

## NAGALAND AT A GLANCE

### AREA, ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT AND POPULATION

	ITEM	UNIT	PARTICULARS
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	<b>Geographical area</b>	Sq. km.	16,579
B	<b>Geographical location</b>	Degree	
	Longitude	Degree	93°.20° E to 95°.15° E
	Latitude	Degree	25°.6 N to 27°.4 N
C	<b>Administrative unit</b>		
	a) District	Number	11
	b) Deputy Commissioner HQ	”	11
	c) Additional Deputy Commissioner HQ	”	15
	d) Sub-division officer HQ	”	21
	e) Extra Asst. Commissioner HQ	”	50
	f) Rural Development Block	”	52
	g) Police Station	”	44
	h) Police Outpost	”	29
	i) Beat house/ post	”	03
	j) Police Check post	”	20
	k) No. of Towns	”	09
	l) No. of Municipals	”	02
	m) No. of Villages	”	1317
	i. Inhabited villages	”	1278
	ii. Un-inhabited villages	”	39
	<b>Population as per 2001 Census (Provisional)</b>		
	a) Person	Number	19,90,036
	b) Male	”	10,47,141
	c) Female	”	9,42,895
	d) Decadal population growth rate (1991-2001)	%	64.53
	e) Sex ratio per 1000 males	Number	900
	f) Population density	Per sq. km	120
	g) Rural population	%	82.77
	h) Urban population	%	17.23
	i) Literacy rate	%	66.59
	j) Total workers	Number	8,47,796
	k) Main workers	”	7,03,977
	l) Marginal workers	”	1,43,819

## 1. POPULATION

Nagaland is a hilly state situated in the North-east region of India sharing common international boundary with Myanmar on the east and interstate border with Manipur on the south, Assam on the west and Arunachal Pradesh on the north. The total geographical area is 16,579 sq. km. For administrative and revenue purposes, the state has 11 districts.

According to the census of India, 2001 the population of Nagaland stands at 19,90,036 (provisional) of which

10,47,141 are males and 9,42,895 are females. The decadal growth rate of the state is 64.53% as against the country's growth of 21.54%. The decadal (1991-2001) growth rate shows an alarming increase in the population growth. This trend if continue will prevent further economic development as the pressure on the available resources will be very high. Table No. 1.1 shows some important features of population of Nagaland and India.

Table No.1.1

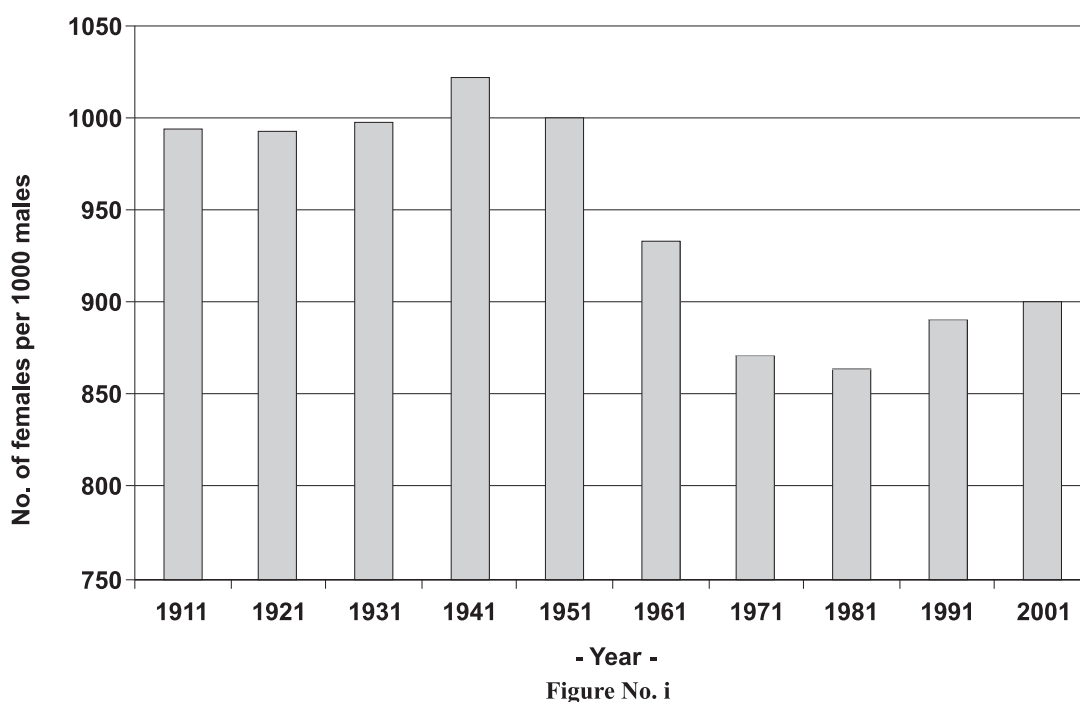
HEAD	UNIT	1991 Census		2001 Census	
		India	Nagaland	India	Nagaland
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population	Lakhs	8468	12.10	10270	19.90
Decadal growth rate	%	23.86	56.08	21.34	64.53
Density	Per Sq. Km.	273	73	324	120
Sex-ratio	Female/ Male (1000)	927	886	933	900
Literacy rate	%	52.21	61.65	65.38	66.59
Urban population	%	26.13	17.21	27.78	17.23
Rural population	%	73.87	82.79	72.22	82.77

(Source: Census of India (2001); Series 13 paper- 2)

## SEX RATIO

Sex ratio represents the proportion of women to men. This proportion is calculated in terms of a given number of women per 1000 males. From the year 1961 onward a sudden decline in sex-ratio has been observed in the state. The sex-ratio of 999 in the year 1951 fell to 933 in

1961 showing a deficit of 66 females per 1000 males. Further, decline in sex ratio was observed from 933 in 1961 to 871 in 1971 and 853 in 1981. However, from 1991 onward there has been a gradual rise in sex ratio with 890 females (1991) and 900 in 2001 census.



## LITERACY RATE

Literacy is the first step towards learning and communication through the written words which gives us access to education. Information on the educational status of population is very important both at the National and State Level in connection with the planning of educational programmes, dissemination of

information and programme for economic, social and political advancement.

The total literacy rate in Nagaland has increased to 66.59% in 2001 as against 61.65% in 1991 census. Table No. 1.2 shows the literacy rate in Nagaland from 1951-2001 census (provisional).

Table No.1.2

Year	Person (Total)	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1951	10.92	15.18	5.75
1961	21.95	29.22	14.05
1971	33.78	42.51	23.38
1981	50.28	58.62	40.39
1991	61.65	67.62	54.75
2001	66.59	71.16	61.46

(Source: Census of India (2001); Series B- paper 2)

Among the districts of Nagaland, the highest literacy rate is recorded in Mokokchung with 83.92 % and the lowest

was recorded in Mon district with 41.83%. The district-wise literacy rate is given in the Table No. 1.3

Table No.1.3

District/ State	Literacy rate (1991)	2001 (Provisional)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Mon	36.02	41.83
Tuensang	48.39	54.93
Mokokchung	77.85	83.92
Zunheboto	64.36	69.28
Wokha	73.92	80.55
Dimapur	68.65	76.82
Kohima	69.58	78.11
Phek	62.59	70.65
Longleng	-	-
Kiphire	-	-
Peren	-	-
Nagaland	61.65	66.59 %

(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2005, Economics & Statistics)

#### POPULATION DENSITY

As per 2001 census (Provisional) figure, the density of population in the state is 120 persons per sq. km. In 1991 census the same was 73 person per sq. km. Thus, registering an increase of 47 persons per sq. km. The highest density of population was recorded in Dimapur districts with a

density of 333 per sq. km. in 2001, and the lowest density was recorded in Phek district with 73 persons per sq. km in 2001. The table No. 1.4 shows district-wise population density and sex ratio (2001 census)

Table No.1.4

State/ District	Sex-ratio	Population density (per sq. km.)
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Mon	879	146
Tuensang	913	98
Mokokchung	919	145
Zunheboto	947	123
Wokha	927	99
Dimapur	854	333
Kohima	897	100
Phek	921	73
Longleng	-	-
Kiphire	-	-
Peren	-	-
Nagaland	909	120

(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2005, Economics & Statistics)

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

The composition and distributions of workers according to 2001 Census is given below;

Table No.1.5  
Distribution of workers by category-wise

State/ Districts	Total workers	Cultivators			Agricultural Laborers		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kohima	93,441	41,728	17,787	23,941	3,694	1,966	1,728
Dimapur	103,306	29,716	17,815	11,901	4,796	2,977	1,819
Phek	71,398	51,360	22,773	28,587	1,478	800	678
Mokokchung	1,09,260	66,455	32,688	33,767	5,892	2,758	3,134
Wokha	56,254	35,498	16,101	19,397	696	325	371
Zunheboto	56,783	35,982	16,464	19,518	2,167	791	1,376
Tuensang	79,178	58,710	29,019	29,691	3,109	1,509	1,600
Mon	1,30,848	1,07,103	56,539	50,564	3,198	2,837	2,361
Peren	41,582	33,049	16,209	16,839	666	347	319
Kiphire	41,835	34,170	16,643	17,527	966	486	480
Longleng	63,911	55,075	28,889	26,186	2,245	1,189	1,056
Nagaland	8,47,796	5,48,845	2,70,927	2,77,918	30,907	15,985	14,922

(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2005, Economics & Statistics)

Table No.1.6  
Distribution of workers in household industries and other workers

State/ Districts	Workers in household Industries			Other workers		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kohima	2,745	1,076	1,669	45,274	33,926	11,348
Dimapur	3,200	1,168	2,032	65,594	55,603	9,991
Phek	1,562	559	1,003	16,998	13,225	3,773
Mokokchung	3,668	1,616	2,052	33,245	23,954	9,291
Wokha	1,682	609	1,073	18,378	14,451	3,927
Zunheboto	1,125	477	648	17,508	13,378	4,131
Tuensang	1,687	897	790	15,672	12,839	2,833
Mon	2,209	1,089	1,120	16,338	12,904	3,434
Peren	1,337	409	928	6,531	4,621	1,910
Longleng	1,713	847	866	4,878	3,263	1,615
Kiphire	945	446	499	5,754	4,699	1,055
Nagaland	21,873	9,193	12,680	246,171	1,92,863	53,308

(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2005, Economics & Statistics)

Table No.1.7  
Distribution of workers and non-workers according to 2001 census

State/ District	Total population			Total workers			Total non-workers		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>
Kohima	2,19,318	1,15,609	1,03,709	93,441	54,755	38,686	1,25,877	60,854	65,023
Dimapur	3,09,024	1,66,663	1,42,361	1,03,306	77,563	25,743	2,05,718	89,100	1,16,618
Phek	1,48,195	77,141	71,054	71,398	37,357	34,041	76,797	39,784	37,013
Mokokchung	2,32,085	1,20,929	1,11,156	1,09,260	61,016	48,244	1,22,825	59,913	62,912
Wokha	1,61,223	83,670	77,553	56,254	31,486	24,768	1,04,969	52,184	52,785
Zunheboto	1,53,955	79,056	74,899	56,783	31,110	25,673	97,172	47,946	49,226
Tuensang	1,91,805	1,00,904	90,901	79,178	44,264	34,914	1,12,627	56,640	55,987
Mon	2,60,652	1,38,753	1,21,899	1,30,848	73,369	57,479	1,29,804	65,384	64,420
Peren	90,766	46,642	44,124	41,582	21,586	19,996	49,184	25,056	24,128
Kiphire	1,01,432	53,403	48,029	41,835	22,274	19,561	59,597	31,129	28,468
Longleng	1,21,581	64,371	27,210	63,911	34,188	29,723	57,670	30,183	27,487
Nagaland	19,90,036	10,47,141	9,42,895	8,47,796	4,88,968	3,58,828	11,42,240	5,58,173	5,84,067

Table No.1.8  
Distribution of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers according to 2001 census

State/ District	Main workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers			Total
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
Kohima	78,961	48,137	30,824	14,480	6,618	7,862	1,25,877	60,854	65,023	2,19,318
Dimapur	87,581	70,463	17,118	15,725	7,100	8,625	2,05,718	89,100	1,16,618	3,09,024
Phek	57,454	31,030	26,424	13,944	6,327	7,617	76,797	39,784	37,013	1,48,195
Mokokchung	82,160	48,501	33,659	27,100	12,515	14,385	1,22,825	59,913	62,912	2,32,085
Wokha	49,679	28,718	20,961	6,575	2,768	3,807	1,04,969	52,184	52,785	1,61,223
Zunheboto	47,491	27,349	20,142	9,292	3,761	5,531	97,172	47,946	49,226	1,53,955
Tuensang	69,298	39,636	29,662	9,880	4,628	5,252	1,12,627	56,640	55,987	1,91,805
Mon	1,08,206	63,700	44,506	22,642	9,669	12,973	1,29,804	65,384	64,420	2,60,652
Peren	35,495	19,419	16,076	6,087	2,167	3,920	49,184	25,056	24,128	90,766
Kiphire	38,889	21,153	17,736	2,946	1,121	1,825	59,597	31,129	28,468	1,01,432
Longleng	48,763	26,705	22,058	15,148	7,483	7,665	57,670	30,183	27,487	1,21,581
Nagaland	7,03,977	4,24,811	2,79,166	1,43,819	64,157	79,662	11,42,240	5,58,173	5,84,067	19,90,036

From the above tables it is observed that the composition of main workers constituted the larger member with

7,03,977 persons while the total number of marginal workers in the state is recorded as 1,43,819.

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

**Birth Rate:** As per Civil Service registration system in Nagaland in the year 2009 as many as 22,667 males and 20,012 females were registered as against 27,262 males and 21,871 females in 2008. The birth rate was worked out to be 21.78 per thousand population as against 27.26 per thousand during 2008.

**Death Rate:** A total of 6465 deaths with 2759 females and 3706 males were registered during 2009 as against 7347 deaths (3149 females & 4198 males) registered during 2008.

**Infant Mortality Rate:** During the year 2009, Infant Mortality Rate was recorded at 1.66 per thousand as against 1.62 per

thousand during 2008. The table No. 1.9 represent the birth, death and infant mortality rate from 2005-2009.

Table No.1.9  
VITAL RATES (PER THOUSAND POPULATIONS)

Year	Birth Rate			Death Rate			Infant Mortality Rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2005	15.35	52.95	23.48	2.08	7.00	3.15	2.94	2.12	2.55
2006	21.42	54.33	29.17	3.40	8.03	4.49	2.88	2.28	2.58
2007	17.30	48.52	25.10	2.66	8.00	3.69	2.52	2.11	2.31
2008	19.87	48.91	27.26	3.14	6.83	4.08	1.72	1.52	1.62
2009	15.50	41.16	21.78	2.36	6.21	3.30	1.57	1.77	1.67

*(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2005, Economics & Statistics)*

**Registration Unit:** The whole of Nagaland is covered by 1155 Registrars of Births and Deaths. 1129 registration unit in the rural areas and 26 registration unit in

urban areas. The primary school teachers are appointed as registrar of birth and death in respective area.

## 2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP)

The money value of the sum of total goods and services produced within the state during the specific period, generally one year is called State Domestic Product. It is one of the most important economic indicator to measures the growth and structural changes in the State economy which is also approximated as the 'State Income'.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been preparing State Domestic Product since 1970-71 with the help and guidance of Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi. The estimation of State Domestic Product is to measure the condition and position of State economy. The studies indicates the wealth of the State and living

standard of the people.

While estimating the SDP, both current and constant prices are taking into account. The estimation of current prices for SDP is done for all goods and services of prevailing prices in the accounting year. The constant price is estimated with the help of a base year, keeping in mind the quality increases of goods and services over the year. The present base year is taken as 2004-2005.

### Gross State Domestic Product

The Gross State Domestic Product from 2004-05 onwards at current prices and constant prices are presented in the following Table No. 2.1.

Table No. 2.1

(₹ in lakhs)

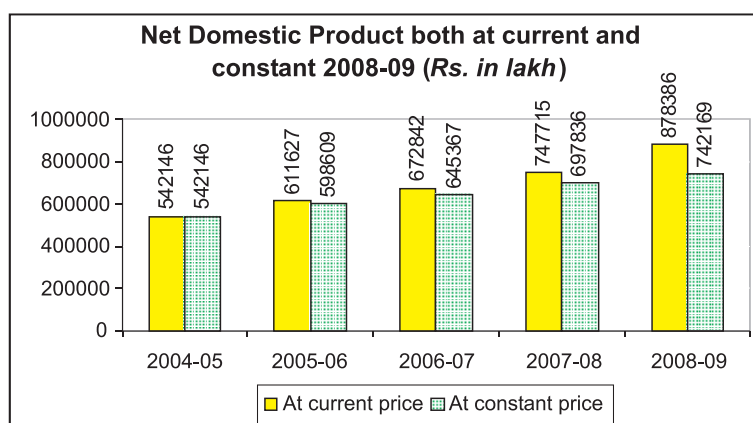
Year	At current prices		At constant prices	
	GSDP	Growth %	GSDP	Growth %
2004-05	5,83,884	-	5,83,884	-
2005-06	6,58,768	12.83	6,43,571	10.23
2006-07	7,25,665	10.16	6,93,785	7.81
2007-08	8,07,495	11.28	7,44,537	7.32
2008-09	9,43,607	16.86	3,91,687	(-) 47.40

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima)

The above table shows the growth in GSDP over the years. GSDP at current prices increases to 16.86 % while at constant prices have been decline to (-) 47.40 %

during the period 2008-09. The real figure at current prices in 2008-09 was calculated at ₹ 9,43,607/- as against ₹ 8,07,495/- for the previous years.





### Net State Domestic Product

NSDP at factor cost is known as State Income. The added value of all goods and services produced in the State after subtracting the depreciation i.e. Cost of

production, determines the NSDP for the accounting year. In simple, NSDP=GSDP-depreciation. Data finding of 2004-05 to 2008-09 are shown in the Table No. 2.2.

Table No.2.2

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant prices	
	NSDP	Annual growth rate %	NSDP	Annual growth rate %
2004-05	5,42,146	-	5,42,146	-
2005-06	6,11,627	12.82	5,98,609	10.42
2006-07	6,72,842	10.00	6,45,367	7.82
2007-08	7,47,715	11.12	6,97,836	8.14
2008-09	8,78,386	17.47	7,42,169	6.36

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima)

### Per-Capita Income

State Per-Capita Income is measured by dividing the NSDP at factor cost with its population. Basically per-capita income indicates the value of development in a particular year, it helps to compare interstate development and

categorizing state as high, middle and low income state. It estimates value in real price and percentage growth rate at current and constant price figure for 2005-06 to 2008-09 as presented in the Table No. 2.3.

Table No. 2.3

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	At current prices		At constant prices	
	NSDP	Growth %	NSDP	Growth %
2004-05	30,441	-	30,441	-
2005-06	33,792	11.00	33,072	8.65
2006-07	36,568	8.22	35,074	6.05
2007-08	39,985	9.35	37,317	6.40
2008-09	46,207	15.57	39,041	4.62

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima)

## Sectoral contributions

The distribution of State Income by industry origin for NSDP for factor cost at current price reflects that services sector contributed highest income to the state income followed by primary sector and secondary sector respectively.

The primary sector which includes Agriculture, Forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying. This sector has a share of 28.50 % to the state income for 2008-09.

For secondary sector, items includes

manufacturing, construction and electricity, water supply and gas. These sector was the lowest contributor as compare to other sectors. Its share was 16.52 % for 2008-09.

The tertiary sector includes transport, storage and communications, trade, hotel and restaurant, banking and insurance, real estate and business services. The percentage share to state income was 55.05% during 2008-09 which has recorded the highest contribution to the state income.

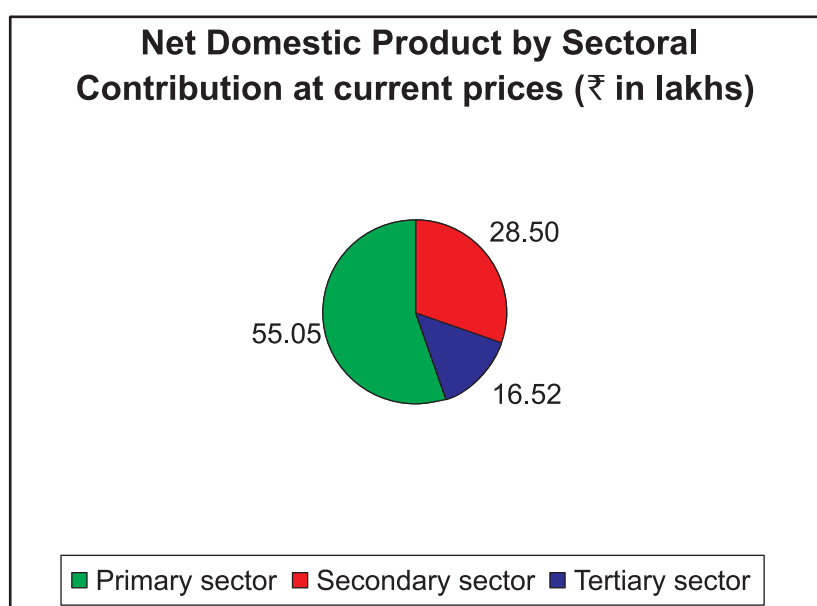


Table No. 2.4  
NSDP sectoral contribution at current and constant prices

Year	At current prices				At constant prices			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
2004-05	1,94,844	66,612	2,80,690	5,42,146	1,94,844	66,612	2,80,690	5,42,146
2005-06	2,03,349	80,818	3,27,460	6,11,627	2,00,218	78,566	3,19,825	5,98,609
2006-07	2,07,081	95,623	3,70,138	6,72,842	2,02,501	90,366	3,52,500	6,45,367
2007-08	2,10,356	1,06,070	4,31,289	7,47,715	2,03,823	99,856	3,94,157	6,97,836
2008-09	2,50,394	1,44,369	4,83,623	8,78,386	2,21,509	1,14,743	4,05,917	7,42,169

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima)