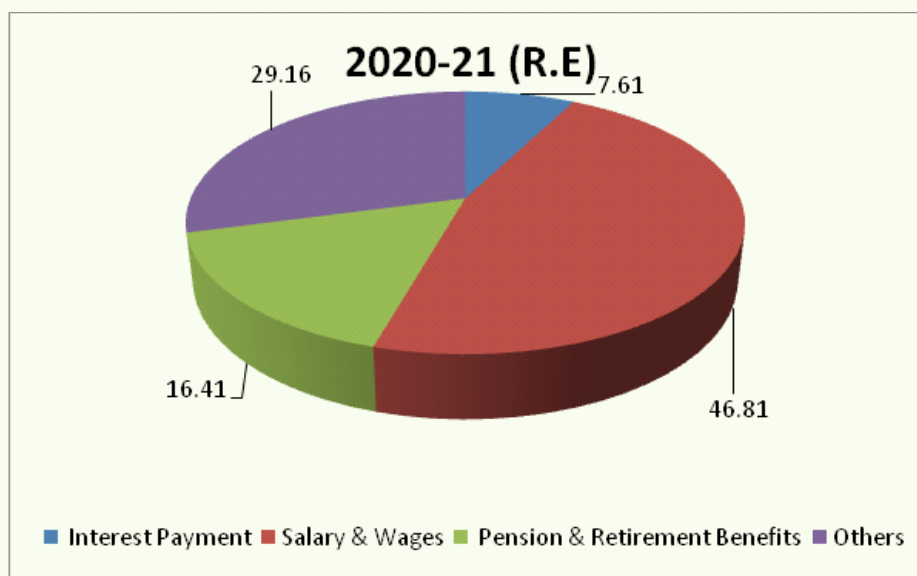
### Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account

2.6.2 The Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue account which comprises of expenditure on General Services of the Government on Organs of State, Fiscal Services, interest Payment and Servicing of Debt, Administrative Services, Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services accounts for 44.75 percent of Revenue Expenditure in 2020-21 (R.E) and 44.22 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

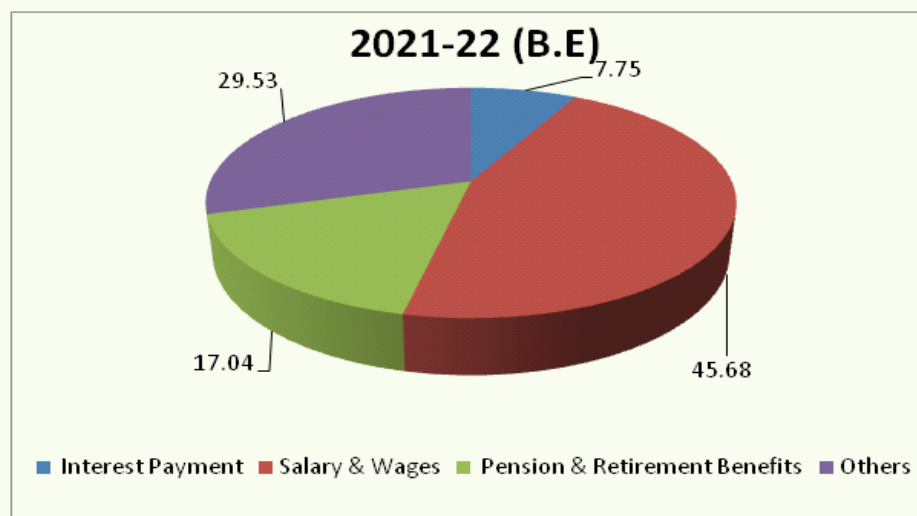
## 2.7 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure

2.7.1 Salary & Wages which accounts for the largest amount within Revenue expenditure has increased from Rs.5647.82 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.6255.56 crore in 2021-22 (B.E). On percentage basis, salary & wages which alone account for 46.81 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2020-21 (R.E) is estimated to fall to 45.68 percent in 2021-22 (B.E) on account of the reduction in the number of employees due to retrenchment/death and simultaneous band on requirement by the Government . As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund, Salary and Wages accounts for 23.27 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) and 27.42 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

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



*R.E-Revise Estimate*



*B.E- Budget Estimates*



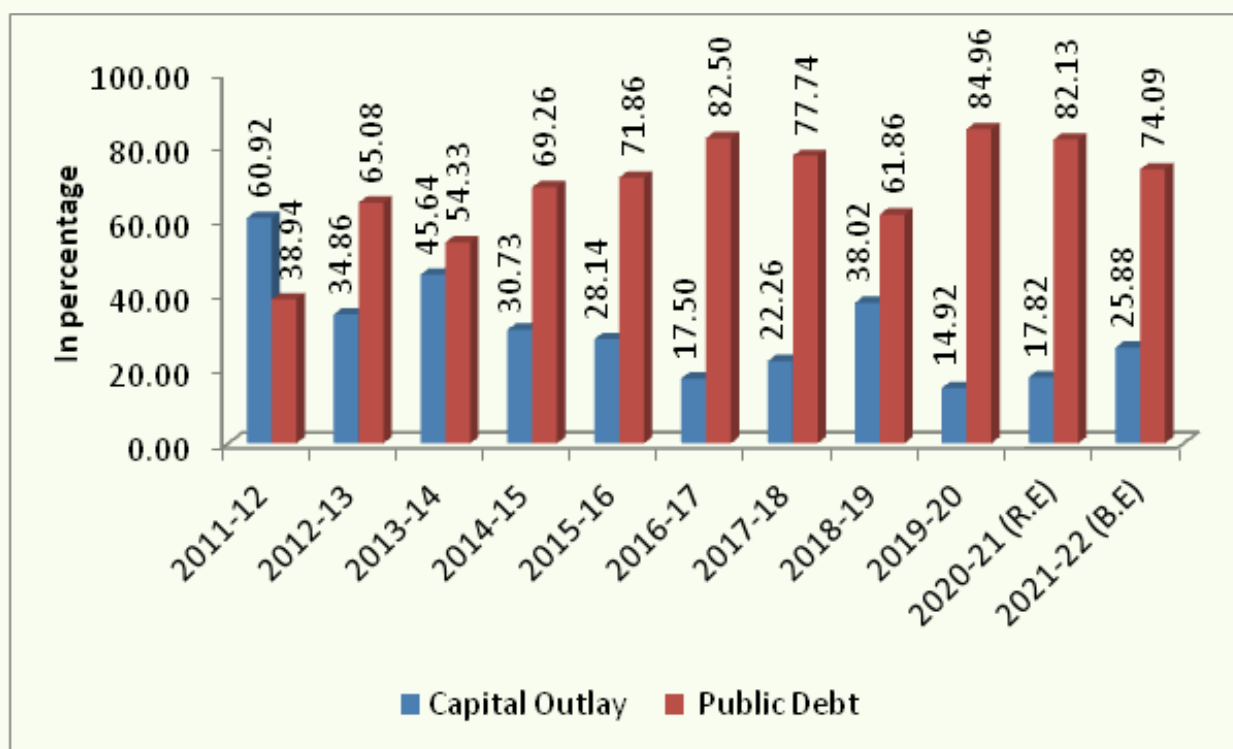
- 2.7.2 Pension and Other Retirement benefits which is the second single largest component of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from Rs.1980.24 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.2333.93 crore in 2021-22 (B.E). On the basis of percentage, Pension and Other retirement benefits as a percentage of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from 16.41 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) to 17.04 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**
- 2.7.3 Interest Payment which accounts for 7.61 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2020-21 (R.E) has marginally increased to 7.75 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). In absolute term, Interest payment has increased from Rs.918.49 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.1061.12 crore in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**
- 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 29.16 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2020-21(R.E) is estimated to increase to 29.53 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). In absolute term, the amount allocation for Others have increase from Rs.3518.38 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.4044.27 crore in 2021-22 (B.E) **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

## 2.8 Capital Expenditure

### Capital Outlay of the State Government on Development

- 2.8.1 Out of the total capital expenditure of Rs.12207.91 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) and Rs.9121.73 crore in 2021-22 (B.E), Capital Outlay on Development which directly leads to creation of new physical asset, accounts for 17.82 percent of total Capital Expenditure in 2020-21 (R.E) and 25.88 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). In absolute term, the capital outlay on development has increase from Rs.2175.22 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) to Rs.2360.59 crore in 2021-22 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.7 Appendix.**

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



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

### Capital Expenditure on Public Debt

2.8.2 Under Capital expenditure, the biggest challenges that arise is the annual expenditure on repayment of Public Debt which has assumed an alarming proportion as it has consumed more than 60 percent of Capital expenditure since 2012-13. During 2021-22 (B.E) the amount allocated on Public debt is estimated to fall to Rs.6758.46 crore from Rs.10026.86 crore incurred on Public debt in 2020-21(R.E). Public Debt as a percentage of total Capital expenditure is estimated to fall from 82.13 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) to 74.09 percent in 2021-22 (B.E). **Table No. 2.7 Appendix.**

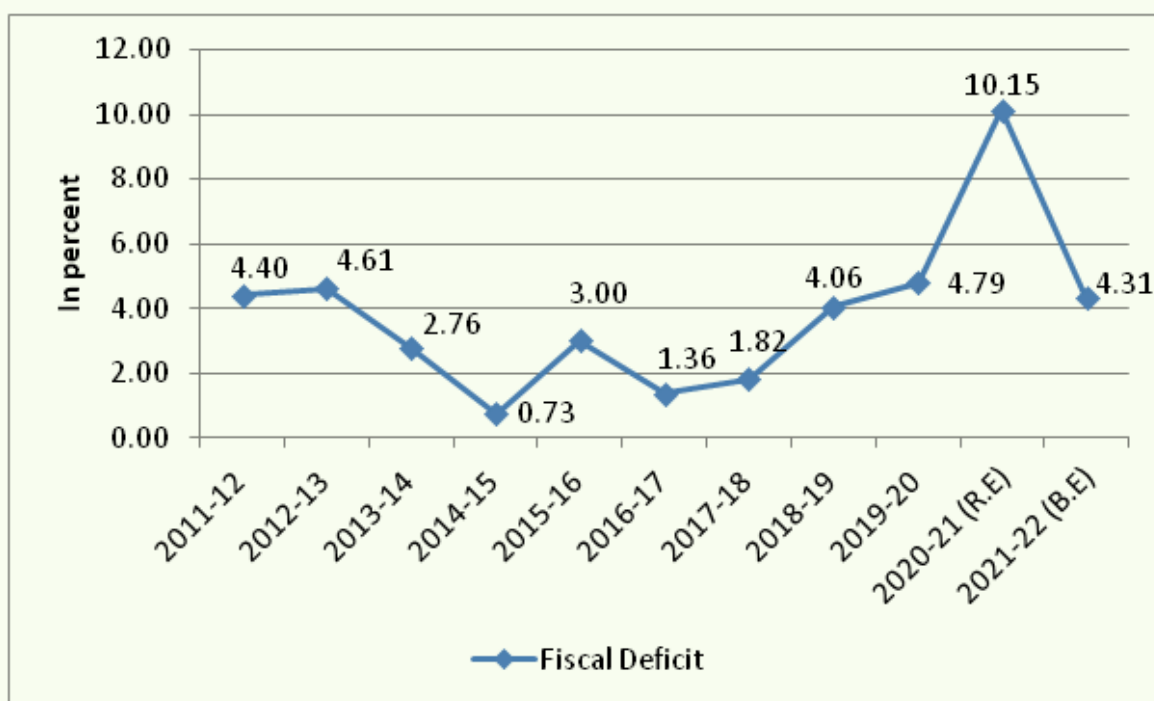
### 2.9 Department/Service wise Allocation of Fund

2.9.1 With an amount of Rs. 7819.83 crore allocated for Debt Servicing during the year 2021-22 (B.E), Debt Servicing has occupied the top position with regard to allocation of fund. On percentage basis, Debt Servicing alone accounted for 34.27 percent 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 10.23 percent followed by School Education 7.66 percent, Civil Police 6.86 percent. **Table No. 2.8 Appendix.**

## 2.10 Fiscal Position of the State

- 2.10.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a proportion of the GSDP, therefore declining Fiscal deficit may be an outcome of either an increase in the ability of the State to finance its own expenditure from the revenue collection i.e income or an increase in GSDP or both. Since 2013-14, the State has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act till 2017-18.
- 2.10.2 The fiscal deficit of the State Government has taken an upward trend from 2018-19 largely due to the growth of State income not keeping pace with the growth of its expenditure. Consequently, the fiscal deficit of the State has bridge the Fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011. During 2020-21, the uncertainties caused by the Covid-19 pandemic along with the lockdown of the economic activities has resulted in the contraction of the economy by 0.24 percent and Revenue collection by 1.60 percent. Corresponding to the contraction of the economy, the expenditure of the State had increase by 10.88 percent. Consequent to this fallout, the fiscal deficit of the State Government as a percentage of GSDP had shoot up to 10.15 percent during 2020-21. During 2021-22, the fiscal deficit is estimated to fall to 4.31 percent as against the Medium term Fiscal Policy statement target of 3.96 percent in 2021-22. **Table No. 2.9. Appendix.** The trend of fiscal deficit of the State is present in the figure-2.6.

**Figure - 2.6: Trend of Fiscal Deficit**



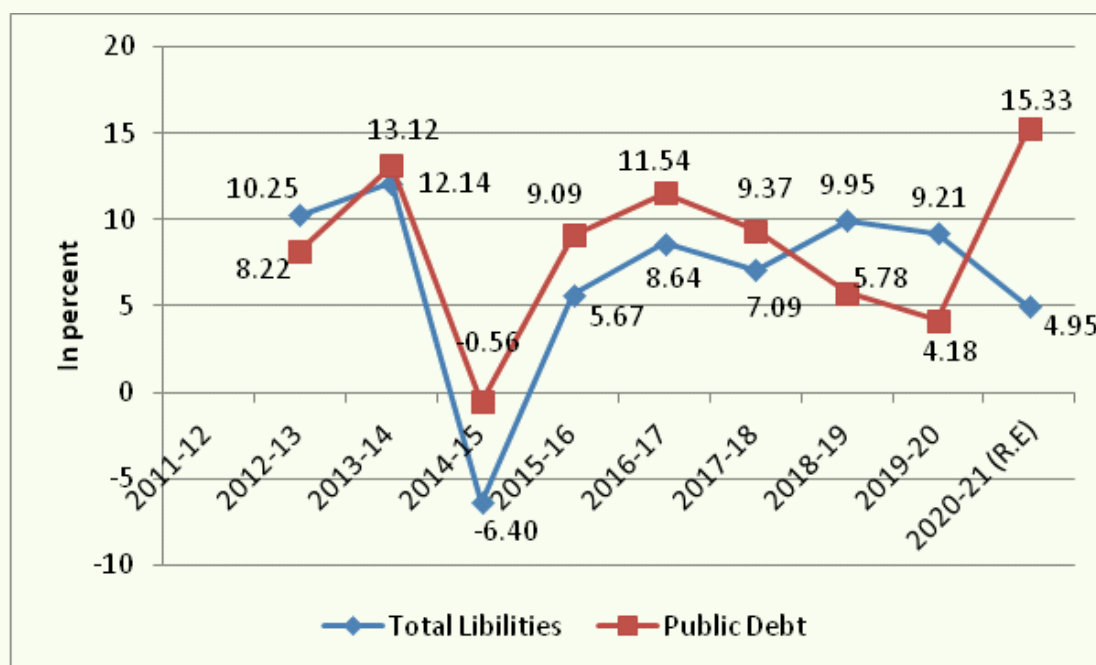
R.E- Revise Estimates, B.E- Budget Estimates

## 2.11 Debt and Liabilities of the State

2.11.1 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 falling from 9.21 percent in 2019-20 (Actual) to 4.95 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) **Figure-2.7**, the total outstanding Liabilities of the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> march is estimated at Rs.11546.48 crore in 2019-20 (Actual) and Rs.12117.68 crore in 2020-21 (R.E) respectively.

2.11.2 As against the Medium term Fiscal Policy Statement target to limit the total outstanding liabilities of the State at 40.99 per cent of GSDP in 2019-20 and 38.93 per cent of GSDP in 2020-21(R.E), the State total Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to remain at 38.99 percent in 2019-20 (Actual) and 41.02 percent in 2020-21 (R.E) respectively. Out of the total outstanding Liabilities of Rs. 12117.68 crore as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, “Public Debt” which comprises of Internal Debt of the State and Loan from Centre accounts for 80.46 percent and the “Other Liabilities” which comprises of Small Saving, Provident Fund, Civil Deposit etc. accounts for the remaining 19.53 percent during 2020-21(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 Annual Financial Statement (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.2679.46 crores for the year 2021-22 (B.E). With the Contingency Fund of Nagaland remaining at zero

level and the estimated net transaction on Public Account turning out to be Zero and the net transaction on Consolidated Fund for the year 2021-22 (B.E) resulting -Rs.365.33 crore, the State is estimated to have a net transaction of -Rs.365.33 crore during 2021-22 (B.E). With a negative opening balance of -Rs.2314.13 crore, the State is expected to close its account for the year 2021-22 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of Rs.2679.46 crore. **Table No. 2.11 Appendix.**

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### 3.1 AGRICULTURE

3.1.1 Agriculture and allied activities has always remain a prominent sector in contributing and generating employment. In Nagaland more than 60 percent of the population depend on Agriculture farming for livelihood. During 2021-22 the overall food grain production is anticipated to decline from 755.59 MT in 2020-21 to 658.77 MT. The decline in food grain production is attributed to drought like situation faced by the State in 2021.

#### 3.1.2 Performance of the Agriculture and Allied sector

Agriculture & Allied sector comprises of Crops, Livestock, Forestry and Logging, Fishing and Aquaculture. As per the Advance Estimates of GSDP 2021-22, the contribution of the Agriculture & Allied sector to Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices is estimated at 23.85 percent. During 2021-22 Agriculture and Allied is anticipated to grow at 2.68 percent as against 2.92 percent growth achieved in 2020-21. Within the sector the growth of sub-sector crops is anticipated to fall from 7.19 percent in 2020-21 to 3.06 percent in 2021-22. The respective growth of the other sub-sector are livestock(1.04 percent), forestry and logging (1.95 percent), Fishing & Aquaculture( 3.54 Percent).

Over the years, the contribution of the sector to Gross State Value Added (GSVA ) at basic price has been on the declining trend. During the period from 2011-12 to 2021-22, the Sector reflected a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 1.67 percent.

**Table. No 3.1.1 : Contribution of the Agriculture & Allied sector to GSVA at basic prices**

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (Q.E)	2021-22 (A.E)
Contribution of Agri & Allied to GSVA at basic prices	30.94	31.05	31.94	31.67	29.09	30.07	27.72	25.25	23.58	24.76	23.85

Source : GSDP Advance Estimate 2021-22. Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

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

Total geographical area	16,579 sq.km
Total cultivable area	7,21,924 ha
Gross cropped area	4,57,945 ha
Double cropped area	1,15, 840ha
Net cropped area	3,42,105 ha
Gross irrigated area	1,29,820 ha

Net irrigated area	1,22,260 ha
Food-grain production (2020-21)	7,55,590MT (anticipated)
2. Oilseeds production (2018-19)	71,720 MT (anticipated)
Commercial production (2020-21)	5,00,623 MT(anticipated)
Food grain productivity	2194kg/ha (anticipated)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (Ha - Hactare)

**Table No.3.1.3: Land use Statistics (IUS) report in respect of Nagaland (in Hactare)**

	Classification of Area	2020-21	2021-22 (Anticipated)
<b>i</b>	<b>Geographical Area</b>	<b>1657900</b>	<b>1657900</b>
<b>ii</b>	<b>Reporting area for Land utilization statistics (1-5)</b>	<b>1655339</b>	<b>1655639</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Forest</b>	<b>862930</b>	<b>862930</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Not available for cultivation (A+B)</b>	<b>118303</b>	<b>121540</b>
(A)	Land under non Agriculture uses (a+b+c+d)	115807	119044
a	Water logged area		
b	Social forestry	7492	7494
c	Land under still water	466	466
d	Other land	107849	111084
(B)	Barren and unculturable land	2496	2496
<b>3</b>	<b>Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land(a+b+c)</b>	<b>129012</b>	<b>126322</b>
a	Permanent pasture and other grazing land		
b	Land under miscs. Tree crops & groves not included in net area sown	69066	67425
c	Culturable wasteland	59946	58897
<b>4</b>	<b>Fallow land(a+b)</b>	<b>159852</b>	<b>192347</b>
a	Fallow land other than current fallow	112238	124842
b	Current fallow	47614	67505
<b>5</b>	<b>Net area sown(6-7)</b>	<b>385242</b>	<b>352500</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Total cropped area(5+7)</b>	<b>530942</b>	<b>498300</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Area sown more than once</b>	<b>145700</b>	<b>145800</b>
<b>iii</b>	<b>Net irrigated area</b>	<b>122260</b>	<b>88150</b>

Source-Directorate of Agriculture (Ha - Hactare)

### 3.1.3. Production of Food grain

Total food grain production in the State increased from 748.87 MT in 2019-20 to 755.59 MT in 2020-21. During 2021-22, the production of food grains is anticipated to fall to 658.77 MT consequent to the State facing a drought-like situation affecting the production of food grain.

**Table No.3.1.4: 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	Achieved
2	2016-17	332.64	329.94	711.43	705.74	Achieved
3	2017-18	338.06	336.53	738.64	727.11	Achieved
4	2018-19	343.88	339.41	768.11	738.26	Achieved
5	2019-20	349.95	342.28	799.75	748.87	Achieved
6	2020-21	345.28	344.33	833.77	755.59	Achieved
7	2021-22	362.88	310.78	870.32	658.77	Anticipated

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (Ha - Hactare)

**Table No 3.1.5: Area, Production and Yield of Crops in the State.**

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

Sl. No	Crops	Target 2020-21			Achievement 2020-21			Target 2021-22			Anticipated Achievement 2021-22		
		Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield	Area	Prod	Yield
1	Cereals	314.50	784.50	2494	303.89	708.45	2331	320.09	819.56	2560	269.94	611.10	2264
2	Pulses	41.78	49.27	1179	40.44	47.14	1166	42.79	50.76	1186	40.84	47.67	1167
<b>Food grains</b>		<b>356.28</b>	<b>833.73</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>344.33</b>	<b>755.59</b>	<b>2194</b>	<b>362.88</b>	<b>870.32</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>310.78</b>	<b>658.77</b>	<b>2120</b>
3	Oilseeds	69.65	74.41	1068	69.03	71.72	1039	70.01	75.40	1077	69.15	72.14	1043
4	Commercial Crops	41.35	494.22	11952	43.985	500.623	11382	46.12	499.59	11983	44.615	497.113	11142
<b>Total all Crops</b>		<b>467.28</b>	<b>1402.40</b>	<b>3001</b>	<b>457.345</b>	<b>1327.993</b>	<b>2904</b>	<b>479.01</b>	<b>1445.31</b>	<b>3045</b>	<b>424.545</b>	<b>1228.023</b>	<b>2893</b>

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (Ha - Hactare)



### **3.1.4 Centrally funded Flagship Programs**

The State Government implements various centrally funded flagship programs such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER) etc. These programmes have been quite successful in enhancing production and productivity of crops in the State.

### **3.1.5 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**

Conservation of natural resources along with development of rainfed agriculture holds the key to meet increasing demands for food grain in the country. Thus, National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

NMSA also cater to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipment, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, etc. Besides, 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.

The State Government through various scheme such as Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) has developed contour trenching (CT), Water Harvesting Pond(WHP), Vermi composting and Self Help group (SHG) in the District. In total the state has achieved 20 hectare /16 units as on December 2021. Under Integrated Land development (NABARD negotiated loan), the State has created infrastructure for increasing crop production and to stabilize the degradation. So far 124 hectare of permanent bench terracing and 139 units of vermicompsing for organic manure inputs have been implemented as on December 2021.

### **3.1.6 Minor Irrigation**

The Water Resource Department under the State Government has taken 270 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes under PMKSY-HKPP during 2018-19 with an estimated cost of Rs. 206.85 crore to cover a Cultural Camman Area (CCA) of 8544 hectare with an Irrigation

Potential planned of 10508 hectare. So far under this scheme, the State has achieved Irrigation Potential of 3744 hectare.

During 2019-20, 213 Surface Minor Irrigation projects under PMKSY-HKPP with an estimated cost of Rs.133.21 crore covering a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of 5444 hectare were proposed to create Irrigation Potential of 6837.30 hectare. This was taken up with the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India.

Under Minor Irrigation Census, 1432 water bodies were enumerated in the 1<sup>st</sup> Census while in the 6<sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census 19734 water bodies were covered.

### **3.1.7. Ground Water Schemes under PMKSY-HKPP-GW**

The State Government has taken up 262 units of Ground Water Irrigation under PMKSY-HKPP-GW during 2020-21 at an estimated cost of Rs.18.15 crore to cover a CCA of 666.75 hectare. The project is being implemented in 5 districts in the State.

### **3.1.8. Flood Management Programme (FMP)**

Flood Management Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme under NITI AAYOG. Under the scheme, the State has completed 14 Projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 86.72 crore providing a total protection length of 13.190 km

## **3.2. HORTICULTURE**

Nagaland has varied agro-climatic conditions suitable for growing a variety of horticultural crops. It therefore enjoys a natural comparative advantage in the production of horticulture products. The State has achieved Geographical Indication (GI) registration for Naga Chilly (GI No. 109) on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2007 and for Tree Tomato (GI No. 374) on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2012.

### **3.2.1. Fruits and Vegetables**

The area covered under fruits and vegetables during 2019-20 was 34,775 hectare and 41,508 hectare with a production of 3,41,368.1MT and 4,56,722 MT respectively. During 2020-21, despite an increase in the area under fruits with an acreage of 34,861.5 hectares, production declined by 35658 MT. In case of vegetables both area sown and production declined to 28,931 hectare and 3,66,720 MT respectively.

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

Sl. No	Year	Fruits		Vegetables		Spices	
		Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)	Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)	Area (In hectares)	Production (In MT)
1	2	3	4	5	6		
2	2019-20	34,775	3,41,368.1	41,508	4,56,722	104865	5170325
3	2020-21	34,861.5	3,05,710.7	28,931	3,66,720	124378	593818

*Source: Directorate of Horticulture*

### 3.2.2. Major ongoing schemes and projects for upliftment and development of Agriculture and Horticulture crops

- a) During 2020-21, for tackling pest management an Integrated Nutrient Management and Integrated Pest Management programme covering 2240 hectare of land was take up.
- b) To encourage Beekeeping and enhance pollination, 2000 number of bee boxes and bee colonies and 200 sets of bee keeping equipments were distributed to the farmers.
- c) For improvement of Post Harvest Management and marketing during 2020-21, 240 functional Packhouses, 250 units of Low Cost Preservation Units, one unit each of Pre-cooling Unit and Cold Room (Staging) and 15 units of Collection, sorting/ grading, packing units were established.
- d) Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) 2020-2021, the Horticulture Department has undertaken the following activities,
  - Establishment of Integrated Market Infrastructure for women vendors
  - Establishment of Nurseries for augmenting planting material production
  - Trellising support as intervention for popularization of kiwifruit cultivation.
  - Cultivation of ginger and pineapple for community development.
- e) During 2020-21, under Coconut Development Board, the Horticulture Department took up coconut plantation and development related schemes.
  - Integrated farming for productivity improvement.
  - Establishment of Regional Coconut Nursery for production of 10,000 seedlings in six (6) districts.

### 3.2.3 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

The State was included in the Mission of NFSM-Rice since 2012- 13 onwards and NFSM-Pulses, Coarse Cereals, and Commercial Crops from 2014-15 and Nutri Cereals from 2018-19. During 2021, NFSM Oilseeds and Oil Palm was included to the list of NFSM in the State.

### 3.2.4 National Food Security Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NFSM- OS & OP)

**NFSM (Oilseeds).** The diverse agro-ecological condition in the State is favorable for growing eight annual oilseed crops, which include six edible oilseeds (groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, soyabean, sunflower, sesame and one non edible oilseed (linseed). Oilseed cultivation is undertaken across the State in about 68.52 thousand hectares mainly on marginal lands, which is mainly rainfed farming. During the last few years, the domestic consumption of edible oil has increased substantially and is likely to increase further, with per capita consumption of vegetable oils at the rate of 16 kg/year/person.

**Table No 3.2.2: Activities taken up under NFSM Oilseeds during 2020-21.**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Physical
<b>I</b>	<b>Seed Components</b>		
1	Distribution of Certified Seeds		
	i. HYVs Seeds	qtls	1388
2	Seed storage bin	qtls	275
<b>II</b>	<b>TOT Programmes</b>		
<b>a</b>	<b>Cluster Demonstration</b>		
1	Ground nut	ha	150
2	Soyabean	ha	130
3	Rapeseed & Mustard	ha	350
<b>b</b>	<b>Bee Keeping Demonstrations</b>		
1	R&M with Bee Keeping	ha	150
<b>c</b>	IPM Demonstration-FFS	nos	30
<b>d</b>	Farmers Training	nos	46
<b>e</b>	Officers Training	nos	9

Source: Directorate of Agriculture (ha- hectare; qtl - Quintal)

**3.2.5 NFSM (OIL PALM):**

A substantial portion of State requirement of edible oil is met through import of palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia. It is, therefore, necessary to exploit domestic resources to maximize production.

Oil palm is comparatively a new crop in India and is the highest oil yielding perennial crop. With quality planting materials, irrigation and proper management, there is potential of achieving 20-30 MT of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) per hectare/year after attaining the age of 5 years. Therefore, there is an urgent need to intensify efforts for area expansion under oil palm to enhance palm oil production in the country. Oil palm plantation acreage in the State has increased from 140 hectare to 4623 hectare in 6 years as on March 2021 mainly in the foothills.

**Table No 3.2.3: Area covered under NFSM - Oil Palm during 2020-21.**

Sl. No.	District/Sub-Division	Area (in ha)
1	Dimapur	180
2	Niuland	170
3	Jalukie	165
4	Wokha	95
5	Baghty	70
6	Mangkolemba	100
7	Tuli	100
8	Tizit	95
9	Medziphema	55
10	Longleng	30
11	Tseminyu	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture ha - hectare*

**3.2.6. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (pmksy) “per Drop More Crop” - Other Interventions (O.I)**

During 2020-21, PMKSY-O.I. was implemented in 50 clusters covering all the districts and Sub-divisions of the State with a targeted area of 4659.75 hectare.

**3.2.7 Mission Organic Value Chain Development For North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)**

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare launched “Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region” for the periods 2020-21 to 2022-23. The cluster details under MOVCDNER is presented in table no. 3.2.4.

Table No 3.2.4: Cluster details under MOVCDNER (Phase III) during 2020-21

Sl. No.	District	No. of Cluster	Crops	Area (Ha)
1	Dimapur	18	Ginger & Soyabean	900
2	Kohima	16	King Chilli, Brown Rice & Ginger	800
3	Kiphire	8	Kholar & Maize	400
4	Longleng	9	Large Caedamom & Ginger	450
5	Mon	10	Ginger, Large Cardamom & Colocassia	500
6	Mokokchung	12	Ginger, Soyabean, Glutinous Rice & Chilli	600
7	Peren	10	Ginger, King Chilli & Turmeric	500
8	Phek	10	Ginger & LargeCardamom	500
9	Tuensang	10	Ginger, Maize, Large Car damom & Kholar	500
10	Wokha	12	Ginger, Chilli & Turmeric	600
11	Zunheboto	25	Ginger, Soyabean, Large Cardamom & Kholar	1250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>		<b>7000</b>

Source: Directorate of Horticulture (ha - hectare)

### 3.2.8 Sub Mission on Agriculture Machanization

The State has made significant achievements through the intervention of the centrally sponsored scheme Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanization. Till date the State has achieved farm power availability up to 0.720 KW/Hr during 2020-21. Through this scheme, the State Agriculture has made commendable effort in bringing paradigm shift from traditional farming to scientific farming, from manual labour to mechanized farming.

Table No 3.2.5: Distribution of Farm machinery and Equipment under SMAM

Comp.	Intervention	Physical Target
1	<b>Financial Assistance for procurement of Farm machinery &amp; equipment</b>	
	i. Power tiller (12 BHP & Above)	224
	ii. MB Plough(below 20 BHP)	224
	iii. Cage wheel (below 20 BHP)	224
	iv. Ro to cultivator(below 20 BHP)	224
	v. Brush cutter 2 HP	200
	<b>A. Total</b>	
2	<b>Promotion of Farm Mechanization in selected villages</b>	
	i. Tractor 40 HP	80
	ii. Mini Power tiller	153
	<b>B. Total</b>	
3	<b>Promotion of farm machinery &amp; Equipment in NER</b>	
	i. Mini Power tiller	385
	ii. Mini Tractor 25 HP	13
	iii. Brush cutter 2 HP	100
	iv. Rotary tiller	215
	<b>C. Total</b>	
	<b>Flexi funds</b>	
	i. Brush cutter	220
	ii. Mini Rice mill	60
	iii. Mini Power tiller	100
	iii. Self-propelled crop reaper cum binder	25
	iv. Battery Operated Sprayer	232
	v. Self propelled Multi crop Thresher	30
vii. Setting up of Agro Servicing centre for unemployed youth	40	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

### 3.2.9 Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (Farm Science Centre) are science-based institution established mainly to impart vocational skill training to the farmers and field level extension workers. The concept of vocational training in agriculture through KVK is growing substantially due to the awareness and demand for improved agricultural technology amongst the farmers.

There are 4 (four) KVKs in the State at Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon. The KVKs are actively involved in disseminating the validated technologies through the

publications of various packages of practices, pamphlets, success stories and radio talkies etc. KVKs also maintain instructional and demonstration farms where the identified suitable technologies are used for training and demonstration for both extension functionaries and farmers.

### 3.2.10 Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)

ATMA is a centrally sponsored scheme. Its main aim is to impart technical knowledge to the farmers in getting fruitful results and better unit income. The scheme aims at making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize the extension reforms on a participatory mode, Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms of Sub-mission on Agricultural Extension (SAME) under umbrella scheme-Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana. Some of the physical targets and achievements under this scheme is given in table below.

**Table No 3.1.6: Achievements of ATMA**

Sl.no	Cafeteria of activities	Physical achievements	
		Number conducted	Number of beneficiaries
1	Training of extension personnel	20	490
2	Training of farmers	777	13320
3	Demonstrations	1110	19717
4	Farmers exposure tour	22	925
5	Mobilization of farmer group	296	5333
6	Seed money for FIGs/CIGs	222	3783
7	Food Security Groups	74	1262
8	District level exhibitions	11	18750
9	Farmer Scientist Interactions	11	166
10	Kisan Melas/ Kisan Ghoshtis	74	2117
11	Farm Schools	74	1033
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>66896</b>

Source-Directorate of Agriculture.

### 3.2.11 Activities implemented during the Covid-19 Pandemic

- Financial assistance to Nagaland University, School of Agricultural Science and Rural Development (NU:SASRD) for hands on training on Ecological Farming.



- Financial assistance to Societies in Tuensang to provide skilling to the women group, farmers, educated unemployed youth on blacksmith, carpentry, value addition, nutritional garden, baking and face mask stitching for self employment and income generation
- Financial assistance to contain Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestation in the State.

### **3.2.12 Post-Covid project Activities undertaken by the State**

The Government of Nagaland developed a roadmap for economic development of Nagaland Post COVID-19 involving multiple stakeholders including Government Departments, NGOs and Entrepreneurs. Under this economic package the following activities were taken up in the horticulture sector.

- Developed 100 vegetable villages for 10,000 households : replication of Longkhum and Zhavame village model.
- Developed 100 pack houses and integrated with vegetable village
- Developed 200 value addition units for fruits and vegetables
- Set up one ginger processing unit (1000 kg capacity) each in all eleven (11) districts through CBOs/ Entrepreneurs/ Cooperatives
- Strengthening the existing 6 Mushroom Seed Laboratory in six districts.

#### **Air Cargo Facility**

Air Cargo facility in Dimapur Airport was officially flagged off on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2021 by Shri. Neiphiu Rio, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland. The Air Cargo Facilities has shortened the shipping time of horti-products to market and is being availed by Entrepreneurs, FPCs/FPOs, traders for dispatching their farms products to different destinations of the Country.

### 3.2.13 Plantation Crops

The major plantation crops grown in Nagaland include Arecanut, Cashewnut, Coconut, coffee.

**Table No 3.2.7: Area & Production of Plantation Crops**

Year 2020-21			
Sl. No	Item	Total area Covered (Ha)	Production (in tone)
1	Coffee plantation	8996.5	56.08
2	Rubber Plantation	19132.5	15715.35
3	Arecanut	1147	6056.16

Source :Directorate of Land Resource

### 3.2.14 Achievement and Activities undertaken for the welfare of farmers

The activities initiated for rubber, coffee and plantation crops are given below :

**Table No 3.2.8: Principal Crops and core activities**

Source	Description of activities	Brief description of benefits/effects	No.of targeted beneficiaries
<b>State earmarked scheme</b>	Rubber sheet roller machines	State scheme under RIDF-XXIV supported rubber growers with Rubber Sheet Rollers and coffee growers.	864
	Coffee saplings		245
	Coffee nurseries	About 55,00,000 number of coffee saplings have been raised by marginal & small farmers in 12 districts. These saplings were distributed to farmers in second Planting season during 2021-22.	2391
<b>State plan</b>	Areca nut saplings	Saplings distributed to farmers in second planting season From September to October.	225
	Agar saplings		50
	Building of Permaculture design gardens	Permaculture is a natural based solution that synchronizes ecological integrity with economic development for a resilient and sustainable rural livelihood through three core ethics: Care for the earth, Care for the people and Fair share. Activities included design kitchen garden, plantation of indigenous edible fruit trees and vegetables, rewilding with indigenous livestock, etc.	12

	Spring shed management	Inventorization of natural springs in technical partnership with Geology and Chemistry departments, Science College, Kohima.	30 villages
	Coffee Bars in 11 districts	Coffee Bars established in 11 districts under State plan 2020-21.	11
NABARD	Distribution of Coffee saplings	These activities were taken up under Spring shed based Watershed Development Programme, a scheme supported by NABARD through its Watershed Development Fund	22
	Distribution of Areca nut saplings		6
	Construction of staggered trenches		community
	Construction of farm ponds		community

*Source: Directorate of Land Resource*

**Table No 3.2.9: Innovative Scheme**

Source	Description of activities	Brief description of benefits/effects	No. of targeted beneficiaries
State Scheme	Training on (Coffee) Barista skills	Barista training conducted covering 12 districts to generate employment for educated youths rendered unemployed due to Covid -19 pandemic.	60
	Natural tea	Support in terms of providing training on value addition, low-cost processing, Packaging.	250

*Source: Directorate of Land Resource*

Table no 3.2.10: Support by NEC under Post Covid Recovery Plan 2020-21.

Source	Description of activities	Brief description of benefits/effects	No.of targeted beneficiaries
State Scheme	Rubber sheet rollers	The machineries were distributed to identified growers & entrepreneurs in the districts for post-harvest support to make the products more competitive in the national and international markets and help the farmers fetch better price. It also has engaged the rubber farmers in gainful employment and in enhancing their living standards.	235
	Coffee Pulpers	Provision of pulpers aided the coffee growers on post -harvest management & resulted in improving the quality of coffee beans, fetching better price for the growers.	360
	Areca leaf plate making machines	Established areca based enterprise leading to employment opportunity & also made good use of the by-products of the existing arecanut plantations making eco-friendly cutleries as a replacement to plastics.	2

Source: Directorate of Land Resource

### 3.3 SERICULTURE

Sericulture can generate productive employment on a large scale as one acre along with supporting activities like silkworm rearing, silk spinning, reeling and silk weaving can provide direct employment to almost 6 person throughout the year. Under Sericulture, Sericulture remains as the most robust Sericulture activity. Altogether the State has spread sericultural activities in all the 11 districts shown in the table below.

Table No 3.3.1: District wise Sericulture Activities

Sl. No	Name of District	Sector(area in acre)				
		Mulberry	Eri	Muga	Oak Tasar	Total
1	Dimapur	600	3150	435		4185
2	Kohima		1360		80	2440
3	Peren	315	1430	267		2012
4	Mokokchung	320	3415	587		4322
5	Wokha		1512	540		2052
6	Mon		600	112		712
7	Zunheboto		415	55		470
8	Tuensang		930			930
9	Phek		715	20	95	830
10	Longleng		692	50		742
11	Kiphire		655		140	795
	Total	1235	14874	2066	315	18,490

Source-Directorate of Sericulture

**Table No 3.3.2: Production of Cocoon during 2021 (2021-22)**

Sl.no	Sector	Quantity (MT & Lakh No )
1	Mulberry	144.39 MT
2	Eri	316.05 MT
3	Muga	9.91 lakh No.
4	Oak Tasar	3.60 Lakh No.

*Source-Directorate of Sericulture*

3.3.2 During 2020-21, the State produced at total of 273.26 MT of raw silk. Percentage wise, 98.38 percent of Raw Silk production comes from Eri. The production of Raw Silk is presented in table no. 3.3.3.

**Table No 3.3.3: Production of Raw silk during 2021 (2021-22)**

Sl.no	Sector	Quantity (MT )
1	Mulberry	4.18
2	Eri	268.78
3	Muga	0.223
4	Oak Tasar	0.085

*Source-Directorate of Sericulture*

## **3.4 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

3.4.1 Animal husbandry, dairy and fishery activities have become an important source of income of rural families. It plays an important role in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income. The State implements various policies for improvement of livestock sector i.e. livestock healthcare, encouraging rural families to take up livestock rearing such as Poultry, Piggery, Cattle.

### **3.4.2 Present status of Animal Husbandry**

As per the Sample Survey Report of 2020-21, the State produces 45 percent of the total requirement of Animal Husbandry product worth of Rs. 1022.61 crore with a shortfall of 54.92 percent. To bridge this shortfall, the State imported Animal Husbandry products worth of Rs. 211.94 crore during 2020-21 as against the total import of Rs. 212.03 crore in 2019-2020 indicating a marginal decline in imports.

**Table No 3.4.1: Annual Sample Survey Report 2020-21**

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)	51.10 ('000 tones)	23.87 ('000 Tones)	658.98	38.50 ('000 Tones)	7.06 ('000 Tones)	125.76
2	Milk ('000 Tones)	109.50 ('000 Tones)	55.93 ('000 Tones)	335.59	56.30 ('000 Tones)	2.72 ('000 Tones)	80.83
3	Egg (Lakh No.)	1825 (Lakh No.)	350.42 (Lakh No.)	28.03	1520.19 (Lakh No.)	116.20 (Lakh No.)	5.81
	Total (Monetary value)	2268.69		1022.61			211.94

*Source-Directorate of Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services*

The value of import of meat, eggs and dairy products which stood at Rs.211.94 crores in 2020-21 registered a decline of Rs. 0.09 crores over 2019-20. The reduction in imports has been made possible due to implementation of various livestock and poultry program initiated in the State.

**Table No 3.4.2: Value of Domestic Production of Meat, Egg, Dairy and Import Cost**

Sl. No	Year	Value of import (Rs.in crores)	Internal Domestic Product (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1	2019-20	212.03	1219.70
2	2020-21	211.94	1022.61

*Source-Directorate of Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services*

3.4.3 Production of milk, meat and egg in the State during 2020-21 was 55.93 thousand tones, 23.87 thousand tones, 350.42 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. 3.4.3:

**Table No 3.4.3: Production of Milk, Meat & Egg**

Sl. No	Items	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	2	3	4	5
1	Milk ('000 tones)	73.92	61.63	55.93
2	Meat ('000 tones)	32.51	39-08	23.87
3	Egg ( in lakhs)	38.03	31.69	350.42

Source-Directorate of Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services

**20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019**

3.4.4 As per the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census conducted in 2019, the total livestock population of the State was 37,59,423 numbers compared to 31,91,149 numbers in 2012 Census showing a positive growth of 17.80 per cent. The Census reveals that, out of 7,67,207 animals (excluding Poultry birds, Ducks, Turkeys and Quails), Pig accounted for 52.74 per cent followed by Cattle at 10.20 per cent, Dog at 20.29 per cent and Goat at 4.11 per cent while Mithun and Buffalo population accounted for only 3.00 per cent and 2.04 per cent respectively. The Poultry Birds, Ducks Turkeys and Quails constituted 79.59 per cent of the total livestock population in the State. The comparative statement of the Census conducted in 2007, 2012 and 2019 is shown in Table below,

**Table No 3.4.4: Comparative Statement of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Censuses**

Sl. No	Species	18th Livestock Census 2007	19th Livestock Census 2012	20th Livestock Census 2019	Growth rate in % of 19th & 20th Livestock Census
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	469818	234974	78296	-66.67
2	Buffalo	33920	32648	15654	-52.05
3	Mithun	33355	35258	23123	-34.41
4	Sheep	3649	3815	361	-90.53
5	Goat	178072	99350	31602	-68.19
6	Dog	161617	113021	155677	37.74
7	Rabbit	41922	44227	57729	30.52
8	Pig	697790	503688	404695	-19.65
9	Horse & Pony	799	473	70	-85.20
10	Duck	120131	125961	165092	31.06
11	Poultry Bird	3282196	1995485	2827124	41.67
12	Turkey	-	1592	-	-
13	Quail	-	657	-	-
	Total	5023269	3191149	3759423	17.80

Source-Directorate of Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services

### 3.4.5 Animal Health Care

At present, there are 11 Veterinary Hospitals, 55 Dispensaries, 100 Veterinary Health Centres and 16 functional Quarantine Check Posts (QCP) in the State. These institutions provide veterinary services and consultancy services to needy farmers both in the urban and rural areas. The Veterinary Hospitals provide both clinical medicine and surgical treatment supported with pathological, micro-biological and parasitological services through the laboratories which is attached to all the hospitals. Similarly, Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Health Centers also provides veterinary services like Medical treatment, Vaccination, First-aid for animals there by preventing the occurring of contagious diseases in the State.

The State Government also maintain 10 Poultry Breeding Farms, 5 Cattle Breeding Farms, 5 Dairy upgradation Centre and 10 Pig Breeding Farms for germ plasm development.

### 3.4.6 Important Animal Husbandry activities during 2020-21

The State Government is strengthening 1 (one) State Poultry Breeding Farm at Zunheboto, 1 (one) Rabbit Breeding Farm at Medziphema and 1(one) Goat Farm at Tseminyu, Kohima. While 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 to improve stock of the poultry, sheep and pig under **National Livestock Mission (NLM)**. To enhance milk production 2 (two) **Community Dairy Farms** are been established at Botsa and Tseminyu with a capacity of 20 milking cow each.

Under State Plan, establishment and strengthening of 2 Veterinary Hospitals and 4 Veterinary Dispensaries were undertaken to provide Veterinary Health Services for animal of farmers.

To enhance meat production through **Poultry and Piggery Development**, a total of 255 farmers were provided with **Low Input Technology (LIT)** birds under **Tribal Sub-Plan** while 57 villages were adopted for enhancing meat production under **RKVY**.

Mass vaccination against diseases like Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Classical Swine Fever, Brucellosis, Peste des Petits Ruminant were undertaken across the State under **Livestock Health and Disease Control**.



### 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 contributing to employment generation, income augmentation, addressing food and nutritional security concerns through fish production and related activities.

**Table No 3.5.1: Present Scenario of Fisheries in Nagaland**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit/No.	Unit/No.
1	Year	2019-20	2020-21
2	Fish Production	9448 MT	9049 MT
3	Fish seed production	490 lakhs	343 lakhs
4	Govt. fish farms	9	9
5	Govt. Carp hatcheries	2	2
6	Awareness centre	1	1
7	Fish Farmers Training centers	5	5

Source: Directorate of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Nagaland

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

Sl.no.	Type of Resources	2019-20		2020-21	
		Volume	Area (ha)	Volume	Area (ha)
1	Ponds and Tanks	7643.08	3474.13	7400.40	3524.00
2	Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture	1437.57	3593.94	1281.35	3661.00
3	Doyang Reservoir	358	2258.00	358	2258.00
4	Rivers/Streams etc.	3.29	-	3.45	-
5	Lakes/Weirs/Swamps etc.	6.18	1110.00	6.20	1110.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9448.12</b>	<b>10436.07</b>	<b>9049.40</b>	<b>10553.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Nagaland (ha - hectare)

3.5.2 During 2020-21, Nagaland produced a total quantity of 9049 MT of fish and a total of 2800 MT of fish was imported to supplement the growing demand for fish consumption. During the year the per capita consumption of fish was estimated at 5.98 kg, which is much below the nutritional requirement of per capita consumption of 11 kgs as per WHO recommendation. During 2021-22, the fish production is anticipated to slightly increase to 9150 MT.

3.5.3 Nagaland fisheries resource potential comprise of about 30,000 hectares of lentic (terrestrial waters such as lakes and ponds) and 1600 Km of lotic (flowing water), 2258 hectares of reservoir, 82500 hectare of Paddy-cum-Fish culture and 1700 hectare of Lake/weirs/swamps. 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 uptill 2020-21(ha)	Untillized area (ha)		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A</b>	<b>Inland Culture Fisheries</b>					
	(a) Ponds /Tanks	30,000ha	3524	26476	11.76%	2200
	(b)Integrated Fish Culture (i)Paddy -cum-fish culture	82,500 ha	3661	78,839	4.44%	335-500
	Total	1,12,500	7185	1,05,315	16.18%	-
<b>B</b>	<b>Inland Capture Fisheries</b>					
	(a) Reservoir	2258 ha	2258	-	-	155
	(b)Rivers/Streams Fisheries	1600 kms	-	-	-	-
	© Lakes/Weirs/Swamps	1700 ha	1110	590	-	-

Source: Directorate of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Nagaland

### 3.5.4 Important Programmes Implemented During 2021-22

1. Under “Blue Revolution – Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries” a total of 1800 number of fisherman houses were successfully constructed.
2. Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme, the State Government has taken up on activities such as development of derelict water bodies, development of paddy-cum-fish culture, capacity building & up-gradation and development of carp hatchery and procurement of refrigerated vans with an aim to efficiently transport fish and fishery products.

## 3.6 ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

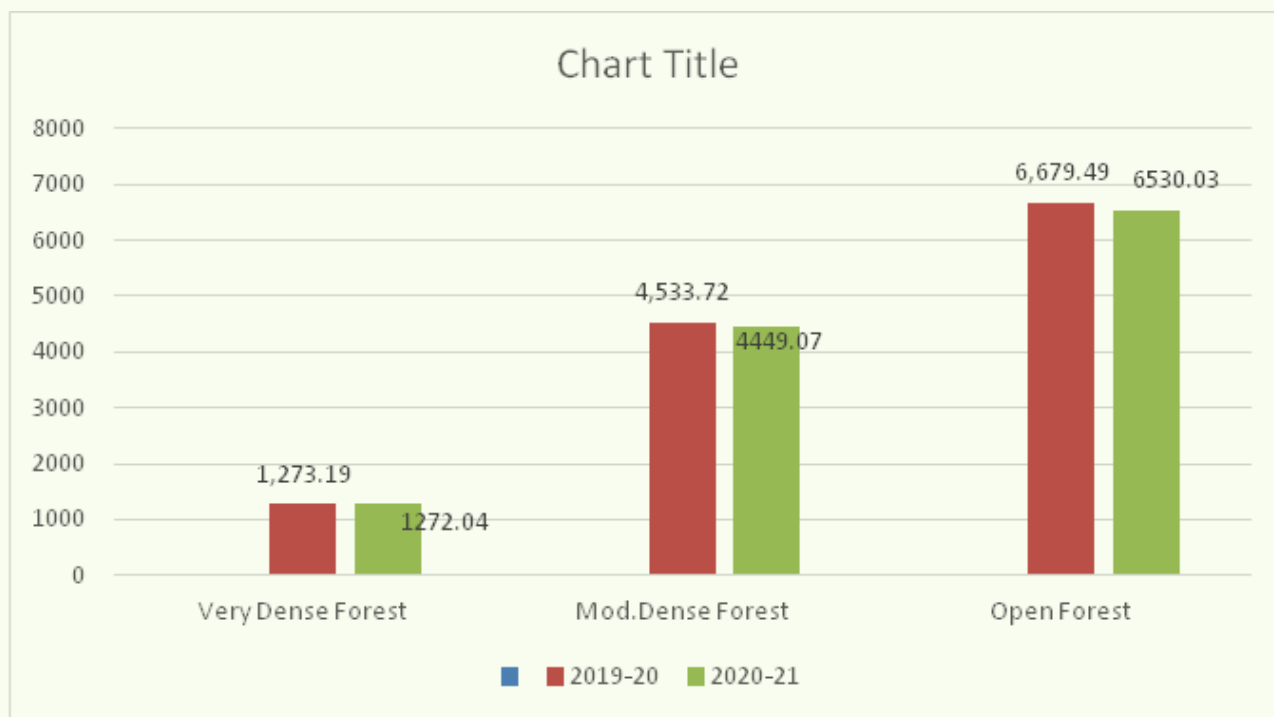
3.6.1 Forest sector not only maintains the bio diversity and ecological balance but also significantly contributes to the State's economy. In Nagaland, major share of forest resources accounting for 88.3 percent is under the control of individuals and private

communities. The forest department owns only certain areas classified as reserved forest, protected forest, wild life sanctuaries, National park, nurseries and botanical gardens.

**3.6.2 Status of Forests**

As per the Indian Forest Survey 2021 ( IFS, 2021) out of the State's geographical area of 16,579 Sq.km, the total area under forest has fallen from 12486.40 Sq.Km in 2019 (IFS, 2019) to 12251.14 Sq.Km (IFS, 2021). The fall in the area under forest can be attributed to deterioration of forest canopy caused by shifting cultivation, felling of trees, natural calamities, anthropogenic preserve and developmental activities. On percentage basis , the State has 73.89 percent of its geographical area under forest. On the basis of forest classification in to very dense, moderate and open forest, the respective area in percentage are 10.38 (very dense), 36.31 (moderate) and 53.30 (open forest).

**Fig - 3.3: Forest Cover during 2019-2021**



*Source-(Indian Forest Survey 2021)*

Note: Very dense forest: All lands with tree canopy density of 70 percent and above, Moderately dense forest: All lands with tree canopy density between 40-70 percent and Open forest: All lands with tree canopy density between 10-40 percent

Table No 3.6.1: Forest Cover - District wise

Sl No.	District	2019-20						2020-21						Changes of 2020 forest cover from 2019
		Geographical Area of State (in Sq.Km.)	Very Dense Forest	Mod.		Open Forest	Total (in Sq.Km.)	Geographical Area of State (in Sq.Km.)	Very Dense Forest	Mod.		Open Forest	Total (in Sq. Km.)	
				Dense Forest	Forest					Dense Forest	Forest			
1	Dimapur	927	24	161.71	406.38	592.09	927	23.69	153.56	412.44	589.69	-2.4		
2	Kiphire	1,130	151.72	277.8	405.06	834.58	1130	150.26	266.76	376.44	793.48	-41.1		
3	Kohima TH	1,463	131.7	377.68	673.28	1,182.66	1463	134.19	376.4	683.89	1194.48	11.82		
4	Longleng	562	0	125.45	246.95	372.4	562		124.13	245.85	369.98	-2.42		
5	Mokokchung	1,615	1.89	501.89	823.83	1,327.61	1615	1.7	499.69	825.74	1327.13	-0.48		
6	Mon	1,786	32	431.32	739.5	1,202.82	1786	31.5	418.97	694.07	1144.54	-58.28		
7	Peren	1,651	136.06	644.46	634.3	1,414.82	1651	140.05	640.23	627.96	1408.24	-6.58		
8	Phek	2,026	272.61	637.83	705.37	1,615.81	2026	272.17	625.46	696.06	1593.69	-22.12		
9	Tuensa Ng	2,536	438.57	547.1	713.99	1,699.66	2536	435.15	529.72	638.67	1603.54	-96.12		
10	Wokha	1,628	1	465.13	839.68	1,305.81	1628	0.76	458.45	858.78	1317.99	12.18		
11	Zunheb To	1,255	83.64	363.35	491.15	938.14	1255	82.57	355.7	470.11	908.38	-29.76		
	Grand Total	16,579	1,273.19	4,533.72	6,679.49	12,486.40	16579	1272.04	4449.07	6530.03	12251.14	235.26		

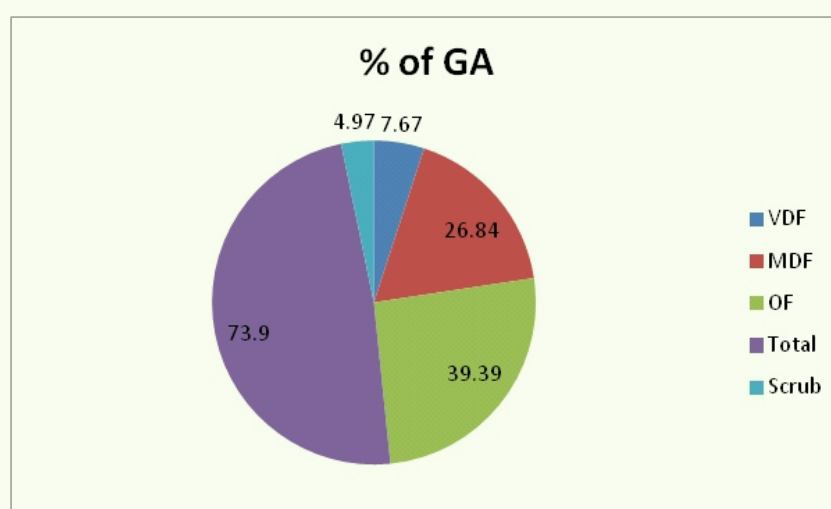
(Indian Forest Survey 2021)

**Table No.3.6.2: Forest Density Classes in Percentage (in Sq.km)**

Class	Area	Percent
Very Dense Forest	1272	10.38
Moderately Dense Forest	4449	36.31
Open Forest	6530	53.30
Total	12251	73.89

(Indian Forest Survey 2021)

**Figure - 3.4: Forest Cover Map in percentage**



(Indian Forest Survey 2021)

**Table No.3.6.3: Wetlands inside the Recorded Forest (or Green wash) in Nagaland**

Wetland category	No.of Wetlands	Total wetlands area
<b>Inland Wetlans area</b>		
Lake/Pond	1	3
Ox-bow lake/cut-off meander	2	6
Waterlogged	45	176
River/Stream	27	11,200
Sub total	75	11,385
<b>Inland Wetland man-made</b>		
Reservoir/Barrage	1	11
Tank/Pond	2	7
Sub total	3	18
Wetlands(<2.25ha)	119	119
Total	197	11,522
Total Recorded Forest(or Green Wash)Area in ha		10,63,344
% of Wetland area inside Recorded(or Green wash) Area		1.08%

(Analysis based on the National Wetland Atlas:India,2011)

### 3.6.3 Forest Type and Bio-diversity

Forest type bio-diversity has been refined in the recently completed exercise by FSI. Percentage area under different forest types of Nagaland as per the champion and Seth classification (1968), are presented in the following

**Table No.3.6.4: Percentage area under different forest types of Nagaland**

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

\*(Indian Forest Survey 2021)

**Table No.3.6.5: Forest Fire Prone Classes**

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

(Indian Forest Survey 2021)

**Table No.3.6.6: Growing Stock in Nagaland**

Growing Stock(GS)				
	2019 Assesment	2021 Assessment	Change wrt 2019 Assesment	% of Country's GS
Growing Stock in Recorded area	29.52	30.28	0.76	0.69
Growing Stock in TOF	13.72	15.60	1.88	0.88

(Indian Forest Survey 2019) TOF ( Tree outside Forest)

### 3.6.4 Quantified estimation of Dependence of people living in forest fringe villages on forest in Nagaland

Through a nationwide study, FSI has done estimation of dependence of people living in the villages close to forest for fuel wood, fodder, small timber and bamboo. The estimated quantities of the four produce for Nagaland is given in the table below

**Table No.3.6.7: Estimation of Dependence of people in Forest Fringe Villages on Forest in Nagaland**

Items	In tonnes
Fuelwood	2,77,670
Fodder	4,87,566
Bamboo	1,088
Small Timber	12,225

(Indian Forest Survey 2019)

### 3.6.5 Carbon Stock Forest

The Total carbon stock of forest in the State including the Tree Outside Forest (TOF) patches which are more than 1hectare in size is 1349.93 million tones (494.74 million tones of co2 equivalent) which is 1.87 percent of total forest carbon of the country. Pool wise forest carbon in Nagaland is given in the following table

**Table No 3.6.8: Status of Forest Carbon in the State**

Sl.no	Carbon pools	Forest carbon
1	Above Ground Biomass (AGB)	39,339
2	Below Ground Biomass (BGB)	10,618
3	Dead Wood	854
4	Litter	2,006
5	Soil Organic Carbon (SOC)	82,115
	Total	1,34932

Indian Forest Survey 2021

### 3.6.6 Growing Stock of Bamboo

Bamboo bearing area and growing stock inside the recorded area (RFA) / Green Wash which include clums of 11 year age and above are given in the following table

**Table No 3.6.9: Status of Bamboo Stock in the State**

Growing stock		Percentage of Country GS of Bamboo
Bamboo bearing area inside RFA/Green wash (in sq km)	3947	2.64
Total number of clums (in millions)	2705	5.07
Total equivalent green weight (in 000 tonnes)	32402	8.06

*Indian Forest Survey 2021***3.6.7. State Programmes & Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Given the unique land holding pattern in the State, the extent of Protected Areas in the State is only 1.40 percent of the geographical area of the State against a desirable target of 5 percent. However, due to the increased awareness on conservation, most villages in the State have Community Conservation Areas declared within their respective jurisdictions. The State Government is making concerted efforts for declaring these conservation areas as Community Reserves under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. Altogether 127 community reserves have been notified in the State with a total area of approximately 889.35 Sq. km leading to significant increase in the Protected Area Network of the State.

**3.6.8. National Afforestation Programme**

A flagship programme of the Government for Afforestation, the national afforestation programme is being implemented in the State through 26 Forest Development Agencies. Under this Programme almost 1000 villages in the State have been covered since its inception in 2001. During 2021-22 for carrying out plantation in an area of 6100 hectares an amount of Rs. 10.65 crore has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change. The implementation of various programmes of the Government and the conservation initiatives of the community to conserve forest and mountain forest reserves and prevent hunting have created a conducive environment for breeding of animals and creating habitats for migratory birds. The annual visit of the migratory bird Amur falcon and its sighting in several districts is awesome.



## **PRICE & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

### **4.1 PRICE STATISTICS**

- 4.1.1 Price plays an important role in a market economy influencing both consumer and producer decisions (to buy/sell). It determines the efficiency in the distribution of resources in a market system and indicates the shortages and surpluses of commodities helping the Government respond to changing market conditions. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by a statistical device called index number of prices. The most common index number of prices is Consumer Prices Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI). The State Government through the department of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima collects price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials on weekly basis in all the 11 districts covering 13 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres. The whole sale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur urban price centres.
- 4.1.2 Consumer Price Index (CPI ) measures the relative changes 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 (2010=100). 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 4.1.1: Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2020

Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2020								
Base Year 2010= 100								
Group	Sub-Group	Description	Rural		Urban		Combined	
			Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI	Weights	CPI
	a	Cereals & Products	17.89	126.59	13.70	123.75	16.56	124.06
	b	Pulses & Products	0.64	118.44	1.15	114.92	0.79	118.22
	c	Oils and Fats	2.26	116.84	2.30	121.08	2.28	117.99
	d	Meat, Fish and Eggs	17.94	140.52	18.37	147.48	18.12	145.08
	e	Milk and Products	6.22	110.25	5.32	112.80	5.97	110.93
	f	Condiments and Spices	2.53	169.86	2.37	165.00	2.49	166.82
	g	Vegetables	8.98	210.86	8.08	191.51	8.74	194.42
	h	Fruits	2.62	156.46	3.42	140.74	2.72	148.23
	i	Sugar	1.00	136.99	0.80	128.69	0.95	129.91
	j	Non alcoholic beverages	3.61	120.26	3.38	115.42	3.55	118.60
	k	Prepared meals etc.	3.73	120.08	4.31	116.16	3.91	117.26
<b>I</b>		<b>Food Group</b>	<b>67.42</b>	<b>141.85</b>	<b>63.20</b>	<b>139.70</b>	<b>66.07</b>	<b>139.68</b>
<b>II</b>		<b>Pan, Supari, Tobacco &amp; Intoxicants</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>183.39</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>166.38</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>185.30</b>
<b>III</b>		<b>Fuel &amp; Light</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>140.44</b>	<b>8.46</b>	<b>132.50</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>128.14</b>
<b>IV</b>		<b>Housing</b>	<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.16</b>	<b>141.77</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>141.77</b>
	a	Clothing & Bedding	5.72	151.69	8.22	137.33	6.47	143.99
	b	Footwear	1.92	144.02	2.61	129.87	2.13	146.81
<b>V</b>		<b>Clothing and Bedding</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>149.76</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>144.69</b>
	a	Medical Care	1.52	120.38	1.40	111.71	1.49	109.32
	b	Education, Stationery etc.	6.25	137.96	8.78	127.42	7.01	132.76
	c	Recreation & Amusement	0.01	123.76	0.03	105.13	0.02	131.16
	d	Transport & Communication	0.04	147.32	0.06	157.40	0.05	153.59
	e	Personal Care & Effects	0.06	130.95	0.07	137.07	0.06	127.06
	f	Household requisites	2.83	139.34	4.48	110.59	3.32	119.64
	g	Others	0.04	143.08	0.06	136.34	0.05	142.59
<b>VI</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>135.84</b>	<b>14.88</b>	<b>121.03</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>126.32</b>
		<b>General Index (All Groups)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>142.65</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>136.30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138.29</b>
		<b>Consumer Food Price Index</b>	<b>60.08</b>	<b>144.50</b>	<b>55.51</b>	<b>143.00</b>	<b>58.61</b>	<b>142.45</b>

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

- The General Indices of prices for the year 2020 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 142.65, 136.30 & 138.29 and the corresponding indices of 2019 i.e. 127.95 rural, 125.12 urban and 124.89 combined. In comparison, the indices of price shown an average increased in price by 10.30 percent (rural), 8.12 percent (urban), 9.68 percent (combined) in 2020.
- 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 year 2020, the CFPI increased by 12.42 percent, 12.61 percent & 12.53 percent for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively over the 2019 indices.
- In Food group, the indices increased by 11.90 percent, 11.54 percent & 11.77 percent for Rural, Urban and Combined respectively over the 2019 indices.
- Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants for Rural, Urban and Combined, the average prices increased by 21.15 percent in Rural, 19.73 percent in Urban and 22.05 percent in Combined.
- In Fuel and Light, the indices for Rural, Urban and Combined increased by 2.72 percent, 0.22 percent and 1.25 percent over the 2019 indices.
- The indices of Clothing and Bedding, in Rural and Combined increased by 9.8 percent and 5.98 percent over the 2019 indices. In Urban areas, the index slightly decreased by -0.26 percent over the 2019 index.
- Under Miscellaneous group, the price indices of Rural, Urban and Combined increased by 5.46 percent, 1.0 percent and 4.06 percent respectively over last year indices.

## **4.2 PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

- 4.2.1 Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

#### 4.2.2 Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act 2013

The National Food Security Act was implemented in the State scheme July 2016. Under the Act, the erstwhile BPL and APL were amalgamated and termed as Priority Household (PHH). As on December 2021, the Government had issued 47,500 AAY ration cards and 2,57,039 PHH ration cards covering the targeted population of 2,10,765 and 11,93,922 respectively. The details of PHH and AAY district wise is shown in table below.

TABLE No. 4.1 : Total Ration Card report under AAY & PHH Scheme till December 2021					
Sl. No.	Districts	AAY Ration Cards	Total Population/ Beneficiaries under AAY	PHH Ration Cards	Total Population/ Beneficiaries under PHH
1	Dimapur	6073	30367	71177	283576
2	Kiphire	3590	13946	9194	42129
3	Kohima	4817	19950	28945	114470
4	Longleng	2630	9465	7649	29680
5	Mokokchung	5500	21093	25141	118439
6	Mon	4665	24049	30480	162961
7	Peren	2790	12655	10665	47106
8	Phek	4505	16846	19274	97274
9	Tuensang	4170	20222	24596	123513
10	Wokha	4270	21897	14846	88558
11	Zunheboto	4490	20275	15072	86216
<b>TOTAL</b>		47500	210765	257039	1193922

Source: Department of Food & Civil Supplies, Nagaland.

For efficient delivery of food grains to these beneficiaries, Government of Nagaland has established 1672 fair price shop. ( 1337 in rural and 335 in urban areas)

4.2.3 During 2021 till December, the State Government distributed total food grains of 123648.75 MT. The total food grains distributed was 3.6 percent lesser than the total quantity distributed in 2020-21. The break-up of the food grain distributed under AAY, PHH and PMGKAY are 14962.50, 53726.49 and 54959.76 respectively.

**Table No. : 4.2 Total Quantity of Food grains distributed (MT)**

Year	AAY	PHH	PMGKAY	Total Quantity
2019-20	1995	69486.43		71481.43
2020-21	1995	71204.10	55076.48	128275.58
2021 till Dec.	14962.50	53726.49	54959.76	123648.75

Source : Directorate of Food & Civil Supply

#### 4.2.4 Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)

The Covid 19 pandemic put a majority of the people in the economically weaker category at high risk of food security due to the restrictions and lockdown. To address this issue, Government of India introduced the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKAY) from April to November 2020. Under the scheme all the AAY and PHH beneficiaries were provided 5 Kg of rice per person per month and 1 kg of pulses Per household per month free of cost in addition to permissible quota under NFSA beneficiaries.

#### 4.2.5 Distribution of free food grain under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB)

To help mitigate the food security requirements of stranded migrants/migrants across the country during the precarious COVID-19 pandemic, the Government announced Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme. This scheme covers all such persons not covered under NFSA as well as under State schemes (PDS Card). Under this scheme, 5 Kg of rice per person per month and 1 Kg of Chana per household free of cost for two months were provided under the scheme.

#### 4.2.6 Distribution of Kerosene Oil (SKO)

The monthly allocation of superior Kerosene Oil to the State is 705 Kiloliter (KI). Distribution to the consumer is done under the direct supervision and control of the concerned District Administration /Departmental officials.

#### 4.2.7 Godowns

The capacity of godown under the Government of Nagaland is 9975 MT. The capacity of hired godowns is 1,985 MT and State owned godowns capacity is 7,990 MT. These godown are located in all the districts of the State.

#### 4.2.8 Computerisation of PDS

- One nation One Ration Card (ONORC) is being implemented w.e.f. 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2020 in the State. This has been rolled out in Dimapur in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase.
- 94.74 percent Aadhaar Seeding is done as on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022 for the NFSA Ration Cards beneficiaries.

With the improvement in implementation of the scheme under the public distribution system, food security concerned has been addressed and is accepted lead to zero hunger State.

## INDUSTRIES, MINERAL RESOURCES AND COOPERATION

### 5.1 INDUSTRY

5.1.1 The Government under various policies has taken different measures like industrial development of infrastructure, promotion of export and trade, provision of training and development in entrepreneurial and technical skill. It endeavors to promote industrialization through various industrial and commercial activities including hospitality and business service sector.

#### 5.1.2 MSME Activities

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is primarily engaged in the production , manufacturing, processing , or preservation of goods and commodities. The State Government under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise is currently implementing the following projects.

**Table No 5.1.1: Status of Projects under MSMEs in the State**

Sl. No	Description	Total Project Cost (Rs. in Crore)		Location	Brief Description
1	Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Food Processing Cluster	8.40	GoI=671.67 GoN=83.96 SPV=83.96	Yaongyimsen, Mokokchung	Setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Food Processing Cluster will have the following facilities Common Raw Material Bank; Common Cold Storage Facility; Common Spice Processing Setup; Common Fruits & Vegetable Processing; Common Material Packing Setup; Common Testing Laboratory

2	CFC in Wooden Furniture Cluster	10.17	GoI=813.47 GoN=101.68 SPV=101.68	Dimapur	CFC in Wooden Furniture Cluster will have facilities for Wood Seasoning, Chemical impregnation, CNC machining & designing and a Training section
3	ID/Industrial Estate	9.72	GoI=777.92 GoN=194.48	Tuli, Mokokchung	The Tuli Industrial Park will be established on 50 acres of land located in Tuli Town, Mokokchung District, to promote and develop an ecosystem that would provide entrepreneurs all the support they require such as access to technology, market and finance.
4	Extension Centre of Nagaland Toll Room & Training Centre (NTTC)	1.17	GoI=800 GoN=375	Kiphire	To impart skill development trainings in various trade including stone cutting & polishing, fitter machinist, automotive mechanist, steel fabrication, welding, plumber, food processing rural technology
5	MIN Incubation Centre (Youth Net-D/o Industries & Commerce)	.60	GoI=29.9895 YouthNet=29.9895	Kohima	The initiative of a Livelihood Business Incubator (LBI) in Kohima, Nagaland will help entrepreneurs in scaling up their businesses, while providing them training and mentoring on aspects such as processing measures, packaging and labelling, quality control and quality assurance processes in food processing sector

Source- Directorate of Industries & Commerce

## **Industrial Policy implemented in the State**

### **5.1.3 North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017**

The Government of India has approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017, a package of fiscal incentives and other reimbursements for the North East Region . It was notified by the government on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018 and the scheme is applicable for 5 years effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2022.

The scheme aimed to boost industrialization and generate employment through a combination of incentives; all new industrial units both in manufacturing and service sector are eligible.

### **5.1.4. Some of the Incentives available under NEIDS**

- 1) Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIIAC)
- 2) Central Interest Incentive (CII)
- 3) Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)
- 4) Goods and Service Tax (GST) Reimbursement
- 5) Income Tax (IT) Reimbursement
- 6) Transport Incentive (TI)
- 7) Employment Incentive (EI)

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

The Prime Minister`s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked Central Flagship Programm administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India. The State Government has entrusted department of Industries and Commerce as the nodal agencies for implementation of the scheme. The target allotted against the District Industries Centers (DICs) during 2021-22 was 688 units only.

### **5.1.6. 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 to drive sustainable economic growth and generate large-scale employment opportunities. Startup India in Nagaland aims to make Nagaland a Startup destination in India by providing the most enabling ecosystem to support and nurture startup entrepreneurship in the State.



As part of the Startup Nagaland Policy 2019, MOUs have been signed with 4(four) Incubators : National Institute of Electronics & Information Technology (NIELIT), Nagaland Tool Room and Training Centre (NTTC), Youthnet, and Educentre. Financial Support of Rs. 25 lakhs each was allocated to each Incubator in installments for assisting Startups by providing plug and play facilities, R & D activities, etc.

### **5.1.7. India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)**

Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has developed IILB portal, which is a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas/clusters across the country to adopt a committed approach towards resource optimization, industrial up gradation and sustainability. The portal serves as a one-stop solution to the free and easy accessibility of all industrial information including industrial parks, availability of raw materials, agriculture, horticulture, minerals, natural resources, distance from key logistic nodes, layers of terrain and urban infrastructure. It aims to provide information on available land for prospective investors looking at setting up units in the country. It also provides links to State GIS Portals and State Land Banks. Integration of Industrial Parks into IILB portal for the state of Nagaland can be access through the link <https://iis.ncog.gov.in/parks/login1>.

### **5.1.8. Regulatory Compliance Burden (RCB)**

The State Government in line with the Government of India's directive has initiated the process to reduce the Regulatory Compliance Burden (or burdensome compliances) for businesses and citizen-centric services. The objective of this exercise is to repeal, reduce or rationalize these compliances while minimizing the physical touch points. Five specific sectors were identified as the key sectors namely tea, bamboo, fisheries, dairy and tourism which have the potential for growth and investment in the State. A State level task force under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to monitor the exercise of minimising Regulatory Compliance Burden was constituted on 7<sup>th</sup> July 2021 with line departments as members.

### **5.1.9. Food Processing Industries**

During the year 2020-21 under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), GoI, in partnership with the States has launched an all India Centrally sponsored "PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises

Scheme (PM FME Scheme)" for providing financial, technical and business support for new and existing micro food processing enterprises. It is Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an outlay of Rs. 10,000 crore for coverage of 2, 00,000 enterprises over 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in the Country.

#### **5.1.10 Ease of Doing Business (EoDB)**

Since the launch of this exercise (EoDB Index) by the Central Government in line with the initiative of the World Bank, yearly Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) is formulated by the Department for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) comprising action points to be implemented by the States/UTs.

Out of 301 action points, the state of Nagaland was able to upload evidences of 88 Reform Action points during 2020-21 making the overall percentage of submitted evidence at 29 percent. The remaining 71 percent could not be implemented due to the inability of many line departments to go online with their services, absence of Public Service Delivery Guarantee Act (or equivalent) and Single Window System.

#### **5.1.11 Economic Plant**

Java Citronella Farm is one activity under Economic Plant in the State. An essential oil obtained from the leaves and stem of different species of cymbopogon (lemongrass), the oil is used extensively as a source of mosquito/insects repellent and in cosmetic perfumes. At present there are 10(Ten)functioning units in the State, of which (6) six units are functioning with low output of oil due to wear and tear of the distillation units. All together 112 liters was produced during 2020-2021 with a market value of Rs.168000/- . However during 2020-2021, due to Covid-19 Pandemic Lockdown extraction of Citronella Oil was not undertaken.

#### **5.1.12 Nagaland Khadi & Village Industries Board, Kohima**

The Nagaland Khadi & Village Industries Board (NKVIB) is a statutory body constituted by the Government of Nagaland under an Act of the Naglaand Legislative Assembly. Implementation of programmes under NKVIB are in accordance with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) pattern. It provides marginal grant to the beneficiaries/units financed by the banking agencies under Prime Minister Employment Generation programme (PMEGP) Scheme to promote Khadi & Village Industries activities in the State

**Table No 5.1.2: PMEGP (Prime Minister Employment Generating Programme)**

**1) Target and Achievement upto 11<sup>th</sup> January 2022.**

	TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2021-22			ACHIEVEMENT AS ON 11-01-2022			
	Sl. No	Budget allocation (Margin Money ₹ in Crore)	No. of Project	No. of Employment to be generated	Sanctioned by Bank as per PMEGP e-portal		Disbursed by nodal branches as per PMEGPE portal
Margin Money (₹ in Crore)					No of Projects	Margin Money (₹ in Crore)	No of projects
1.	21.27	851	6808	6.07	276	7.26	274
	<b>21.27</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>6808</b>	<b>6.07</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>274</b>

Source- Directorate of Industries & Commerce

### 5.1.13 Skilled Training for Rural Employment

To skill rural youth for employment purposes, the NKVIB in collaboration with Glocal Concepts Nagaland (GCN) conducted the Training programme in four districts namely Kohima, Dimapur, Mon and Kiphire. Food Processing, Beekeeping, Carpentry and Toilet & Laundry soap making were some of the trades in which youths were trained.

## 5.2 MINERAL RESOURCES

5.2.1 The main established mineral reserves in the State comprises of (a) Petroleum & Natural Gas (prognosticated reserve of 600 million tones) in the Northwest –Assam border (b) Coal (with inferred reserve of 317 million tones) (c) Limestone and Marble (with inferred reserve of 1000 million tonnes) (d) Magnetite with Nickel, Cobalt and Chromium (5 million tonnes of proven reserve) (e) Rich deposit of varieties of Decorative and Dimensional stones (f) other associated metals like Zinc, Molybdenum & other possible precious metals such as Gold and Platinum groups in Phek, Kiphire and Tuensang district of south-east Nagaland.

### 5.2.2 Petroleum and Natural Gas

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

### 5.2.3 Coal Production

Coal is a major mineral found in Tuensang, Mon, Wokha, Wokha, Longleng and Mokokchung districts. The ongoing Regional Coal exploration in Changki Coal Block B (CCBB) Melak-Tsurang valley coalfield, under Mokokchung district involves geological mapping along with drilling. The primary objective is to assess the occurrence of coal bearing strata, the lay and disposition of coal seams and its potentiality both quantitatively and qualitatively. The work achieved during the period April 2020-December 2021 is given below.

**Table No 5.2.1: Status of Coal Production**

Sl No	Activity	Quantum of work achieved
1	Geological Mapping on RF 1:5000	2.50 sq.km
2	No. of boreholes drilled	11
3	Total meterage drilled	1942.80 meter
4	Chemical analysis at NEIST, Jorhat Laboratory	39 samples

*Source-Department of Geology & Mining*

### 5.2.4 Minor Mineral

Over the years, illegal sand and boulder mining has taken place on account of lack of regulations. Consequently, the State Government framed the Nagaland Minor Minerals Concession rules (NMMCR) 2004 under Section 17 of the Nagaland (Ownership Transfer of Land & its Resources) Act 1990, which primarily outlines the mechanism for granting leases for various minerals and issues related to it. The overall minor mineral resources such as sandstone, marbles, granite and slates assessed in the State is about 317 MMT.

### 5.2.5 Groundwater Sector

As per Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) Dynamic Groundwater Resource Assessment of India 2017, total annual groundwater recharge for Nagaland State stood at 2.20 billion cubic meter (bcm), annual extractable groundwater resource at 1.98 bcm and stages of groundwater extraction at 1 percent. There is huge potential for sustainable development of groundwater in hilly areas of the State where most of the district headquarters experiences scarcity of water during lean periods. In a bid to utilize the available groundwater resources, the Department regularly undertakes development of groundwater in conjunction with artificial recharge under exploratory and deposit works which not only generates revenue but also provides hydrogeological data for future exploration.

### 5.2.6 Periodic water level monitoring from National Hydrographic Network Stations (NHNS) in Nagaland

Collection of water level data from NHNS covering Dimapur, Peren, Kohima, Wokha, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon districts in Nagaland is a continuous field item since 1999, a collaborative work with Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) NER Guwahati. Monitoring of wells is done periodically four times a year in the month of January, March, August and November. There are presently 33 monitoring stations set up by CGWB and Directorate of Geology and Mining (DGM) within the state. The data so collected is being sent to CGWBNER Guwahati periodically. In addition to NHNS, there are 9 monitoring stations in the State covering Dimapur, Kohima, Wokha and Mon districts for monthly collection of water level data which are also sent to CGWBNER Guwahati.

### 5.2.7 Nagaland State Mineral Development Corporation (NSMDC Ltd)

During the last one year the State government through the Corporation has carried out operation of the existing plants as well as completed the upgradation works of the Decorative & Dimensional Stone Plant at Chumukedima and installed production machinery viz, Gangsaw machine, wire saw machine and Gantry Crane machine. New machineries like Multi Blade cutting Machine, Gantry Crane and Block Dresser Machine were also installed.

Accessories for the Block and Paver Making machines were procured during the last one year and the project is expected to be completed within this financial year.

## 5.3 COOPERATION

5.3.1 A cooperative society is formed when a group of individuals come together for a certain benefit. It is an association of persons who voluntarily share their resources for using them for the mutual welfare of its members.

### 5.3.2 Cooperative Structure in Nagaland

Three (3) tier system of cooperative societies exists in the State viz., State level, District level and Primary level cooperatives, registered under the Nagaland Cooperative Societies Act 2017.

**Table No.5.3.1: Statistics of Cooperative Societies in Nagaland.**

Year	State level Cooperatives	District level Cooperatives	Primary level Cooperatives
2018-19	7	3	8011
2019-20	7	3	8299
2020-21	7	3	8528

Source: Department of Cooperation.

Over the years, the Cooperatives at state level and district level have remained the same. However, the primary level cooperatives have shown an upward trend over the same period.

### 5.3.3 Ongoing Projects and Programmes

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

RKVY is one of the flagship Schemes of Government of India launched in 2007-08 where grants are sanctioned to the States to incentivize them to increase their expenditure on Agriculture and Allied sectors. During 2021-22, under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), 72 (Seventy two) Commodity Interested Groups (CIGs) were formed as compared to 64 CIGs in 2020-21. The State also provided locally made biomass-fired fruits and vegetable dryers to Progressive Farmers Group/ Cooperative Societies for preservation of fruits and vegetables for prolonged period. During 2021-22, 14 Hybrid Biomass Fired Fruits and Vegetable Dryers and 10 Mini Biomass Fired Fruits and Vegetable Dryers were distributed to CIGs.

- Implementation of Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)**

ICDP is implemented in five districts of the State viz., Kohima, Tuensang, Peren, Longleng and Kiphire for creation of infrastructure facilities like godowns, cold storage, mini processing, cottage industries, marketing, transport, credit and banking. With the successful implementation of Phase I (2018), Phase II (2019), Phase III (2020), the 4<sup>th</sup> and the final of the ICDP project was launched in November 2021. The outlays of ICDP for respective 5 districts are given in table no. 5.3.2.

**Table No 5.3.2: District-wise allocation of ICDP**

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No	Name of the ICDP District	Total Project Cost	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Kohima	15.15	3.74	5.45	3.52	2.43
2	Peren	7.11	1.64	2.18	1.84	1.44
3	Tuensang	16.04	3.89	6.23	4.28	1.63
4	Longleng	5.01	1.24	4.60	1.18	.43
5	Kiphire	8.78	2.11	2.18	1.63	.04
<b>TOTAL</b>		52.10	12.63	20.67	12.45	6.35

Source: Department of Cooperation.