



ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2020-2021

DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA





ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2020-2021

DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
NAGALAND : KOHIMA

CONTENTS

Brief History of the Department	1
Profile of the Department	2
Activities and Functions of the Department	5
Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)	17
Financial Statement	29

Brief History of the Department

The origin and growth of the Department of Economics and Statistics can be traced back to the creation of the State of Nagaland as the sixteenth state of the Indian Union on 1st December, 1963. The newly created State had to embark on economic planning to achieve rapid economic growth and development, creating employment opportunities, raising the standard of living of the people and achieving self-sufficiency. To achieve these planning objectives, statistical data and inputs are indispensable. Hence, in order to augment the planning process a Statistical Branch headed by a Statistical Officer with a small number of staff was established in 1964, under the administrative and supervisory control of the Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Planning Department.

However, considering the ever growing demands for statistical data by different Government departments and other agencies in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of various developmental schemes and policies, the Government of Nagaland, Planning & Co-ordination and Community Development Department through a Notification vide No: STAT/(P)-66/67 Dated 20th June, 1969 accorded sanction and upgraded the then Statistical Branch to a full-fledged Directorate with its Headquarter at Kohima for direction, control, supervision, guidance of Districts and other set ups under the Department vide para 2 of the above stated Notification. Subsequently, in 2009 the State Government declared the Department of Economics & Statistics as the Nodal Department for implementation of all statistical activities in the State vide Order No: E&S/GEN/4-27/2009. As the nodal agency, the Department is mandated with the responsibility of data collection, collation, compilation, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of unified socio-economic data so as to assist the economic planners and policy makers with reliable and authentic statistical data in formulating sound economic policy in the State.

Profile of the Department

Organizational Structure

The Department functions under the administrative control of Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Economics & Statistics who serves as the administrative head while the Director is the Head of the Department. The Directorate under the direction and supervision of the Director coordinates with other Departments in the State and Government of India on all issues pertaining to implementation of statistical surveys and schemes. The Department has created District Economics & Statistics Offices in the 11 (eleven) Districts, barring Noklak District headed by either Deputy Director or Economics & Statistics Officer designated as District Economics & Statistics Officer (DESO). The DESO who is also the District Registrar of Births & Deaths co-ordinates and supervise all the statistical activities in the District. Further, the Department has created Statistical Cell in 26 Directorates located in Kohima and Dimapur which are manned by statistical personnel deputed from the Department to assist the concerned Department in the collection, compilation, analysis and preparation of various statistical reports. At the Block level, out of the present 74 R.D. Blocks, one Inspector of Statistics is posted in each of the 26 R.D. Blocks to assist and provide guidance to the Block Development Officers in collection, compilation, and analysis of various statistical data particularly in the preparation of Village Directory.

The organizational structure of the Department pertaining to the technical section, IT section and establishment section is summarised in the following tables.

A. Technical Section

Sl. No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Director (Group A Special Selection Grade)	1
2	Additional Director (Group A Higher Selection Grade)	2
3	Joint Director (Group A Selection Grade)	3
4	Deputy Director (Group A Senior Grade)	12
5	Economics & Statistics Officer (Group A Junior Grade)	37
6	Senior Inspector of Statistics (Group B Junior Grade)	20
7	Inspector of Statistics (Group C)	174
8	Field Investigator (Group C)	233
	Total	482

B. Information Technology (IT) Section

Sl.No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Programme Officer (Group A)	1
2	Computer Operator (Group C)	2
3	Assistant Computer Operator (Group C)	1
Total		4

C. Establishment Section (Ministerial Staff)

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Registrar	1
2	Superintendent	3
3	Assistant Superintendent	3
4	U.D.A (Directorate)	8
5	U.D.A (District)	8
6	L.D.A (Directorate)	13
7	L.D.A (District)	10
8	Stenographer	5
9	Typist	13
10	Driver	19
11	Grade IV	47
Total		130

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) functions under the three tier system i.e. State level, District level and Block level. At the State level, the Directorate is the apex body for administrative control and provides technical guidance to all the statistical cells attached to the line Departments and District Economics and Statistics Offices. The Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Department of Economics & Statistics is the administrative head and the Director heads the Directorate. The Director is assisted by 2 (Two) Additional Director, 3 (Three) Joint Director, 12 Deputy Directors/District Economics and Statistics Officers, 37 Economics and Statistics Officers and a host of technical and ministerial Staff.

District Economics and Statistics Offices

Nagaland demographic structure is largely rural-based where over 71 % of the population lives in rural areas. If the desired planning objectives such as equitable distribution of income and wealth, balanced regional development, improved standard of living of the people, poverty alleviation, ease of living, etc. are to be achieved, the benefits of economic growth and development should trickle down to the rural populace. This requires decentralised planning at the grassroots level wherein statistical data and inputs are pre-requisite. To meet this requirement, the Department has established District Economics & Statistics Office (DESO) in the 11 (eleven) Districts, which serves as the feeder of primary data to the Directorate.

All statistical activities such as census, surveys, etc. are executed through the District offices. The District offices ensure vertical flow of statistical information from the Village to the Blocks, Blocks to the Districts and from Districts to the Directorate in the network of statistical system in the State. Until the restructuring of the Department through cadre review exercise in 2017, the District Economics & Statistics Offices were functioning as District Statistical Offices. The District offices performs similar statistical activities such as Civil Registration of Births & Deaths, collection of Price Statistics, Village Level Development Indicators, schedule canvassing of National Sample Surveys, Gender Statistics, employment & unemployment surveys, and other ad-hoc surveys and census as and when required by the Government.

Activities and Functions of the Department

Statistics has assumed great significance today in view of the structural changes that are rapidly taking place in the socio-economic development of a region. Effective implementation of administrative policies and schemes depends upon quantitative and qualitative data in the State. As the State's statistical nodal agency, the Department has been mandated to develop an efficient statistical system in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of statistics. Further, it is responsible to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing and dissemination of authentic data, and devise a system to converge multiple data sets so as to ensure unified data for the entire state. It is also accountable for maintaining a comprehensive information system and robust database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve desired results. The major statistical activities and functions of the Department are briefly described below:

A. Directorate & District Offices	B. Statistical Cells' Activities in the 2Line Department
Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP).	Agriculture Statistics (Directorate of Agriculture)
National Sample Survey (NSS) State Sample and Pooling of Central Sample & State Sample NSS Data.	Horticulture Statistics (Directorate of Horticulture)
Vital Statistics (Registration of Births & Deaths) under Civil Registration System (CRS).	Irrigation Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, Water Resources)
Economic Census (till the 6 th EC).	Forest & Minor Mineral Statistics (O/o the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Environment & Climate Change)
Compilation of Village Level Development Indicator (VLID).	Mining & Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining)
State Budget Analysis.	Livestock Statistics (Directorate of AH & Veterinary Services)
Compilation of Price Statistics including construction of Consumer Price Index (CPI) & Wholesale Price Index (WPI).	Fishery Statistics (Directorate of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources)
Annual Economic Survey.	Education Statistics (Directorate of School Education)
Construction of Index on Industrial Production (IIP).	Health Statistics & MCCD (Directorate of Health & Family Welfare)

Compilation of State Government Employees Census (till 2019).	Road, Housing & Building Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B), and Housing)
Compilation & Publication of Annual Statistical Handbook.	Employment Statistics (Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship)
Gender Statistics.	Tourism Statistics (Directorate of Tourism)
Environmental Statistics.	Crime Statistics (O/o the Director General of Police, PHQ)
Disaster Management Statistics.	Rural Development & Village Level Statistics (Directorate of Rural Development)
Meteorological Statistics.	Higher Education Statistics (Directorate of Higher Education)
State Human Development Index (HDI).	Sericulture Statistics (Directorate of Sericulture)
Housing & Construction Statistics.	Transport Statistics (O/o the Transport Commissioner & GM, NST)
Training Division for human capital formation.	Factory, Trade Union & Labour Statistics (O/o the Labour Commissioner)
Co-ordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of Statistical Cells.	Co-operative Statistics (O/o the Registrar, Co-operation)
COCSSO (Conference of Central & State Statistical Organization).	Industrial Statistics including SSI & ASI (Directorate of Industries & Commerce)
Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	Public Finance (O/o the Commissioner Taxes)
Periodic Ad-hoc Surveys	Compilation of Monthly Essential Commodity Price (Directorate of Food & Civil Supply).
	Local Bodies Statistics (O/o the CEO, Kohima Municipal Council (KMC)).

1. Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics estimates the Gross State Domestic product of the State. In consultation with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is prepared by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-2012 as base year both at current and constant in the new series is given in the Table No. 1

Table 1: Gross State Domestic Product at Current Price (2011-2012 Series)

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (Current Prices)		Gross State Domestic Product (Constant Prices)	
	Rs. in lakhs	% Growth	Rs in lakhs	% Growth
2011-12	1217676		1217674	
2012-13	1412127	15.97	1286790	5.68
2013-14	1661173	17.64	1379259	7.19
2014-15	1840067	10.77	1439877	4.39

2015-16	1952395	17.64	1466049	1.82
2016-17	2148754	10.77	1551125	5.8
2017-18	2449170	6.1	1618164	4.32
2018-19 (P)	2820661	13.17	1797069	9.95
2019-20 (A.E)	3123478	9.69	1946952	7.69

P=Provisional, A.E= Advance Estimate

Source: DES

The GSDP at current price increased from Rs. 2449170 lakhs during 2017-18 to Rs. 2820661 lakhs during 2018-19 (P) registering an annual growth rate of 13.17 percent as against the previous year growth rate of 6.1 percent. However, as per the Advance Estimate of 2019-20 the GSDP is estimated at Rs 3123478 lakhs indicating a growth rate of 9.69 percent at current prices.

The real growth of an economy which is measured by the GSDP at constant prices indicated an increasing trend during 2013- 2014 to 2014-2015. The GSDP at constant price is further estimated to have increased from Rs. 1797069 lakhs during 2018-19(P) to Rs. 1946952 lakhs during 2019-20 (A.E) registering a growth rate of 7.69 percent.

Table 2: Per Capita GSDP at current prices

Year	Per Capita GSDP (In Rs.)	% Growth
2011-12	61159	
2012-13	70185	14.7
2013-14	81670	16.36
2014-15	89541	9.6
2015-16	94001	4.9
2016-17	104586	11.26
2017-18	117919	12.7
2018-19 (P)	131561	12.62
2019-20 (A.E)	144138	8.7

P= Provisional, A.E= Advance Estimate

The Per capita GSDP at current price has increased from Rs. 131561 in 2018-19 (P) to Rs. 144138 during 2019-20 (A.E) registering a growth rate of 8.7 percent.

2. National Sample Survey (NSS)

Under the supervision and guidelines of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), the Directorate conducts the NSS state sample surveys along with the rest of the country to collect data on socio-economic activities as determined by the NSSO. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics Nagaland has been participating in the socio-economic survey conducted nation-wide by the National Statistical Office (NSO) since 1972. Some of the important subjects on which surveys were conducted are employment and unemployment,

consumer expenditure, housing conditions and amenities, enterprise surveys for un-organized sectors, etc. The District Offices canvass the survey schedules and the Directorate scrutinizes, tabulate, validate and generate tables and publishes the reports. The NSS reports serves as the basis for generating critical indices required for GDP and GSDP estimation. This informed database serves as a major source of information for formulating comprehensive planning in the country. The Department has published the State Sample Report for NSS 71st on “Social Consumption: Health & Education” and 72nd Round Report on “Domestic Tourism Expenditure”, and is currently undertaking the NSS 78th Round survey on Domestic Tourism Expenditure and Multiple Indicators Survey.

3. Registration of Births & Deaths

Civil Registration of Births & Deaths is an integrated information system that generates primary legal, administrative and statistical information. The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969 was enacted and enforced in the country. The Nagaland Registration of Births and Deaths Rules 1972 was framed under this Act and subsequently amended by the Model Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969. The Department has been functioning as the nodal department for implementation of Registration of Births & Deaths in Nagaland since 1974 under the Civil Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969. The Act envisages among other things, the collection of data on vital events such as births, deaths and still births.

With the implementation of revamped model of Registration of Births & Deaths Rules 1999, the State Government has appointed the Head Teachers of each Government Lower Primary Schools as the Rural Registrars of Births & Deaths. There are 1445 registration centres functioning in the State as on April 2018. Out of these, 1274 are in the rural areas, 32 in the urban areas and 139 in the in the medical institutions. Registration centres in the Medical Institution have also been set up.

Table 3: Number of Births and Deaths Registered.

Sl.No	Year	Sector/Area	No. Of Births Registered	No. Of Deaths Registered
1	2015	Rural	30903	708
		Urban	48636	1361
		Total	79539	2069
2	2016	Rural	36416	705
		Urban	36568	1432
		Total	72984	2137
3	2017	Rural	34156	551
		Urban	34965	1285
		Total	69121	1836

4	2018	Rural	34961	342
		Urban	12396	486
		Total	47357	828
5	2019	Rural	53095	802
		Urban	24611	1464
		Total	77706	2266

The level of registration of Births decreased by -31.4 percent and Registration of Deaths decreased by -54.9 percent in the State during 2017 and 2018 respectively. Conversely, the level of registration of Births increased by 64 percent and Registration of Deaths increased by 173.6 percent in the State during 2019 as compared to 2018.

Table 4: *Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex, Maternal Deaths and Still Births Registered during 2019.*

	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	F	M	F	T
Rural	26449	26646	53095	567	235	802	2	4	6	0	0	0	0
Urban	12261	12350	24611	1060	404	1464	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	38710	38996	77706	1627	639	2266	4	4	8	0	0	0	0

The Sex Ratio at Birth during 2019 was 1007 Females per 1000 Males.

On a pilot basis, online registration of births and deaths has been introduced in Kohima district and can be accessed through the State Portal. This facility will be extended to all the districts in a phased manner in collaboration with the IT Department.

4. Price Statistics

In the economic development of a Country or State, Price plays a very significant role. Analysis of data on prices is an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of prices. Any abnormality changes in the prices can be checked by taking appropriate corrective steps by the Government.

With a view to study the price variation of different commodities at various price centers in the State, the Department is collecting price data on retail prices of essential commodities and building materials in all the 11 district covering 11 urban price centres and 22 rural

price centres along with the whole sale prices which are collected from Dimapur urban price centre on weekly basis. Price reports are compiled, analyzed and presented in a comparative statement and are regularly published in the form of quarterly and annual price bulletin.

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

**Consumer Price Index Numbers With Base Year 2010=100
for Rural, Urban & Combined for the Quarter April-June 2020**

The State General (all-Groups), Group and Sub-Group level for CPI & CFPI numbers for the 2nd Quarter 2020 for Rural, Urban and Combined are provided in the following table. The General Indices for the 2nd Quarter for Rural, Urban & Combined are 139.12, 136.96 & 136.95 respectively. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 140.03, 143.97 & 140.98 respectively.

Table 5: Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined

	Rural	Urban	Combined
General Index(All Groups)	139.12	136.96	136.95
Consumer Food Price Index(CFPI)	140.03	143.97	140.98

The monthly changes in the General Indices shows that in the rural areas, the CPI (General) has slightly increased by 0.02% during the period April-May and further increased by 0.007% during May-June. In the urban areas, the index has decreased by -0.004% during the period April-May, whereas, it has increased by 0.007% during May-June. In the Combined sector (Rural and Urban) the index has increased by 0.01% during April-May and further increased by 0.007% during the period May-June. The CFPI for rural areas has increased by 0.03% during the period April-May and further increased by 0.006% during the period May-June. In the urban areas the CFPI has decreased by -0.003% during April-May but the index has increased by 0.01% during May-June. The CFPIs for combined sector have increased by 0.02% & 0.009% during the period April- May and May-June respectively.

5. Village Level Development Indicator (VLDI)

Collection and compilation of VLDI is another activity of the Department. It highlights the availability and non availability of basic amenities in the villages with the anticipation to help the policy makers to formulate policies for livelihood and upliftment of the community at the local level.

6. Economic Survey

The Nagaland Economic Survey is one of the vital economic documents published by the Directorate. It depicts an overview of the status of the State's economy and summarises the performance of the major developmental programmes and policies of the Government. It also examines the trends in the fiscal policy, demography and socio-economic development of the State. Since 2014-15, the Nagaland Economic Survey is being presented in the Budget Session of Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

7. Statistical Handbook

The compilation and publication of the Nagaland Statistical Handbook is one of the most important activities of the Department. It incorporates a wide range of vital statistical data collected from different Departments encompassing all spheres of economic activities being undertaken in the State. The Department has published the Nagaland Statistical Hand Book 2020 and 2021 edition will be published shortly.

8. Housing Statistics

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (NBO) has developed a robust, authentic and timely transaction of housing data for implementing efficient housing policies. The Ministry on a pilot basis has selected 3 (three) districts of Nagaland namely Kohima, Dimapur and Tuensang to collect Housing and Building Construction Statistics. Consultative meeting with district administration were held and training was imparted to the Nodal officers of Municipal Councils and District Officials for effective collection of housing and construction statistics.

Housing statistics and data on building construction materials for the quarter ending September 2020 collected from Municipal Councils and Town Council has been transmitted to the Ministry of NBO for bringing out the Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI) on Housing Statistics. Datas are being collected and uploaded to the Ministry's Website through BRIKS software for estimating Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI). On the basis of the report the combined average wage rate of labour during 2018-19 and 2019-20 in the three selected cities of Nagaland are given below:

Table No. 6: Combined Average Wage Rate of Labour (Average Price In Rs.)

Sl. No	Type of Labour (Workers)	2018-2019	2019-2020
1	Masson (First Class)	625	666
2	Masson (Second Class)	450	558
3	Carpenter (First Class)	633	666
4	Carpenter (Second Class)	450	558
5	Unskilled Labour (Male)	362	408
6	Unskilled Labour (Female)	337	387

During 2018-19, 65 nos. of residential building permits and 9 nos. of non residential buildings permits were issued whereas 62 nos. of residential building permits and 1 no. of non residential building permit were issued during 2019-20.

Table No. 7: Total No. of Building Permits Issued during 2018-19 and 2019-20

Sl. No.	Districts	2018-19		2019-20	
		Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
1	Kohima	15	9	17	1
2	Dimapur	50	0	45	0
3	Tuensang	0	0	0	0
Total Permit		65	9	62	1

9. Environmental Statistics

Under the guidelines of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India, the Department has created Environment Statistics Cell in the Directorate headed by a Deputy Director and assisted by subordinate officers and staff. The Cell coordinates with the statistical personnel attached in the Department of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change to collect information relating to environment statistics.

10. Gender Statistics

With rapid acceleration of economic and social progression of society, evidence based information on gender has become more pertinent so as to ensure social justice between men and women. Access to gender statistics and disaggregated data is vital for formulation and assessment of government's policies so as to bridge the gender gap disparities. The Department has taken up the responsibility for collection and dissemination of data on gender. The first report on Gender Disaggregated Data was released during 2017 which focuses on eight major areas of women's status in Nagaland like population, health, social obstacles in women's empowerment, leadership, women participation in economy, labour

force & employment and literacy & education. The annual Report on Gender Statistics 2019 was published and officially released on the 31st of August, 2020. The following are some of the highlights of the Report.



Official Release of Gender Statistics Report 2020 by Director Shri. Y. Sacheo Ovung

Population and related statistics

1. The population of Nagaland as per Census 2011 is 19,78,502 consisting of 9,53,853 females which accounts for 48.21% of the total population and 10,24,649 which is 51.69% of the total population. The sex ratio is 931 females per 1000 males.
2. Districts of Zunheboto, Wokha, Phek and Kiphire have a higher sex ratio compared to districts of Mon, Longleng and Peren which have lower sex ratio.
3. Over the last 40 years, the sex ratio of Mokokchung, Kohima and Dimapur have improved substantially, but sex ratio has declined in districts like Mon, Zunheboto, Peren and Wokha.

Health and Related Sector

1. During 2018, the female Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 13 compared to the male IMR of 2 and the overall IMR was 7. IMR has reduced substantially from 15.8 in 2011 to 7 in 2018, indicating improvement in antenatal care coverage and child delivery services in the health sector. However, Nagaland has lower IMR as compared with the national IMR.
2. Registration of Live Births recorded for female and male were 21,282 and 24,387 respectively, while during 2018 it was recorded at 23,757 and 23,600 for male and females respectively.

3. During 2011, registration of deaths for female was 3134 and 3822 for male which declined to 213 for female and 615 for male during 2018, possibly due to lesser reporting of death events.
4. There have been no significant changes in the Maternal Mortality Ratio over the years. Maternal death reported during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 25, 28 and 24 respectively. There was no report during from 2014 to 2018.
5. During 2018 45.76% of the births occurred in medical institutions in rural areas, which is much lower compared to urban areas where the institutional deliveries were recorded as 54.24% of the total births registered. On the other hand 91.27% of the deliveries were attended by untrained mid-wives in rural areas compared to only 8.73% in urban areas. Dimapur and Kohima Districts have a higher proportion of deliveries attended by Skilled Health Professionals during 2018, whereas Wokha and Mokokchung Districts have the lowest proportions.
6. As per Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS), 40520 male and 44787 female clients were tested for HIV in at ICTC centers, out of which 966 males and 985 females tested HIV⁺.

Literacy and Education

1. As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Nagaland stands at 79.55% as compared to 66.60% during 2001 census, which is an increase of 19.44 %. The female literacy rate has increased from 61.50% during 2001 to 76.11% during 2011.
2. Mokokchung District has the highest female literacy rate of 91 % on the other hand Kiphire District has the lowest female literacy rate of 64 % which calls for urgent government intervention to check the imbalances in the female literacy rate in rural areas.
3. During 2018-19, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of female to male at the primary level was 121.19:121.18, 75.37:71.47 in middle school level and 62.80 in secondary level. The GER is higher for females at all levels. Dimapur and Kohima Districts has the highest GER, whereas Wokha and Tuensang Districts has the lowest GER.
4. The drop-out rate during 2018-19 in the primary level for boys and girls stood at 5.32 and 5.30, respectively, while in upper primary level it stood at 5.27 for boys and 2.43 for girls and 4.12 respectively in the same category indicating a lower female dropout rate than male. Kiphire District has the highest drop-out rate at primary level, while Mon District has the highest drop-out rate at upper-primary level.

Participation in Economy

1. Census 2011 shows that the workforce participation rate for females is 44.7 % against 53.4 % for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 52.3% compared to urban sector which has only 25.9%. It is observed that there is a huge gap in rural and urban female workforce participation.
2. In the category of workers, it is interesting to note that the percentage of female cultivators (65.2%) and agricultural labourer (7.3%) is more than their counterpart male cultivators (47.4 %) and male agricultural labourer (5.8%). On the other hand, females have less percentage of workers (24.4%) in other workers category as compared with male which has 45%.
3. As per 6th Economic Census 2013, DES, female employees engaged in the non agricultural activities comprised of 33.23 % and male employees comprised of 66.77 %.
4. During 2017-18, percentage of female employment in the public sector constituted 23.36% of the total employment, whereas in the private sector they constituted 52.81% of total employment.
5. During 2018, total female government employees comprised of 30.12% whereas male government employee comprised of 69.88%. Percentages of female employees in various categories are: Class – I = 29 %, Class – II = 27 %, Class – III = 28% and Class – IV = 34 %.

Participation in Decision Making

1. Female participation (Voters) in State General Elections has increased from 80.51 % during the 2nd General Election in 1969 to 82.48 % during the 13th General Election in 2018.
2. There were only two female contestants in the 2nd general election to the state assembly in 1969. However, there were 5 female contestants during 13th general election 2018. Till date no female contestant has been elected to the state assembly.
3. In the Lok Sabha General Election, two women have contested in the 6th and 7th General Election during the year 1977 and 1980 and one managed to get elected during 1977.

Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment

1. In the recent years, crime against women has been on the rise. Some of the prominent crimes that exist in the state are harassment, rape, Kidnapping & Abduction and murder and outraging of modesty. During 2018, there were 4 cases of harassment, 7 cases of murder, 9 cases of rape, 5 cases of kidnapping & abduction and 7 cases of outraging modesty.

2. A district of Kohima & Dimapur has the highest number of crimes registered against women in the state.

Further, under the initiative of Gender Statistics Cell, the Government of Nagaland enhanced the existing ceiling of 90 days of Maternity Leave under CCS (Leave) Rules, 1972 to 180 days for the female State Government employees for two surviving children.

11. Capacity Building.

As the nodal agency for statistical activities in the State and given the necessity for statistical personnel to update their proficiency in statistical techniques and methodologies constantly, a number of officers and staff were deputed to various in-service training programmes conducted by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), e.g. on Sample Survey and Index Number and Price Statistics at National Statistical Systems Academy (NSSTA), Greater Noida.

The Training Division

A training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. As part of strengthening the statistical system in the State, the training division conducted in-service training for officers and staff of the Directorate and the District Statistical Officers on office procedures, official statistics, basic computer application etc. Sensitization and orientation programmes were also conducted for all at the grass root and institutional Registrars of births and deaths.

12. Monitoring Cell.

A monitoring cell has been set up in the Directorate to monitor, validate report and authenticate data generated by line Departments. It renders technical guidance to line Departments in data collection. The cell conducts quarterly coordination meeting to review the performance of Statistical personnel attached to line Departments.

Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project which initially started as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Govt. of India in 2010 was renamed as the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) with the merger of schemes “Basic Statistics for Local Level Development” (BSLLD) in 2013-14. The Scheme has recently been declared as a Central Sector Sub- Schemes with 100% funding from the centre.

The Objective of the Schemes is to strengthen the Indian statistical system by strengthening the capacity of the State Statistical System. The project aims at uplifting the level of collection, compilation and dissemination of timely and reliable official statistics thereby bettering the plan and policy formulation in the State and also to provide the data that would be required at the National Level.

The Department started implementing the first phase of Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Project from 2020. The following activities were under SSS during 2020:

1. Survey on Local Bodies Accounts
2. Survey on Hotels and Restaurants
3. Construction of State Index of Industrial Production
4. Training on Human Resource development
5. Compilation of Block/Local level data
6. IT (Hardware & Software)

1. Survey on Local Bodies Accounts

The survey of Local Bodies of Nagaland was undertaken by the Department of Economics and Statistics under the programme “Support for Statistical Strengthening” (SSS) to assess the contribution of Local Bodies towards State Domestic Product, Capital Formation and also to find out the sources of Receipts of the Local Bodies. Local Bodies are the unit of self Government at the grass root level. As a unit of self Government, the Government of India in order to make these local bodies self sustaining has devolved power to them through the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, this provision as contained in the amendment are placed under article 243 of the constitution. Under this constitutional amendment, the 73rd dealt with the rural local bodies i.e, the Panchayat and the 74th dealt with urban local bodies i.e, Municipalities.

In Nagaland as the provision of the 73rd amendment (i.e., the Panchayat system) was not applicable, for the purpose of local bodies account survey in the rural areas, the Village Councils which were constituted under Nagaland Village Councils Act 1978

were taken as the units of self Government. Besides, the account of the community bodies such as school management committee, water and sanitation committee, village health committee, village electricity management board and joint forest management committee were also surveyed in their respective village and added to the account of the village Councils. For the urban local Bodies, the Town Councils and the Municipal Councils were surveyed.

In the current survey, out of the 1238 recognised villages having village development board (VDB) and 24 urban Local Bodies as on 2017-18, a total of 479 Local Bodies selected on the basis of stratified random sampling were surveyed. It may be noted that the target was to survey roughly one third of the Local Bodies (LB) of Nagaland, however due to the inconvenience in reaching some villages and the ease of reaching some villages, the final selected list added up to 479. Further the survey was conducted for three financial year i.e, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 so as to enable a proper analysis of the accounts.

Brief Survey Report

i. Income and Outlay Account of Local Bodies (Nagaland)

The income of local bodies of Nagaland are received mostly from the transfer and grant from the Central and State Government. Out of the total receipts of Rs.125,70,78,882 in 2016-17, Rs.173,41,38,416 in 2017-18 and Rs.94,19,32,040 in 2018-19, the total amount of transfer received by the local Bodies in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are Rs.116,62,46,361, Rs.163,13,92,248 and Rs.84,05,43,735 respectively and in percentage term 92.77%, 94.08% and 89.24% respectively. From the total amount of transfer received by the Local Bodies, the percentage of current transfer and capital transfer are respectively 4.76% and 95.24% in 2016-17, 3.37% and 96.63% in 2017-18 and 8.57% and 91.43% in 2018-19.

The local bodies of Nagaland incur a current expenditure of Rs.13,01,14,291 leaving a surplus of Rs.112,69,64,591 in 2016-17. During 2017-18, the respective amount of current expenditure and surplus are Rs.12,74,10,130 and Rs.160,67,28,286 and in 2018-19, the amount of current expenditure and surplus was Rs.12,42,98,403 and Rs.81,76,33,637 respectively.

ii. Contribution of Local Bodies to State Domestic Products (Nagaland)

The contribution of local bodies to State Domestic Product (SDP) come from both administration of local bodies and departmental commercial undertaking (DCU) of the local bodies, however the local bodies of Nagaland not owning any DCUs albeit only an insignificant activity in Land transport, forest and Agriculture, the survey for local bodies was undertaken only for the administration of local bodies.

The analysis of the account of local bodies shows that the local bodies of Nagaland as a whole has contributed an amount of Rs.51,60,49,179 in 2016-17, Rs.51,80,14,011 in 2017-18 and Rs. 30,69,20,788 in 2018-19 towards SDP from the administration of local bodies alone.

iii. Capital Formation from Administration of Local Bodies (Nagaland)

The component of Gross Capital Formation comprises of New Outlay on Asset, purchase of Second hand Asset and change in Stock. Within the New Outlay on Asset are included the different expenses incurred on Building, Road and Bridges, Irrigation, Flood Control, Water Supply, Social Forestry, Software, Machinery etc. As per the analysis of the account of the local bodies, the Gross Capital Formation from local bodies administration in 2016-17 amount to Rs.57,41,06,065, Rs.66,03,03,726 in 2017-18 and Rs.40,28,90,573 in 2018-19 respectively.

2. Survey on Hotels and Restaurants

Tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the largest service industries in the Indian economy. With its cultural heritage, colourful festivals, rich bio diversity, places of natural beauty, tourism in India has increased many folds. This sector is reported to have contributed 6.8 % to the Gross Domestic Product during 2019. The increase in disposable income amongst the middle class in the country has led to furtherance and promotion of tourism across regions, states and UTs. In Nagaland too, tourism and hospitality sector has gained momentum in recent years. In the recent years, there has been a rise in the growth of Hotels & Restaurants largely due to the growth in travel and tourism industry especially with the promotion of hornbill festival by the state government. With increase in inflow of tourist, it has given an expanded scope to this sector which is becoming an important employment generating sector and contributes a significant source of income to the State economy.

Hotels & Restaurants survey is to develop methodologies for improving SDP (State Domestic Product) and DDP (District Domestic Product) for estimating the contribution of hotel and restaurant sector to the Gross State Domestic Product and for estimating the District Domestic Product (DDP) of the State, as the data captured is disaggregated at sub-State level with an aim to capture their activities, characteristics, employment, income and expenditure. The survey started in the month of January 2020. Field work, submission and scrutiny of data and Data entry were completed in the month of March 2020. The Survey covered all the 11 districts of Nagaland. Some Officials in the Directorate were entrusted to supervise and monitor the progress of the survey. At the District level,

the District Economics & Statistics Officer in their respective districts supervised the enumerators for data collection. The project is funded under “Support for Statistical Strengthening” Scheme under Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Highlights of Survey Findings

A. Hotels

i. General Characteristics

- The survey covered 120 nos. of Hotels across the State of which the maximum numbers of hotels i.e. 58 hotels (45.67 %) are located in Dimapur district followed by Kohima with 22 hotels (17.32%).
- 70% of hotels were established during the year 2010-2019 and 20% during 2000-2009.
- 85% of hotels are functioning under Private Proprietorship and 15% are under Joint Partnership. 4.25% of hotel owners are Scheduled Tribes followed by Scheduled Caste and General at 5.51%.
- 49.61% of hotels are functioning in their own building and 48.82% hotels in rented buildings and 1.57% hotels in leased buildings.
- 122 hotels are registered under various Government Agencies and 3 nos. of hotels were unregistered.
- 61.42 % of hotels provides fooding services of which 15.38% are vegetarian and 75.64% offer both vegetarian and non vegetarian food.

ii. Facilities and accommodation

- 83% of Hotels provides Room Services, 25% of Hotels has internet service, 70.87 % has television facilities, 42.52% has Laundry Service, 25.98 % of the Hotels have Banquet / Conference Hall and 25.98% have online reservation facility.
- There are 1831 hotel rooms available in the state out of which 34.63% of hotels offer AC rooms and 62.59% offer non AC rooms.

iii. Employment and Financial Aspects

- The total work force in hotels is 1022 out of which 658 numbers of employees are male, 360 numbers of employees are female and 4 numbers of employees belong to other gender. Ratio of male to female employees in the hotels is around 65:35.
- There are 324 migrant workers engaged in this Sector which is 31.70% of the total workforce.
- The total expenditure incurred by hotels during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are Rs.164882360 and Rs. 181786939 respectively. Incomes generated by hotels during the same period are Rs.248517960 and Rs. 279376689 respectively.

B. Restaurants

i. General Characteristics

- The survey covered 514 Restaurants across the State of which the maximum number of restaurants i.e 162 (31.5%) were located in Dimapur district followed by Kohima at 112(21.8%).
- 75.87 % of Restaurants were established during the year 2010-2019.
- 95.53 % of restaurants are functioning under Private Proprietorship and 4.28% restaurants under Partnership.
- 75.49% Owners belong to Scheduled Tribe followed by General at 8.17%.
- 80.54 % of the restaurants are functioning in rented buildings and 18.87% proprietors have their own building.
- 77 % of proprietors are from within the State and 23 % of the proprietors are from other States.
- 58.17% are Male proprietors, 35.80 % are Female proprietors and 5.84% of proprietors are male-female partnership.
- 71.40% of Restaurants are registered under various Government Agencies and 11.9 % are not registered under any Act.
- 71.01 % of Restaurants provides Vegetarian & Non Vegetarian services.

ii. Employment and Financial Aspects

- The total work force of restaurants in the state is 1361 of which 746 are male and 614 are females. Male to female ratio of employees is 55:45.
- There are 420 migrant workers engaged in the restaurant which is 30.86 % of the total workforce.
- The total expenditure incurred on Restaurants in the state was Rs. 303992658 and Rs. 387129880 during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.
- Total income generated was Rs. 579654341 and Rs. 762684292 during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

C. Tea and Snack Stalls

i. General Characteristics

- The survey was conducted across 273 tea stalls in the State, the maximum number of stalls constituting 25.64% (70 nos.) were in Kohima district followed by Mon district with 13.91% (38 nos.).
- 81.68 % of Tea & Snack stalls are registered under various Government Acts /Authorities and 18.32% are not registered under any authority.
- 79.12% of tea stalls were established during the year 2010-2019.
- 269 stalls or 98.53% are owned by Private Proprietorship and 1.47% are under Partnership and other ownership.

- 71.43% of stall owners are Scheduled Tribe followed by Scheduled Caste and General at 12.09% and 8.42% respectively.
- 84.61% stall proprietors are functioning in rented buildings, 1.46% are rent free and only 13.91% proprietors runs in their own buildings.

ii. **Employment and Financial Aspects**

- Male to female ratio proprietors stands at 58:42. Female owns almost half of tea & snacks stalls in Nagaland.
- There are 94 migrant workers engaged in this sector which constitute 31.64% of the total workers.
- The total expenditure incurred by Tea and Snacks Stalls in the state were Rs. 7,32,74,344 and Rs.9,89,37,785 during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. While income generated by this sector stood at Rs. 10,03,30,330 and Rs. 13,64,35,490 respectively during the same period.

3. Construction of State Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

Industrial Sector plays a vital role in the Economic development of the Country/State. The development in the Industrial sector is measured by means of a statistical tool called the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). This IIP shows the Macro Economic condition of the Industrial sector. It portrays the magnitude of the industrial growth achieved over the previous month/quarter thereby enabling the policy planner, economist, administrator and the research scholar to analyse the industrial scenario in the short-run as well as in the long-run. It also specifically shows the contribution of the different industries toward industrial growth in the State/Country. The scope and coverage of IIP is confined to registered Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining & Quarrying.

At regular interval, the CSO has been shifting the base year. Presently, the base year for IIP is 2011-12. At the central level, the CSO has been releasing the all India IIP on monthly basis with a time lag of six (6) weeks. In the State of Nagaland, for the first time, the DES has been compiling the State IIP on monthly basis and will be releasing in the public domain very shortly.

4. Training on Human Resource Development

Training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. As part of strengthening the statistical system in the state, the training division conducted in-service training for officers and staff of the Directorate and Districts Economics and Statistics Officers. During 2020 under Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)

Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Department has conducted various training programmes as shown in the following table.

Sl. No	Category	Topic
1	Senior Level Officers	Skill Upgradation, Management and Leadership
2	Senior Level Officers	Skill Upgradation, Management and Leadership
3	Middle Level Officers 1 st Batch	Use of ICT in Data Collection and Statistical Analysis
4	Middle Level Officers 2 nd Batch	Use of ICT in Data Collection and Statistical Analysis
5	Statistical Staff 1 st Batch	Foundation Training on Basic Statistical tools for Data Analysis
6	Statistical Staff 2 nd Batch	Foundation Training on Basic Statistical tools for Data Analysis

5. Compilation of Block/Local Level Data

Besides the normal activity of compilation of VLDI, the Department exercised the Compilation of Block/Local Level Data under SSSP during 2020. The Survey captured information on 1237 RD recognized villages covering 40 parameters. Some of the key findings of the report are presented in the following table.

Sl. No.	Basic Amenities in Village			No. of village availing basic amenities	No. of village not covered by the amenities
1	2			3	4
1	Electricity			1228	9
2	Road connectivity			1236	1
3	Public Transport				
	3.1	Bus	i. Government	47	1190
			ii. Private	204	1033
	3.2	Taxi		707	530
4	Phone service				
	4.1	Mobile		1237	0
	4.2	Landline		73	1164
5	Postal service			503	734
6	Educational Institutes				
	6.1	Primary School	i. Government	802	435
			ii. Private	218	1019
	6.2	Middle School	i. Government	471	766
			ii. Private	111	1126
	6.3	High School	i. Government	181	1056
			ii. Private	80	1157
	6.4	Higher Secondary School	i. Government	16	1221
			ii. Private	25	1212
	6.5	College	i. Government	4	1233
			ii. Private	16	1221

7	Village Library		207	1030
8	Medical Facilities			
	8.1	Big Dispensary	2	1235
	8.2	Sub-Centre	506	731
	8.3	PHC (Primary Health Centre)	106	1131
	8.4	CHC (Community Health Centre)	8	1229
	8.5	Private Clinic/Hospital	21	1216
9	Veterinary Health Center		98	1139
10	Village Council Hall		1016	221
11	Playground		1018	219
12	Indoor Stadium		35	1202
13	Marketing Shed		384	853
14	Anganwadi Centre		1189	48
15	Fair Price Shop		1212	25
16	Water supply (PHED)		1182	55
17	Public Toilet		602	635
18	Bank		20	1217
19	ATM Booth		22	1215
20	Police Station		35	1202
21	Police Beat Post		22	1215
22	Common Service Centre (CSC)		112	1125
23	Self Help Group (SHG)		1174	63
24	Street Light		422	815

Source: DES



Official Release of Local / Block Level Data Report 2020 by
Director Shri. Y. Sacheo Ovung along with the Senior Officers

6. IT (Hardware & Software)

The IT section in the Directorate is headed by the one Program Officer (Deputy Director) supported by three Computer data supervisors and one Hardware technical assistant. The main activities of the section are:

- Repairing and maintenance of Computer hardware/networking.
- Maintenance of data warehouse.
- Creation and maintenance of website- quarterly / yearly update, storage and dissemination of statistical data.
- Monitoring and Maintenance of Departments' Website and Social Media account.
- Designing IT based module for data collection.
- Management of Personnel Information Management System (PIMS)
- Management of Aadhaar Based Biometric System.
- Digitization of Statistical Publication for dissemination in the public domain
- Monitoring, maintenance & repairing of IT hardware & Networks.
- Imparting IT Trainings
- Monitoring of CM Dashboard.
- Attend all important works in the Department relating to computers besides normal assigned duties.

The Following are some of the achievements of the section during the year 2019-20:

- ✓ Facilitated internet/ Wifi connectivity to all the sections in the directorate.
- ✓ Modernization of Conference hall in the Directorate office with end sound system and smart TV.
- ✓ Installation of 30KV Koel Power generator in the Directorate.
- ✓ Development of Web based online data collection system of Index of Industrial Product.
- ✓ Strengthening of IT facilities in all the District Economics & Statistics offices.
- ✓ Development of upgraded official website of the Department.
- ✓ Compilation of State Employees' Civil list as on 31st March 2020 (awaiting for administrative approval for publication).
- ✓ Construction of computer maintenance room in the Directorate.



Training on use of ICT in Data Collection & Statistical Analysis



The Director Shri. Y. Sacheo Oving addressing during Training Programme on Skill Upgradation, Management & Leadership



The Directorate Officers at the Training Programme on Skill Upgradation, Management & Leadership



Role Play during Training on Skill Upgradation, Management & Leadership



The Director Shri. Y. Sacheo Oving addressing the gathering during the State Level Training for NSS 78th Round.



State Nodal Officer for SSSP Shri. Charles Kikon addressing during the Trainings on Surveys under SSS Project



The Trainees attending the various Trainings under SSS Project

Financial Statement

Under the head of Account “3454” Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2020-2021

Year	Plan (Rs. In lakh)	Non-Plan (Rs. In lakh)	Total (Rs. In lakh)
2020-2021	175.00	4129.23	4304.23

The budget outlay of the Department during 2020-2021 under the Head of Account “3454” is given below:

Detail Head-Wise Break-up of State Plan to be incorporated in the Budget Estimates, 2020-2021

Demand No.& Description: 46- Statistics.

Head of Account 5475-CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER ECONOMIC SURVEY 5475-00-112-Statistics 5475-00-112 (1) Construction				
Sl. No	Name of Scheme/Work	BE 2020-2021 (Rs. in Lakh) as allocated by Planning Department	After affecting 15% pro-rata cut	i. State Earmarked ii. Ongoing Plan iii. Negotiated Loan
1	Publication of various Statistical Data	50.00	35.87	New
2	Construction of approach road, culverts, retaining wall, drainage, gate and security fencing at New Directorate office building, Kohima	82.13	82.13	Ongoing
3	Construction of 1 (one) storied flat type Staff Quarter at Mokokchung	42.87	30.75	Ongoing
Total		175	148.75	

Note: The total amount should be within the allocation of Planning & Coordination Department.

Registration of **Births & Deaths** is compulsory



Ensure Registration of every Birth & Death

*Enforced under Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 &
corresponding **Nagaland Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules 1999***

www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in

Printed at



artworks
NAGALAND