



GENDER STATISTICS NAGALAND 2025



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

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Gender statistics are the foundation of transformative policy, crucial for implementing a gender mainstreaming approach. They serve as a benchmark to measure progress, bring out the similarities and differences between women and men and contribute significantly to sustainable and inclusive economic growth and gender empowerment policies.

The Publication Gender **Statistics Nagaland 2025**, the 8th edition presents a comprehensive overview to advancing gender equality and sustainable development focusing on key areas such as demography, health, education, employment, participation in decision-making, and addressing social obstacles and other gender data. Our objective is to provide accurate and reliable gender-disaggregated data emphasizing the importance of these statistics as vital tools in promoting informed decision-making and fostering an inclusive society and foster innovation in gender-responsive planning and strengthen accountability mechanisms. In alignment with **Vision 2047**, Nagaland intensify efforts to institutionalize gender budgeting and integrate gender equity into development strategies, linking it to national programs and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets.

I acknowledge the cooperation extended by various Departments, Organizations, Statistical cell attached to line Departments and District Economics & Statistics Offices for providing valuable data and information required for the preparation of this report. I thank the tireless efforts put in by the officers & staff of gender statistics section, whose work has been instrumental in bringing this publication to fruition.

Through this data-driven lens, the publication serves as a vital tool to the planners, policy makers, research workers and gender rights activists to institutionalize gender budgeting and mainstream equity across all levels of Governance for ensuring equality between women and men and offers as a roadmap for systemic change.

Comments and suggestions for the improvement of this publication are welcome.

Kohima
18th November, 2025


(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)
Director
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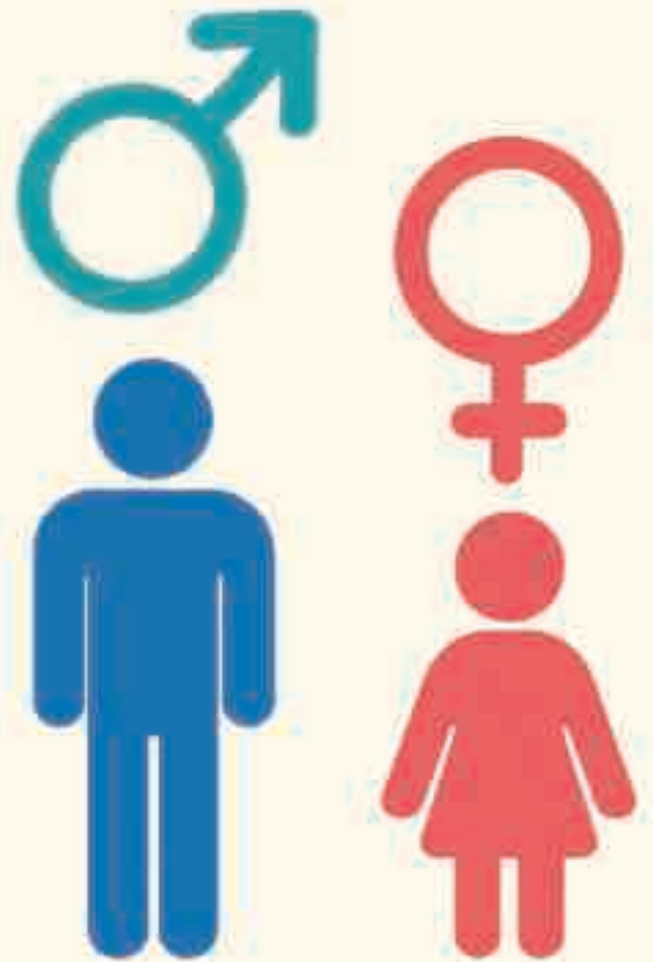
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The First Naga

Sl. No	First Naga in Various Fields	Male	Year	Female	Year
1	Governor	Dr. Hokishe Sema	1983		
2	Chief Minister of Nagaland	Shri P. Shilu Ao	1963		
3	Deputy Chief Minister of Nagaland	Shri S. C. Jamir	1977		
4	Speaker of Nagaland Legislative Assembly	Shri T. N. Angami	1964		
5	Chief Secretary	Shri L. Lungalang	1971	Banuo Z. Jamir	2014
6	Ambassador of India			Dr. Neichulieu Nikki Haralu	1978
7	Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Shri S.C Jamir	1967	Smti. Rano M. Shaiza	1977
8	Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha Member)	Shri Melhupra Vero	1964	S.Phangnon Konyak	2022
9	Indian Administrative Service	Shri A. Kevichusa	1954	Banuo Z. Jamir	1977
10	Padma Bhushan Awardee	Shri S.C Jamir	2020		
11	Padmashree Awardee	Shri T. Haralu	1964	Smt.Chubalemla Ao	1981
12	Member of Union Public Service Commission			Dr. P. Kilemsungla	2015
13	Indian Police Service	Shri I.T Longkumer	1964	Smt. Amongla Aier	2006
14	Olympian	Dr.T. Ao	1948	Smt.Chekrovolu Swuro	2012
15	Editor of Daily Newspaper	Shri Geoffrey Yaden	1990	Smti. Monalisa Changkija	1999
16	Doctor of Philosophy (PHD)	Dr.Senka Yaden	1965	Dr. Temsula Ao	1983
17	M.B.B.S	Dr. Talimeren Ao	1950	Dr.Khrielie-u Kire	1952
18	Graduate	Shri A. Kevichusa	1924	Ms.Rosalind Sokhrieno	1939
19	Chief Justice of High Court	Shri H.K. Sema	1970		
20	Vice Chancellor	Prof. I. Yanger	1994		

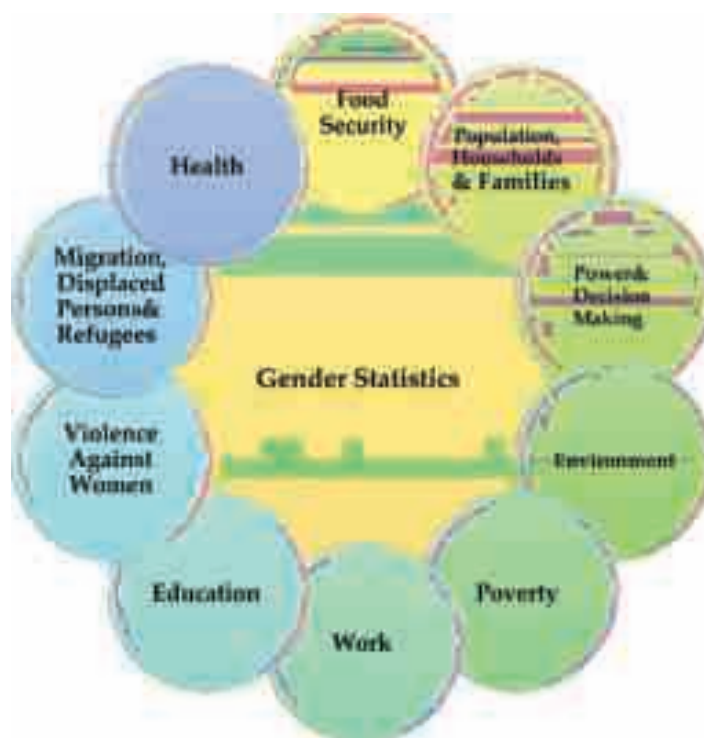


Introduction

Chapter - 1

Introduction

GENDER STATISTICS-DIMENSIONS



- Recognizing the growing importance of **gender statistics**, the Department of Economics and Statistics, Kohima, Nagaland, took a pioneering step by publishing the state's first gender-disaggregated report, *Gender Statistics Nagaland 2016*, on **16th August 2017**.
- The latest edition, *Gender Statistics Nagaland 2025*, marks the **8th edition** of this vital publication. It reflects the state's **continued commitment** to collecting, analyzing, and disseminating gender-based data to support **evidence-based policy-making** and promote **gender empowerment**.
- To bridge existing data gaps, the development of **gender-sensitive tools** is essential for mainstreaming gender perspectives across all sectors. Addressing gender inequalities requires **robust data systems** that ensure disparities are not only acknowledged but also effectively addressed through **targeted planning and inclusive development policies**.

- **Viksit Nagaland 2047** envisions a future where Gender-Disaggregated data becomes the backbone of inclusive development, ensuring that women and girls are not just beneficiaries' active architects of progress. India's Vision 2047—anchored in the idea of Viksit Bharat—places Gender Equality at the heart of its development strategy with data-driven policy as the engine powering that transformation.

Nagaland's journey toward Viksit Bharat 2047 demands a transformative, gender-inclusive approach to development. This vision positions gender-disaggregated data as a strategic tool for inclusive policymaking—ensuring that women and girls are not only counted but empowered as co-creators of progress. By aligning with India's national Vision 2047, the state commits to embedding gender equality at the core of its development agenda. Through data-driven insights and participatory frameworks, Nagaland aims to foster equitable access to resources, amplify women's voices in governance, and catalyze sustainable change across sectors.

Nagaland stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey, aligning with India's national aspiration for a Viksit Bharat by 2047. This report presents a gender-inclusive roadmap that places women and girls at the center of transformative change. Grounded in gender-disaggregated data and aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, it highlights the critical role of inclusive participation in agriculture, governance, and economic growth.

Recent analyses of agricultural schemes—such as PM-KISAN and Mission Organic Value Chain Development—reveal uneven participation by women across districts,

with notable gaps in access to resources, training, and decision-making roles. Similarly, sericulture programs show promising engagement from women in rural clusters, yet lack consistent support structures for scaling and sustainability. These insights underscore the urgency of targeted interventions that recognize local realities while advancing national goals.

By examining current trends, district-level disparities, and policy gaps, this report aims to inform strategic actions that empower women not just as recipients of development, but as decision-makers and innovators. Through this lens, Nagaland's vision for 2047 becomes not only achievable—but equitable, resilient, and deeply rooted in inclusive progress.

As Nagaland charts its path toward Viksit Bharat 2047, the integration of gender-disaggregated data emerges as a cornerstone of inclusive development. This vision recognizes that true progress is not achieved by delivering benefits to women and girls—but by empowering them as equal architects of change. Anchored in India's broader Vision 2047, which places gender equality at the heart of national transformation, Nagaland's approach leverages data-driven policy to ensure that every voice counts and every barrier is addressed. This document explores how strategic use of gender statistics can unlock equitable growth, inform targeted interventions, and align local development with global frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goal 5.

1. Meaning and Importance of Gender Statistics

- ### 1.1 Statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life

(United Nations, 2006). Women represent half of Nagaland's population, and empowering them through equal opportunities is essential in building a resilient, inclusive economy and sustainable economic growth. Gender equality not only enhances the quality of life for women but also strengthens their role in nation-building. Achieving gender equality is both a fundamental human right and a key pillar for building a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Ensuring women's safety, fostering early awareness of rights, combating social stigmas, and increasing political representation are key to meaningful progress and amplifying awareness of women's issues. Law enforcement, local governance, and civil society must collaborate to foster secure, enabling spaces where women can thrive. Together, these efforts lay the foundation for gender-responsive development and a more equitable future. Gender statistics provide an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress toward the goals agreed upon at various World Summits to improve the situation of women. Gender Databases the compilation and use of gender statistics have benefited greatly from the development of databases concerned with gender inequalities and gender issues.

- 1.2** Gender statistics play a crucial role in this journey. They provide benchmarks to assess progress, highlight disparities, and drive evidence-based policy. These data sets inform strategies, break stereotypes, and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), enabling targeted interventions for gender

empowerment. While recognizing the importance of gender equality in national development, gender statistics are crucial for implementing a gender mainstreaming approach. They serve as benchmarks to measure progress, bring out the similarities and differences between women and men and contribute significantly to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. They also play a key role in dispelling stereotypes, raising awareness of gender inequalities and advocating for policies promoting equality. These statistics are valuable resources for influencing policymakers, inspiring policy formulation, and monitoring the impact of measures taken towards gender equality.

- 1.3** **Gender statistics in macroeconomics** are a powerful lens for understanding how broad economic policies—often assumed to be neutral—actually produce gender-differentiated outcomes. Macroeconomics traditionally focuses on aggregates like GDP, inflation, employment, and fiscal balance. But when these indicators are disaggregated by gender, they reveal how economic systems and policies affect women and men differently—both in the formal economy and in unpaid care work. Meanwhile, unpaid care work—largely performed by women—remains invisible in macroeconomic data, distorting productivity and labor force statistics. Integrating gender statistics into macroeconomic frameworks is essential for designing inclusive, equitable, and effective policies that reflect the realities of all economic contributors and ensure that growth translates into shared prosperity.

1.4 The Need for Gender Disaggregated Data

Gender is an important criterion for socio-cultural analysis. The lack of sex-disaggregated data and statistics that make gender inequalities visible, especially around issues pertinent to inclusive and sustainable development has resulted in **an incomplete picture of women's economic, political and social situations in the State**. As society advances rapidly, the need for evidence-based gender insights becomes urgent to ensure social justice and equitable policy outcomes. 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.

Information and Measurement: Gender Disaggregated Data The collection and dissemination of robust and consistent sex-disaggregated economic and social data to inform and support evidence-based policy making poses a significant challenge. Therefore, the integration and implementation of a gender focus on data collection, disaggregation, analysis and publication all demographic, social and economic statistics are critical for designing, implementing and monitoring gender-informed policies

1.5 Objectives of Gender Statistics

- Enhance Gender statistical awareness among various stakeholders so as to ensure that the production of data is tailored to the needs of policy-makers.
- Promote use of gender statistics to advocate for policy change.
- Setting up reliable and comparable indicators to measure progress on gender equality over a period of time.
- Help develop a more inclusive gender - based development strategy.

1.6 At a time when countries are intensifying efforts to achieve the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030**, the critical role of gender statistics must be re-emphasized as a key instrument for driving progress. The disadvantages faced by women and girls across social, political, and economic domains remain a significant source of inequality, directly linked to disparities in human development. To effectively address these persistent inequities, the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data are indispensable—not only for achieving SDG targets, but also for informing evidence-based policies, designing inclusive programs, and establishing robust benchmarks for progress monitoring.

1.7 Gender Budgeting (GB): A Pillar of Inclusive Macroeconomic Policy Since its adoption in India in 2005–06, GB has evolved into a critical tool for embedding gender equity into the heart of fiscal governance. By integrating gender statistics into fiscal planning, GB enables equitable resource distribution and more accurate impact assessments. It is instrumental in aligning national budgets with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), transforming financial commitments into tangible gender outcomes. As a macroeconomic lever, GB helps dismantle structural inequalities and ensures that economic growth is both inclusive and accountable. It involves the gender-responsive formulation, allocation, and evaluation of policies, programs, and

schemes—ensuring that public spending reflect the diverse needs of all genders.

1.8 SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

India has undertaken a multi-pronged approach to empower women, combining constitutional safeguards, policy frameworks, and targeted schemes. These initiatives span legal rights, political representation, education, health, safety, and economic inclusion.

- (i) **National Commission for Women:** In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.
- (ii) **Reservation for Women in Local Self Government:** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.
- (iii) **The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000):** The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child. National Policy for Children-2013 was adopted by the Government of India on 26th April 2013. National Plan of Action for Children 2016 is in Draft Format.
- (iv) **National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001:** The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has

prepared a “**National Policy for the Empowerment of Women**” in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. **National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2016** is under draft stage.

1.9 Women's Empowerment and Initiatives for the State of Nagaland

- (i) The **Nagaland State Commission for Women** is a statutory body, constituted by the State Government under the Nagaland Women Commission Act 2006 to investigate and examine all matters relating to Women issues and also to safeguard the women provisions which was provided for women under the Constitution and other laws.
- (ii) **The Naga Mothers Association (NMA)** is a prominent civil society organization formed by women during 1984 in response to the drug and alcohol addiction ravaging Nagaland. Since its inception, NMA has consistently tried to address problems of conflicts, peace building and substance abuse by creating a platform for dialogue that brings desperate voices together. During the 1980s and 1990s, NMA stepped in and voiced their concern against fratricidal killing and violence that tore Nagaland apart. Over the past few years, NMA has been fighting for women rights and empowerment in the state.
- (iii) **Maternity Leave Benefit:** The State Government through an Office Memorandum, dated- 3rd April, 2017 has enhanced the existing ceiling of 90 days of maternity Leave under CSS (Leave) Rules, 1972 to 180 days for the State Government Female Employees.



Demographic Statistics

Chapter - 2

Demographic Statistics

Demography is broadly defined as the study of human populations, encompassing their size, growth, density, distribution, and composition. A comprehensive understanding of population dynamics—particularly in relation to fertility, mortality, and migration—is essential for effective health policy and planning frameworks. Recognizing the interconnection between gender and population dynamics is critical for designing and implementing policies and programs that aim to reshape a nation's environmental, socio-political, and economic landscape. Analyzing population composition through a gender lens is fundamental to grasping the social structure of a society. Strategic investments in education, skill development, and healthcare can convert demographic potential into sustained prosperity. Women play a pivotal role in this transformation, as socio-economic development not only boosts workforce participation and economic growth but also strengthens its population dividend. A gender-sensitive analysis of population composition reveals the underlying social architecture of a society and informs inclusive governance.

2.1 Nagaland: Projected Population Trends and Demographic Shifts

Nagaland's population has undergone notable fluctuations and growth over the past century, from a modest 12, 09546 in 1991, the

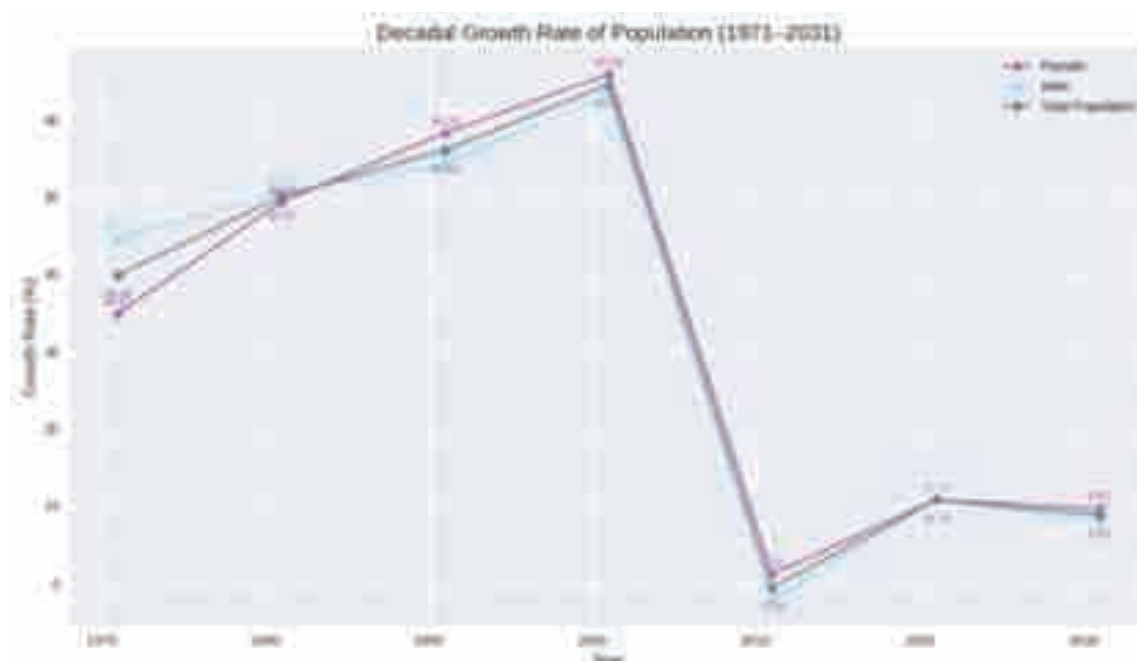
state's population expanded to 19.90 lakh in 2001. However, the 2011 Census recorded a slight decline to 19.78 lakh, marking a rare demographic contraction. This trend reversed in subsequent projections, with the population rising to 21.92 lakh in 2021 and expected to reach 23.86 lakh by 2031. The 2011 Census revealed a demographic split of **9.53 lakh females** and **10.24 lakh males**, reflecting a **48:52 female-to-male ratio**. This ratio is projected to remain consistent through 2021 and 2031 respectively.

As of July 1, 2024, the projected population of Nagaland is approximately **2.26 million** (or 22.58 lakh). 'By 2036, Nagaland's population is estimated to reach 24.62 lakh. It's interesting to note that Nagaland's population has increased significantly over the years, from around 82,000 in 1901 to its current size.

2.2 Decadal Growth Rate Trends

Nagaland's decadal growth rate has shown dramatic shifts:

- **2001–2011:** Overall growth plummeted from **64.53% to -0.58%**, with female growth dropping from **65.93% to just 1.16%**.
- **2021 & 2031 Projections:** A recovery is evident, with projected growth rates of **10.79% in 2021** and **9% in 2031**, suggesting a return to moderate demographic.

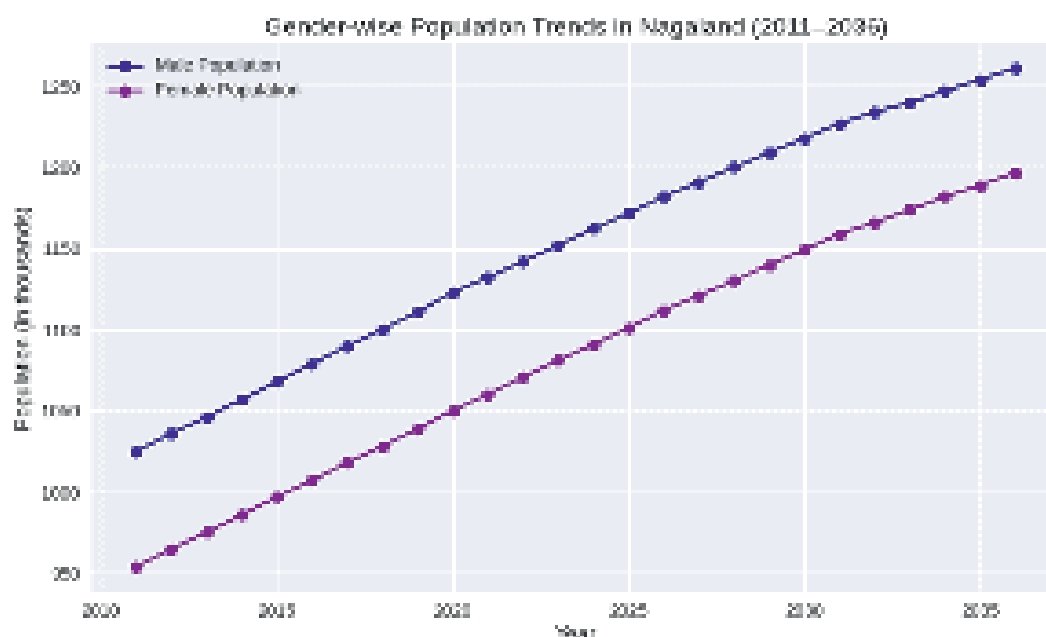


2.3 Gender Composition and Sex Ratio

- ❖ Nagaland sex ratio –defined as the number of females per 1000 males, shows a steady and gradual improvement over the 25 year projection period. In 2001, Nagaland exhibited a **sex ratio** of 900, indicating the presence of 900 females for every 1000 males. However, by the 2011 census, there was a notable positive shift in the sex ratio, which rose to 931 and further to 949 (as per projected population 2036) females per 1000 males; this reflects a **net gain of 18 points**, indicating a positive shift toward gender balance in the projected year 2036. These disparities shed light on the regional variations in gender distribution within the state. A historical perspective over the last 40 years since statehood provides insights into changing sex ratios. These trends may indicate evolving societal dynamics, including improvements in gender equality

and demographic shifts in these districts. Understanding the factors contributing to these declines is crucial for formulating targeted interventions to address gender imbalances in these specific regions.

- ❖ The most significant gains occur between 2021 and 2031, suggesting effective demographic balancing measures or improved female survival rates. The upward trend in sex ratio may reflect improved access to healthcare, education, and gender-sensitive policies. The rising sex ratio trend likely signals enhanced access to healthcare, education, and gender-responsive policy measures. To ensure these gains are both sustainable and equitably distributed across districts, ongoing monitoring remains critical. These projections offer valuable inputs for gender budgeting, SDG integration, and the design of targeted interventions in health and education sectors. (Table 2.2)



2.4 Child Population

The 2011 Census highlights key trends in Nagaland's child population (0–6 years), which accounts for 14.71% of the total population. Of the 291,071 children, 149,785 are male and 141,286 female. The child sex ratio declined from 964 in 2001 to 943 in 2011, raising concerns about gender disparity.

District-wise child population and Sex ratio in the Age-group 0-6.

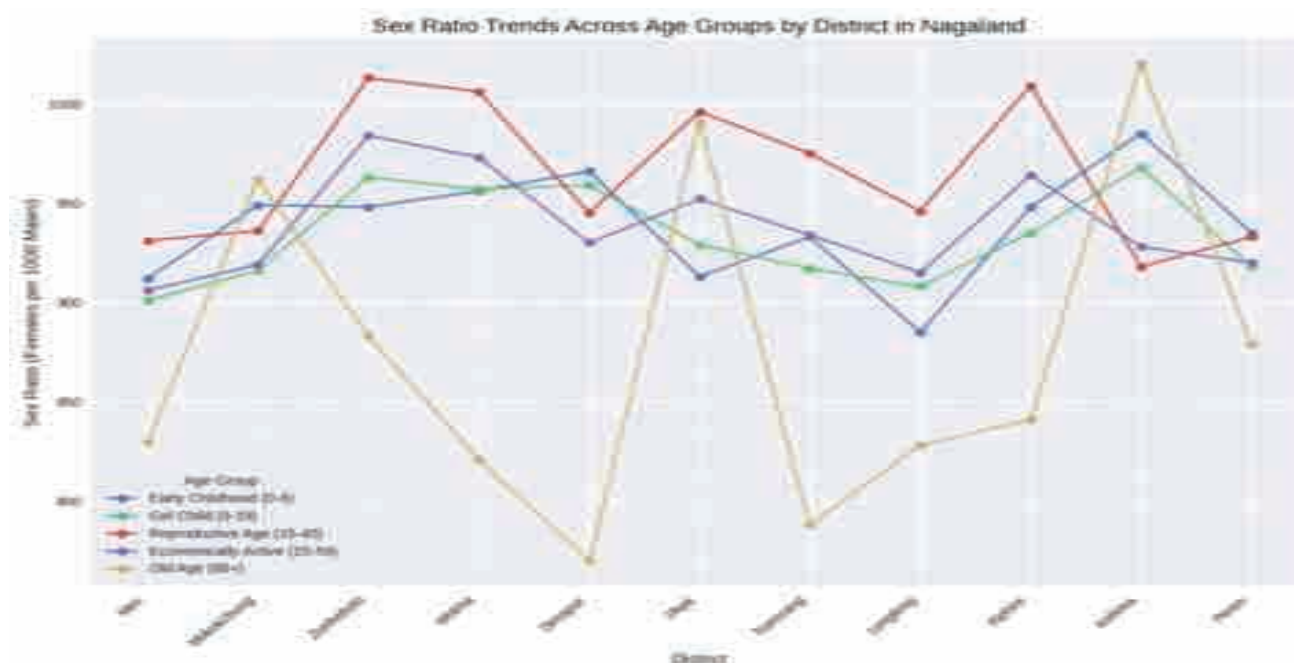
Sl No	State/ District	Child Population in the Group (0-6)			Early Childhood (0-6)
		Person	Male	Female	
	Nagaland	2,91,071	1,49,785	1,41,286	943
1	Kohima	36,286	18,279	18,007	985
2	Dimapur	50,898	25,889	25,009	966
3	Phek	27,752	14,505	13,247	913
4	Mokokchung	20,536	10,534	10,002	949
5	Wokha	20,138	10,298	9,840	956
6	Zunheboto	20,093	10,316	9,777	948
7	Tuensang	35,790	18,516	17,274	933
8	Mon	40,342	21,099	19,243	912
9	Peren	15,415	7,967	7,448	935
10	Kiphire	14,711	7,550	7,161	948
11	Longleng	9,110	4,832	4,278	885

Source:-Directorate Of Census Operation

Sex Ratio by Age Group

- ❖ **Girl Child (0–19 years):** Sex ratio at 937, indicating balanced gender distribution.
- ❖ **Productive Age (15–45 years):** Higher sex ratio of 957, reflecting a female predominance.
- ❖ **Economically Active (15–59 years):** Sex ratio at 936, reflecting gender dynamics in the workforce.

- **Elderly (60+ years):** Sex ratio drops to 875, highlighting gender disparity in older age and reflects a complex interplay of historical gender inequalities, uneven access to healthcare, and survival outcomes shaped by both biological and socio-cultural factors. These patterns underscore the need for age-specific, gender-responsive policies and interventions. (Refer table no. 2.4)



2.5 Population by age group

Analyzing the population distribution by age groups reveals intriguing patterns in Nagaland. Notably, the age group of 0-9 stands out with the highest percentage constituting 21.75% of the total population. Within this age bracket, the distribution is almost balanced with 21.85% being female and 21.66% being male. The second-largest age group comprising individuals aged 10-14 accounts for 12.57% of the population. Within this group, there is a marginal difference between the percentages of females (12.52%) and males (12.61%). Conversely, the age group of 80 and above represents the smallest percentage at 0.70%. Within this elderly cohort, the distribution is almost evenly split, with 0.67% being female and 0.72% being male. (Refer table no.2.5)

2.6 Marital Status among Females in Nagaland- A Demographic Trends.

- ❖ An age –wise analysis of marital status among females in Nagaland reveals distinct demographic shifts and social implications. In the age group under 14 years, vast majorities (58.94%) of females have never married, with minimal proportions currently married (0.50%) or widowed/ divorced/ separated (0.26%). These figures reflect early-life demographic and underscore the importance of adolescent health and social services. **In the Age 30–59**, only 4.90% remain unmarried, while substantial majorities (63.98%) are currently married. Notably, 52.34% fall under the widowed/divorced/separated category, pointing to complex marital trajectories and the need for inclusive support systems that

address mid-life transitions and vulnerabilities.

- ❖ **Elderly Women & Marital Status in Nagaland** Nearly **40% of women aged 60+** are widowed, divorced, or

separated—revealing the gendered realities of aging and the urgent need for inclusive social care and emotional support systems and policy interventions that address the distinct vulnerabilities faced by senior women, as reflected in the data.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex, Marital status and Age-group as per 2011 Census.

Age-group		Males			Females		
		Never married (in%)	Currently Married (in%)	W/D/S (in%)	Never married (in%)	Currently Married (in%)	W/D/S (in%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Less than 14	54.79	0.24	0.47	58.94	0.50	0.26
	15-29	38.98	16.47	8.89	35.55	28.18	7.45
	30-59	5.66	70.94	61.03	4.90	63.98	52.34
	60+	0.47	12.29	38.37	0.53	7.29	39.89
	Age not stated	0.10	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.05	0.06
	Less than 18	65.98	0.56	0.87	70.50	1.78	0.44
	Less than 21	76.33	1.65	1.66	80.40	5.29	1.24

2.7 Population Projection

Top 5 Districts by Female Population Growth (2025–2030)

Nagaland is experiencing significant shifts in female demographic patterns, with five districts—Mon, Kohima, Mokokchung, Dimapur, and Wokha—emerging as key growth zones. These trends present strategic entry points for gender-responsive interventions aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- **Mon, Kohima, and Mokokchung** show strong alignment with SDG 4 – Quality Education, making them ideal for expanding

girls' access to secondary and vocational education through targeted infrastructure, scholarships, and skill pathways.

- **Dimapur and Wokha**, with robust growth and economic potential, align with SDG 8 – Decent Work & Economic Growth, offering fertile ground for promoting women-led enterprises and skill development in agriculture, sericulture, and crafts.

In contrast, districts like **Shamator, Kiphire, and Longleng**, which show lower female population growth, align with SDG 3 – Good Health & Well-being. These areas require strengthened maternal health services and nutrition programs tailored to rural contexts. (refer table 2.6)

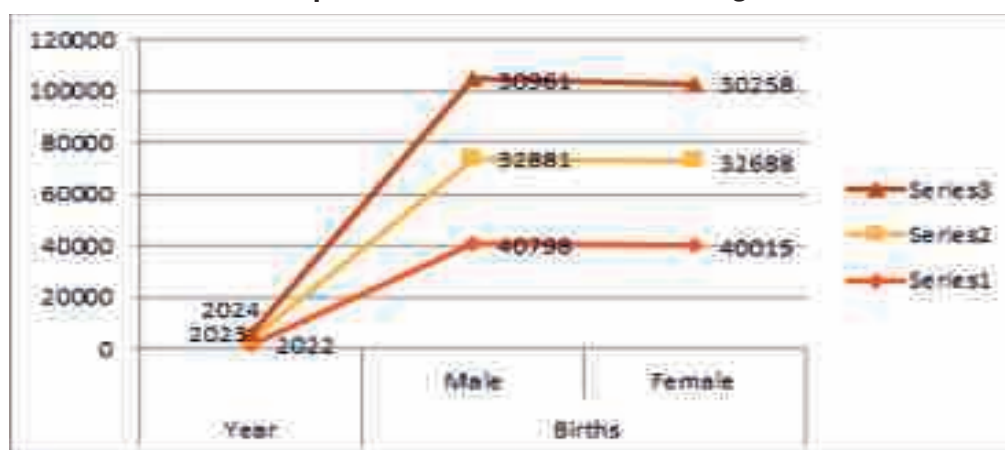
District	Female (2025)	Female (2030)	Growth
Mon	136,207	141,777	+5,570
Kohima	115,387	120,106	+4,719
Mokokchung	107,499	111,896	+4,397
Dimapur	111,228	115,777	+4,549
Wokha	94,061	97,908	+3,847

2.8 Birth and Death Registration Trends in Nagaland (2022–2024)

Nagaland's birth and death registration data from 2022 to 2024 reveals important shifts in population dynamics, gender distribution, %. During the year 2023, birth registration declined by 18%, totaling 65569 births registered with 32688 female and 32881 male where Dimapur district recorded the highest number of births with 21799 births and Longleng recorded the lowest births with 324 male and 278 female. In the year 2024, downward trend continued with 61219 births registered with 30961 male and 30258 female respectively where Kiphire district recorded the lowest numbers of births with 593 male and 627 female whereas Dimapur recorded the highest registration of birth with 8822 male and 9223 female respectively. These statistics underscore evolving demographic patterns and gender ratios, and the efficacy of healthcare initiatives guiding future policies and interventions reflecting the effectiveness of health outreach and registration systems. They serve as a critical foundation for strengthening maternal and child health programs, improving civil registration systems, and aligning interventions with SDG targets for inclusive development. (Refer table no.2.7 A,B and C)

female respectively where Kiphire district recorded the lowest numbers of births with 593 male and 627 female whereas Dimapur recorded the highest registration of birth with 8822 male and 9223 female respectively. These statistics underscore evolving demographic patterns and gender ratios, and the efficacy of healthcare initiatives guiding future policies and interventions reflecting the effectiveness of health outreach and registration systems. They serve as a critical foundation for strengthening maternal and child health programs, improving civil registration systems, and aligning interventions with SDG targets for inclusive development. (Refer table no.2.7 A,B and C)

Graphical Presentation of Births Registered.



2.9 Age-Specific Mortality Trends (2022–2024)

Percentage of Deaths by Age Group and Sex, 2022 - 2024.

Age	2022		2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Below 1 Year	0.26	0.46	0.11	0.25	0.05	0.00
1-4 Yrs.	0	0.37	0.18	0.08	1.04	0.81
5-14	0.33	0.65	0.59	0.75	0.59	0.71
15-24	1.79	2.32	1.39	2.07	1.67	1.21
25-34	6.93	6.21	7	6.38	6.81	6.37
35-44	14.85	12.70	16.43	13.67	15.01	12.54
45-54	19.66	18.91	16.98	16.16	17.67	17.59
55-64	17.77	15.38	19.25	15.99	19.30	18.00
65-69	6.82	8.62	8.14	9.86	7.53	8.49
70 and above	24.44	27.15	23.98	30.16	25.43	29.02
Age not stated	7.15	7.23	5.94	4.64	4.91	5.26

An analysis of mortality data from 2022 to 2024 reveals a pronounced concentration of deaths among individuals aged **70 and above**, highlighting the heightened vulnerability of this demographic. In particular, **female mortality rates** within this age group peaked at **30.16% in 2023** and **29.02% in 2024**, indicating persistent health risks and potential gaps in geriatric care and support systems. The 45–54 age groups also show consistently high mortality rates, highlighting the need for targeted health interventions for middle-aged populations. These trends reinforce the urgency of age- and gender-responsive health policies, improved eldercare systems, and stronger monitoring of non-communicable diseases to reduce avoidable deaths and enhance well-being across age groups. (Refer table no.2.8 A,B and C)

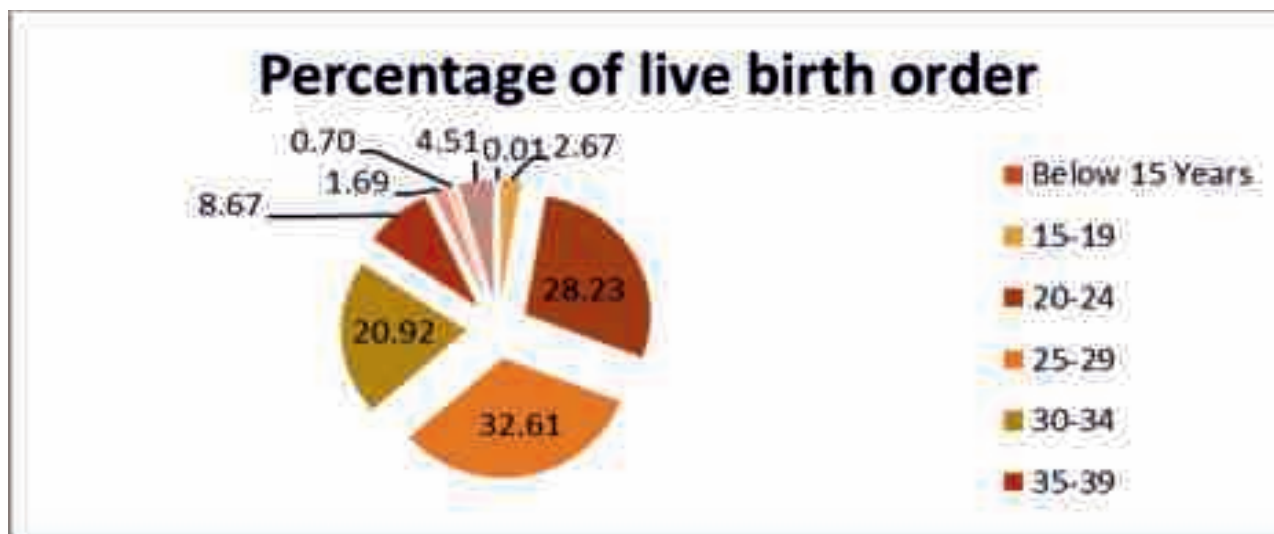
2.10 Maternal Age Distribution and Live Birth Trends in Rural and Urban Nagaland (2022–2024).

The data reveals a consistent pattern across both rural and urban settings, with the majority of childbirths occurring among women aged **20–34**, particularly within the **25–29 age groups**, underscoring its role as the peak reproductive window. In 2023, this group accounted for **37.04% of live births in rural areas** and **34.28% in urban areas**, and remained the leading age bracket for births in 2024. This trend underscores the concentration of childbirth during prime reproductive years and highlights the need for maternal and child health policies that are specifically designed to support women within this demographic. There is a slight rise in adolescent births (15–19 years) and a notable increase in unclassified age entries (“Age Not Stated”), which may indicate gaps in data reporting. Births among women aged **35 and above** remain steady, comprising around **12–13% annually**. [(Refer table 2.9 A,B and C) & (2.10 A,B and C)].

Percentage of live births by birth and age of mother in Rural areas in rural areas.

Age Group of Mother	Year	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	Age Not Stated
	2022	0.00	1.78	29.08	36.46	21.70	8.30	1.65	0.38	0.65
	2023	0.01	1.20	25.86	37.04	21.99	9.42	1.44	0.60	2.44
	2024	0.01	2.67	28.23	32.61	20.92	8.67	1.69	0.70	4.51

Live birth order vis-a-vis age of mother in pie chart (Rural) during 2024.



Percentage of live births by birth order and age of mother during 2025 in urban areas

Age of Mother	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated
% of live birth order	0.011	1.83	18.87	33.29	29.90	9.92	2.14	1.02	3.02

Live birth order vis-a-vis age of mother in pie chart (Urban) during 2024.

The data presented in the table underscores a significant educational disparity among mothers, particularly in terms of literacy levels. Notably, the majority of mothers fall below the Matriculate level constituting 63.72% and 70.99% in rural areas and 46.14% and 53.36% in urban areas in the year 2023 and 2024 respectively. A striking observation is the limited presence of mothers with a higher education background with only 4.83% in rural areas being graduates and above in the year 2023 and which slightly decreased to 2.01% in 2024 showing positive trends. In urban settings, this figure slightly increases to 8.88% in 2023 and increased to 9.83% in 2024. These findings highlight the urgent need for targeted educational initiatives, especially in rural areas to uplift maternal literacy levels and consequently contribute to improve overall maternal and child health.

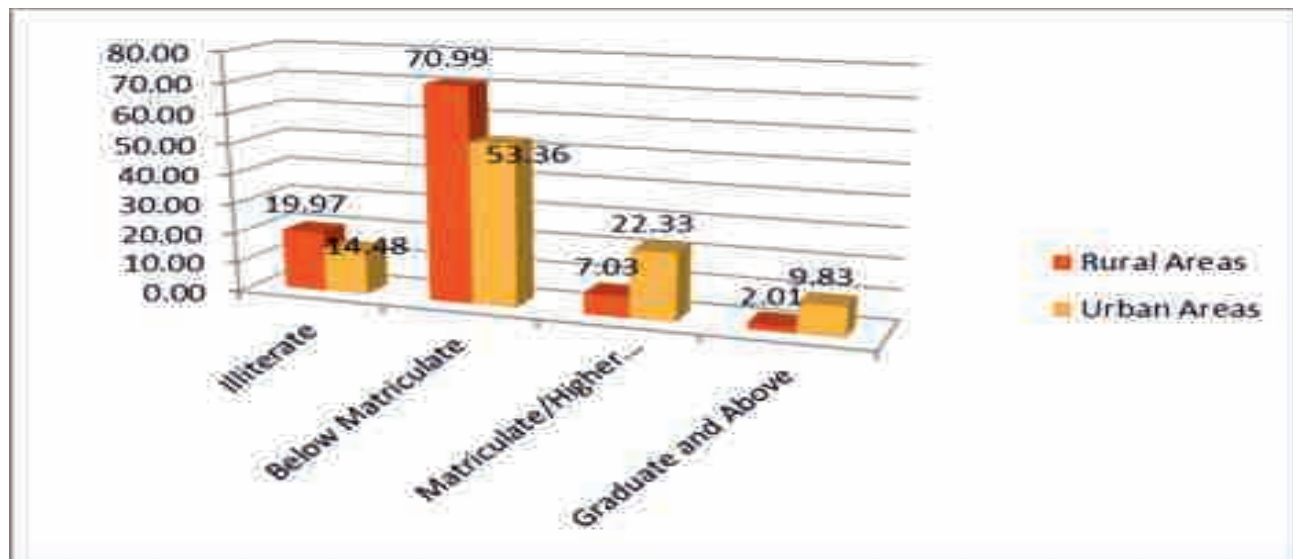
2.1.1 Birth Order & Literacy of Mother and Father.

The data reveals a pronounced educational disparity among mothers, particularly in literacy levels across rural and urban settings. In rural areas, a significant majority of mothers fall below the Matriculate level constituting 63.72% in 2023, rising to 70.99% in 2024. Notably the Urban areas show comparatively better outcomes, though concerns persist, with 46.14% in 2023 and 53.36% in 2024 below Matriculate. The proportion of mothers with graduate-level education remains limited: only 4.83% in rural areas in 2023, declining to 2.01% in 2024. In contrast, urban areas exhibit a modest upward trend, with 8.88% in 2023 increasing to 9.83% in 2024. These findings underscore the urgent need for targeted educational initiative particularly in rural communities to enhance maternal literacy, which is critical for improving maternal and child health outcomes. [(Refer Table no. 2.1.1 A, B and C) & (Table no. 2.1.2 A, B and C)]

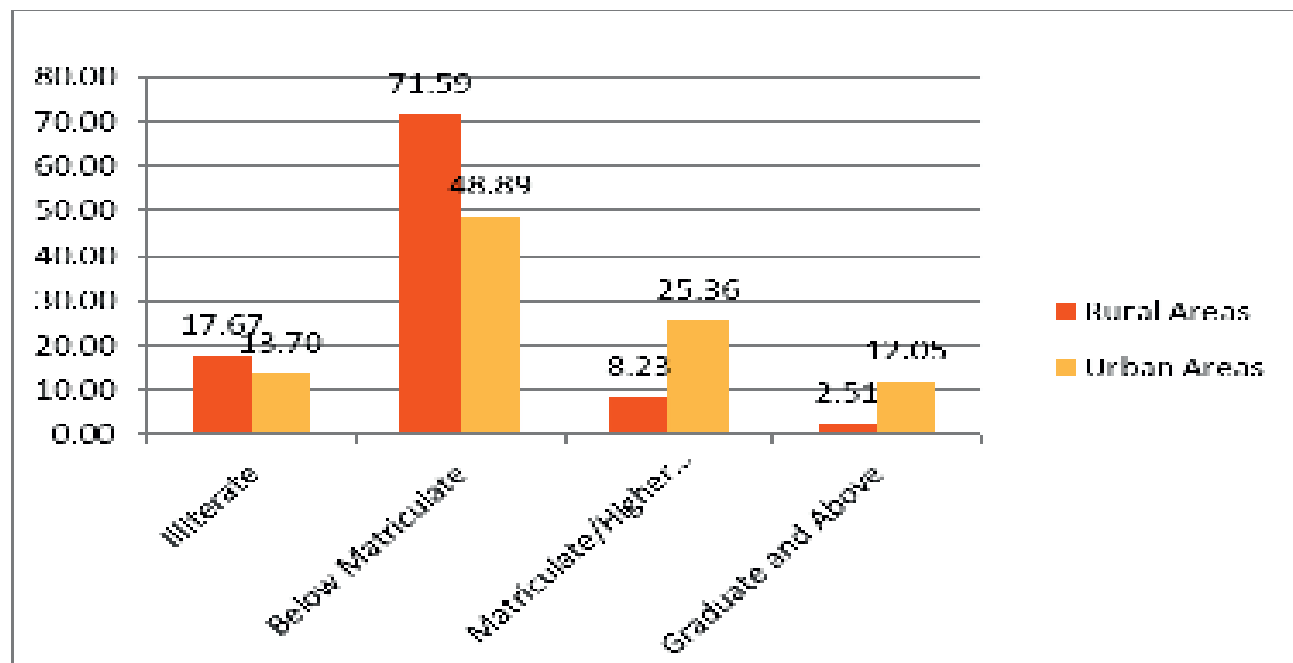
Similarly, the data highlights a stark contrast in paternal literacy levels between rural and urban areas. In rural regions, 71.59% of fathers fall below the Matriculate level, with only 2.51% attaining graduate-level education. Illiteracy remains significant at 17.67%. Urban areas present a more balanced educational profile: 48.89% of fathers are below Matriculate, while

25.36% have completed higher secondary and 12.05% are graduates or above. These disparities underscore the need for robust adult education and literacy programs in rural areas to bridge the educational gap and foster intergenerational progress. [(Table no. 2.13 A,B and C) & Table no. 2.14 A, B and C)]

Birth Order & Literacy of Mother during 2024 in Rural Areas & Urban Areas (in %)



2.2.4 Birth Order & Literacy of Father during 2024 in Rural Areas and Urban Areas (in %)



2.12 Mortality by Occupation and Sex

The data reveals that **non-workers** consistently represent the highest proportion of registered deaths across both years, with a pronounced gender gap. In **2023**, 26.01% of female deaths and 18.52% of male deaths were among non-working individuals. This disparity widened in **2024**, with female non-worker deaths surging to **45.60%**, while male deaths rose to **23.49%**, underscoring the vulnerability of the non-working population—particularly women. **Service Workers** ranked second among male deaths in 2023 (20.65%) but declined to 17.40% in 2024. Among females, this category accounted for 11.43% in 2023, dropping to 6.37% in 2024. Female deaths were more concentrated in Non-workers and “Other,” with lower representation in

technical, managerial, and production roles. Male deaths were more evenly distributed across occupational categories, with significant representation in “Other” (33.30% in 2023, 28.90% in 2024).

- **Decline in professional and managerial deaths:** Both sexes saw a drop in deaths among professional and executive categories in 2024. These trends highlight the importance of analyzing mortality through an occupational lens, especially to understand gendered vulnerabilities. The sharp rise in female non-worker deaths in 2024 calls for deeper investigation and targeted health and social protection interventions. (Refer Table no. 2.15 A, B and C)

Registration of Deaths by Occupation and Sex (in %)

Year	Occupation	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Administrative Executive & Managerial Workers	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers	Production & Other Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	Other Whose Occupation is Not else Where Classified	Non-Workers	Service Workers
2023	Male	3.78	3.08	4.84	3.81	8.69	3.34	33.30	18.52	20.65
	Female	6.55	1.91	2.82	5.63	11.27	10.69	23.70	26.01	11.43
2024	Male	1.04	1.17	6.54	5.46	7.84	8.16	28.90	23.49	17.40
	Female	0.8	1.01	3.44	2.12	7.28	6.77	26.59	45.60	6.37

2.13 Gender-Gap in Farming across Nagaland (2024)

The 2024 data reflect a strong agricultural foundation in Nagaland, with **390,778 individuals** engaged in farming across **2,842 villages**. Of this total, **81.7% are male (319,188)** and **18.3% are female (71,590)**, indicating a significant gender gap in agricultural participation. Among districts, **Mon** records the highest farming population with **28,270 individuals** across **139 villages**, including **23,308 males** and **4,962 females**. In contrast,

Dimapur reports the lowest farming population at **3,227**, concentrated in the **Kuhuboto block**. Male farmers significantly outnumber female farmers across Nagaland, reflecting a clear gender disparity in agricultural participation. While cultural and structural factors may contribute to this imbalance, the data highlights the urgent need for inclusive agricultural policies, gender-responsive extension services, and support for women-led cooperatives to close the gap. (Source: Table 2.16)

2.14 Gender Wise Disabled Data in Nagaland as per Census 2011

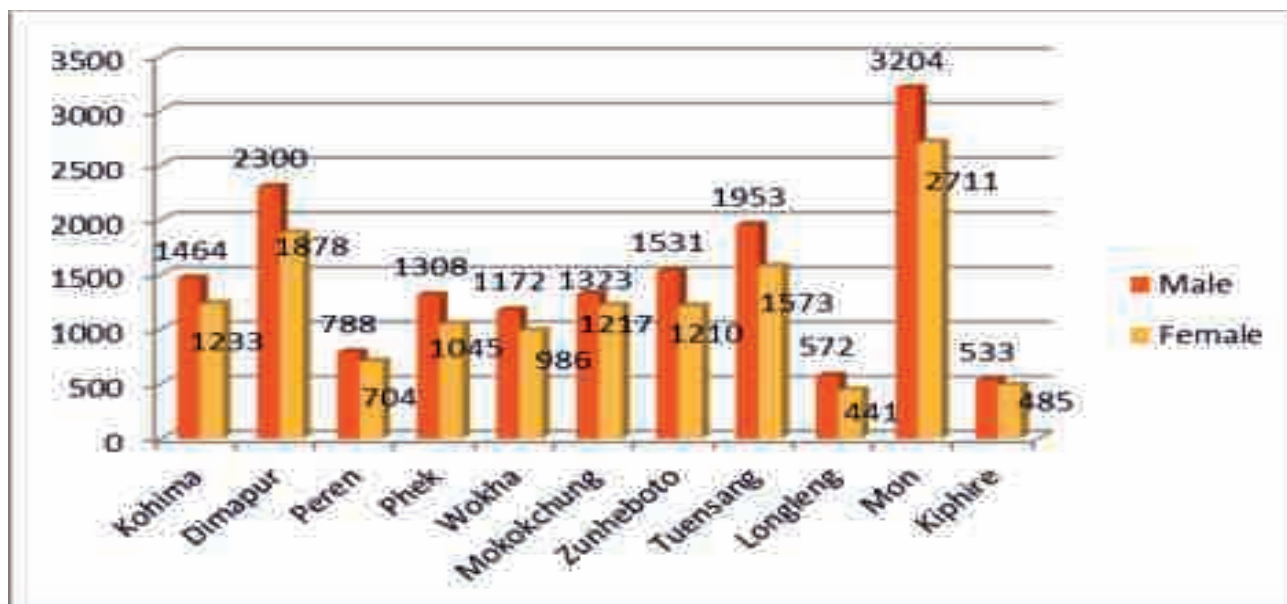
2.14.1 Definition

The RPWD Act defines a person with disability as a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others. The definition of a 'disabled person' is broadened under the 2016 Act, covering persons with disability, persons with benchmark disability, and persons with disability having high support needs. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines disability in its International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) as impairments in body, activity limitations and participation restrictions. (Refer table no. 2.17)

2.14.2 TOTAL POPULATION OF DISABLED PERSONS IN NAGALAND AS PER CENSUS 2011

- According to the 2011 Census, Nagaland reported a total of 29,631 individuals with disabilities, with 16,148 being male and 13,483 being female, accounting for 54% and 46% of the disabled population respectively. These include persons with vision, hearing, speech, and loco-motor disabilities, mental illness, mental retardation, multiple disability and other disabilities. The disabled population in Nagaland constitutes 1.5% of the total state population. The data further reveals regional disparities in disability distribution within the state.

Nagaland Disability population – Census, 2011.



2.14.3 Educational Status of Disabled Population (Census 2011)

The Census 2011 data reveal critical insights into the educational profile of India's disabled population. Out of a total of **29,631 disabled individuals, 12,904 (43.5%) are literate**, while **16,727 (56.5%) remain illiterate**, indicating a substantial educational gap. The data highlights a pronounced gender disparity in literacy among disabled individuals. While male literacy stands at **61.87%**, female literacy lags behind at **38.13%**, with a higher proportion of illiteracy among disabled women.

Educational status of disabled population - Census, 2011

Sl. No	Category	Literate	Illiterate
1	Total persons	12904	16727
2	Male	7984	8164
3	Female	4920	8563

The Disparities between Male and Female literacy rates within this Demographic also emphasize the importance of Gender-Sensitive Strategies to ensure equitable access to education and empower persons with disabilities in Nagaland.

2.14.4 DISABLED POPULATION BY TYPES OF DISABILITY IN NAGALAND (IN %) - CENSUS, 2011

The figure indicates a higher prevalence of disability in hearing (30%), disability in movement (13%) and in seeing (14%). Where, mental illness and mental retardation indicates a smaller but significant proportion with 3% and 4% of total population. The impact of disabilities can vary between genders due to societal, cultural, and biological factors. (Refer table 2.18)

2.14.5 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Gender in each type of disability- Census, 2011.

The given data illustrates a consistent trend of higher prevalence of disabilities among males across various age groups in Nagaland. The most significant disparities appear in younger age groups, particularly in the age 10-29 range, where the number of affected males is 54% notably higher than females with 46%. The number of disabled persons is highest in the age group 10-29 years. By addressing the unique needs of different age groups and genders, policymakers can ensure that individuals with disabilities receive the necessary support and resources to enhance their quality of life. (Refer table 2.19).

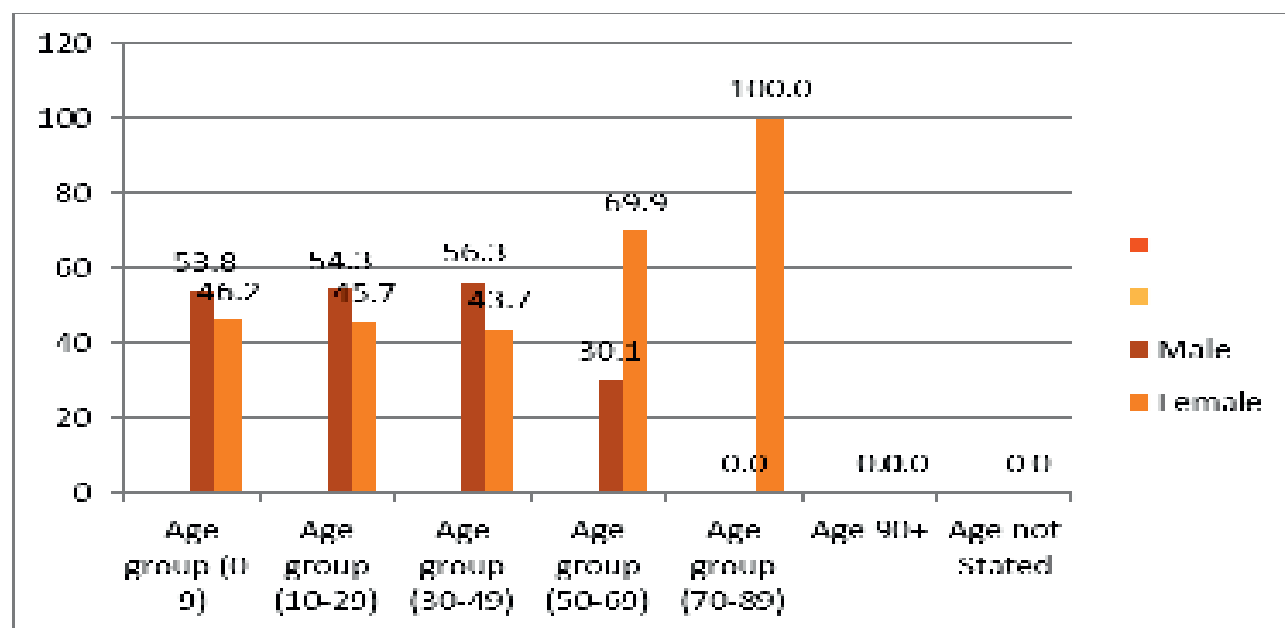
Gender-Wise Distribution of Disabled Population in Nagaland (Census 2011)

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sex Ratio and Decadal Growth Rate of population of post Statehood Nagaland.

Sl. No.	Year	Total population			Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 male)	Decadal Growth Rate of Population		
		F	M	P		F	M	P
1	1971	240365	276084	516449	871	34.91	44.53	39.88
2	1981	359020	415910	774930	863	49.36	50.65	50.05
3	1991	568264	641282	1209546	886	58.28	54.19	56.08
4	2001	942895	1047141	1990036	900	65.93	63.29	64.53
5	2011	953853	1024649	1978502	931	1.16	-2.15	-0.58
6	2021	1056782	1135218	2192000	936	10.79	10.79	10.79
7	2031	1159000	1227000	2386000	945	9.67	8.08	8.85

M-male, F-female & P-person

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.2: Projected Total Population by Sex as on 1st March 2011-2036: Nagaland

NAGALAND				
Year	Persons	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
2011	1,979	1,025	954	931
2012	2,000	1,036	965	931
2013	2,022	1,046	975	932
2014	2,043	1,057	986	933
2015	2,065	1,068	997	934
2016	2,086	1,079	1,007	933
2017	2,108	1,090	1,018	934
2018	2,129	1,100	1,028	935
2019	2,150	1,111	1,039	935
2020	2,171	1,123	1,050	935
2021	2,192	1,132	1,060	936
2022	2,213	1,142	1,071	938
2023	2,233	1,152	1,081	938
2024	2,253	1,162	1,091	939
2025	2,274	1,172	1,101	939
2026	2,294	1,182	1,112	941
2027	2,312	1,191	1,121	941
2028	2,331	1,200	1,130	942
2029	2,349	1,209	1,140	943
2030	2,367	1,218	1,149	943
2031	2,386	1,227	1,159	945
2032	2,400	1,234	1,166	945
2033	2,415	1,240	1,174	947
2034	2,429	1,247	1,182	948
2035	2,444	1,254	1,189	948
2036	2,458	1,261	1,197	949

Source: National Health Profile 2022.

Table 2.3(A): District-wise population in five year age group in Nagaland as per 2011 Census.

Sl. No	District	Age group (0-4)			Age group (5-9)			Age group (10-14)			Age group (15-19)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mon	14195	13146	27341	16988	15213	32201	18162	15797	33959	16572	15263	31835
2	Mokokchung	6819	6568	13387	9445	8797	18242	11749	10534	22283	11084	9898	20982
3	Zunheboto	6870	6561	13431	8640	8218	16858	9617	9147	18764	8382	8332	16714
4	Wokha	6788	64481	13236	8770	8430	17200	10657	10380	21037	11069	10415	21484
5	Dimapur	17712	17120	34832	20709	19590	40299	21985	21142	43127	21432	20643	42075
6	Phek	9937	9066	19003	11198	10285	21483	11151	10272	21423	8885	8640	17525
7	Tuensang	12636	11905	24541	14539	13254	27793	14022	12631	26653	11684	10704	22388
8	Longleng	3426	3000	6426	3400	3082	6482	3433	3089	6522	2648	2552	5200
9	Kiphire	5195	4939	10134	5727	5269	10996	5365	4806	10170	4422	4357	8779
10	Kohima	12358	12282	24640	14899	14312	29211	16200	15200	31840	16008	15356	31364
11	Peren	5355	4936	10291	6332	6002	12334	6896	5997	12893	5808	5468	11278
12	Nagaland	101291	154004	197262	120647	112452	233099	122341	118995	248671	117994	111628	229624

Age group (20-24)			Age group (25-29)			Age group (30-34)			Age group (35-39)			Age group (40-44)		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13209	11778	24987	9582	8868	18450	7609	7181	14790	6895	6959	13854	6870	6504	13374
9925	9050	18975	8895	8479	17374	8202	7949	16157	7092	6971	14063	6416	5983	12399
6815	7191	14006	5923	6013	11936	4999	5246	10245	4227	4281	8508	3912	3654	7566
9411	9566	18977	7211	7806	15017	6239	6306	12545	5254	5366	10620	4683	4667	9350
21892	21618	43510	20236	19313	39549	16504	15544	32048	13876	13037	26913	11999	9977	21976
7390	7618	15008	6910	7162	14072	6204	6164	12368	5163	5167	10330	4474	4117	8591
9069	9042	18111	7443	7644	15087	6963	6873	13836	5771	6004	11775	5242	4750	9992
2519	247	4966	2237	2137	4374	1977	1771	3748	1540	1402	2942	1287	1242	2529
3361	3529	6890	2785	2945	5730	2496	2323	4819	2646	2148	4194	1746	1702	3448
15417	14216	29633	14132	12881	27013	11680	10881	22561	9809	9248	19057	8422	6731	15153
4761	4539	9300	4244	4055	8299	3626	3181	6807	3022	2920	5942	2602	2271	4883
103769	98394	204363	89598	87303	176901	76499	73419	149924	65295	63503	128198	57653	51598	109261

Age group (45-49)			Age group(50-54)			Age group(55-59)			Age not stated		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
6217	5365	11582	5039	3885	8924	3168	2527	5695	243	207	450
5522	4712	10234	4354	3735	8089	3092	2693	5785	87	76	163
3078	2870	5948	2470	2408	4878	1643	1535	3178	34	17	51
4201	3794	7995	3215	2864	6079	2184	1864	4048	53	18	71
10010	7654	17664	7036	5304	12340	4703	3318	8021	116	84	200
3572	2981	6553	2720	2283	5003	1689	1532	3221	58	35	93
4144	3463	7607	3197	2523	5720	1974	1747	3721	35	16	51
1108	883	1991	854	678	1532	525	426	951	23	10	33
1302	1192	2494	1065	982	2047	708	633	1341	25	16	41
6460	5254	11714	4575	3689	8264	3039	2477	5516	138	107	245
2143	1822	3965	1609	1374	2983	1016	905	1921	37	36	73
47757	39990	87747	36134	29725	65859	23741	19657	43398	849	622	1471

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.3 (B): District -wise 60+ age group in Nagaland as per 2011 Census.

Sl. No	District	Age group(60-79)			Age group(80+)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Mon	6214	5115	11329	790	699	1489
2	Mokokchung	6966	6660	13626	1438	456	2863
3	Zunheboto	4056	3671	7727	551	396	947
4	Wokha	4166	3458	7624	604	456	1060
5	Dimapur	8141	6137	14278	1043	936	1979
6	Phek	3753	3806	7559	639	547	1186
7	Tuensang	4403	3633	8036	811	474	1285
8	Longleng	1247	1107	2354	278	156	434
9	Kiphire	1403	1224	2627	184	110	294
10	Kohima	5034	4993	10027	795	955	1750
11	Peren	1996	1737	3733	267	252	519
12	Nagaland	47379	41541	88920	7400	5437	13806

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.4: District-wise sex ratio in various age-groups in the context of developmental planning as per 2011 Population Census

Sl. No.	District	Early Childhood (0-6)	Girl Child (0-19)	Reproductive Age (15-45)	Economically Active (15-59)	Old Age (60+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	912	901	931	906	830
2	Mokokchung	949	916	936	919	962
3	Zunheboto	948	963	1013	984	883
4	Wokha	956	957	1006	973	821
5	Dimapur	966	959	945	930	770
6	Phek	913	929	996	952	991
7	Tuensang	933	917	975	934	788
8	Longleng	885	908	946	915	828
9	Kiphire	948	935	1009	964	841
10	Kohima	985	968	918	928	1020
11	Peren	935	918	933	920	879
12	Nagaland	943	937	957	936	875

Note: Sl. No. 5 supposed to be from the age group of 15-45 years has been taken as 15-44 years due to none availability of break-up data.

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of population in Nagaland by Age-group and sex as per 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	Age-group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	0-9	21.75	21.66	21.85	22.80	22.90	22.69	19.17	18.66	19.74
3	10-14	12.57	12.61	12.52	12.87	13.05	12.68	11.83	11.56	12.12
4	15-19	11.61	11.52	11.70	11.50	11.49	11.52	11.86	11.58	12.16
5	20-24	10.33	10.13	10.55	9.92	9.78	10.06	11.35	10.97	11.76
6	25-29	8.94	8.74	9.15	8.32	8.08	8.58	10.47	10.37	10.58
7	30-34	7.58	7.47	7.70	7.14	7.00	7.29	8.66	8.60	8.72
8	35-39	6.48	6.31	6.66	6.19	5.94	6.47	7.19	7.23	7.14
9	40-44	5.52	5.63	5.41	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.82	6.16	5.44
10	45-49	4.44	4.66	4.19	4.36	4.50	4.21	4.62	5.05	4.15
11	50-54	3.33	3.53	3.12	3.38	3.50	3.25	3.21	3.60	2.79
12	55-59	2.19	2.32	2.06	2.26	2.33	2.18	2.04	2.29	1.77
13	60-64	1.85	1.92	1.77	2.00	2.05	1.95	1.46	1.60	1.30
14	65-69	1.23	1.92	1.20	1.35	1.37	1.32	0.93	0.96	0.90
15	70-74	0.89	1.92	0.87	1.02	1.04	1.00	0.57	0.57	0.56
16	75-79	0.53	1.92	0.52	0.61	0.63	0.59	0.34	0.34	0.33
17	80+	0.70	0.72	0.67	0.79	0.84	0.74	0.46	0.43	0.50
18	Age not stated	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.03
19	Less than 18	41.46	41.37	41.56	42.78	43.08	42.47	38.20	37.23	39.26
20	Less than 21	48.43	48.24	48.63	49.69	49.43	49.43	45.32	44.13	46.64

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 2.6: Nagaland Gender wise Population Projection from 2021 to 2030.

Sl. no	District	District wise population as per 2011 census	District wise population post creation of new districts, after summation of the respective habitation in the district	District wise male and female population as per 2011 census		District wise male and female population as per 2011 census		Male-Female Ratio		District-wise Ratio of population
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Kohima	267988	211149	138966		110756	100393	52.45	47.55	0.11
2	Tseminyü		56839			28210	28629	49.63	50.37	0.03
3	Dimapur		204319			107545	96774	52.64	47.36	0.10
4	Chumoukedima	378811	132432	197394	181417	68750	63455	51.91	47.92	0.07
5	Niuland		42060			21099	21188	50.16	50.38	0.02
6	Phek	163418	140116	83743	79675	71772	68344	51.22	48.78	0.07
7	Meluri		23302			11971	11331	51.37	48.63	0.01
8	Peren	95219	95219	49714	45505	49714	45505	52.21	47.79	0.05
9	Mokokchung	194622	194622	101092	93530	101092	93530	51.94	48.06	0.10
10	Wokha	166343	166343	84505	81838	84505	81838	50.80	49.20	0.08
11	Zunheboto	140757	140757	71217	69540	71217	69540	50.60	49.40	0.07
12	Tuensang		107135			55943	51192	52.22	47.78	0.05
13	Noklak	196596	55434	101933	94663	28855	26579	52.05	47.95	0.03
14	Shamator		34027			17135	16892	50.36	49.64	0.02
15	Kiphire	74004	74004	37830	36174	37830	36174	51.12	48.88	0.04
16	Longleng	50484	50484	26502	23982	26502	23982	52.50	47.50	0.03
17	Mon	250260	250260	131753	118507	131753	118507	52.65	47.35	0.13
Nagaland		1978502	1978502	1024649	953853	1024649	953853	51.79	48.21	1.00

Table 2.7(A): Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex Registered During 2022.

SL NO.	DISTRICT	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	1780	2064	3844	316	153	469	1	0	1
2	Phek	1609	1603	3212	137	60	197	0	0	0
3	Mokokchung	1211	1243	2454	223	109	332	0	0	0
4	Wokha	619	608	1227	72	15	87	0	0	0
5	Zunheboto	3001	3182	6183	182	67	249	0	0	0
6	Tuensang	6445	5479	11924	140	56	196	0	0	0
7	Mon	9491	9098	18589	147	44	191	0	0	0
8	Dimapur	13535	13680	27215	1363	510	1873	1	0	1
9	Peren	1194	1221	2415	39	20	59	0	0	0
10	Longleng	789	756	1545	72	26	98	2	6	8
11	Kiphire	1124	1081	2205	46	13	59	0	0	0
Nagaland		40798	40015	80813	2737	1073	3810	4	0	10

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.7(B): Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex Registered During 2023.

SL NO.	DISTRICT	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	2491	2600	5091	384	212	596	0	0	0
2	Phek	2009	2045	4054	132	64	196	3	3	6
3	Mokokchung	1618	1631	3249	308	160	468	0	0	0
4	Wokha	683	693	1376	47	11	58	0	0	0
5	Zunheboto	2198	2067	4265	174	66	240	0	0	0
6	Tuensang	4823	4427	9250	170	55	225	0	0	0
7	Mon	6484	6381	12865	156	42	198	0	0	0
8	Dimapur	10697	11091	21788	1265	511	1776	0	0	0
9	Peren	1115	1075	2190	17	11	28	0	0	0
10	Longleng	324	278	602	46	69	115	0	0	0
11	Kiphire	439	400	839	28	6	34	0	0	0
Nagaland		32881	32688	65569	2727	1207	3934	3	3	6

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.7(C): Number of Births, Deaths and Infant Deaths by Sex Registered During 2024 (Consolidated)

SL NO.	DISTRICT	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	1487	1572	3059	244	111	355	0	0	0
2	Phek	1232	1299	2531	77	37	114	0	0	0
3	Mokokchung	1748	1660	3408	315	167	482	0	0	0
4	Wokha	1390	1366	2756	121	52	173	0	0	0
5	Zunheboto	2543	2536	5079	166	62	228	0	0	0
6	Tuensang	5194	4763	9957	162	68	230	1	0	1
7	Mon	5926	5359	11285	136	56	192	0	0	0
8	Dimapur	8822	9223	18045	855	378	1233	0	0	0
9	Peren	1329	1249	2578	42	20	62	0	0	0
10	Longleng	697	604	1301	76	30	106	0	0	0
11	Kiphire	593	627	1220	24	8	32	0	0	0
Nagaland		30961	30258	61219	2218	989	3207	1	0	1

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.8 (A): Number of Deaths by Age and Sex Registered During 2022.

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 Year	1	0	1	6	5	11	7	5	12
1-4 Yrs.	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4
5-14	1	2	3	8	5	13	9	7	16
15-24	12	6	18	37	19	56	49	25	74
25-34	40	14	54	150	53	203	190	67	257
35-44	64	33	97	343	104	447	407	137	544
45-54	110	31	141	429	173	602	539	204	743
55-64	73	24	97	414	142	556	487	166	653
65-69	26	15	41	161	78	239	187	93	280
70 and above	138	76	214	532	217	749	670	293	963
Age not stated	85	49	134	111	29	140	196	78	274
Total of all Ages	550	250	800	2191	829	3020	2741	1079	3820

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.8(B): Number of Deaths by Age and Sex Registered During 2023.

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 Year	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	3	6
1-4 Yrs.	3	0	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
5-14	4	1	5	12	8	20	16	9	25
15-24	6	7	13	32	18	50	38	25	63
25-34	33	13	46	158	64	222	191	77	268
35-44	75	27	102	373	138	511	448	165	613
45-54	62	34	96	401	161	562	463	195	658
55-64	77	44	121	448	149	597	525	193	718
65-69	56	28	84	166	91	257	222	119	341
70 and above	202	120	322	452	244	696	654	364	1018
Age not stated	76	26	102	86	30	116	162	56	218
Total of all Ages	597	301	898	2130	906	3036	2727	1207	3934

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.8(C): Number of Deaths by Age and Sex Registered During 2024.

Age	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Below 1 Year	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1-4 Yrs.	0	0	0	23	8	31	23	8	31
5-14	2	2	4	11	5	16	13	7	20
15-24	6	4	10	31	8	39	37	12	49
25-34	23	13	36	128	50	178	151	63	214
35-44	49	33	82	284	91	375	333	124	457
45-54	71	33	104	321	141	462	392	174	566
55-64	89	39	128	339	139	478	428	178	606
65-69	43	19	62	124	65	189	167	84	251
70 and above	177	101	278	387	186	573	564	287	851
Age not stated	56	24	80	53	28	81	109	52	161
Total of all Ages	517	268	785	1701	721	2422	2218	989	3207

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.9 (A): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Rural Areas during 2022.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	0	453	5998	3187	1300	213	57	8	8	11224
2	0	139	3774	4390	1661	370	46	9	11	10400
3	0	98	1679	4345	2084	598	64	22	7	8897
4	1	71	962	2643	2053	770	99	22	5	6626
5	0	29	520	1244	1451	688	111	25	3	4071
6	0	17	260	562	814	494	121	27	4	2299
7	0	7	115	234	351	334	107	14	6	1168
8	0	7	59	113	170	194	77	18	1	639
9	0	0	25	58	73	102	38	12	0	308
10	0	0	14	21	37	55	28	8	0	163
Above 10	0	0	4	9	8	6	8	8	1	44
Not Stated	0	3	24	36	25	10	4	4	253	359
Total	1	824	13434	16842	10027	3834	760	177	299	46198

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.9 (B): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Rural Areas during 2023.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	1	293	4077	2438	921	168	27	13	13	7951
2	0	51	2583	3608	1391	352	38	16	24	8063
3	0	30	1159	3361	1770	605	53	16	23	7017
4	0	25	679	2075	1615	711	83	31	19	5238
5	0	9	354	980	1056	538	81	52	12	3082
6	0	5	215	458	650	447	89	27	14	1905
7	0	6	98	213	323	261	67	21	4	993
8	0	3	53	110	115	161	38	12	1	493
9	0	1	37	34	56	100	22	7	2	259
10	0	0	6	16	18	39	11	8	2	100
Above 10	1	1	11	19	16	21	9	9	3	90
Not Stated	0	15	160	194	88	31	6	8	774	1276
Total	2	439	9432	13506	8019	3434	524	220	891	36467

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.9 (C): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Rural Areas during 2024.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	0	374	4237	2307	802	220	35	11	148	8134
2	0	181	2618	3068	1098	331	48	16	72	7432
3	1	121	1351	2670	1386	457	63	16	62	6127
4	1	89	486	1547	1538	508	90	17	56	4332
5	0	46	317	665	1139	472	70	26	39	2774
6	0	51	237	340	608	453	56	22	36	1803
7	0	18	106	182	273	207	80	16	17	899
8	0	7	64	112	120	152	62	18	15	550
9	0	6	27	34	39	71	41	29	32	279
10	0	2	12	14	17	28	14	54	6	147
Above 10	0	5	7	21	8	22	10	8	6	87
Not Stated	0	3	99	85	56	14	5	5	1039	1306
Total	2	903	9561	11045	7084	2935	574	238	1528	33870

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.10(A): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Urban Areas during 2022.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	0	181	5232	2907	5033	314	56	7	145	13875
2	0	50	1818	3173	1531	463	69	6	236	7346
3	0	24	621	2311	1488	447	71	18	209	5189
4	0	22	292	1132	960	384	65	17	142	3014
5	1	8	184	505	529	288	62	21	147	1745
6	0	4	83	207	247	195	49	16	93	894
7	0	3	31	84	136	136	33	12	35	470
8	0	2	14	47	67	82	24	8	38	282
9	0	0	12	16	33	35	16	2	21	135
10	0	0	3	8	14	12	8	4	4	53
Above 10	0	0	1	2	7	10	6	5	6	37
Not Stated	0	9	59	89	65	19	11	4	1319	1575
Total	1	303	8350	10481	10110	2385	470	120	2395	34615

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.10 (B): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Urban Areas during 2023.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	1	418	2544	2612	1372	425	68	19	110	7569
2	0	80	1708	3128	2021	623	105	20	167	7852
3	0	0	772	2114	2090	587	112	24	155	5854
4	0	0	377	1080	1034	494	96	27	96	3204
5	0	0	226	541	601	334	77	34	78	1891
6	0	0	1	213	322	207	54	14	44	855
7	0	0	0	109	125	135	36	17	24	446
8	0	0	0	3	4	85	20	11	18	141
9	0	0	0	0	2	35	17	7	11	72
10	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	3	4	30
Above 10	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	3	12
Not Stated	0	8	75	177	114	26	5	12	759	1176
Total	1	506	5703	9977	7685	2972	600	189	1469	29102

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.10 (C): Live Births by Birth Order and Age of Mother in Urban Areas during 2024.

Birth Order	Age of Mother									
	Below 15 Years	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and Above	Age Not Stated	All Ages
1	0	258	2301	2580	1424	435	89	41	67	7195
2	3	86	1413	3102	2202	507	109	33	36	7491
3	0	82	674	1942	2044	529	108	46	19	5444
4	0	30	372	795	1220	383	88	38	24	2950
5	0	18	172	359	738	338	58	40	22	1745
6	0	17	94	153	303	213	40	20	11	851
7	0	3	56	71	137	147	28	20	7	469
8	0	3	30	46	57	89	40	21	4	290
9	0	0	19	20	19	34	11	6	0	109
10	0	0	2	7	9	16	6	3	1	44
Above 10	0	0	4	0	4	9	9	3	1	30
Not Stated	0	3	25	29	21	12	0	7	634	731
Total	3	500	5162	9104	8178	2712	586	278	826	27349

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.11(A): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2022; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	Total
1	2027	7897	1026	274	11224
2	1692	7487	895	326	10400
3	1470	6587	649	191	8897
4	1273	4803	448	102	6626
5	812	3018	218	23	4071
6	533	1608	141	17	2299
7	308	799	51	10	1168
8	193	410	35	1	639
9	77	216	12	3	308
10	45	102	16	0	163
Above 10	22	20	1	1	44
Not Stated	157	130	20	52	359
Total	8609	33077	3512	1000	46198

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.11(B): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2023; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	Total
1	1459	5076	885	531	7951
2	1371	5279	856	557	8063
3	1411	4688	624	294	7017
4	1265	3449	350	174	5238
5	907	1946	170	59	3082
6	548	1176	151	30	1905
7	294	603	61	35	993
8	175	248	50	20	493
9	89	129	27	14	259
10	44	46	7	3	100
Above 10	35	50	4	1	90
Not Stated	603	547	82	44	1276
Total	8201	23237	3267	1762	36467

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.11(C): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2024; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	Total
1	1229	5859	785	261	8134
2	1075	5416	767	174	7432
3	1061	4513	436	117	6127
4	1094	3028	136	74	4332
5	779	1910	52	33	2774
6	486	1259	46	12	1803
7	248	624	24	3	899
8	177	363	10	0	550
9	80	194	4	1	279
10	38	107	2	0	147
Above 10	21	66	0	0	87
Not Stated	476	704	119	7	1306
Total	6764	24043	2381	682	33870

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.12(A): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2022; Urban Areas.

Birth order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1474	8950	2182	1269	13875
2	1938	3387	1277	744	7346
3	1506	2459	846	378	5189
4	951	1477	455	131	3014
5	592	932	168	53	1745
6	339	446	96	13	894
7	169	243	54	4	470
8	92	164	23	3	282
9	57	68	10	0	135
10	18	30	5	0	53
Above 10	20	14	2	1	37
Not Stated	800	526	165	84	1575
Total	7956	18696	5283	2680	34615

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.12(B): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2023; Urban Areas.

Birth order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1346	3518	1778	927	7569
2	1512	3508	1980	852	7852
3	1268	2776	1356	454	5854
4	866	1562	595	181	3204
5	617	932	267	75	1891
6	333	370	133	19	855
7	135	261	45	5	446
8	46	82	8	5	141
9	22	42	7	1	72
10	18	10	1	1	30
Above 10	6	3	2	1	12
Not Stated	587	364	161	64	1176
Total	6756	13428	6333	2585	29102

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.12(C): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of Mother, 2024; Urban Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Mother				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	838	3628	1717	1004	7187
2	847	3817	1981	838	7483
3	729	2899	1339	478	5445
4	481	1726	565	178	2950
5	348	1085	232	80	1745
6	217	480	134	34	865
7	113	281	64	12	470
8	72	181	28	9	290
9	30	65	14	0	109
10	10	29	0	5	44
Above 10	12	17	1	0	30
Not Stated	263	386	32	50	731
Total	3960	14594	6107	2688	27349

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.13(A): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2022; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1862	7753	1224	385	11224
2	1545	7255	1143	457	10400
3	1331	6433	827	306	8897
4	1127	4674	665	160	6626
5	699	2970	339	63	4071
6	470	1587	204	38	2299
7	264	800	87	17	1168
8	152	427	54	6	639
9	60	206	38	4	308
10	37	105	19	2	163
Above 10	17	25	1	1	44
Not Stated	181	129	36	13	359
Total	7745	32364	4637	1452	46198

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.13(B): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2023; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1323	4819	1082	727	7951
2	1257	4918	1157	731	8063
3	1218	4533	819	447	7017
4	1068	3318	560	292	5238
5	765	1900	324	93	3082
6	553	1143	156	53	1905
7	300	569	89	35	993
8	154	294	37	8	493
9	85	140	28	6	259
10	28	54	15	3	100
Above 10	19	61	8	2	90
Not Stated	547	547	135	47	1276
Total	7317	22296	4410	2444	36467

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.13(C): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2024; Rural Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Literate				Total
	Illiterate	Below Matriculate	Matriculate/Higher Secondary/Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1287	5749	814	284	8134
2	1008	5422	769	233	7432
3	1010	4460	506	151	6127
4	964	3086	206	76	4332
5	430	2047	246	51	2774
6	383	1303	86	31	1803
7	197	632	58	12	899
8	110	387	42	11	550
9	68	188	22	1	279
10	37	83	27	0	147
Above 10	18	67	2	0	87
Not Stated	474	824	8	0	1306
Total	5986	24248	2786	850	33870

Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.14(A): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2022; Urban Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Illiterate	Literate			Total
		Below Matriculate	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary/ Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1394	8512	2408	1561	13875
2	1782	3227	1372	965	7346
3	1344	2427	880	538	5189
4	807	1452	489	266	3014
5	538	869	211	127	1745
6	314	404	106	70	894
7	155	218	65	32	470
8	83	138	42	19	282
9	52	59	15	9	135
10	19	28	5	1	53
Above 10	19	10	5	3	37
Not Stated	777	516	188	94	1575
Total	7284	17860	5786	3685	34615

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.14(B): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2023; Urban Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Illiterate	Literate			Total
		Below Matriculate	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary/ Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	1256	3149	1942	1222	7569
2	1380	3096	2251	1125	7852
3	1161	2504	1535	654	5854
4	769	1455	709	271	3204
5	554	889	316	132	1891
6	285	386	151	33	855
7	108	228	94	16	446
8	56	51	23	11	141
9	19	38	12	3	72
10	9	12	7	2	30
Above 10	5	4	2	1	12
Not Stated	549	382	172	73	1176
Total	6151	12194	7214	3543	29102

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.14(C): Live Births by Birth Order and Literacy of the Father, 2024; Urban Areas.

Birth Order	Literacy of Father				
	Illiterate	Literate			Total
		Below Matriculate	Matriculate/ Higher Secondary/ Equivalent	Graduate and Above	
1	828	3361	1852	1154	7195
2	830	3477	2168	1016	7491
3	697	2690	1452	605	5444
4	453	1545	692	260	2950
5	295	966	367	117	1745
6	192	443	163	53	851
7	95	266	90	18	469
8	51	168	54	17	290
9	27	62	16	4	109
10	10	26	3	5	44
Above 10	11	14	4	1	30
Not Stated	257	352	76	46	731
Total	3746	13370	6937	3296	27349

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.15(A): Deaths by Occupation and Sex - 2022.

Rural/ Urban	Sex	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Adminis- trative Executive & Manage- rial Workers	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, etc. Loggers and Related Workers	Production & Other Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	Other Whose Occupation is Not Else Where Classified	Non- Workers	Service Workers	Total
Rural	M	5	0	0	5	127	17	57	264	75	550
	F	0	0	0	0	68	0	19	145	15	247
	T	5	0	0	5	195	17	76	409	90	797
Urban	M	98	61	41	268	495	170	291	469	298	2191
	F	26	8	6	87	161	70	136	275	63	832
	T	124	69	47	355	670	240	431	772	361	3069
Total	M	103	61	41	273	622	187	348	733	373	2741
	F	26	8	6	87	229	70	155	420	78	1079
	T	129	69	47	360	851	257	503	1153	451	3820

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.15(B): Deaths by Occupation and Sex - 2023.

Rural/ Urban	Sex	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Adminis- trative Executive & Managerial Workers	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, etc. Loggers and Related Workers	Production & Other Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	Other Whose Occupation is Not Else Where Classified	Non- Workers	Service Workers	Total
Rural	M	17	25	11	13	116	3	126	156	130	597
	F	0	1	6	4	58	0	86	125	21	301
	T	17	26	17	17	174	3	212	281	151	898
Urban	M	86	59	121	91	121	88	782	349	433	2130
	F	79	22	28	64	78	129	200	189	117	906
	T	165	81	149	155	199	217	982	538	550	3036
Total	M	103	84	132	104	237	91	908	505	563	2727
	F	79	23	34	68	136	129	286	314	138	1207
	T	182	107	166	172	373	220	1194	819	701	3934

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.15(C): Deaths by Occupation and Sex - 2024.

Rural/ Urban	Sex	Professional Technical & Related Workers	Adminis- trative Executive & Managerial Workers	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers	Production & Other Related Workers Transport Equipment Operators & Labourers	Other Whose Occupation is Not Else Where Classified	Non- Workers	Service Workers	Total
Rural	M	9	4	34	4	54	9	170	146	87	517
	F	3	3	8	0	34	7	119	82	12	268
	T	12	7	42	4	88	16	289	228	99	785
Urban	M	14	22	111	117	120	172	471	375	299	1701
	F	5	7	26	21	38	60	144	369	51	721
	T	19	29	137	138	158	232	615	744	350	2422
Total	M	23	26	145	121	174	181	641	521	386	2218
	F	8	10	34	21	72	67	263	451	63	989
	T	31	36	179	142	246	248	904	972	449	3207

Source:- Data Received from Registrars of Births and Deaths

Table 2.16: Gender Wise Farming Population in all the District during 2024

Sl.No	District/Sub- Division	Name of Block	Total No of village	No of Farming Households	Farming Population		Total Farming Population
Dist.					Male	Female	
DIMAPUR							
1	DAO Dimapur	Khuboto	42	3227	2599	628	3227
	Total	1	42	3227	2599	628	3227
KOHIMA							
1	DAO Kohima	Jakhama	15	4667	3732	935	4667
		Kohima	3	1317	916	401	1317
		Sechu-Zubza	13	1479	1144	335	1479
		Chiephobozou	19	4059	3262	797	4059
2	SDAO Chiephobozou	Botsa	10	1473	1217	256	1473
	Total	5	60	12995	10271	2724	12995
MOKOKCHUNG							
3	DAO Mokokchung	Changtongya	9	1908	1295	613	1908
		Kubolong	8	1630	1140	490	1630
		Ongpangkong(N)	10	1806	1287	519	1806
		Ongpangkong(S)	9	2480	1649	831	2480
		Longchem	16	1370	1087	283	1370
4	SDAO Mangkolemba	Mangkolemba	18	1879	1568	311	1879
		Tsurangkong	11	881	763	118	881
		Chuchuyimlang	11	1877	1505	372	1877
5	SDAO Tuli	Tuli	16	2779	2102	677	2779
	Total	9	108	16610	12396	4214	16610
MON							
6	DAO Mon	Mon	21	5421	4356	1065	5421
		Phomching	16	5116	4072	1044	5116
7	SDAO Aboi	Aboi	14	2441	2069	372	2441
		Chen	11	2330	2009	321	2330
		Angiangyang	15	2805	2531	274	2805
8	SDAO Tizit	Tizit	26	3580	3041	539	3580
9	SDAO Tobu	Tobu	19	3633	2992	641	3633
10	SDAO Naginimora	Wakching	17	2944	2238	706	2944
	Total	8	139	28270	23308	4962	28270

Dist.	PHEK						
11	DAO Phek	Phek	23	4783	4213	570	4783
12	SDAO Pfitsero	Kikrumba	3	3010	2299	711	3010
		Pfitsero	11	2621	1855	766	2621
		Chizami	15	3913	2920	993	3913
13	SDOA Chozouba	Chetheba	9	2060	1715	345	2060
14	SDAO Meluri	Sekruzu	17	3970	3325	645	3970
		Meluri	12	2038	1717	321	2038
		Weziho	21	1639	1462	177	1639
	Total	8	111	24034	19506	4528	24034
Dist.	TUENSANG						
15	DAO Tuensang	Noksen	18	3281	2305	976	3281
16	SDAO Longkhim	Sangsangnyu	25	4819	4178	641	4819
		Chare	16	1722	1438	284	1722
		Longkhim	16	2676	2102	574	2676
		4	75	12498	10023	2475	12498
Dist.	WOKHA						
17	SDAO Wokha	Wokha	19	3292	2565	727	3292
		Chukitong	12	1132	797	335	1132
		Wozhuro	10	1433	1359	74	1433
18	SDAO Baghty	Ralan	18	1835	1572	263	1835
		Bhandari	31	2136	1759	377	2136
		Sanis	26	3122	2772	350	3122
		Changpang	24	1733	1349	384	1733
	Total	7	140	14683	12173	2510	14683
Dist.	ZUNHEBOTO						
19	DAO Zunheboto	Zunheboto	18	1593	1247	346	1593
20	SDAO Akuluto	Suruhuto	30	2016	1616	400	2016
		Akuhaito	20	1297	840	457	1297
		Akuluto	18	1348	968	380	1348
21	SDAO Pughoboto	Ghathashi	24	3939	3314	625	3939
22	SDAO Satakha	Satakha	26	3917	3113	804	3917
23	SDAO Aghunato	Satoi	11	1029	844	185	1029
		Tokiye	33	2996	2478	518	2996
		8	180	18135	14420	3715	18135
Dist.	PEREN						
24	DAO Peren	Peren	27	3910	2828	1082	3910
25	SDAO Jalukie	Jalukie	20	3070	2479	591	3070
26	SDAO Tening	Athibung	40	1788	1622	166	1788
		Tening	25	2572	2390	182	2572
		4	112	11340	9319	2021	11340

Dist.	KIPHIRE									
27	DAO Kiphire	kiphire	24	3569	3019	550	3569	3019	550	3569
28	SDAO Seyochung	Longmatra	11	1015	871	144	1015	871	144	1015
29	SDAO Pungro	Sitimi	24	2731	2206	525	2731	2206	525	2731
		Pungro	29	2888	2684	204	2888	2684	204	2888
		Khonsa	24	2088	1879	209	2088	1879	209	2088
		5	112	12291	10659	1632	12291	10659	1632	12291
Dist.	LONGLENG									
30	DAO Longleng	Longleng	27	3612	3226	386	3612	3226	386	3612
31	SDAO Tamlu	Sakshi	7	1192	1030	162	1192	1030	162	1192
		Tamlu	13	1428	1039	389	1428	1039	389	1428
		3	47	6232	5295	937	6232	5295	937	6232
Dist.	NOKLAK									
32	DAO Noklak	Noklak	15	4051	3526	525	4051	3526	525	4051
		Thonokyu	19	2405	2088	317	2405	2088	317	2405
		Panso	10	1612	1370	242	1612	1370	242	1612
		3	44	8068	6984	1084	8068	6984	1084	8068
Dist.	TSEMINYU									
34	DAO Tseminyu	Tseminyu	27	3717	2787	930	3717	2787	930	3717
		Chunlikha	13	2609	2225	384	2609	2225	384	2609
		2	40	6326	5012	1314	6326	5012	1314	6326
Dist.	CHUMOUKEDIMA									
35	DAO Chumoukedima	Dhansiripar	37	3578	2972	606	3578	2972	606	3578
36	SDAO Medziphema	Chumoukedima	56	3509	2629	880	3509	2629	880	3509
		Medziphema	23	2540	2097	443	2540	2097	443	2540
		3	116	9627	7698	1929	9627	7698	1929	9627
Dist.	NIULAND									
37	DAO Niuland	Niuland	29	2478	2073	405	2478	2073	405	2478
		Aghunaqa	38	2673	2381	292	2673	2381	292	2673
		2	67	5151	4454	697	5151	4454	697	5151
Dist.	SHAMATOR									
38	DAO Shamator	Chessore	17	3179	2892	287	3179	2892	287	3179
		Shamator	11	2723	2585	138	2723	2585	138	2723
		2	28	5902	5477	425	5902	5477	425	5902
	Grand Total		2842	390778	319188	71590	390778	319188	71590	390778

Source: Agri Census, Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 2.17: District-wise Nagaland Disability population – Census, 2011.

Sl. No.	District	Grand Total		
	District	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	1464	1233	2697
2	Dimapur	2300	1878	4178
3	Peren	788	704	1492
4	Phek	1308	1045	2353
5	Wokha	1172	986	2158
6	Mokokchung	1323	1217	2540
7	Zunheboto	1531	1210	2741
8	Tuensang	1953	1573	3526
9	Longleng	572	441	1013
10	Mon	3204	2711	5915
11	Kiphire	533	485	1018
Nagaland Total		16148	13483	29631

Source: Nagaland Disability Census Population 2011

Table 2.18: Nagaland Disability Census Population 2011 (Physical)

Sl.No	Age Group	Overall disability			Seeing			Hearing			Speaking			Movement		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Grand Total	16148	13483	29631	2130	2020	4150	5007	3933	8940	1261	1033	2294	2235	1593	3828
2	0-4	622	550	1172	60	69	129	235	204	439	15	10	25	54	33	87
3	5-9	1053	884	1937	130	124	254	253	246	499	133	97	230	121	70	191
4	10-19	2529	2102	4631	323	295	618	663	566	1229	266	209	475	342	235	577
5	20-29	2319	1972	4291	230	252	482	564	526	1090	212	165	377	351	239	590
6	30-39	1980	1595	3575	223	156	379	551	397	948	177	183	360	300	173	473
7	40-49	2125	1594	3719	272	191	463	648	425	1073	196	168	364	276	154	430
8	50-59	1763	1350	3113	284	236	520	566	408	974	138	104	242	247	179	426
9	60-69	1503	1359	2862	255	282	537	538	465	1003	84	59	143	236	185	421
10	70-79	1195	1192	2387	195	233	428	504	393	897	32	27	59	178	196	374
11	80-89	726	641	1367	112	141	253	341	218	559	7	8	15	88	95	183
12	90+	297	232	529	42	40	82	127	80	207	1	2	3	39	32	71
13	Age not stated	36	12	48	4	1	5	17	5	22	0	1	1	3	2	5
14	Percentage				51	49	14	56	44	30	55	45	8	58	42	13

Source: Nagaland Disability Census Population 2011

Table 2.19: District-wise Nagaland Disability population by Age group– Census, 2011

Sl. No.	District	Age group (0-9)			Age group (10-29)			Age group (30-49)			Age group (50-59)			Age group (60-69)			Age group (70-79)			Age group (80-89)			Age 90+			Age not Stated
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Kohima	133	133	266	488	383	871	400	284	684	163	116	279	124	107	231	79	101	180	54	77	131	16	30	46	9
2	Dimapur	276	246	522	732	668	1400	608	419	1027	249	160	409	193	155	348	129	132	261	82	70	152	28	26	54	5
3	Peren	85	65	150	253	218	471	216	179	395	84	86	170	75	71	146	45	43	88	20	29	49	9	13	22	1
4	Phek	114	84	198	330	262	592	338	241	579	158	114	272	150	135	285	128	129	257	60	61	121	29	19	48	1
5	Wokha	105	87	192	375	329	704	291	205	496	89	101	190	116	103	219	98	90	188	70	59	129	27	12	39	1
6	Zunheboto	106	90	196	357	319	676	361	275	636	152	152	304	144	191	335	127	120	247	55	49	104	21	21	42	0
7	Mokokchung	111	68	179	349	248	597	370	277	647	149	125	274	139	114	253	180	181	361	168	137	305	60	59	119	6
8	Tuensang	184	163	347	537	412	949	539	443	982	239	178	417	175	174	349	145	122	267	85	62	147	48	19	67	1
9	Longleng	75	41	116	151	110	261	108	100	208	71	50	121	68	57	125	45	53	98	35	23	58	19	7	26	0
10	Mon	443	423	866	1122	982	2104	700	606	1306	331	210	541	285	213	498	194	184	378	80	64	144	32	22	54	24
11	Kiphire	43	34	77	154	143	297	174	160	334	78	58	136	34	39	73	25	37	62	17	10	27	8	4	12	0
Nagaland total		1675	1437	3112	4848	4074	8922	4105	3189	7294	1763	1350	3113	1503	1359	2862	1195	1192	2387	726	641	1367	297	228	529	48

Source: Nagaland Disability Census Population 2011



Health and Family Welfare

Chapter – 3

Health and Family Welfare

HEALTH STATISTICS



Health statistics refer to numerical data that summarize information related to health. These statistics help identify risk factors within communities, monitor health events such as disease Outbreaks, evaluate the impact of policy changes, and assess the quality and safety of health care systems.

Health is a fundamental pillar of human well-being and economic development. While it is universally important regardless of sex, gender significantly influences access to healthcare. Women and girls often face greater barriers due to limited resources, restricted mobility, and systemic gaps in healthcare delivery.

Additionally, a lack of awareness among healthcare providers and institutions about gender-specific health needs—such as pregnancy, menopause, and gynecological conditions—further compounds these challenges:

❑ These issues underscore the urgent need to examine and address health indicators specific to women in the state.

- Unintended pregnancies
- Cervical cancer
- Malnutrition
- Child marriage
- Adolescent fertility

3.1 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

According to the National Health Profile of India (2022), Nagaland recorded an impressive Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 4 per 1,000 live births in 2020—significantly lower than the national average of 28. The state's IMR was 3 for males and 5 for females, highlighting subtle gender-specific variations in early childhood survival.

Nagaland's demographic profile reflects a maturing population structure, characterized by fertility rates below replacement level and one of the lowest infant mortality rates in the country. These trends signal a pivotal moment for strategic investments in youth development, maternal health, and gender equity, ensuring that demographic gains translate into inclusive and sustainable progress.

Year	Country/ State	Total	Male	Female
2016	India	34	33	36
	Nagaland	12	5	21
2017	India	33	32	34
	Nagaland	7	2	13
2018	India	32	32	33
	Nagaland	4	3	6
2019	India	30	30	31
	Nagaland	3	3	2
2020	India	28	28	28
	Nagaland	4	3	5

Source: National health profile 2022

Fertility Rate of Nagaland



Nagaland's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined markedly from 3.7 in 2005–06 to 1.7 in 2019–20 (NFHS-5), reflecting a demographic shift toward smaller families. This trend is driven by rising female literacy, urbanization, increased workforce participation, and evolving attitudes on family size. While indicative of social progress, the below-replacement TFR also signals future challenges such as population aging and a shrinking labor force—underscoring the need for proactive youth and workforce development strategies.

3.2 Births by Type of Delivery Attention

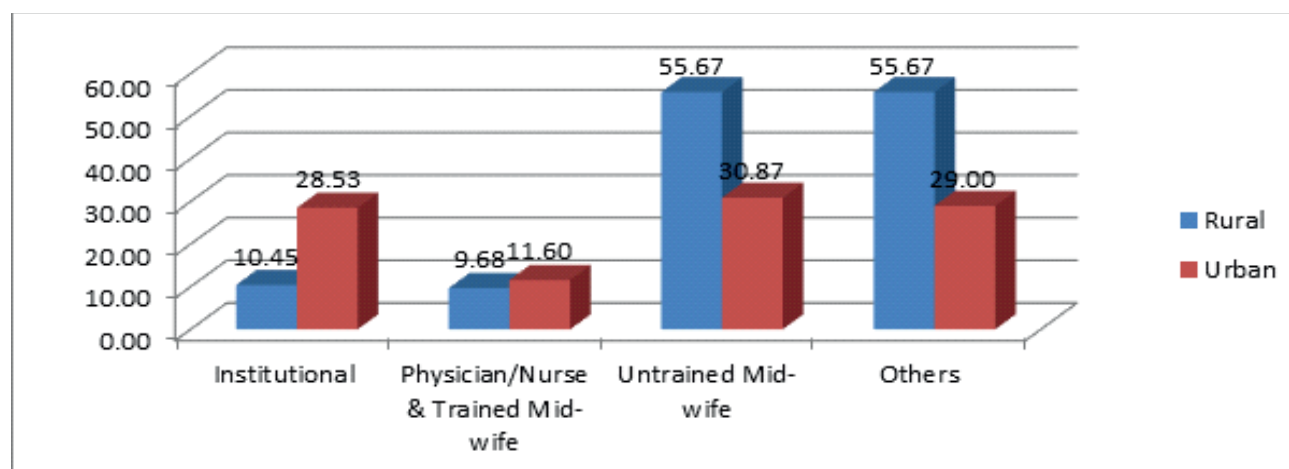
- Delivery attention by untrained mid-wife and others still plays a dominant role during

child delivery in both rural and urban areas. As seen in the table below, institutional delivery or delivery attended by trained professionals during 2023 in rural areas was only 17.72% as compared to 39.69% in urban areas, whereas in the year 2024 institutional delivery or delivery attended by trained professionals slightly increased to 20.13% in rural areas and 40.13% in urban areas. During 2024, delivery by untrained mid-wife has declined to 24.19% in rural areas but increased to 30.87% in urban areas as compared to 2023. The imbalances in type of attention available during delivery between various regions need to be addressed by the policy makers. (For detail refer table no. 3.1)

Year	Type of Attention Delivery in Percentage			
	Rural/ Urban	Institution or Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife	Untrained Mid-wife	Others
2023	Rural	17.72	35.19	47.09
	Urban	39.69	21.63	38.67
2024	Rural	20.13	24.19	55.67
	Urban	40.13	30.87	29.00

These figures highlight persistent regional imbalances in access to skilled delivery care. The disparity underscores the urgent need for targeted policy interventions to improve institutional delivery rates, especially in rural areas.

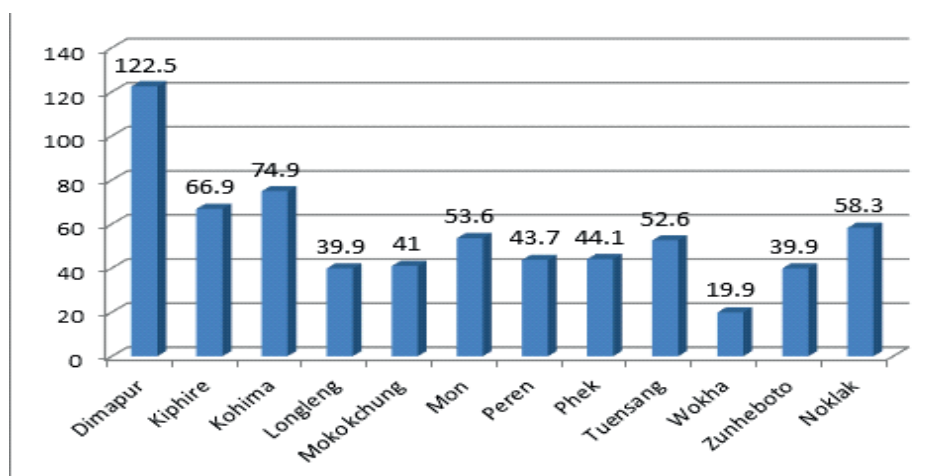
Percentage of Births by type of Delivery attention, 2024



3.3 Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Professionals.

- According to the NHM Report regarding 'births attended skilled health professionals' submitted by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland, Dimapur, Kohima and Mon Districts have higher Proportion of Births attended by Skilled Health Professionals during 2024. It may also be noted that the percentage of births attended by skilled health professionals even exceeds the projected expected deliveries. On the other hand, Wokha, Mokokchung and Zunheboto Districts show lower proportion of Births attended by Skilled Health Professionals. These imbalances amongst the districts need to be addressed by the policy makers. (For detail refer table no.3.4)

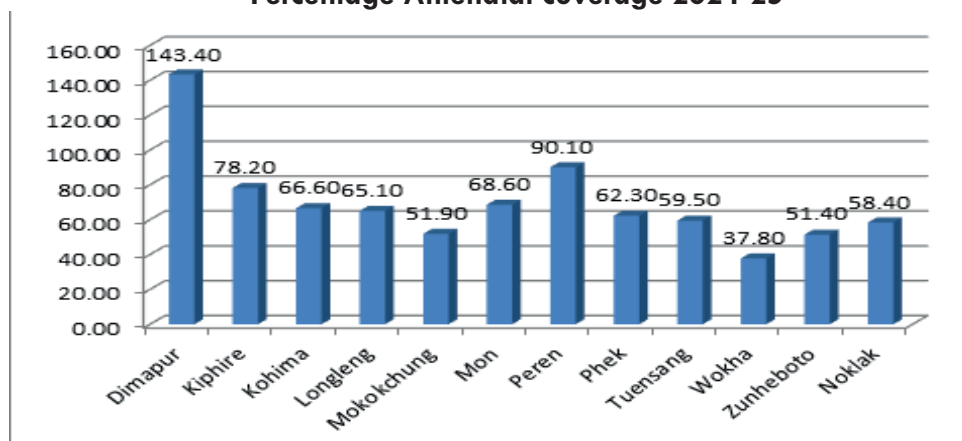
Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Professionals, 2024



3.4 District wise Antenatal Care Coverage

- Antenatal care (ANC) is the medical care provided to a woman during pregnancy. The primary aim of ANC is to promote and protect the health of women and their unborn babies during pregnancy. The percentage of the coverage of ANC in the state is quite high, however the decline in antenatal care coverage from 115% during 2022 to 89% in 2023 and further down to 77% is quite concerning. In 2024, Dimapur district had the highest coverage at 143.40%, followed by Peren at 90.1%, and Kiphire at 78.2%. However, district of Wokha reported significantly lower coverage at 37.8%. These variations highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve antenatal care accessibility and utilization, especially in districts with lower coverage. (Refer table 3.5)

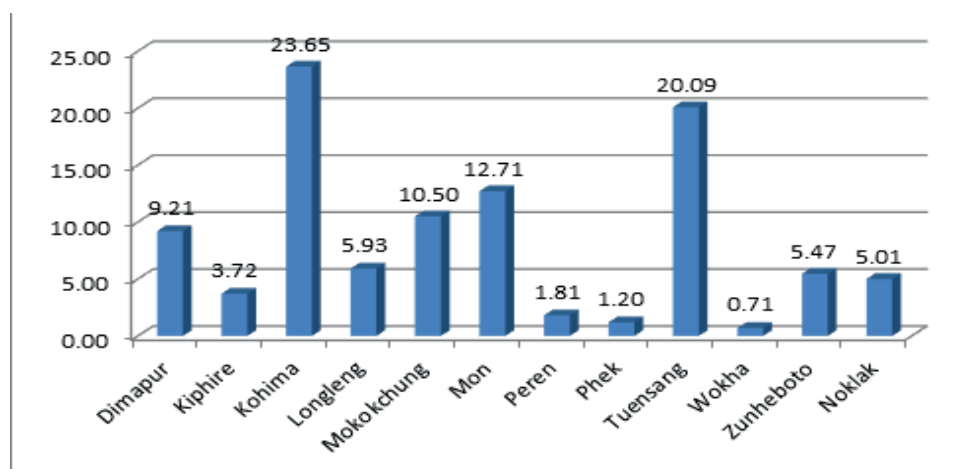
Percentage Antenatal coverage 2024-25



3.5 Family Planning & Contraceptive Prevalence during 2024.

- The family planning illustrates the gap between women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behavior. Contraceptive prevalence rate act as an indicator of health, population and women's empowerment. In 2024, total of 3,256 married or in union aged 15-49 in Nagaland used contraceptives. The highest usage rates were observed in Kohima (23.65%), Tuensang (20.09%) and Mon (12.71%) districts. This data highlights regional differences in contraceptive use, indicating a need for focused initiatives to improve access and awareness about contraceptives in various districts. By addressing these disparities, efforts can be made to ensure more equitable reproductive health services across the region. (For detail refer table no. 3.7)

Percentage Contraceptive Prevalence 2024-25



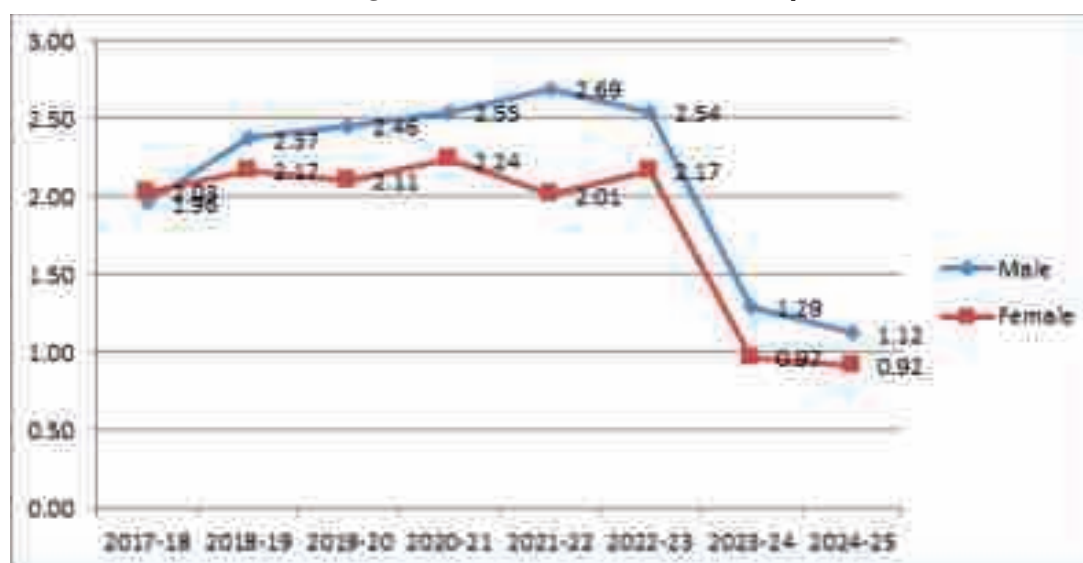
3.6 AIDS / HIV

- In 2024-25, the Nagaland State AIDS Control Society (NSACS) reported that Integrated Counseling and Testing Centers (ICTC) tested 103,727 male clients and 99,223 female clients, including pregnant women, for HIV. Among these, 1,163 males and 912 females tested positive for HIV. Again, during Antenatal Check-ups (ANC) 27,749 pregnant women were tested, with 161 testing positives for HIV. This highlights the critical need for targeted interventions and awareness campaigns, particularly among pregnant women, to address the rising trend of HIV-positive cases among females. These efforts are essential to ensure early detection and treatment, reducing the risk of mother-to-child transmission and improving overall health outcomes. (Refer table no. 3.10 & 3.11)

Gender Wise Percentage of HIV +ve in Nagaland

Year	Male	Female
2017 -18	1.96	2.03
2018 -19	2.37	2.17
2019 -20	2.46	2.11
2020 -21	2.55	2.24
2021 -22	2.69	2.01
2022 -23	2.54	2.17
2023 -24	1.29	0.97
2024 -25	1.12	0.92

Percentage Growth of HIV +ve over the years



3.7 Medical Certification of Deaths: Trends and Gaps (2019-2024)

Registered deaths in MCCD-reporting states remained high in 2019-2020, exceeding 80 lakhs, a sharp decline from 2021 onward-likely due to changes in reporting scope. Despite gradual improvements, medical certification rates stayed below 20%, with male deaths more frequently certified than female. Notably, certification rose from 4.02% in 2021 to 15.84% in 2024, reflecting incremental progress in documentation and reporting. (Refer Table 3.10)

3.8 Access to Anti-Retroviral Drugs

➤ Antiretroviral drugs (ARVs) are medications used to treat infections caused by retroviruses, primarily HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). These drugs work by inhibiting the replication of the virus within the body, thereby reducing the viral load and helping to maintain the immune system. In the year 2023-24, 6423 males, 6534 females, and 12 transgender received anti-retroviral drugs. The given table indicates a steady increase in the number of individuals accessing these drugs over the years. In the subsequent year, 2024-25, the numbers rose to 6966 males, 7055 females, and 13 transgender availing anti-retroviral drugs. This data emphasizes the ongoing importance of providing access to these drugs and highlights the need for continued efforts to support individuals in managing HIV/AIDS. [Refer table no. 3.15 (A) & (B)]

3.9 HIV Prevalence by Gender Across Nagaland Districts 2024-25.

This report provides a gender-disaggregated overview of HIV prevalence across Nagaland's districts, revealing marked variations both geographically and between sexes. Chümoukedima records the highest prevalence for males and females alike (2.23%), while Longleng reported the lowest rates among males (0.22%) and females (0.16%) respectively. The data underscores notable gender disparities in several districts, highlighting the need for targeted, gender-responsive health interventions. [Refer 3.13 (C)]

Districts	Percentage of HIV Positive	
	Male	Female
Dimapur	1.67	1.8
Kiphire	0.48	0.63
Kohima	1.23	0.95
Longleng	0.22	0.16
Mokokchung	0.54	0.45
Mon	0.65	0.18
Peren	1.05	0.99
Phek	0.63	1.04
Tuensang	0.93	1.09
Wokha	0.77	0.41
Zunheboto	0.26	0.42
Noklak	1.07	1.27
Chumoukedima	2.23	2.23
Niuland	0.92	0.76
Tseminyu	1.35	0
Shamator	0.17	1.08

3.10 National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5)

- According to NFHS-5, the sex ratio stands at 1007 females per 1000 males, while the Child Sex Ratio is reported at 945. Additionally, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and under-five mortality rate (U5MR) are recorded at 23.4 and 33 respectively. This data provides valuable insights into demographic and health indicators reflecting the gender distribution and mortality rates. (For detail refer table no. 3.16)

Table 3.1: Number of Live Births by Type of Delivery Attention during 2022 -2024

Sl.no	Year	2022				
	Rural \ Urban\Total	Institutional	Physician/ Nurse / Trained Mid-wife	Untrained Mid-wife	Others	Total
1	Rural	2296	5908	22111	15883	46198
2	Urban Town with population 30,000 above	6660	2190	14343	7053	30246
3	All other Urban areas	557	33	1972	1807	4369
	Nagaland (Total)	9513	8131	38426	24743	80813
Sl.no	Year	2023				
	Rural \ Urban\Total	Institutional	Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife	Untrained Mid-wife	Others	Total
1	Rural	1467	4994	12834	17172	36467
2	Urban Town with population 30,000 above	6807	3915	5313	10585	26620
3	All other Urban areas	727	103	982	670	2482
	Nagaland (Total)	9001	9012	19129	28427	65569
Sl. no	Year	2024				
	Rural \ Urban\Total	Institutional	Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife	Untrained Mid-wife	Others	Total
1	Rural	3541	3278	8194	18857	33870
2	Urban Town with population 30,000 above	6025	2921	7330	6890	23166
3	All other Urban areas	1779	251	1113	1040	4183
	Nagaland (Total)	11345	6450	16637	26787	61219

Source: RBD Section, DES Nagaland

Table 3.2: Infants Deaths by Sex & Age During 2022-2024

Year	2022										
Age	Rural			Urban			All areas				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Under 1 Week	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3		
1 Week to Below 1 Month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1 Month to Below 3 Months	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1		
3 Months to Below 6 Months	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
6 Month to Below 12 Months	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	3	6		
Year	2023										
Age	Rural			Urban			All areas				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Under 1 Week	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	2	3		
1 Week to Below 1 Month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1 Month to Below 3 Months	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1		
3 Months to Below 6 Months	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
6 Month to Below 12 Months	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	3	1	4	0	2	2	3	3	6		
Year	2024										
Age	Rural			Urban			All areas				
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Under 1 Week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1 Week to Below 1 Month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1 Month to Below 3 Months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3 Months to Below 6 Months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6 Month to Below 12 Months	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		

Table 3.3: Number of Deaths by type of Medical Attention Received during 2022-2024

Sl. No	Year		Institutional	Domiciliary			Total
	Rural /Urban/ Total			Qualified Medical Practitioner (Allopathic)	Qualified Medical Practitioner (Other system)	Others Specify	
1	Rural		83	49	48	617	797
2	Urban Town with Population 30,000 above		793	646	239	960	2638
3	All other Urban Areas		101	21	3	260	385
	Nagaland (Total)		977	716	290	1837	3820
Sl. No	Year		Institutional	Domiciliary			Total
	Rural /Urban/ Total			Qualified Medical Practitioner (Allopathic)	Qualified Medical Practitioner (Other system)	Others Specify	
1	Rural		131	149	358	260	898
2	Urban Town with Population 30,000 above		758	772	664	504	2698
3	All other Urban Areas		76	10	27	225	338
	Nagaland(Total)		965	931	1049	989	3934
Sl. No	Year		Institutional	Domiciliary			Total
	Rural /Urban/Total			Qualified Medical Practitioner (Allopathic)	Qualified Medical Practitioner (Other system)	Others Specify	
1	Rural		185	197	192	211	785
2	Urban Town with Population 30,000 above		802	384	584	451	2221
3	All other Urban Areas		110	0	2	89	201
	Nagaland (Total)		1097	581	778	751	3207

Source: RBD Section, DES Nagaland

Tabel 3.4: District wise proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals during 2022-23 to 2024-2025

Sl.No.	District	2022-2023			2023-2024			2024-25		
		Expected delivery	SBA(ID+ HD)	%	Expected delivery	SBA(ID+ HD)	%	Expected delivery	SBA(ID+ HD)	%
1	Dimapur	5477	6300	115	5477	6709	122.5	5437	6470	119.00%
2	Kiphire	1068	662	62	1068	714	66.9	1060	733	69.20%
3	Kohima	3895	2892	74	3895	2918	74.9	3867	2889	74.70%
4	Longleng	730	319	44	730	291	39.9	724	357	49.30%
5	Mokokchung	2786	1180	42	2786	1143	41	2766	1096	39.60%
6	Mon	3615	1932	53	3615	1939	53.6	3589	2627	73.20%
7	Peren	1369	610	45	1369	599	43.7	1359	788	58.00%
8	Phek	2355	1119	48	2355	1039	44.1	2338	1178	50.40%
9	Tuensang	1819	939	52	1819	956	52.6	2024	1052	52.00%
10	Wokha	2397	580	24	2397	477	19.9	2380	663	27.90%
11	Zunheboto	2034	808	40	2034	811	39.9	2019	816	40.40%
12	Noklak	714	340	48	714	416	58.3	794	407	51.30%
	Nagaland	28259	17681	63	28259	18012	63.7	28357	19076	67.30%

Source: HMIS, NHM, DoHFW Kohima.

Table 3.5: Antenatal Care Coverage

Sl. No.	District	Expected Pregnancies	Expected Pregnancies	2022		Expected Pregnancies	FY : 2023-24		Expected Pregnancies	FY: 2024-25	
				Total	%		Total	%		Total	%
1	Dimapur	5884	5915	15390	260	5915	10708	181	5801	8317	143.40
2	Kiphire	1147	1153	980	85	1153	920	79.8	1131	884	78.20
3	Kohima	4184	4206	5702	136	4206	4197	99.8	4125	2747	66.60
4	Longleng	784	788	548	70	788	442	56.1	773	503	65.10
5	Mokokchung	2993	3009	1545	51	3009	1556	51.7	2951	1531	51.90
6	Mon	3883	3904	3741	96	3904	2810	72	3829	2627	68.60
7	Peren	1471	1479	1382	93	1479	1246	84.3	1450	1306	90.10
8	Phek	2530	2543	2084	82	2543	1473	57.9	2494	1553	62.30
9	Tuensang	3049	1964	1450	74	1964	1447	73.7	2159	1285	59.50
10	Wokha	2575	2589	912	35	2589	902	34.8	2539	960	37.80
11	Zunheboto	2185	2196	1006	46	2196	1070	48.7	2154	1108	51.40
12	Noklak	-	771	464	60	771	474	61.5	847	495	58.40
	Nagaland	30685	30517	35204	115	30517	27245	89.3	30253	23316	77.10

Source: HMIS, NHM, DoHFW Kohima.

Table 3.6: District Level Prevalence of severe Anemia in Women during 2022-23 to 2024-25

Sl.No.	District	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
		Anemia	Severe	Anemia	Severe	Anemia	Severe
		Number of PW having BH Level<11 (tested cases)	Number of PW having HB Level< (tested cases) (7.1 to 10.9)	Number of PW having BH Level<11 (tested cases)	Number of PW having HB Level< (tested cases) (7.1 to 10.9)	Number of PW having BH Level<11 (tested cases)	Number of PW having HB Level< (tested cases) (7.1 to 10.9)
1	Dimapur	5036	227	598	5684	4345	108
2	Kiphire	145	4	9	308	405	1
3	Kohima	515	2	3	587	560	5
4	Longleng	60	0	0	81	93	1
5	Mokokchung	327	12	14	392	414	13
6	Mon	160	22	6	184	356	16
7	Peren	437	8	3	459	286	5
8	Phek	88	2	5	80	73	3
9	Tuensang	670	17	31	842	767	23
10	Wokha	70	2	2	82	98	1
11	Zunheboto	183	9	12	281	572	9
12	Noklak	77	0	0	76	152	17
	Nagaland	7768	305	683	9056	8121	202

Source: HMIS, NHM, DoFHW Kohima.

Table 3.7: Contraceptive Prevalence among women and Men who are married or in union, aged 15-49

Sl.No	District	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Dimapur	729	736	860	300
2	Kiphire	333	473	463	121
3	Kohima	2649	2016	2095	770
4	Longleng	294	308	222	193
5	Mokokchung	423	579	743	342
6	Mon	1101	1038	903	414
7	Peren	414	495	444	59
8	Phek	385	538	565	39
9	Tuensang	364	479	538	654
10	Wokha	225	232	160	23
11	Zunheboto	626	683	697	178
12	Noklak	-	104	132	163
	Nagaland	7543	7681	7822	3256

Source: HMIS, NHM, DoFHW Kohima.

Table 3.8: Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex (Collation of figures from Dental OPD record only)

Sl.No	Districts	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	NA	673	NA	18	NA	114	NA	425
2	Kiphire	NA	49	NA	-	NA	20	NA	48
3	Kohima	NA	428	NA	65	NA	95	NA	285
4	Longleng	NA	50	NA	6	NA	18	NA	49
5	Mokokchung	NA	472	NA	71	NA	97	NA	318
6	Mon	NA	357	NA	41	NA	68	NA	289
7	Peren	NA	229	NA	50	NA	75	NA	167
8	Phek	NA	165	NA	58	NA	58	NA	109
9	Tuensang	NA	72	NA	39	NA	39	NA	145
10	Wokha	NA	243	NA	12	NA	74	NA	170
11	Zunheboto	NA	118	NA	24	NA	63	NA	112
	Nagaland	NA	2856	NA	384	NA	721	NA	2117

Source: HMIS, NHM, DoFHW Kohima.

Table 3.9(A): Maternal Health report (NHM) for FY 2022-23

Category	Data Item	Data Item Name	Dmr	Kph	Kma	Llg	Mkg	Mon	Noklak	Peren	Phek	TSG	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
M1[Ante Natal Care (ANC)]	1.1	Total number of Pregnant Women registered for ANC	15398	980	5704	548	1545	3741	480	1382	2085	1442	898	1006	35209
	1.1.1	Out of the total NEW ANC registered, number registered within 1st trimester (within 12 weeks)	5573	439	1545	205	985	751	83	345	578	285	346	298	11433
	1.2.1	Number of PW given TT1/Td1	6364	587	2128	399	1088	2306	306	912	1179	1101	810	572	17752
	1.2.2	Number of PW given TT2/Td2	5250	420	1375	248	723	1588	177	629	602	594	471	315	12392
	1.2.3	Number of PW given TT Booster /Td Booster	1497	308	311	117	150	634	54	248	470	159	303	274	4525
	1.2.4	Number of PW provided full course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets	7977	678	3407	427	939	2282	268	1073	1335	585	450	384	19805
	1.2.5	Number of PW provided full course 360 Calcium tablets	6042	651	3350	418	938	2095	263	1055	1343	512	438	374	17479
	1.2.6	Number of PW given one Albendazole tablets after 1st trimester	1221	632	320	106	976	417	128	462	427	219	156	310	5374
	1.2.7	Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups	3498	481	1207	66	877	276	35	236	345	167	292	273	7753
	1.2.8	Number of PW given ANC Corticosteroids in Pre- Term Labour	66	4	125	1	12	8	1	1	0	7	1	0	226
	1.3.1	New cases of PW with hypertension detected	280	30	137	2	30	35	3	11	24	9	52	16	629
	1.3.1.a	institution	79	17	133	1	27	7	1	7	15	4	20	13	324
M2 (Deliveries)	1.3.2	Number of Eclampsia cases managed during delivery	25	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	7	2	0	6	47
	1.4.1	Number of PW tested for Haemoglobin (Hb) 4 or more than 4 times for respective ANCs	2365	460	364	73	837	266	18	124	270	99	196	274	5346
	1.4.2	Number of PW having Hb level<11 (Out of total tested cases) [7.1 to 10.9]	5209	145	517	60	327	158	81	437	83	668	65	183	7933
	1.4.3	Number of PW having Hb level< 7 (Out of total tested cases)	228	4	2	0	12	22	0	8	2	17	2	9	306
	1.4.4	Number of PW treated for severe anaemia (Hb < 7)treated	150	2	1	0	9	1	0	1	1	4	1	7	177
	2.1.1.a	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Skill Birth Attended(SBA) (Doctor/Nurse/ANM/Midwife)	188	72	76	5	159	395	105	73	323	215	122	116	1849
	2.1.1.b	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Non SBA (Trained Birth Attendant(TBA)/Relatives/etc)	157	79	72	35	2	535	23	141	136	67	24	14	1285
	2.1.3	Number of newborns received 7 Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) visits in case of Home delivery	438	203	126	27	131	536	23	172	251	86	121	55	2169
	2.2	Number of institutional Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	6115	591	2816	314	1021	1537	260	537	798	724	456	692	15861
	2.2.1	Out of total institutional deliveries number of women within 48 hours of delivery	1939	573	1965	215	582	1416	211	523	448	607	411	208	9098
	2.2.2	Number of newborns received 6 HBNC visits after Institutional Delivery	657	244	433	52	756	537	19	172	81	153	173	127	3404
M3(Number of CSD)	3.1	Total number of C-Section deliveries performed	2081	8	630	1	340	104	1	7	42	16	42	144	3416
M6[Post Natal Care (PNC)]	6.1	Women receiving 1st Postpartum checkups within 48 hours of home delivery	525	122	120	20	159	517	105	141	333	199	191	114	2546
	6.2	Women receiving Postpartum checkup between 48 hours of delivery and 14 days	4340	523	898	102	1021	1190	204	184	644	350	585	700	10741
	6.3	Number of mothers provided full course of 180 IFA tablets after delivery	4112	324	398	135	787	1052	269	513	780	713	342	737	10162
	6.4	Number of mothers provided full course 360 Calcium tablets after delivery	4214	298	442	126	784	1008	262	510	774	700	341	738	10197

Source : HMIS

Table 3.9(B): Maternal Health Report (NHM) for 2023-2024

Category	Data Item	Data Item Name	Dmr	Kph	Kma	Llg	Mkg	Mon	Noklak	Peren	Phek	Tsg	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
M1[Ante Natal Care (ANC)]	1.1	Total number of NEW Pregnant Women registered for ANC	10709	944	4200	456	1556	2815	482	1240	1476	1447	862	1070	27257
	1.1.1	Out of the total NEW ANC registered, number registered within 1st trimester	4408	312	1090	146	907	652	52	297	492	237	294	280	9167
	1.1.2	Total ANC footfall/cases(old cases + New Registration) attended	22811	2887	12486	662	4538	5320	801	2728	3298	2530	1770	1986	61817
	1.2.1	Number of PW given Td1 (Tetanus Diptheria dose 1)	5675	480	2115	324	962	1969	368	824	850	1058	776	511	15912
	1.2.2	Number of PW given Td2 (Tetanus Diptheria dose 2)	4989	363	1336	170	616	1418	186	559	526	588	413	282	11446
	1.2.3	Number of PW given Td Booster (Tetanus Diptheria dose booster)	863	331	291	93	181	725	67	285	565	196	191	198	3986
	1.2.4	Number of PW provided full course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets	9144	583	2969	423	834	1763	409	964	889	556	567	443	19544
	1.2.5	Number of PW provided full course 360 Calcium tablets	8236	558	2944	404	834	1693	376	942	914	696	567	438	18602
	1.2.6	Number of Pw given one Albendazole tablets after 1st trimester	1003	697	516	145	680	706	99	507	720	401	223	275	5972
	1.2.7	Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups	3489	504	1516	116	826	504	39	244	345	225	251	265	8324
	1.2.8	Number of PW given ANC Corticosteroids in Pre- Term Labour	62	6	141	2	2	0	0	3	0	12	0	0	228
	1.3.1	New cases of PW with hypertension detected	570	16	95	1	47	22	2	5	16	4	19	24	821
	1.3.1	Number of PW with hypertension managed at institution	168	13	90	0	42	7	1	5	11	1	17	17	372
M2 (Deliveries)	1.3.2	Number of Eclampsia cases managed during delivery	27	0	9	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	44
	1.4.1	Number of PW tested for Haemoglobin (Hb) 4 or more than 4 times for respective	2247	481	216	98	818	395	21	137	318	145	199	211	5286
	1.4.2	Number of PW having Hb level<11[7.1 to 10.9g/dl] (Out of total tested cases)	5707	308	587	81	392	184	76	458	80	842	75	281	9071
	1.4.3	Number of PW having Hb level<=7 g/d (Out of total tested cases)	598	9	2	0	14	6	0	3	5	31	2	12	682
	1.4.4	Number of Pw treated for severe anaemia (Hb<=7g/dl) (Out of total tested cases)	68	6	1	1	10	2	0	0	4	6	1	8	107
	2.1.1	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Skill Birth Attendant(SBA)	93	54	48	12	115	360	153	74	215	167	123	92	1506
	2.1.1	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Non SBA (Trained Birth Attendant(SBA)	190	88	73	17	17	563	12	205	119	53	12	26	1375
	2.1.3	Number of newborns received 7 Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) visits in case	375	118	117	19	147	582	90	297	151	81	443	53	2473
	2.2	Number of institutional Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	6616	661	2876	292	1026	1583	271	536	830	789	384	718	16582
	2.2.1	Out of total institutional deliveries (excluding C-Section), number of women stayed for 48 hours or more after delivery	3119	551	1567	228	596	616	191	111	704	341	105	535	8664
	2.4	Number of newborns received 6 HBNC visits after Institutional Delivery	469	189	542	18	771	496	15	402	43	68	178	128	3319
	2.5	No. of identified Sick new-borns referred by ASHA to facility under HBNC	13	1	2	1	19	23	0	11	4	8	0	10	92
	2.6	Total number of Children received all scheduled 5 Home visits under HBNC	729	294	403	23	358	116	25	47	34	24	307	14	2374
M3(Number of CSD)	3.1	Total number of C-Section deliveries performed	2375	10	694	3	400	153	0	5	48	8	8	164	3868
M6[Post Natal Care (PNC)]	6.1	In case of home delivery, number of women receiving 1st Postpartum checkups	653	103	113	25	135	541	147	121	262	209	162	116	2587
	6.2	Number of women receiving Postpartum checkup between 48 hours and 14 days after Institutional delivery	1945	536	1204	98	1011	1214	152	242	429	227	348	665	8071
	6.3	Number of mothers provided full course of 180 IFA tablets after delivery	4661	550	1372	298	824	1210	333	589	618	363	312	749	11879
	6.4	Number of mothers provided full course 360 Calcium tablets after delivery	4460	544	1384	287	824	1179	330	586	622	736	314	748	12014

Source : HMIS

Table 3.9 (C) : Maternal Health Report (NHM) for 2024-25

Category	Data Item	Data Item Name	Dmr	Kph	Kma	Llg	Mkg	Mon	Noklak	Peren	Phek	Tsg	Wokha	Zbt	Nagaland
M1[Ante Natal Care (ANC)]	1.1	Total number of NEW Pregnant Women registered for ANC	8317	884	2747	503	1531	2627	495	1306	1553	1285	960	1108	23316
	1.1.1	Out of the total NEW ANC registered, number registered within 1st trimester	3851	357	1120	162	953	815	121	361	600	335	287	300	9262
	1.1.2	Total ANC footfall/cases(old cases + New Registration) attended	22638	2707	13237	1161	4515	5478	936	2902	3653	3056	2200	2391	64874
	1.2.1	Number of PW given Td1 (Tetanus Diphtheria dose 1)	5683	512	2117	370	1007	1745	353	892	794	692	835	383	15383
	1.2.2	Number of PW given Td2 (Tetanus Diphtheria dose 2)	5193	354	1366	236	654	1204	193	610	657	405	466	224	11562
	1.2.3	Number of PW given Td Booster (Tetanus Diphtheria dose booster)	716	285	257	88	212	772	82	267	725	248	316	198	4166
	1.2.4	Number of PW provided full course 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets	8421	579	2039	373	967	2025	367	863	1265	1031	690	369	18989
	1.2.5	Number of PW provided full course 360 Calcium tablets	8370	726	2039	361	963	2015	355	865	1222	1012	698	372	18998
	1.2.6	Number of Pw given one Albendazole tablets after 1st trimester	2062	587	462	152	826	1014	192	714	861	674	279	239	8062
	1.2.7	Number of PW received 4 or more ANC check ups	2943	467	1490	177	953	720	70	254	470	466	264	236	8510
	1.2.8	Number of PW given ANC Corticosteroids in Pre- Term Labour	112	4	133	0	3	0	0	3	3	6	0	4	268
	1.3.1	New cases of PW with hypertension detected	207	13	35	5	19	25	5	13	19	8	11	12	372
	1.3.1	Number of PW with hypertension managed at institution	67	12	42	2	17	11	0	2	16	3	8	4	184
M2 [Deliveries]	1.3.2	Number of Eclampsia cases managed during delivery	11	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
	1.4.1	Number of PW tested for Haemoglobin (Hb) 4 or more than 4 times for respective	948	460	175	101	934	448	49	129	501	205	217	174	4341
	1.4.2	Number of PW having Hb level<11(7.1 to 10.9g/dl) (Out of total tested cases)	4345	405	560	93	414	356	152	286	73	767	98	572	8121
	1.4.3	Number of PW having Hb level<=7 g/d (Out of total tested cases)	108	1	5	1	13	16	17	5	3	23	1	9	202
	1.4.4	Number of Pw treated for severe anaemia (Hb<=7g/dl) (Out of total tested cases)	23	1	1	0	8	4	0	2	3	0	0	2	44
	2.1.1	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Skill Birth Attendant(SBA)	41	34	51	5	103	324	107	103	218	188	173	132	1479
	2.1.1	Number of Home Deliveries attended by Non SBA (Trained Birth Attendant(SBA)	256	75	55	26	16	626	26	198	113	136	17	37	1581
	2.1.3	Number of newborns received 7 Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) visits in case	466	84	82	42	100	689	93	201	193	166	259	78	2453
	2.2	Number of Institutional Deliveries conducted (Including C-Sections)	6173	624	2784	326	977	1676	274	489	846	747	473	647	16036
	2.2.1	Out of total institutional deliveries (excluding C-Section), number of women stayed for 48 hours or more after delivery	2438	308	1415	120	570	549	210	152	709	286	55	428	7240
	2.4	Number of newborns received 6 HBNC visits after Institutional Delivery	958	140	559	199	750	515	66	321	308	114	223	123	4276
	2.5	No. of Identified Sick new-borns referred by ASHA to facility under HBNC	15	5	9	2	5	7	2	3	8	1	4	4	65
	2.6	Total number of Children received all scheduled 5 Home visits under HBNC	3031	202	808	6	728	224	47	107	37	43	797	6	6036
M3[Number of CSD)	3.1	Total number of C-Section deliveries performed	2218	9	785	3	385	153	1	0	51	22	46	161	3834
M6[Post Natal Care (PNC)]	6.1	In case of home delivery, number of women receiving 1st Postpartum checkups	366	73	90	16	99	641	104	142	327	216	170	159	2403
	6.2	Number of women receiving Postpartum checkup between 48 hours and 14 days after Institutional delivery	1475	548	1498	81	931	1357	145	141	546	269	457	602	8050
	6.3	Number of mothers provided full course of 180 IFA tablets after delivery	4969	651	1661	327	834	1748	280	520	1006	837	400	742	13975
	6.4	Number of mothers provided full course 360 Calcium tablets after delivery	4960	659	1662	327	830	1751	285	511	995	858	398	742	13978

Source : HMIS

Registration of Deaths		Year						
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
1	Total Number of Registered Deaths (Source: CRS Report 2020)							
	Number of Registered Deaths in MCCD reporting States*							
	Male	45,26,022	48,49,373	2698	2741	2727	2218	
	Female	30,70,467	32,12,444	1082	1079	1207	989	
	Total	75,96,849	80,62,070	3780	3820	3934	3207	
2	Number of medically certified deaths							
	Male	9,77,199	11,60,119	104	228	362	345	
	Female	5,94,341	6,51,569	48	115	157	163	
	Total	15,71,540	18,11,688	152	343	519	508	
	Percentage of medically certified deaths							
3	Male	21.60%	23.90%	3.85	8.31	13.27	15.55	
	Female	19.40%	20.30%	4.4	10.65	13.07	16.48	
	Total	20.70%	22.50%	4.02	8.97	19.03	15.84	

Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Sl. no	Major Cause Group	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024													
		Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%						
1	Disease of the Circulatory System (I00-I99)	364803	31.4	215948	33.1	580751	32.1	16	22.9	9	26.5	25	24.04	38	23.5	18	22.22	56	23.05	22	7.46	21	16.7	43	10.2	78	37.3	53	45.3	131	40.2
2	Disease of the Respiratory System (J00-J98)	119766	10.3	61394	9.4	181160	10	9	12.9	7	20.6	16	15.39	16	9.88	10	12.35	26	10.7	15	5.08	8	6.35	23	5.46	41	19.6	22	18.8	63	19.3
3	Codes for Special Purposes-Covid 19 (U00-U49)	114217	9.8	46401	7.1	160618	8.9	7	10	2	5.88	9	8.65	9	5.55	1	1.23	10	4.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99)	80274	6.9	47659	7.3	127933	7.1	14	20	7	20.6	21	20.19	39	24.1	22	27.17	61	25.1	100	33.9	28	22.2	128	30.4	43	20.6	23	19.7	66	20.3
5	Endocrine, Nutritional and metabolic Diseases (E00-E89)	62952	5.4	41713	6.4	104665	5.8	6	8.57	2	5.88	8	7.69	19	11.7	9	11.11	28	11.52	19	6.44	9	7.14	28	6.65	15	7.18	9	7.69	24	7.36
6	Injury, Poisoning & certain other Consequences of External causes (S00-T98)	74397	6.4	26191	4	100588	5.6	7	10	3	8.82	10	9.62	16	9.88	9	11.11	25	10.29	17	5.76	8	6.35	25	5.94	17	8.13	2	1.71	19	5.83
7	Neoplasms(C00-D48)	49957	4.3	35300	5.4	85257	4.2	10	14.3	4	11.8	14	13.46	23	14.2	11	13.58	34	13.99	23	7.8	11	8.73	34	8.08	14	6.7	7	5.98	21	6.44
8	Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96)	42819	3.7	31669	4.9	74488	4.1	1	1.43	0	0	1	0.96	2	1.23	1	1.23	3	1.23	13	4.41	9	7.14	22	5.23	1	0.48	1	0.85	2	0.61
9	Symptom, Signs & Abnormal Clinical Findings NEC (R00-R99)	119657	10.3	71952	11	191609	10.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	29.15	32	25.4	118	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other Groups	131277	11.3	73342	11.3	204619	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1160119	100	651569	100	1811688	100	70	100	34	100	104	100	162	100	81	100	243	100	295	100	126	100	421	100	209	100	117	100	326	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Kohima: Nagaland.

Table 3.12: Gender-wise number of clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centres in Nagaland 2015-16 to 2024-2025

Year	Tested				HIV Positive				Percentage of HIV Positive			
	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2015-16	48762	46487	NA	95249	766	849	NA	1615	1.57	1.83	NA	1.70
2016-17	46154	44770	NA	90924	830	867	NA	1697	1.80	1.94	NA	1.87
2017-18	46016	44220	NA	90236	902	899	NA	1801	1.96	2.03	NA	2.00
2018-19	39346	43668	NA	83014	934	948	NA	1882	2.37	2.17	NA	2.27
2019-20	42565	47451	NA	90016	1045	999	NA	2044	2.46	2.11	NA	2.27
2020-21	24394	28768	NA	53162	621	643	NA	1264	2.55	2.24	NA	2.38
2021-22	29702	33025	NA	62727	800	665	NA	1465	2.69	2.01	NA	2.34
2022-23	42158	44138	2	86298	1069	959	0	2028	2.54	2.17	0.00	2.53
2023-24	96526	92341	2	188869	1249	894	1	2144	1.29	0.97	50.00	1.14
2024-25	103727	99223	99	203049	1163	912	1	2076	1.12	0.92	1.01	1.02

Note: The above data are inclusive of both General & Pregnant Mothers in Female Cells

Source: NSACS / NACO SIMS Monthly Report

Table 3.13 (A): Gender-wise number of clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centres in Nagaland 2015-16 to 2023-24

Year	Tested				HIV Positive				Percentage of HIV Positive			
	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2015-16	48762	29526	NA	78288	766	678	NA	1444	1.57	2.30	NA	1.84
2016-17	46154	28693	NA	74847	830	669	NA	1499	1.80	2.33	NA	2.00
2017-18	46016	28493	NA	74509	902	719	NA	1621	1.96	2.52	NA	2.18
2018-19	39346	26668	NA	66014	934	761	NA	1695	2.37	2.85	NA	2.57
2019-20	42565	30272	NA	72837	1045	829	NA	1874	2.46	2.74	NA	2.57
2020-21	24394	17170	NA	41564	621	482	NA	1103	2.55	2.81	NA	2.65
2021-22	29702	20901	NA	50603	800	541	NA	1341	2.69	2.59	NA	2.65
2022-23	42158	28825	2	70985	1069	775	0	1844	2.54	2.69	0.00	2.60
2023-24	96526	65126	2	161654	1249	736	1	1986	1.29	1.13	50.00	1.23
2024-25	103727	71474	99	175300	1163	751	1	1915	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.09

Note: All data excluding Pregnant Mothers (General Clients only)

Source: NSACS / NACO SIMS Monthly Report

TG*: Transgender

Table 3.13 (B) : District-wise number of clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centres in Nagaland for the year 2023-24

Sl.No	Districts	Tested			HIV Positive			Percentage of HIV Positive				
		Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Male	Female	TG	Total
1	Dimapur	33869	19818	99	53786	564	356	1	1.67	1.8	1.01	1.71
2	Kiphire	3947	2225	0	6172	19	14	0	0.48	0.63	0.00	0.53
3	Kohima	11824	9694	0	21518	145	92	0	1.23	0.95	0	1.1
4	Longleng	2227	1266	0	3493	5	2	0	0.22	0.16	0	0.2
5	Mokokchung	9750	8352	0	18102	53	38	0	0.54	0.45	0	0.5
6	Mon	7982	5619	0	13601	52	10	0	0.65	0.18	0	0.46
7	Peren	2469	1924	0	4393	26	19	0	1.05	0.99	0	1.02
8	Phek	3679	2301	0	5980	23	24	0	0.63	1.04	0	0.79
9	Tuensang	9547	6127	0	15674	89	67	0	0.93	1.09	0	1
10	Wokha	3526	3141	0	6667	27	13	0	0.77	0.41	0	0.6
11	Zunheboto	4246	3077	0	7323	11	13	0	0.26	0.42	0	0.33
12	Noklak	4018	3378	0	7396	43	43	0	1.07	1.27	0	1.16
13	Chumoukedima	4354	3897	0	8251	97	55	0	2.23	2.23	0	1.84
14	Niuland	325	132	0	457	3	1	0	0.92	0.76	0	0.88
15	Tseminyu	222	151	0	373	3	0	0	1.35	0	0	0.8
16	Shamator	1742	372	0	2114	3	4	0	0.17	1.08	0	0.33
Nagaland		103727	71474	99	175300	1163	751	1	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.09

Note: All data excluding Pregnant Mothers (General Clients only)

Source: NSACS / NACO SIMS Monthly Report

TG*: Transgender

Table 3.13 (C): District-wise number of clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centres in Nagaland for the year 2024-25

Sl. No	Districts	Tested			HIV Positive			Percentage of HIV Positive					
		Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total
1	Dimapur	33869	19818	99	53786	564	356	1	921	1.67	1.8	1.01	1.71
2	Kiphire	3947	2225	0	6172	19	14	0	33	0.48	0.63	0.00	0.53
3	Kohima	11824	9694	0	21518	145	92	0	237	1.23	0.95	0	1.1
4	Longleng	2227	1266	0	3493	5	2	0	7	0.22	0.16	0	0.2
5	Mokokchung	9750	8352	0	18102	53	38	0	91	0.54	0.45	0	0.5
6	Mon	7982	5619	0	13601	52	10	0	62	0.65	0.18	0	0.46
7	Peren	2469	1924	0	4393	26	19	0	45	1.05	0.99	0	1.02
8	Phek	3679	2301	0	5980	23	24	0	47	0.63	1.04	0	0.79
9	Tuensang	9547	6127	0	15674	89	67	0	156	0.93	1.09	0	1
10	Wokha	3526	3141	0	6667	27	13	0	40	0.77	0.41	0	0.6
11	Zunheboto	4246	3077	0	7323	11	13	0	24	0.26	0.42	0	0.33
12	Noklak	4018	3378	0	7396	43	43	0	86	1.07	1.27	0	1.16
13	Chumoukedima	4354	3897	0	8251	97	55	0	152	2.23	2.23	0	1.84
14	Niuland	325	132	0	457	3	1	0	4	0.92	0.76	0	0.88
15	Tseminyu	222	151	0	373	3	0	0	3	1.35	0	0	0.8
16	Shamator	1742	372	0	2114	3	4	0	7	0.17	1.08	0	0.33
	Nagaland	103727	71474	99	175300	1163	751	1	1915	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.09

Note: All data excluding Pregnant Mothers (General Clients only)

Source: NSACS / NACO SIMS Monthly Report

TG*: Transgender

Table 3.14: District-wise HIV testing and positive status among the pregnant women (ANC)

Sl. No	DISTRICT	2022-23 (April '21 -Feb' 22)		2023-24		2024-25	
		Tested	HIV+	Tested	HIV+	Tested	HIV+
		ANC	ANC	ANC	ANC	ANC	ANC
1	Dimapur	2303	61	8675	41	9002	58
2	Kiphire	829	11	1111	11	1078	7
3	Kohima	2076	27	3389	18	3302	24
4	Longleng	539	2	691	4	767	2
5	Mokokchung	1389	12	1879	12	1932	7
6	Mon	1725	7	2420	7	2475	3
7	Peren	688	12	1291	7	1239	7
8	Phek	1021	10	1849	11	1705	10
9	Tuensang	960	13	1536	19	1391	17
10	Wokha	612	5	864	5	1047	5
11	Zunheboto	779	7	1027	5	1420	3
12	Noklak	330	7	511	8	568	7
13	Shamator	124	0	260	1	209	0
14	Tsemnyu	68	0	83	0	81	1
15	Chumoukedima	1681	10	1440	8	1311	10
16	Niuland	249	0	189	1	222	0
Total		15373	184	27215	158	27749	161

Source: NSACS/ NACO SIMS

ANC: Antenatal Check up

Table 3.15 (A): Access to Anti-Retroviral Drugs by Sex

Sl. No	Year	2022-23						2023-24					
	District	Male	Female	TS/TG	Children		Total	Male	Female	TS/TG	Children		Total
					Male	Female					Male	Female	
1	Dimapur	2616	2691	7	140	165	5619	3056	3060	12	160	186	6474
2	Peren	138	191	0	23	16	368	172	217	0	19	16	424
3	Kiphire	132	161	0	10	9	312	153	180	0	11	9	353
4	Kohima	853	942	0	61	50	1906	952	1046	0	59	47	2104
5	Mokokchung	343	367	0	19	29	758	391	412	0	21	27	851
6	Phek	116	138	0			254	130	160	0	9	6	305
7	Tuensang	496	616	0	45	40	1197	562	681	0	43	43	1329
8	Zunheboto	77	101	0	6	9	193	83	122	0	6	8	219
9	Mon	100	87	0	4	4	195	134	103	0	4	5	246
10	Wokha	109	128	0	8	6	251	133	158	0	9	7	307
11	Noklak	314	344	0	34	26	718	362	388	0	34	24	808
12	Dimapur(Shukhovi)							295	7	0	0	0	302
Nagaland		5294	5766	7	350	354	11771	6423	6534	12	375	378	13722

Source: NSACS, Nagaland

Table 3.15 (B) : Access to Anti-Retroviral Drugs by Sex

Sl. No	Year	2024-25					
	District	Male	Female	TS/TG	Children		Total
					Male	Female	
1	Dimapur*	3374	3308	13	163	189	7047
2	Kiphire	173	191	0	12	9	385
3	Kohima**	1025	1124	0	63	52	2264
4	Mokokchung	430	441	0	20	28	919
5	Mon	143	103	0	4	7	257
6	Peren	186	239	0	19	18	462
7	Phek	142	176	0	8	9	335
8	Tuensang	616	731	0	45	50	1442
9	Wokha	157	180	0	10	11	358
10	Zunheboto	93	126	0	8	10	237
11	Noklak	393	426	0	35	24	878
12	Niuland***	234	10	0	0	0	244
	Nagaland	6966	7055	13	387	407	14828

Source: NSACS, Nagaland

*Dimapur includes the districts of Niuland and Chumoukedima

**Kohima includes Tseminyu District

***Niuland Assam Rifle Composite Hospital includes parts of Shamatore districts

Table 3.15 (C) : Access to Anti-Retroviral Drugs by Sex

Sl. No	Year	2024-25					
	District	Male	Female	TS/TG	Children		Total
					Male	Female	
1	Dimapur*	3374	3308	13	163	189	7047
2	Kiphire	173	191	0	12	9	385
3	Kohima**	1025	1124	0	63	52	2264
4	Mokokchung	430	441	0	20	28	919
5	Mon	143	103	0	4	7	257
6	Peren	186	239	0	19	18	462
7	Phek	142	176	0	8	9	335
8	Tuensang	616	731	0	45	50	1442
9	Wokha	157	180	0	10	11	358
10	Zunheboto	93	126	0	8	10	237
11	Noklak	393	426	0	35	24	878
12	Niuland***	234	10	0	0	0	244
	Nagaland	6966	7055	13	387	407	14828

Source: NSACS, Nagaland

*Dimapur includes the districts of Niuland and Chumoukedima

**Kohima includes Tseminyu District

***Niuland Assam Rifle Composite Hospital includes parts of Shamatore districts

Table No. 3.16

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Population and Household Profile				
1. Female population age 6 years and above who ever attended school (%)	92.1	81.9	85.2	81.0
2. Population below age 15 years (%)	22.1	25.9	24.7	32.1
3. Sex ratio of the total population (females per 1,000 males)	980	1,020	1,007	968
4. Sex ratio at birth for children born in the last five years (females per 1,000 males)	949	943	945	953
5. Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	79.9	70.8	73.2	68.5
6. Deaths in the last 3 years registered with the civil authority (%)	59.3	33.8	40.3	na
7. Population living in households with electricity (%)	99.6	98.0	98.6	96.7
8. Population living in households with an improved drinking-water source ¹ (%)	93.5	89.8	91.0	82.4
9. Population living in households that use an improved sanitation facility ² (%)	82.2	90.4	87.7	76.7
10. Households using clean fuel for cooking ³ (%)	81.1	24.9	43.0	32.8
11. Households using iodized salt (%)	99.3	98.8	99.0	99.5
12. Households with any usual member covered under a health insurance/financing scheme (%)	15.0	23.1	20.5	6.1
13. Children age 5 years who attended pre-primary school during the school year 2019-20 (%)	5.5	6.3	6.1	na
Characteristics of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
14. Women who are literate ⁴ (%)	91.5	82.7	85.8	na
15. Men who are literate ⁴ (%)	97.7	90.7	93.3	na
16. Women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	63.7	34.1	44.4	33.3
17. Men with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	75.6	39.8	53.1	37.7
18. Women who have ever used the internet (%)	66.5	40.3	49.9	na
19. Men who have ever used the internet (%)	81.0	55.2	64.6	na
Marriage and Fertility				
20. Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%)	2.4	7.3	5.6	13.4
21. Men age 25-29 years married before age 21 years (%)	8.7	2.8	5.0	8.0
22. Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.2	2.0	1.7	2.7
23. Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	2.5	4.4	3.8	5.7
24. Adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years ⁵	10	23	19	42
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (per 1,000 live births)				
25. Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	8.4	10.8	10.2	16.5
26. Infant mortality rate (IMR)	17.0	25.8	23.4	29.5
27. Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	22.5	36.8	33.0	37.5
Current Use of Family Planning Methods (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
28. Any method ⁶ (%)	61.0	55.7	57.4	26.5
29. Any modern method ⁶ (%)	48.5	43.8	45.3	21.3
30. Female sterilization (%)	13.6	14.8	14.4	9.1
31. Male sterilization (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32. IUD/PPIUD (%)	20.1	19.7	19.8	6.7
33. Pill (%)	9.1	5.1	6.4	4.0
34. Condom (%)	4.2	2.8	3.3	1.3
35. Injectables (%)	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)				
36. Total unmet need ⁷ (%)	9.3	9.1	9.1	22.3
37. Unmet need for spacing ⁷ (%)	4.3	4.5	4.5	11.3
Quality of Family Planning Services				
38. Health worker ever talked to female non-users about family planning (%)	8.9	10.2	9.7	6.4
39. Current users ever told about side effects of current method ⁸ (%)	55.3	62.4	60.2	32.0

Note: Major indicators are highlighted in grey.

LHV = Lady health visitor; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; na = Not available

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

¹Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, tanker truck, cart with small tank, bottled water, community RO plant.

²Flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine, flush to don't know where, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine, pit latrine with slab, twin pit/composting toilet, which is not shared with any other household. This indicator does not denote access to toilet facility.

³Electricity, LPG/natural gas, biogas.

⁴Refers to women/men who completed standard 9 or higher and women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

⁵Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19.

⁶Any method includes other methods that are not shown separately; Any modern method includes other modern methods that are not shown separately.

⁷Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing plus unmet need for limiting.

⁸Based on current users of female sterilization, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, and pills who started using that method in the past 5 years.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Maternal and Child Health				
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)				
40. Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	64.5	43.6	49.5	24.7
41. Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	39.9	13.1	20.7	15.0
42. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ⁹ (%)	89.3	78.1	81.3	63.7
43. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	16.5	7.7	10.2	4.4
44. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	6.7	3.1	4.1	2.2
45. Registered pregnancies for which the mother received a Mother and Child Protection (MCP) card (%)	91.8	92.7	92.4	73.6
46. Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	62.9	36.3	43.9	22.3
47. Average out-of-pocket expenditure per delivery in a public health facility (Rs.)	7,035	5,175	5,778	5,880
48. Children born at home who were taken to a health facility for a check-up within 24 hours of birth (%)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1
49. Children who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery (%)	59.2	34.9	41.8	na
Delivery Care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)				
50. Institutional births (%)	65.0	38.8	45.7	32.8
51. Institutional births in public facility (%)	41.5	33.7	35.8	25.1
52. Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	11.6	9.9	10.4	8.8
53. Births attended by skilled health personnel ¹⁰ (%)	75.4	48.2	55.3	41.3
54. Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	9.8	3.6	5.2	5.8
55. Births in a private health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	19.7	30.1	23.6	31.5
56. Births in a public health facility that were delivered by caesarean section (%)	12.5	6.1	8.0	13.4
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation				
57. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall ¹¹ (%)	68.9	53.7	57.9	35.4
58. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from vaccination card only ¹² (%)	77.0	68.8	71.3	61.9
59. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	88.8	84.3	85.5	68.1
60. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine ¹³ (%)	72.0	63.0	65.4	52.1
61. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or DPT vaccine (%)	80.6	68.1	71.5	51.6
62. Children age 12-23 months who have received the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	83.6	70.1	73.8	50.1
63. Children age 24-35 months who have received a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) (%)	25.2	18.7	20.5	na
64. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of rotavirus vaccine ¹⁴ (%)	11.4	4.6	6.5	na
65. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of penta or hepatitis B vaccine (%)	76.5	62.6	66.4	45.3
66. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	57.1	41.4	45.6	30.6
67. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a public health facility (%)	89.2	94.8	93.2	91.6
68. Children age 12-23 months who received most of their vaccinations in a private health facility (%)	10.0	1.8	4.1	7.9
Treatment of Childhood Diseases (children under age 5 years)				
69. Prevalence of diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.5	4.1	3.4	5.1
70. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received oral rehydration salts (ORS) (%)	*	54.4	54.5	40.3
71. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey who received zinc (%)	*	6.5	9.1	16.0
72. Children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	*	29.2	31.5	21.8
73. Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey (%)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
74. Children with fever or symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey taken to a health facility or health provider (%)	46.0	24.4	30.9	31.3

⁹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for their last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

¹⁰Doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel.

¹¹Vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

¹²Among children whose vaccination card was shown to the interviewer, percentage vaccinated with BCG, measles-containing vaccine (MCV)/MR/MMR/Measles, and 3 doses each of polio (excluding polio vaccine given at birth) and DPT or penta vaccine.

¹³Not including polio vaccination given at birth.

¹⁴Since rotavirus is not being provided across all states and districts, the levels should not be compared.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

Indicators	NFHS 5 (2019-20)			NFHS 4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of Children				
75. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁵ (%)	54.3	59.2	57.9	53.1
76. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁶ (%)	(43.2)	43.2	43.2	44.3
77. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food and breastmilk ¹⁶ (%)	(67.6)	70.0	69.4	70.7
78. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	9.8	13.4	12.6	17.5
79. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	23.5	15.4	18.0	21.9
80. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet ^{16, 17} (%)	15.8	14.1	14.5	18.8
81. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	27.1	34.7	32.7	28.6
82. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁸ (%)	21.7	18.2	19.1	11.3
83. Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height) ¹⁹ (%)	11.0	6.8	7.9	4.2
84. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) ¹⁸ (%)	24.5	27.7	26.9	16.7
85. Children under 5 years who are overweight (weight-for-height) ²⁰ (%)	4.8	4.9	4.9	3.8
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)				
86. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	11.6	10.8	11.1	12.3
87. Men whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/m ²) (%)	7.4	7.5	7.5	11.5
88. Women who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) ²¹ (%)	17.1	13.0	14.4	16.2
89. Men who are overweight or obese (BMI ≥25.0 kg/m ²) (%)	31.0	19.8	23.9	13.9
90. Women who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.85) (%)	59.6	63.4	62.0	na
91. Men who have high risk waist-to-hip ratio (≥0.90) (%)	32.7	27.5	29.4	na
Anaemia among Children and Adults				
92. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	46.4	41.4	42.7	26.4
93. Non-pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	27.5	30.3	29.3	27.7
94. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	22.3	22.1	22.2	32.7
95. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	27.3	29.8	28.9	27.9
96. All women age 15-19 years who are anaemic ²² (%)	34.0	33.9	33.9	26.3
97. Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	10.8	9.5	10.0	11.7
98. Men age 15-19 years who are anaemic (<13.0 g/dl) ²² (%)	(15.5)	21.6	19.6	12.2
Blood Sugar Level among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
99. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.3	5.2	5.2	na
100. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	3.8	3.7	3.8	na
101. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	9.3	9.2	9.3	na
Men				
102. Blood sugar level - high (141-160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	5.9	6.9	6.6	na
103. Blood sugar level - very high (>160 mg/dl) ²³ (%)	6.9	4.7	5.5	na
104. Blood sugar level - high or very high (>140 mg/dl) or taking medicine to control blood sugar level ²³ (%)	13.4	11.9	12.4	na
Hypertension among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
Women				
105. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	12.0	14.7	13.8	na
106. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	6.8	7.9	7.6	na
107. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	19.9	23.6	22.4	na
Men				
108. Mildly elevated blood pressure (Systolic 140-159 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic 90-99 mm of Hg) (%)	16.7	20.3	19.1	na
109. Moderately or severely elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥160 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥100 mm of Hg) (%)	8.0	9.3	8.9	na
110. Elevated blood pressure (Systolic ≥140 mm of Hg and/or Diastolic ≥90 mm of Hg) or taking medicine to control blood pressure (%)	26.0	30.1	28.7	na

¹⁵Based on the last child born in the 3 years before the survey.

¹⁶Based on the youngest child living with the mother.

¹⁷Breastfed children receiving 4 or more food groups and a minimum meal frequency, non-breastfed children fed with a minimum of 3 Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (fed with other milk or milk products at least twice a day, a minimum meal frequency that is, receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months, and solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group).

¹⁸Below -2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

¹⁹Below -3 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²⁰Above +2 standard deviations, based on the WHO standard.

²¹Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months.

²²Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS 5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

Nagaland - Key Indicators

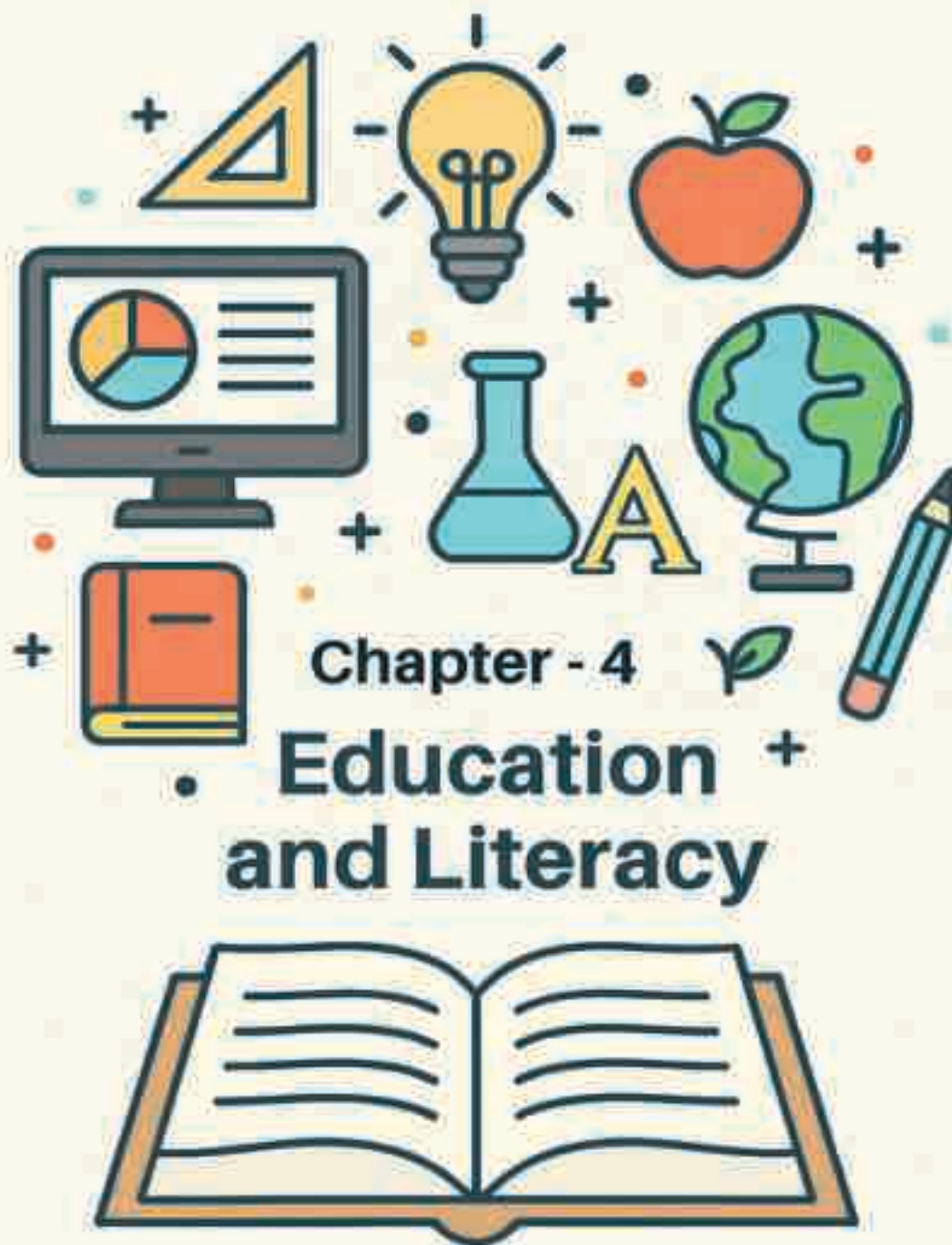
Indicators	NFHS-5 (2019-20)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Screening for Cancer among Adults (age 30-49 years)				
Women				
111. Ever undergone a screening test for cervical cancer (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	na
112. Ever undergone a breast examination for breast cancer (%)	0.4	0.2	0.3	na
113. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.6	0.3	0.4	na
Men				
114. Ever undergone an oral cavity examination for oral cancer (%)	0.1	0.3	0.2	na
Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adults (age 15-49 years)				
115. Women who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	25.5	25.7	25.6	12.5
116. Men who have comprehensive knowledge ²⁴ of HIV/AIDS (%)	30.7	45.6	40.1	24.1
117. Women who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	62.9	60.5	61.4	39.9
118. Men who know that consistent condom use can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS (%)	56.1	75.8	68.5	63.6
Women's Empowerment (women age 15-49 years)				
119. Currently married women who usually participate in three household decisions ²⁵ (%)	98.1	99.8	99.2	97.4
120. Women who worked in the last 12 months and were paid in cash (%)	28.6	20.7	23.6	22.7
121. Women owning a house and/or land (alone or jointly with others) (%)	23.4	28.9	26.9	35.2
122. Women having a bank or savings account that they themselves use (%)	77.9	55.4	63.7	38.8
123. Women having a mobile phone that they themselves use (%)	93.0	76.3	82.5	70.4
124. Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period ²⁶ (%)	87.1	76.6	80.2	72.4
Gender Based Violence (age 18-49 years)				
125. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence ²⁷ (%)	5.2	7.0	6.4	13.1
126. Ever-married women age 18-49 years who have experienced physical violence during any pregnancy (%)	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.5
127. Young women age 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (%)	2.4	1.3	1.6	7.6
Tobacco Use and Alcohol Consumption among Adults (age 15 years and above)				
128. Women age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	16.0	12.6	13.7	na
129. Men age 15 years and above who use any kind of tobacco (%)	47.4	48.9	48.4	na
130. Women age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	1.5	0.7	0.9	na
131. Men age 15 years and above who consume alcohol (%)	26.8	22.5	24.0	na

²⁴Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

²⁵Decisions about health care for herself, making major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

²⁶Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons, and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

²⁷Spousal violence is defined as physical and/or sexual violence.



CHAPTER - 4

EDUCATION AND LITERACY



Education stands out as the paramount means for individuals to enhance their personal endowments, elevate capability levels, and overcome constraints, thereby expanding the array of opportunities and choices for sustained improvement. Recognizing the pivotal role of education, India has implemented the 'Right to Education' act, ensuring free and compulsory education for children aged 6-14 years. This chapter aims to offer insights from a gender perspective providing valuable information on the state of education and its implications for gender equality.

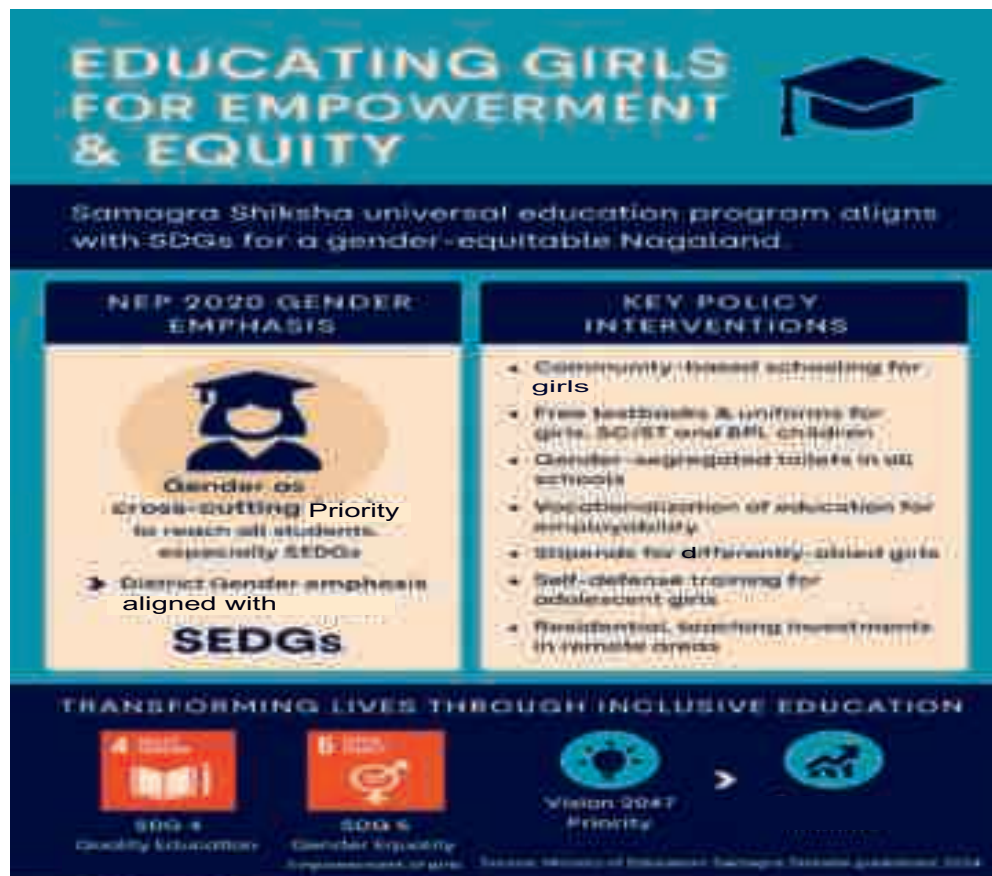
Chapter - 4

Education and Literacy

Education stands out as the paramount means for individuals to enhance their personal endowments, elevate capability levels, and overcome constraints, thereby expanding the array of opportunities and choices for sustained improvement. Education is a key driver of personal growth, capability enhancement, and expanded life choices. Through the Right to Education Act, India guarantees free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14, laying the foundation for inclusive development.

There has been a significant increase in the enrolment and retention rates of girls in schools

and higher educational institutions. Literacy rates among women have improved with various government and non-governmental initiatives focused on education in Nagaland. The education of women in Nagaland has played a crucial role in empowering them and fostering their involvement in various developmental activities, which in turn has contributed to the overall progress and well-being of the state. Education has empowered women in Nagaland by improving their decision-making abilities, giving them greater influence within their households, and enabling them to have better control over resources.



4.1 Literacy Rate

- According to the 2011 Census, Nagaland exhibited a literacy rate of 79.6% showcasing a notable improvement from the previous decade. Specifically, the literacy rates for females and males were 76.1% and 82.8% respectively. In comparison, the literacy rate in 2001 stood at 66.6% with female and male literacy rates at 61.5% and 71.2% respectively. This data underscores a commendable advancement in female literacy reflecting a significant increase of 14.6% over the past ten years.
- Amongst the district, Mokokchung has the highest literacy rate of 91.6 % with male literacy rate of 92.2 % and female literacy rate of 91 %.In contrast, Mon district reported the lowest literacy rate at 57%, comprising a male literacy rate of 60.9% and a notably lower female literacy rate of 52.6%. This disparity highlights the need for targeted efforts to address educational challenges ensuring a more balanced and equitable distribution of literacy opportunities.
- In districts such as Mokokchung, Zunheboto, and Longleng, there is a minimal gender gap in literacy rates between males and females. However, in contrast the districts of Phek, Kiphire, and Peren exhibit a significant disparity indicating a substantial difference in literacy rates between males and females. This observation underscores the need for targeted interventions to bridge the gender gap and promote more equitable access to literacy.

District wise Literacy Rate, 2011 Census

District	Male	Female
Kohima	88.69	81.48
Dimapur	87.54	81.77
Phek	83.66	72.21
Mokokchung	92.18	91.01
Wokha	90.81	84.48
Zunheboto	87.85	82.62
Tuensang	76.31	69.59
Mon	60.94	52.58
Peren	82.84	72.58
Kiphire	74.88	63.97
Longleng	74.48	69.63
Nagaland	82.75	76.11

(Refer table no. 4.1)

- According to the 2011 Census, Nagaland exhibited a literacy rate of 79.6%, an improvement from 66.6% in 2001, the percentage of the female population attending educational institutions was 17.01%, slightly lower than the male attendance rate of 18.23%. The literacy rates for females and males were 76.1% and 82.8% respectively, compared to the 2001 rates of 61.5% for females and 71.2% for males. This data reflects a commendable advancement in female literacy, with a significant increase of 14.6% over the past ten years. Among the districts, Mokokchung has the highest literacy rate at 91.6%, with a male literacy rate of 92.2% and a female literacy rate of 91%. In contrast, Mon district has the lowest literacy rate at 57%, with a male literacy rate of 60.9% and a notably lower female literacy rate of 52.6%.

Gender-wise Progress of Literacy Rate

in Nagaland from 1981 to 2011
Census

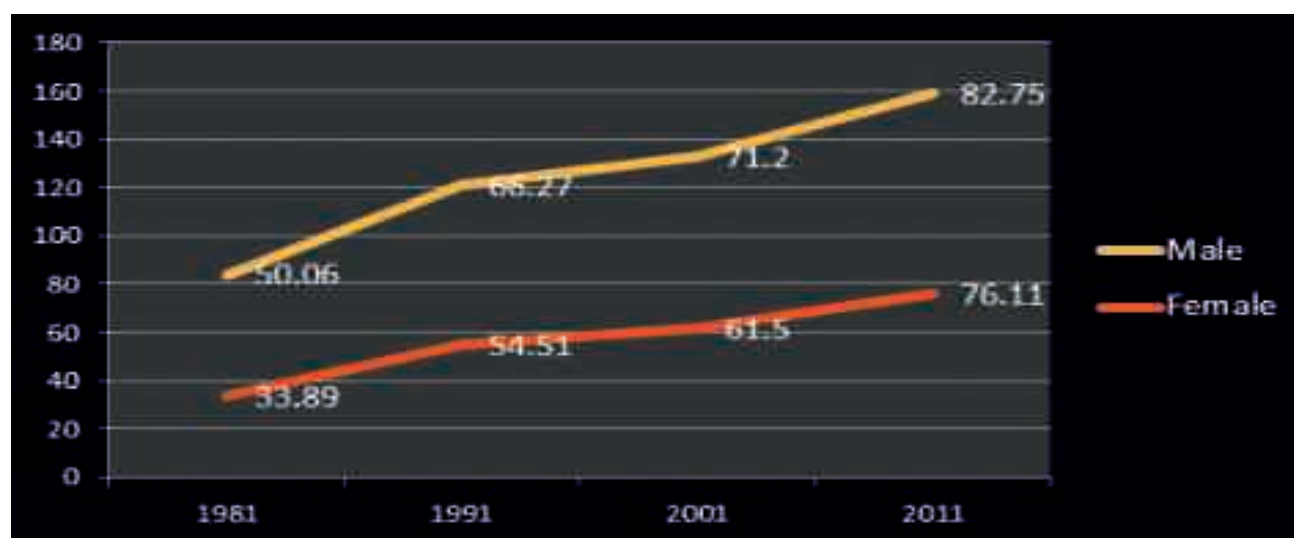
Nagaland's literacy rate significantly increased from 42.57% in 1981 to 79.55% in 2011. Female literacy grew notably from 33.89% to 76.11%, reducing the gender literacy gap compared to males.



4.2 Literacy Trends in Nagaland: A Gendered Perspective

In parallel, male literacy increased from 71.2% in 2001 to 82.75% in 2011, reinforcing the overall educational momentum. Despite these gains, a gender literacy gap of 6.64% persists, underscoring the need for targeted interventions to bridge this divide. While the state's female literacy rate notably exceeds the national benchmark of 64.6%. This underscores the need for targeted interventions to further reduce the disparity and promote equitable educational opportunities for women and girls across the state. (Refer table no. 4.2)

Gender wise Decadal Growth of Literacy Rate as per 2011 Census



4.3 Distribution of Population by Educational Levels

- According to the 2011 census, the percentage of the female population attending educational institutions was 17.01% slightly lower than the male attendance rate of 18.23%. The table also reveals that 2.87% of males and 2.74% of females were reported as illiterate. Notably, the population exhibits a decreasing trend with each successive standard of education as evidenced by the given table. This information emphasizes the need for targeted initiatives to improve attendance, address literacy gaps, and encourage educational progression in the community.
- In Nagaland, female enrolment and retention in schools and higher education have significantly improved, supported by both government and civil society initiatives. Rising female literacy rates have empowered women with stronger decision-making, household influence, and resource control—contributing to the state's overall progress.

Distribution of Total Population by Educational Levels and by Sex in Nagaland (in %)

Educational Level	Male	Female
Population attending educational institution	18.23	17.01
Illiterates	2.87	2.74
Literates	15.36	14.26
Literate without educational level	0.18	0.12
Below Primary	4.82	4.36
Primary	4.04	3.78
Middle School	2.91	2.78
Matriculate /Secondary	1.49	1.44
Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior Secondary	1.25	1.20
Non -Technical Diploma/Certificate not equal to degree	0.004	0.01
Technical Diploma/Certificate not equal to degree	0.05	0.03
Graduate & above	0.56	0.50

(Refer table no. 4.3)

4.4 Enrolment Statistics

4.4.1 High Human Development Indicators: The high enrolment of girls in secondary education has contributed to better human development indicators in Nagaland. With the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (launched in 2000) and the Right to Education Act 2009, gender parity in school enrolment has been achieved at all levels. In secondary and higher education, the female Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has surpassed the male GER for four consecutive years. This trend underscores the rising importance of girls' education.

4.4.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) Trends in General Education, Nagaland (2023–25)

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for General Education in Nagaland during the academic years 2023–24 and 2024–25 highlights consistent gender-based disparities across educational levels. At the primary level, enrolment was exceptionally high, with GERs of 101% for both boys and girls in 2023–24, increasing further in 2024–25 to 102% for boys and 103% for girls—indicating near-universal enrolment and the inclusion of underage and overage children. At the upper primary level, female GER remained steady at 65% across both years, consistently exceeding the male GER of 61%. This pattern continued at the elementary level, where female GER rose from 84% to 85%, compared to 82% and 83% for males in 2023–24 and 2024–25 respectively.

The secondary level saw female GER reach 62% in 2024–25, significantly higher than the male GER of 54%. At the higher secondary level, female GER declined slightly from 42% to 41%, yet remained above the male GER, which increased marginally from 33% to 34%. Overall, the data reveals a consistent trend of higher female participation across all stages of school education. While primary enrolment is robust, the upper primary and higher secondary levels signal a need for targeted interventions to improve male enrolment and retention, ensuring equitable access and progression for all learners. Girls consistently show higher GER across all levels except Primary, where parity is achieved. There is a Transition Bottleneck where Sharp drop in GER from Elementary to Secondary and Hr. Secondary suggests transition challenges, especially for boys. Align district-level interventions with SDG 4.1 and 4.5 targets. (refer Table 4.7 A, B and C)

4.4.3 The table presents Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) data for Nagaland across primary to higher secondary levels from 2022 to 2025. GER reflects the total enrolment—irrespective of age—as a percentage of the official age-group population for each education level.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Schools in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Year	GER Primary			GER Upper Primary			GER Elementary			GER Secondary			GER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2022-23	93%	96%	94%	66%	73%	70%	81%	86%	84%	51%	61%	56%	37%	43%	40%
2	2023-24	101%	101%	101%	61%	65%	63%	82%	84%	83%	53%	60%	56%	33%	42%	37%
3	2024-25	102.00%	103.00%	103.00%	61.00%	65.00%	63.00%	83.00%	85.00%	84.00%	54.00%	62.00%	58.00%	34.00%	41.00%	38.00%

4.4.4 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) Trends in General Education, Nagaland (2024–25)

In the academic year 2024–25, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) across school education levels in Nagaland revealed distinct gender-based patterns. At the primary level, NER stood at 85% for females and 83% for males, indicating strong foundational enrolment. At the upper primary level, female NER was 46%, surpassing the male rate of 43%. This trend continued at the elementary level, where females recorded a NER of 67% compared to 65% for males.

At the secondary level, female enrolment reached 38%, notably higher than the male rate of 32%. The gap widened further at the higher secondary level, with females achieving a NER of 27% against 21% for males. The consistent pattern of higher female NER across all educational stages underscores the need to examine underlying factors contributing to this gender disparity. Notably, the overall NER has improved compared to the previous year (2023–24), reflecting progress in school participation. However, the data also signals the importance of targeted strategies to enhance male enrolment and ensure equitable educational access and retention (refer Table 4.8 A, B & C)

4.4.5 The table presents Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) data for Nagaland across primary to higher secondary levels from 2022 to 2025. NER reflects the total enrolment—irrespective of age—as a percentage of the official age-group population for each education level.

Net Enrolment Ratio in Schools in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Year	NER Primary			NER Upper Primary			NER Elementary			NER Secondary			NER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2022-23	75%	78%	77%	47%	52%	49%	63%	67%	65%	32%	39%	35%	23%	27%	25%
2	2023-24	82%	84%	83%	43%	47%	45%	64%	67%	65%	32%	38%	35%	22%	28%	24%
3	2024-25	83.00%	85.00%	84.00%	43.00%	46.00%	45.00%	65.00%	67.00%	66.00%	33.00%	38.00%	35.00%	21.00%	27.00%	24.00%

4.4.6. Enrollment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in Nagaland.

This report analyzes a three-year trend (2022–2025) in the enrollment of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) across five educational levels in Nagaland: Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary. The data, disaggregated by gender and year, highlights participation patterns and identifies key areas for targeted intervention.

Primary education consistently recorded the highest enrollment across all three years, underscoring its dominance in CWSN participation. However, total enrollment declined significantly—from 2,342 in 2022–23 to 1,438 in 2024–25—marking a 38.6% decrease. While boys outnumbered girls at the Pre-Primary and Primary levels, girls consistently surpassed boys in Upper Primary and Secondary enrollment.

A sharp decline was observed at the Upper Primary level in 2024–25, where enrollment dropped from 421 to 118, potentially indicating a data anomaly or systemic barrier. Higher Secondary enrollment remained persistently low, with only 78 students in 2024–25, reflecting limited transition opportunities for CWSN into post-secondary education. (refer table 4.9 A, B & C)

Sl. No.	Year	Pre-Primary			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2022-23	170	108	278	582	490	1072	310	382	692	90	109	199	44	57	101
2	2023-24	150	89	239	416	342	758	232	189	421	83	111	194	21	31	52
3	2024-25	176	118	294	419	314	733	57	61	118	98	117	215	33	45	78

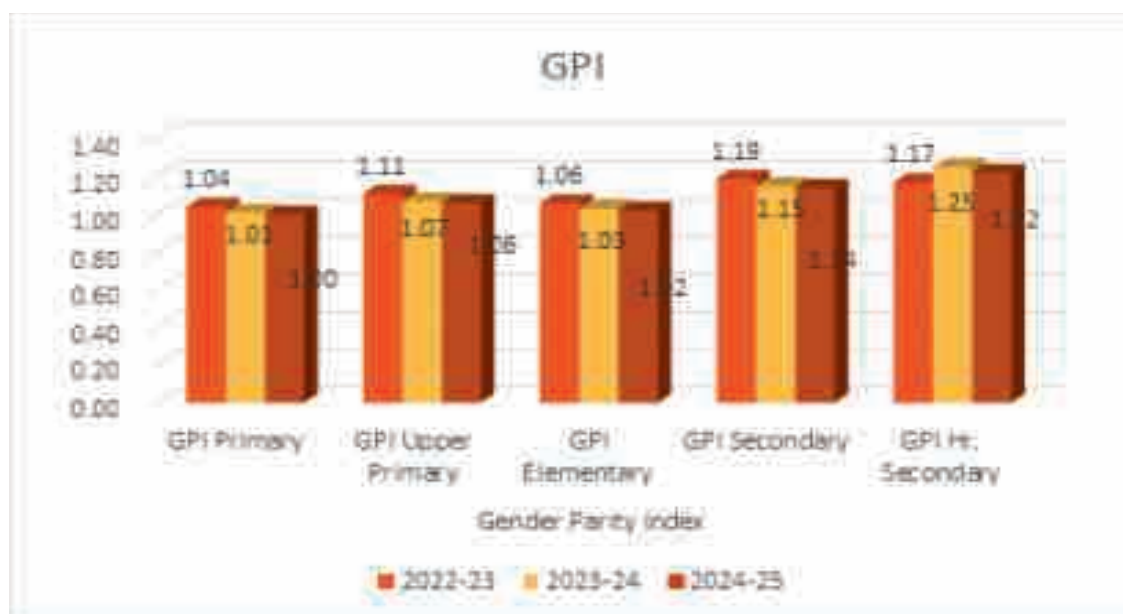
4.4.7. Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio-statistical measure used to assess the relative access to education or other development indicators for females compared to males. It is calculated as the ratio of the female value to the male value for a given indicator.

4.4.8 Gender Parity Index (GPI) Trends in Education and Teaching Workforce, Nagaland

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for 2023–24 GPI data for government teachers in Nagaland highlights gender disparities within the teaching workforce. At the Primary level, a GPI of 1.1 points to a slight predominance of female teachers, while the Upper Primary level shows a GPI of 0.9, indicating a relative male dominance. The Secondary level maintains gender parity (GPI 1.0), whereas the Higher Secondary level records a significantly higher female representation with a GPI of 1.8.

In parallel, the 2024–25 reveals distinct patterns across educational stages in Nagaland. At the Primary (1.00), Upper Primary (1.06), and Elementary (1.02) levels, the GPI values indicate a near-balanced gender distribution among students. However, at the Secondary (1.14) and Higher Secondary (1.22) levels, the GPI reflects a modest but notable female advantage, suggesting higher female participation in upper-level education. Mokokchung district has the highest GPI in all the levels and for all the three consecutive years whereas Peren has the lowest in comparison with all the 11 districts. Gender disparities in student enrolment and teacher representation across levels highlight the need for targeted, stage-specific policies that address recruitment, retention, and socio-cultural barriers to equitable education. (Refer Table No. 4.10 A, B & C)



4.4.9 Gender Distribution of Government Teachers in Nagaland (2024-25)

This report analyzes the representation of female teachers per 100 male teachers across Primary, Upper Primary, and Secondary & Higher Secondary levels in 11 districts of Nagaland. The data provides insights into gender disparities in the teaching workforce and highlights districts with significant imbalances or strong female representation. The High Female Representation: Dimapur leads across all levels, with 204 female teachers per 100 male teachers at the Primary level and 191 at Secondary & Hr. Secondary. Kohima and Mokokchung also show strong female representation, especially at Primary and Upper Primary levels.

Gender Imbalance: Kiphire and Mon exhibit the lowest ratios, with fewer than 70 female teachers per 100 male teachers at Primary level and even lower at Upper Primary. These districts may require targeted recruitment and retention strategies for female educators.

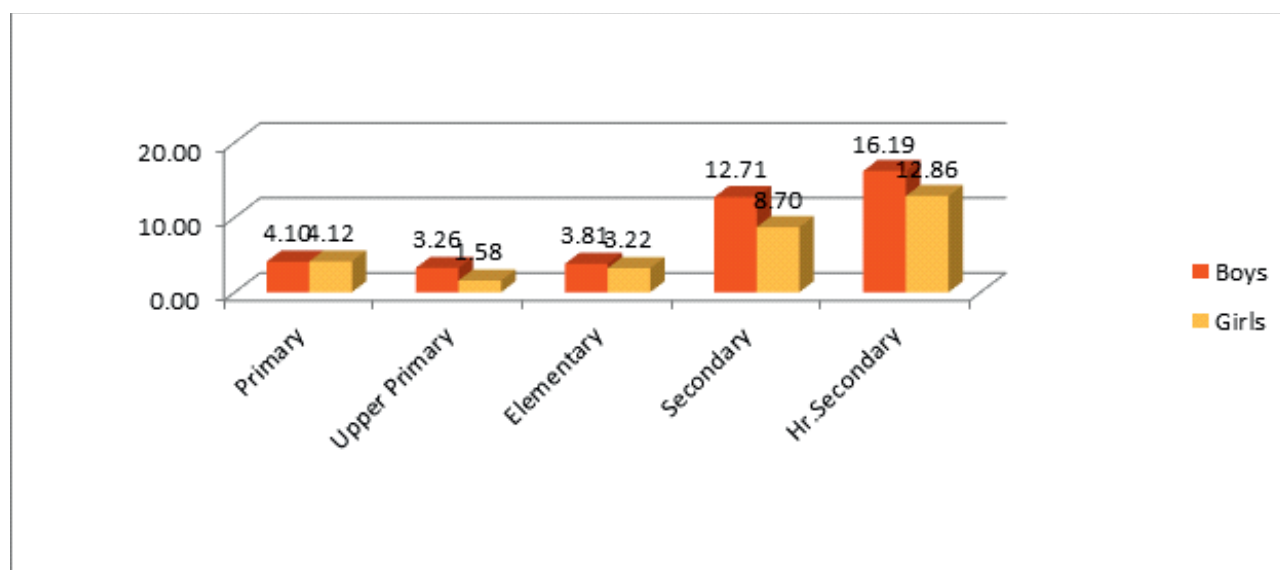
Across Nagaland, there are 1,189 female teachers per 1,000 male teachers at the Primary level, 922 at Upper Primary, and 1,055 at Secondary & Hr. Secondary—indicating relatively balanced gender distribution overall, with a slight female predominance at Primary and Secondary levels. (Refer table no. 4.12)

Sl. No	District	Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary
1	Dimapur	204	143	191
2	Kiphire	64	45	51
3	Kohima	173	151	136
4	Longleng	81	68	75
5	Mokokchung	160	108	124
6	Mon	67	47	79
7	Peren	106	85	97
8	Phek	76	54	64
9	Tuensang	72	65	79
10	Wokha	80	72	72
11	Zunheboto	106	84	87
	State Total	1189	922	1055

4.4.10 Drop-out Rates

- According to UDISE+, the dropout rates for boys and girls in various educational levels during the academic year 2024-25, revealed distinct patterns. At the primary level, the dropout rate was 4.10% for boys and 4.12% for girls. In the upper-primary tier, the rates were 3.26% for boys and 1.58% for girls. Moving to the elementary level, dropout rate for was boys 3.81% and 3.22% for girls. However, at the secondary level, a significant disparity emerged with a dropout rate of 12.718 % for boys compared to 8.70 % for girls. Furthermore, at the higher secondary level, boys experienced a dropout rate of 16.19%, while girls had a slightly lower rate of 12.86%. The highest dropout rate was recorded at the higher secondary level. Overall, the data underscores a concerning trend where dropout rates for boys surpass those for girls across all educational categories. (Refer table no. 4.14 A, B & C)

Gender wise Dropout Rate in Nagaland 2024-25



4.4.11 Dropout Rate Trends in Nagaland (2022–2025)

Nagaland has demonstrated a marked and sustained reduction in dropout rates across all educational levels over the past three academic years, underscoring the success of enhanced retention strategies, inclusive education policies, and gender-responsive interventions. This report presents a detailed analysis of dropout trends from 2022–23 to 2024–25 across five key stages—Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary—based on gender-disaggregated data.

The findings reveal a consistent downward trajectory in dropout rates, particularly at the Primary, Upper Primary, and Elementary levels, where both boys and girls have shown significant improvement. The narrowing gender gap, especially at the elementary and upper primary stages, reflects the impact of targeted efforts to promote equitable participation and reduce barriers for girls and marginalized communities.

Overall, the data signals a positive shift in educational retention in Nagaland, reinforcing the need to sustain and scale successful interventions while addressing emerging challenges at the Secondary and Higher Secondary levels.

Dropout Rate

Sl. No.	Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2022-23	8.51	8.90	8.70	8.27	7.12	7.69	8.43	8.26	8.35	21.21	15.47	18.25	10.37	4.64	7.15
2	2023-24	6.02	5.81	5.92	6.59	5.21	5.90	6.22	5.59	5.91	18.98	14.81	16.81	24.27	20.22	22.14
3	2024-25	4.10	4.12	4.11	3.26	1.58	2.42	3.81	3.22	3.52	12.71	8.70	10.64	16.19	12.86	14.41

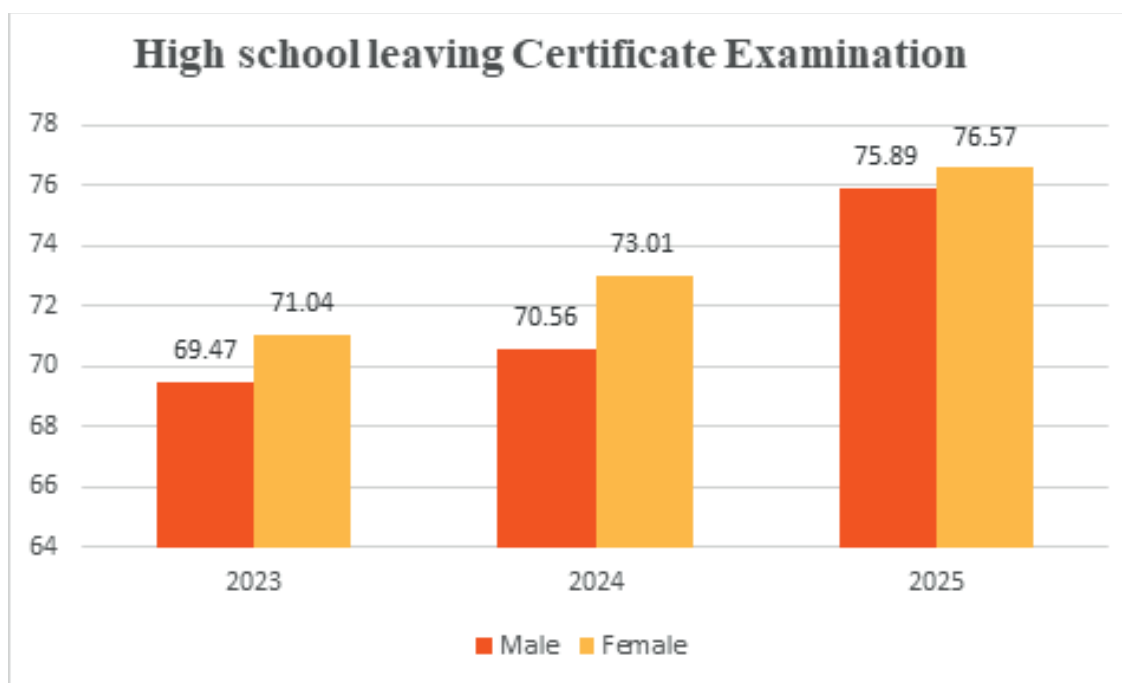
4.4.12 Toilet Facilities in Schools.

According to the UDISE+ report, in 2023–24, out of 1,930 government schools in Nagaland, 1,707 had toilet facilities, and 1,595 had separate toilets for girls. In 2024–25, of the 1,915 schools, 1,778 had toilet access, with 1,692 providing separate girls' toilets—indicating a gradual improvement in sanitation infrastructure and gender-responsive facilities. (Refer table 4.15 A, B & C)

4.4.13 Result of High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) Examination

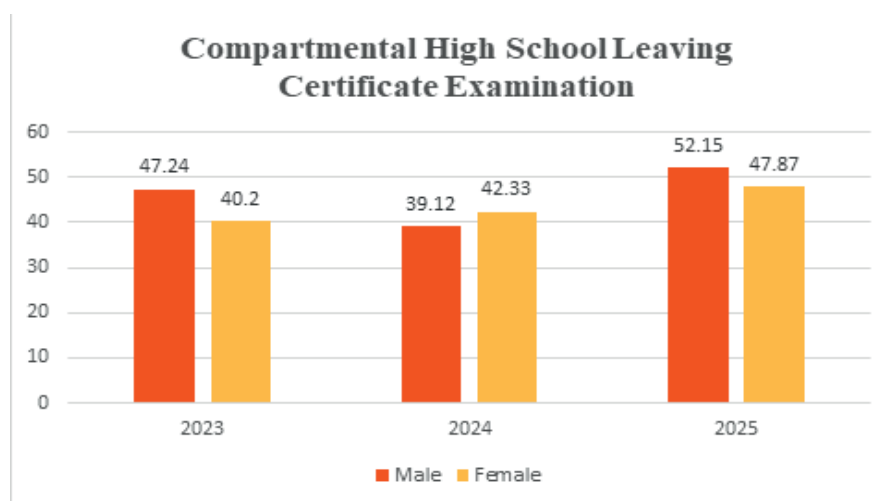
In 2023, the pass percentage rose to 69.47% for males and 71.04% for females. This upward trend continued in 2024, with male and female pass rates reaching 70.56% and 73.01% respectively. Notably, in 2025, the female pass percentage surged further to 76.57%, widening the gender gap in academic success. These figures clearly indicate a sustained advantage in performance among female students, prompting deeper inquiry into the underlying factors influencing gender disparities in educational outcomes. (Refer Table 4.16 A)

Gender wise Passed % of High School Leaving Certificate Examination



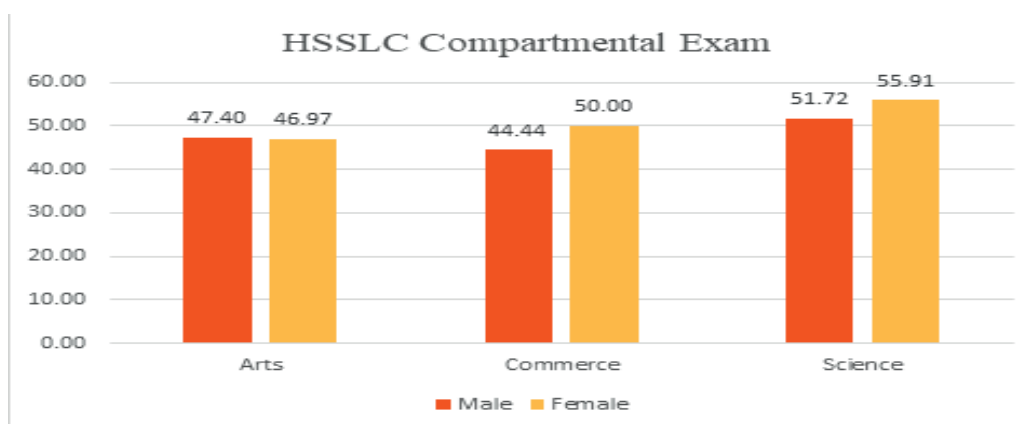
4.4.14 Compartmental High School Leaving Certificate Examination Results

- As reflected in the table, female students recorded higher pass percentages in both the year 2023 and 2024. However, in 2025, male students surpassed their female counterparts, with a pass rate higher by 4.28%. This shift marks a notable deviation from the previous trend of female academic advantage. (Refer table no. 4.16 B)

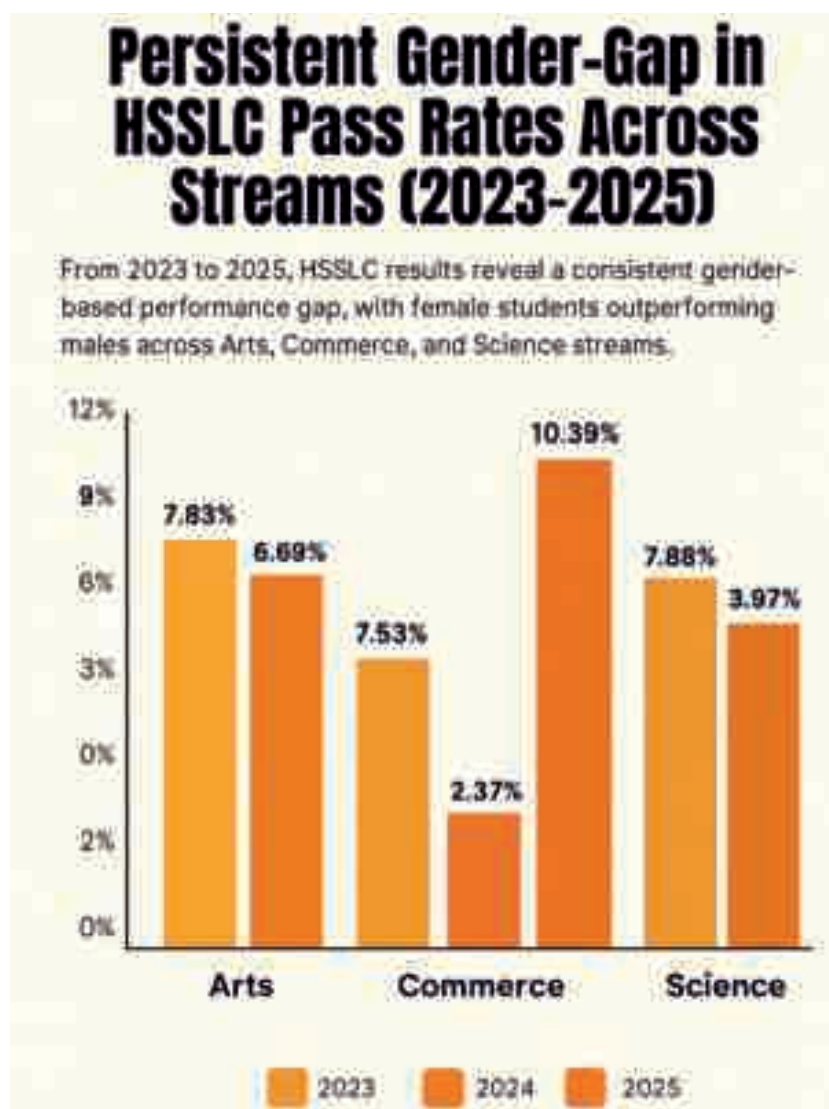
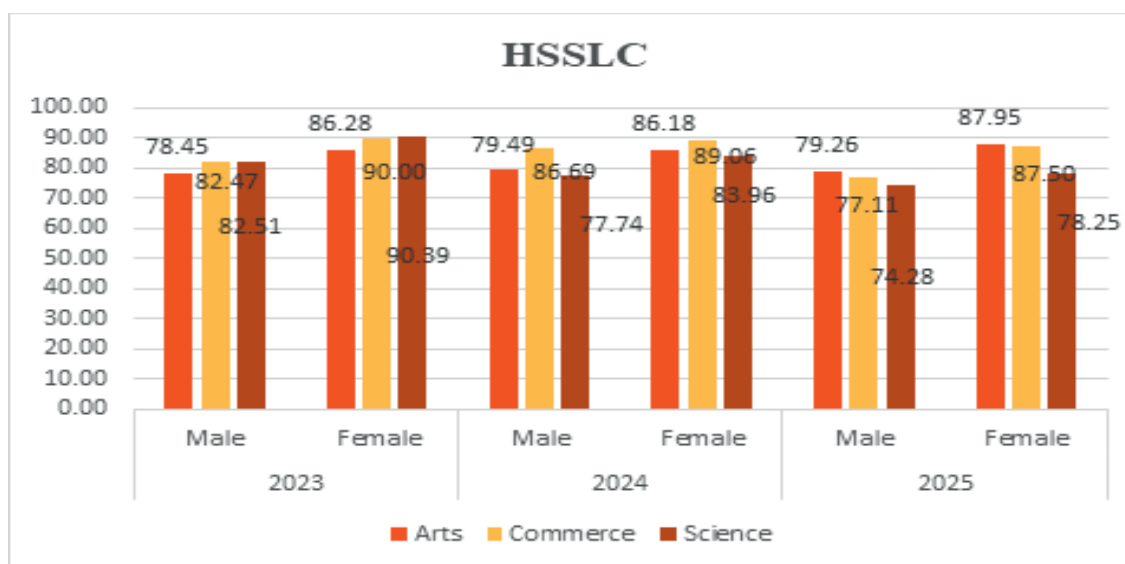


4.4.15 Result of Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) Examination.

- From 2023 to 2025, the Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) results reveal a consistent gender-based performance trend, with female students outperforming their male counterparts across all three academic streams—Arts, Commerce, and Science. In 2023, the average gender gap stood at approximately 7%. By 2024, the gap narrowed in Commerce (2.37%) but remained notable in Arts (6%). In 2025, disparities widened significantly, with Commerce showing the highest gap at 10.39%, followed by Arts (8.69%) and Science (3.97%). This persistent pattern highlights the need for deeper analysis into the socio-academic factors driving gendered differences in educational outcomes across disciplines. (Refer table no. 4.17 A & B)



Gender wise Passed % of Compartmental Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Exam

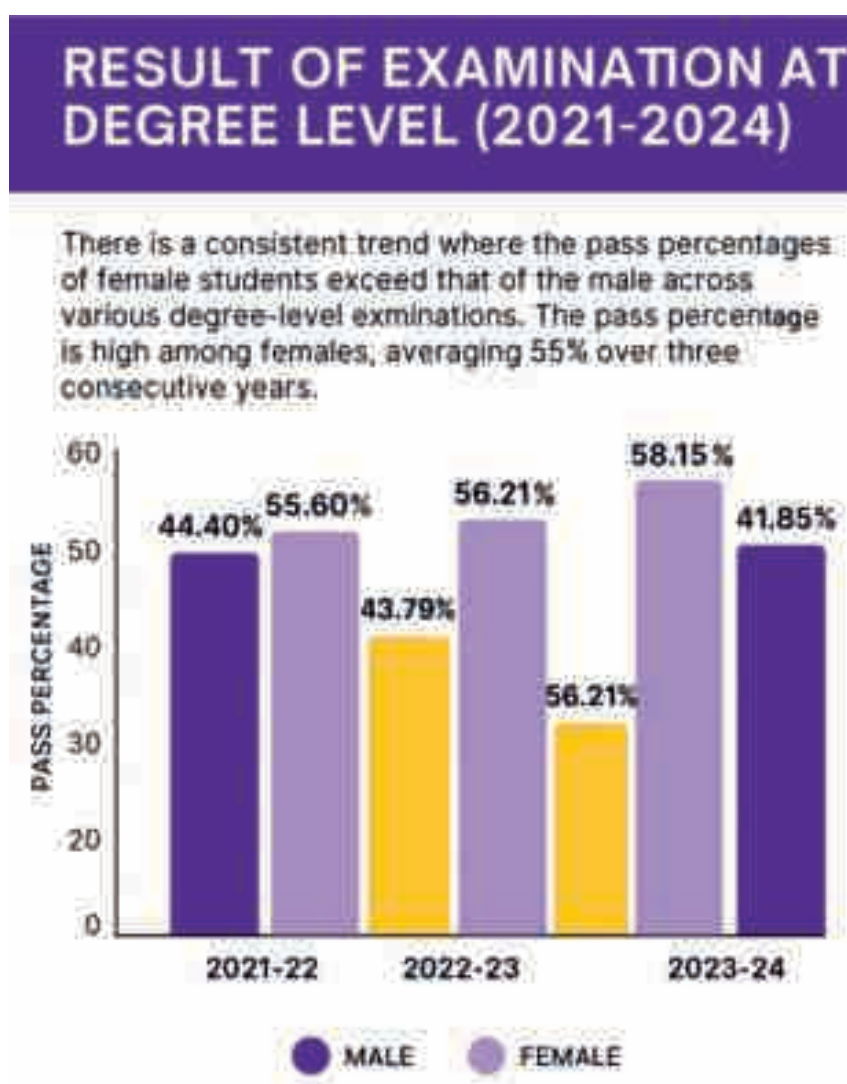


4.4.16 Gender Composition in Higher Education, Nagaland (2021–2024)

Female students consistently outnumbered male students across all three years, with enrolment peaking at 36,194 in 2021–22 and slightly declining to 34,937 in 2023–24. Transgender representation remained minimal, with only 2 students recorded in 2022–23. The number of female lecturers rose steadily from 1,059 to 1,258, while male lecturers increased modestly from 704 to 749, reflecting a strengthening female presence in academia. Notably, data from 2021–23 covers 11 districts, while 2023–24 includes 14 districts, with the addition of Shamator, Chümoukedima, and Niuland. The student–lecturer ratio dropped to 11.64 in 2022–23, then rose sharply to 17.00 in 2023–24, indicating a higher teaching load in the latest year. (Refer table no. 4.18 A, B & C)

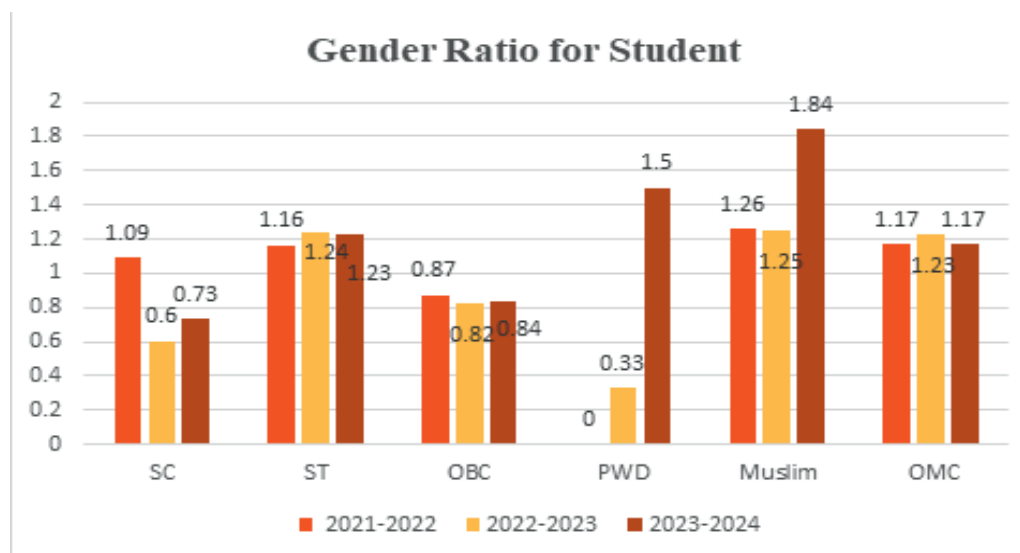
4.4.17 Result of Examination at Degree Level 2021-2024

From 2021 to 2024, degree-level examination results reveal a consistent trend of female students outperforming male counterparts in terms of pass percentage. Across all three academic years, female pass rates remained notably higher, averaging approximately 56%, compared to 44% for males. This persistent gender gap in academic achievement highlights the need for further analysis into the factors contributing to female students' stronger performance at the tertiary level. (Refer table no. 4.21 A & B)



4.4.18 Gender Ratio Trends Across Social Categories (2021–2024)

From 2021 to 2024, Nagaland's overall gender ratio in student enrolment remained above parity, reflecting strong female participation. ST, Muslim, and Other Minority groups consistently showed high female representation, peaking in 2023–24. In contrast, SC and OBC categories exhibited persistent gender imbalance, while PWD enrolment saw a sharp rise in female representation in 2023–24. This shift may reflect the positive influence of targeted policies and enhanced data reporting mechanisms. Sustained inclusion strategies remain critical to address persistent gaps among underrepresented groups. (Refer table no. 4.22 A & B)

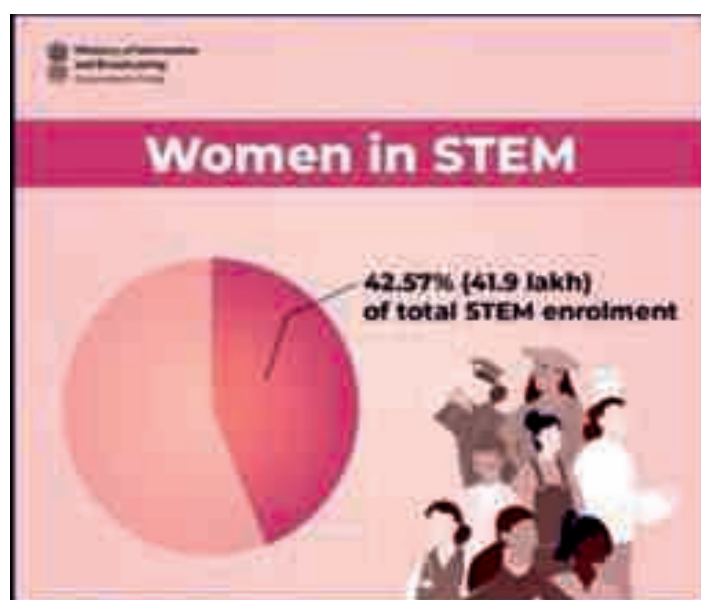


4.4.19 Diploma Participation Trends in Nagaland (2021–2024)

Nagaland hosts nine DIET institutions, each exhibiting varied enrollment patterns over the three-year period. DIET Tuensang recorded the highest enrollment in 2021–22, followed by DIET Mon in 2022–23, and DIET Pftusero in 2023–24. The gender ratio was most favorable at St. Paul Institute of Education, Kohima, with consistently high female representation, while DIET Mon reported the lowest gender balance. Participation across most DIETs fluctuated, with some institutions showing signs of modest recovery and others experiencing a steady decline. (Refer table no. 4.24 A, B, & C)

4.4.20 Gender-Based Enrollment Trends in Medical & Engineering Courses

- The enrollment data across four academic years reveals a consistent gender pattern in course selection: **Medical and Allied Courses:** Female students consistently outnumber male students in selection, indicating a higher proportion of women opting for and being admitted into medical fields. **Engineering Courses:** In contrast, male students dominate enrollment figures, with significantly fewer female students selected for undergraduate engineering programs. This divergence underscores entrenched gender preferences in academic and career pathways. The data highlights the urgent need to promote gender inclusivity and challenge prevailing stereotypes—particularly by encouraging female participation in **STEM** fields and supporting male engagement in healthcare and allied disciplines. This strategic shift will not only foster equitable access to education and employment but also contribute to a more inclusive and innovative workforce in Nagaland by 2047. (Refer table 4.29 & 4.30)



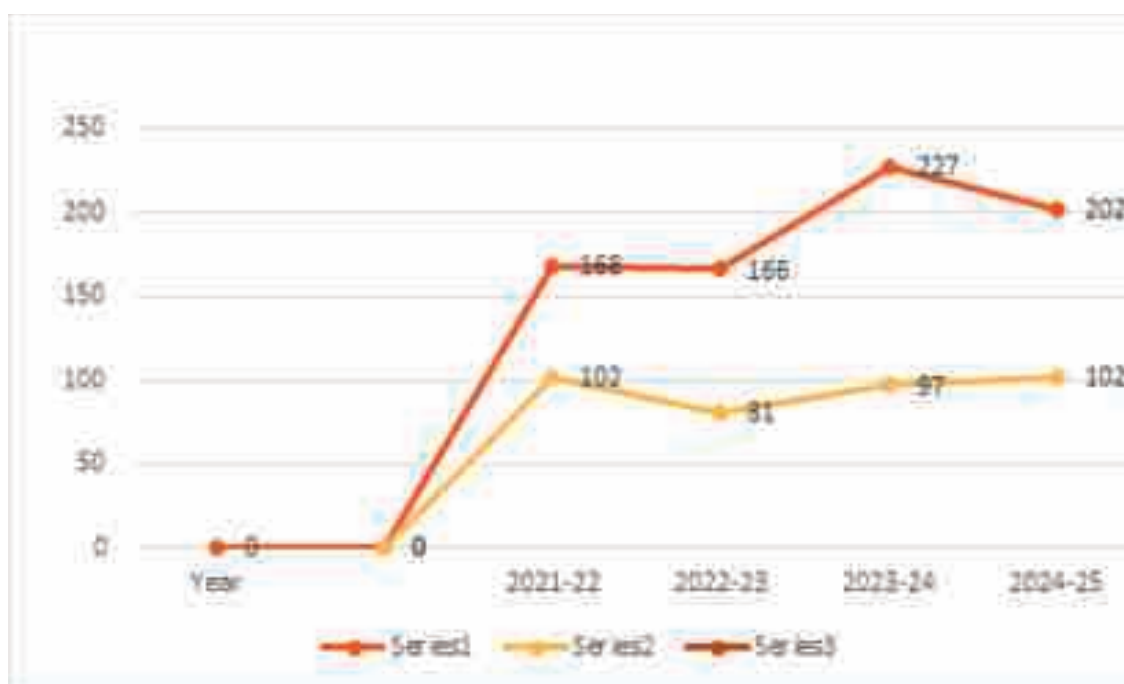
Gender-wise Percentage of students selected for undergoing various Medical & Engineering Courses

Sl. No.	Year	Medical and allied course			Under -graduate in Engineering degree		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2021 -22	69	119	188	37	27	64
2	2022 -23	73	130	203	64	29	93
3	2023 -24	111	193	304	57	20	77
4	2024 -25	106	232	338	71	15	86

Strategic Lens	Alignment with Gender Enrollment Data
SDG Goal 5: Gender Equality	The higher female enrollment in medical courses reflects progress toward equitable access in traditionally female-dominated fields. However, the persistent underrepresentation of women in engineering highlights the need for targeted interventions to dismantle gender stereotypes and promote STEM participation.
Vision 2047: Inclusive Development	The data underscores the importance of inclusive education policies that encourage balanced gender representation across all professional domains. Vision 2047's emphasis on innovation and equity calls for proactive measures—scholarships, mentorship, and awareness campaigns—to bridge gender gaps in engineering and technical education.

4.4.21 Gender-wise Percentage of students selected for undergoing various Multi-Disciplinary Diploma courses.

- ❖ Over the past four academic years, enrollment data for multi-disciplinary diploma courses—spanning engineering, creative arts, fashion design, and technology—reveals consistent gender-based patterns. These fields are vital for youth skill development and align closely with the goals of Vision 2047. Male students have consistently outnumbered female students, with the gender gap reaching its peak in 2023–24 (227 males vs. 97 females). Female participation has remained relatively stable, showing a modest rise in 2024–25 (102), which matches the 2021–22 level. Overall enrollment increased from 270 in 2021–22 to 324 in 2023–24, reflecting a growing interest in vocational and creative disciplines among youth. (Refer table 4.31)



**Table 4.1: District-Wise Literate Population and Literacy Rate in Nagaland.
2011 CENSUS**

State / District	Total Population			Literate Population			Literacy Rate (Percentage)			Literacy Gap
	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	
	2	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1										
Nagaland	19,78,502	9,53,853	10,24,649	13,42,434	6,18,477	7,23,957	79.55	76.11	82.75	6.64
1. Kohima	2,67,988	1,29,022	1,38,966	1,97,489	90,451	1,07,038	85.23	81.48	88.69	7.21
2. Dimapur	3,78,811	1,81,417	1,97,394	2,78,037	1,27,895	1,50,142	84.79	81.77	87.54	5.77
3. Phek	1,63,418	79,675	83,743	1,05,893	47,967	57,926	78.05	72.21	83.66	11.45
4. Mokochung	1,94,622	93,530	1,01,092	1,59,494	76,015	83,479	91.62	91.01	92.18	1.17
5. Wokha	1,66,343	81,838	84,505	1,28,208	60,823	67,385	87.69	84.48	90.81	6.33
6. Zunheboto	1,40,757	69,540	71,217	1,02,881	49,377	53,504	85.26	82.62	87.85	5.23
7. Tuensang	1,96,596	94,663	1,01,933	1,17,511	53,858	63,653	73.08	69.59	76.31	6.72
8. Mon	2,50,260	1,18,507	1,31,753	1,19,626	52,194	67,432	56.99	52.58	60.94	8.36
9. Peren	95,219	45,505	49,714	62,204	27,620	34,584	77.95	72.58	82.84	10.26
10. Kiphire	74,004	36,174	37,830	41,232	18,557	22,675	69.54	63.97	74.88	10.91
11. Longleng	50,484	23,982	26,502	29,859	13,720	16,139	72.17	69.63	74.48	4.85

Source: Director Census Operation, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.2: Decade-wise Literacy Rate by Sex in Nagaland and India from 1981 to 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	Year	% of Literates to total Population			India		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1981	33.89	50.06	42.57	N.A	N.A	N.A
2	1991	54.51	66.27	60.59	N.A	N.A	N.A
3	2001	61.5	71.2	66.6	53.7	75.2	64.8
4	2011	76.11	82.75	79.55	64.6	80.9	73

*1991 (Nagaland): calculated from ST population

Source: Director Census Operation, Nagaland, Kohima. 2. Census of India.

Over the years, there has been a consistent and commendable increase in the literacy rate. In 1981 the literacy rate is 33.89% which has an increase of 20.62% during the year 1991, over the year 2001, the female literacy rate stood at 61.5% and by 2011, it had risen significantly to 76.11% which is higher than the all India female literacy rate for the same two years. Similarly, the male literacy rate increased from 71.2% in 2001 to 82.75% in 2011.

While the state's female literacy rate of 76.11% surpasses the national average of 64.6%, a gender literacy gap of 6.64% persists. This indicates the need for targeted efforts to further narrow this gap and enhance educational opportunities for women in the state.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Educational Levels and by Sex in Nagaland as per 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	Educational Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Population attending educational institution	429247	206046	223201	209339	102156	107183	638586	308202	330384
2.	Illiterates	72405	35241	37164	29282	14487	14795	101687	49728	51959
3.	Literates	356842	170805	186037	180057	87669	92388	536899	258474	278425
4.	Literate without educational level	3909	1635	2274	1646	628	1018	5555	2263	3292
5.	Below Primary	122065	57860	64205	44414	21244	23170	166479	79104	87375
6.	Primary	101057	48700	52357	40672	19757	20915	141729	68457	73272
7.	Middle School	66912	32480	34432	36085	17844	18241	102997	50324	52673
8.	Matric/Secondary	30061	14688	15373	23160	11482	11678	53221	26170	27051
9.	Higher secondary/Intermediate Pre-University/Senior Secondary	22479	10778	11701	21984	10951	11033	44463	21729	22734
10.	Non-Technical Diploma/Certificate not equal to degree	76	36	40	87	56	31	163	92	71
11.	Technical Diploma/Certificate not equal to degree	558	199	359	751	263	488	1309	462	847
12.	Graduate & above	8443	3825	4618	10782	5211	5571	19225	9036	10189

Source: Directorate of Census Operation, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 4.4: District-wise literacy rates by sex as per 2001 and 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	District	As per 2001 Census			As per 2011 Census		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mon	36.4	46.6	41.8	52.6	60.9	57.0
2	Mokokchung	81.6	86.0	83.9	91.0	92.2	91.6
3	Zunheboto	64.5	73.8	69.3	82.6	87.9	85.3
4	Wokha	75.3	85.3	80.5	84.5	90.8	87.7
5	Dimapur	71.8	81.1	76.9	81.8	87.5	84.8
6	Phek	62.3	78.4	70.6	72.2	83.7	78.1
7	Tuensang	49.5	59.7	54.9	69.6	76.3	73.1
8	Longleng	41.2	48.1	44.8	69.6	74.5	72.2
9	Kiphire	44.1	55.7	50.2	64.0	74.9	69.5
10	Kohima	71.8	83.5	78.0	81.5	88.7	85.2
11	Peren	59.4	72.1	65.9	72.6	82.8	77.9
12	Nagaland	61.5	71.2	66.6	76.1	82.8	79.6

Source: Director Census Operation, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.5: Districtwise Percentage distribution of Literate person/ Level of Education by Sex as per Census 2011

Districts	Population attending educational institution						Illiterates				Literates				
	Persons	Male	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)	Persons	Males	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)	Persons	Male	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)
Nagaland	638586	330384	51.74	308202	48.26	101687	51959	51.10	49728	48.90	536899	278425	51.86	258474	48.14
Mon	62597	33185	53.01	29412	46.99	10535	5519	52.39	5016	47.61	52062	27666	53.14	24396	46.86
Mokokchung	59300	30621	51.64	28679	48.36	7751	3944	50.88	3807	49.12	51549	26677	51.75	24872	48.25
Zunheboto	50565	25488	50.41	25077	49.59	6284	3210	51.08	3074	48.92	44281	22278	50.31	22003	49.69
Wokha	55202	28274	51.22	26928	48.78	7177	3612	50.33	3565	49.67	48025	24662	51.35	23363	48.65
Dimapur	128950	66337	51.44	62613	48.56	20129	10222	50.78	9907	49.22	108821	56115	51.57	52706	48.43
Phek	56302	29437	52.28	26865	47.72	11411	5898	51.69	5513	48.31	44891	23539	52.44	21352	47.56
Tuensang	58696	30805	52.48	27891	47.52	9169	4735	51.64	4434	48.36	49527	26070	52.64	23457	47.36
Longleng	15470	8001	51.72	7469	48.28	2357	1202	51.00	1155	49.00	13113	6799	51.85	6314	48.15
Kiphire	22959	12146	52.90	10813	47.10	4120	2087	50.66	2033	49.34	18839	10059	53.39	8780	46.61
Kohima	96817	49230	50.85	47587	49.15	15664	7881	50.31	7783	49.69	81153	41349	50.95	39804	49.05
Peren	31728	16860	53.14	14868	46.86	7090	3649	51.47	3441	48.53	24638	13211	53.62	11427	46.38

Districts	Literate without Educational level				Below primary						Primary				
	Persons	Male	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)	Persons	Male	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)	Persons	Male	M (in%)	Female	F (in%)
Nagaland	5555	3292	59.26	2263	40.74	166479	87375	52.48	79104	47.52	141729	73272	51.70	68457	48.30
Mon	1453	1126	77.49	327	22.51	20868	10903	52.25	9965	47.75	16161	8417	52.08	7744	47.92
Mokokchung	462	304	65.80	158	34.20	15718	8333	53.02	7385	46.98	13688	7160	52.31	6528	47.69
Zunheboto	326	172	52.76	154	47.24	13545	7017	51.81	6528	48.19	11824	6028	50.98	5796	49.02
Wokha	246	113	45.93	133	54.07	12911	6626	51.32	6285	48.68	13122	6703	51.08	6419	48.92
Dimapur	622	313	50.32	309	49.68	29007	15297	52.74	13710	47.26	24619	12719	51.66	11900	48.34
Phek	376	203	53.99	173	46.01	14918	7901	52.96	7017	47.04	12872	6628	51.49	6244	48.51
Tuensang	476	219	46.01	257	53.99	19726	10516	53.31	9210	46.69	14382	7415	51.56	6967	48.44
Longleng	113	47	41.59	66	58.41	4003	2117	52.89	1886	47.11	3909	2016	51.57	1893	48.43
Kiphire	241	124	51.45	117	48.55	7480	3980	53.21	3500	46.79	5273	2789	52.89	2484	47.11
Kohima	1013	550	54.29	463	45.71	19935	10258	51.46	9677	48.54	18603	9484	50.98	9119	49.02
Peren	227	121	53.30	106	46.70	8368	4427	52.90	3941	47.10	7276	3913	53.78	3363	46.22

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Districts	Middle					Matric/Secondary				
	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)
Nagaland	102997	52673	51.14	50324	48.86	53221	27051	50.83	26170	49.17
Mon	8619	4437	51.48	4182	48.52	2731	1505	55.11	1226	44.89
Mokokchung	10486	5377	51.28	5109	48.72	5201	2567	49.36	2634	50.64
Zunheboto	9261	4444	47.99	4817	52.01	4277	2054	48.02	2223	51.98
Wokha	11444	5848	51.10	5596	48.90	5212	2662	51.07	2550	48.93
Dimapur	19957	10197	51.09	9760	48.91	13329	6679	50.11	6650	49.89
Phek	8422	4362	51.79	4060	48.21	4221	2197	52.05	2024	47.95
Tuensang	8831	4620	52.32	4211	47.68	3137	1656	52.79	1481	47.21
Longleng	2797	1404	50.20	1393	49.80	1300	655	50.38	645	49.62
Kiphire	3394	1760	51.86	1634	48.14	1324	709	53.55	615	46.45
Kohima	15057	7657	50.85	7400	49.15	10405	5269	50.64	5136	49.36
Peren	4729	2567	54.28	2162	45.72	2084	1098	52.69	986	47.31

Districts	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/Pre-University /Senior Secondary					Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree				
	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)
Nagaland	44463	22734	51.13	21729	48.87	163	71	43.56	92	56.44
Mon	1366	781	57.17	585	42.83	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
Mokokchung	4199	2003	47.70	2196	52.30	33	13	39.39	20	60.61
Zunheboto	3365	1683	50.01	1682	49.99	20	11	55.00	9	45.00
Wokha	3641	1908	52.40	1733	47.60	2	1	50.00	1	50.00
Dimapur	13029	6519	50.03	6510	49.97	33	16	48.48	17	51.52
Phek	2902	1586	54.65	1316	45.35	5	2	40.00	3	60.00
Tuensang	2099	1151	54.84	948	45.16	5	1	20.00	4	80.00
Longleng	707	398	56.29	309	43.71	6	3	50.00	3	50.00
Kiphire	770	468	60.78	302	39.22	2	1	50.00	1	50.00
Kohima	11072	5522	49.87	5550	50.13	51	18	35.29	33	64.71
Peren	1313	715	54.46	598	45.54	1	1	100.00	0	0.00

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Districts	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree						Graduate & above					
	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)	Persons	Males	Males (in%)	Females	Females (in%)	Persons	Females (in%)
Nagaland	1309	847	64.71	462	35.29	19225	10189	53.00	9036	47.00		
Mon	28	17	60.71	11	39.29	516	316	61.24	200	38.76		
Mokokchung	132	95	71.97	37	28.03	1481	753	50.84	728	49.16		
Zunheboto	150	96	64.00	54	36.00	1320	672	50.91	648	49.09		
Wokha	75	39	52.00	36	48.00	1186	672	56.66	514	43.34		
Dimapur	475	314	66.11	161	33.89	7445	3899	52.37	3546	47.63		
Phek	50	30	60.00	20	40.00	1013	565	55.77	448	44.23		
Tuensang	32	20	62.50	12	37.50	760	436	57.37	324	42.63		
Longleng	6	4	66.67	2	33.33	251	142	56.57	109	43.43		
Kiphire	11	6	54.55	5	45.45	267	175	65.54	92	34.46		
Kohima	335	221	65.97	114	34.03	4472	2261	50.56	2211	49.44		
Peren	15	5	33.33	10	66.67	514	298	57.98	216	42.02		

Source: Director Census Operation, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.6: District-wise percentage of female Graduates & above to total Graduates and above in Nagaland as per 2011 Census .

Sl. No.	District	Rural			Urban			Persons		
		Total	Female	Percentage (in %)	Total	Female	Percentage (in %)	Total	Female	Percentage (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mon	204	52	25.49	312	148	47.44	516	200	38.76
2	Mokokchung	825	379	45.94	656	349	53.20	1481	728	49.16
3	Zunheboto	847	400	47.23	473	248	52.43	1320	648	49.09
4	Wokha	671	275	40.98	515	239	46.41	1186	514	43.34
5	Dimapur	2587	1240	47.93	4858	2306	47.47	7445	3546	47.63
6	Phek	602	264	43.85	411	184	44.77	1013	448	44.23
7	Tuensang	243	106	43.62	517	218	42.17	760	324	42.63
8	Longleng	172	72	41.86	79	37	46.84	251	109	43.43
9	Kiphire	103	39	37.86	164	53	32.32	267	92	34.46
10	Kohima	1864	863	46.30	2608	1348	51.69	4472	2211	49.44
11	Peren	325	135	41.54	189	81	42.86	514	216	42.02
12	Nagaland	8443	3825	45.30	10782	5211	48.33	19225	9036	47.00

Source: Director Census Operation, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.7(A): Gross Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	GER Primary			GER Upper Primary			GER Elementary			GER Secondary			GER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	177.18%	163.61%	170.29%	129.14%	136.73%	132.88%	156.70%	152.54%	154.61%	102.04%	118.42%	109.94%	90.65%	104.93%	97.61%
2	Kiphire	83.07%	83.29%	83.17%	48.67%	51.32%	49.96%	67.36%	68.55%	67.94%	45.57%	57.00%	51.11%	9.51%	16.81%	12.94%
3	Kohima	101.82%	108.47%	104.96%	72.14%	75.64%	73.87%	87.92%	92.37%	90.06%	65.40%	70.86%	68.05%	72.51%	80.65%	76.53%
4	Longleng	74.26%	80.12%	77.01%	46.40%	51.57%	48.83%	62.09%	67.58%	64.67%	37.63%	47.41%	42.28%	12.12%	19.19%	15.52%
5	Mokokchung	93.42%	108.15%	99.81%	53.45%	52.21%	52.85%	73.35%	77.14%	75.10%	46.43%	48.32%	47.35%	31.20%	37.18%	34.07%
6	Mon	92.37%	106.51%	98.84%	53.31%	63.16%	57.98%	74.92%	86.41%	80.26%	36.26%	49.35%	42.53%	15.51%	19.52%	17.39%
7	Peren	99.45%	81.84%	89.96%	67.89%	64.18%	66.09%	84.42%	74.38%	79.26%	52.10%	53.52%	52.78%	25.05%	24.20%	24.63%
8	Phek	61.96%	63.84%	62.86%	42.33%	45.47%	43.84%	52.93%	55.34%	54.08%	35.77%	41.38%	38.49%	16.42%	21.41%	18.81%
9	Tuensang	82.47%	80.01%	81.27%	45.46%	50.22%	47.73%	65.25%	66.40%	65.80%	30.85%	41.90%	36.12%	12.68%	16.34%	14.43%
10	Wokha	65.91%	69.15%	67.49%	33.04%	34.62%	33.81%	47.84%	50.20%	48.99%	30.33%	32.60%	31.44%	11.42%	13.04%	12.20%
11	Zunheboto	78.31%	73.95%	76.16%	41.57%	44.59%	43.01%	60.28%	60.03%	60.16%	29.95%	36.34%	33.07%	13.80%	19.71%	16.69%
12	State Total	92.52%	96.30%	94.32%	66.16%	73.17%	69.50%	81.16%	86.33%	83.62%	51.35%	61.35%	56.13%	36.69%	42.98%	39.76%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.7(B): Gross Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2023-24.

Sl. No.	District	GER Primary			GER Upper Primary			GER Elementary			GER Secondary			GER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	171.96%	159.17%	165.47%	123.96%	131.24%	127.55%	151.50%	147.66%	149.58%	104.51%	118.76%	111.39%	84.83%	101.67%	93.04%
2	Kiphire	82.33%	82.15%	82.25%	47.50%	49.32%	48.39%	66.44%	67.02%	66.72%	45.62%	56.51%	50.90%	11.80%	18.42%	14.91%
3	Kohima	97.37%	104.69%	100.83%	67.52%	68.64%	68.07%	83.39%	87.02%	85.14%	63.76%	72.31%	68.95%	64.99%	74.78%	69.83%
4	Longleng	78.57%	86.16%	82.13%	44.60%	49.18%	46.76%	63.72%	69.92%	66.63%	37.31%	49.91%	43.30%	11.62%	18.10%	14.73%
5	Mokokchung	89.76%	104.79%	96.27%	48.89%	48.43%	48.67%	69.24%	73.54%	71.22%	46.16%	46.30%	46.23%	28.66%	34.52%	31.47%
6	Mon	91.28%	104.29%	97.24%	49.64%	59.36%	54.26%	72.68%	83.45%	77.69%	37.45%	47.62%	42.32%	14.21%	20.57%	17.19%
7	Peren	98.18%	79.49%	88.10%	61.19%	60.31%	60.77%	80.57%	71.39%	75.85%	55.04%	55.51%	55.26%	25.32%	25.27%	25.30%
8	Phek	59.65%	60.85%	60.22%	39.80%	41.61%	40.67%	50.52%	51.94%	51.20%	33.08%	39.32%	36.10%	14.82%	19.54%	17.08%
9	Tuensang	80.18%	78.28%	79.26%	43.37%	47.39%	45.29%	63.05%	64.17%	63.59%	32.94%	43.54%	38.00%	13.24%	18.29%	15.66%
10	Wokha	62.95%	66.67%	64.76%	30.30%	29.86%	30.08%	45.00%	46.47%	45.72%	28.31%	31.07%	29.66%	9.43%	12.13%	10.74%
11	Zunheboto	77.59%	70.30%	73.98%	36.37%	38.46%	37.37%	57.36%	55.20%	56.31%	32.51%	37.33%	34.87%	10.59%	16.64%	13.55%
12	State Total	100.52%	101.42%	100.96%	60.61%	64.81%	62.64%	82.00%	84.43%	83.18%	52.58%	60.00%	56.39%	33.00%	41.65%	37.40%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.7(C): Gross Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2024-25

Sl. No.	District	GER Primary			GER Upper Primary			GER Elementary			GER Secondary			GER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	178.28%	162.90%	170.48%	126.77%	133.39%	130.01%	156.30%	150.75%	153.52%	111.05%	124.43%	117.51%	88.04%	103.04%	95.35%
2	Kiphire	82.50%	81.81%	82.17%	48.06%	48.65%	48.35%	66.78%	66.53%	66.66%	48.08%	60.53%	54.12%	13.57%	19.59%	16.40%
3	Kohima	98.73%	107.26%	102.75%	70.18%	69.87%	70.03%	85.35%	88.93%	87.08%	65.53%	74.02%	69.66%	66.12%	72.94%	69.49%
4	Longleng	74.56%	79.53%	76.89%	37.50%	43.16%	40.17%	58.36%	63.56%	60.80%	39.66%	49.14%	44.16%	12.41%	19.97%	16.04%
5	Mokokchung	90.07%	107.93%	97.81%	48.50%	47.51%	48.02%	69.19%	74.43%	71.61%	43.69%	43.78%	43.73%	26.43%	31.11%	28.68%
6	Mon	94.88%	107.86%	100.82%	49.98%	59.46%	54.48%	74.82%	85.41%	79.75%	38.86%	49.75%	44.08%	13.87%	21.69%	17.54%
7	Peren	97.87%	77.99%	87.15%	57.63%	57.23%	57.44%	78.71%	69.22%	73.83%	54.23%	54.10%	54.17%	24.93%	23.44%	24.19%
8	Phek	59.92%	59.96%	59.94%	39.56%	40.99%	40.24%	50.55%	51.18%	50.85%	33.26%	39.17%	36.12%	12.89%	16.30%	14.52%
9	Tuensang	78.42%	75.68%	77.09%	42.93%	48.96%	44.86%	61.90%	62.56%	62.22%	34.83%	44.34%	39.37%	11.99%	18.18%	14.95%
10	Wokha	67.34%	71.43%	69.34%	30.09%	28.76%	29.44%	46.86%	48.02%	47.43%	29.35%	32.48%	30.88%	12.41%	15.73%	14.02%
11	Zunhebato	77.49%	70.86%	74.21%	34.60%	37.06%	35.77%	54.44%	54.83%	55.66%	32.05%	35.02%	33.50%	10.99%	14.70%	12.81%
State Total		102.37%	102.73%	102.55%	60.82%	64.63%	62.67%	83.09%	85.04%	84.04%	54.09%	61.85%	57.84%	33.90%	41.35%	37.50%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.8(A): Net Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2022-23

Sl. No.	District	NER Primary			NER Upper Primary			NER Elementary			NER Secondary			NER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	141.97%	130.78%	136.29%	91.54%	96.00%	93.73%	120.47%	116.45%	118.46%	64.18%	74.70%	69.25%	57.60%	68.79%	63.05%
2	Kiphire	67.30%	67.44%	67.37%	32.62%	34.78%	33.67%	51.47%	52.38%	51.91%	26.42%	33.27%	30.71%	4.71%	9.80%	7.10%
3	Kohima	87.72%	94.20%	90.77%	54.48%	58.73%	56.58%	72.14%	76.81%	74.39%	43.31%	47.64%	45.42%	45.71%	52.08%	48.86%
4	Longleng	59.67%	65.03%	62.18%	30.63%	32.46%	31.50%	46.98%	50.72%	48.74%	21.62%	25.52%	23.47%	6.89%	10.41%	8.58%
5	Mokokchung	76.11%	91.77%	82.90%	39.27%	39.67%	39.46%	57.61%	62.89%	60.04%	30.35%	33.16%	31.71%	19.81%	24.96%	22.28%
6	Mon	72.39%	82.71%	77.11%	35.21%	41.62%	38.25%	55.78%	63.65%	59.44%	21.40%	29.57%	25.31%	8.46%	10.92%	9.62%
7	Peren	78.05%	65.61%	71.35%	47.40%	43.33%	45.43%	63.46%	56.20%	59.73%	31.31%	31.23%	31.27%	13.91%	14.24%	14.07%
8	Phek	51.95%	53.95%	52.90%	29.88%	33.63%	31.67%	41.80%	44.55%	43.11%	21.89%	26.98%	24.36%	9.44%	13.35%	11.31%
9	Tuensang	66.03%	64.86%	65.46%	31.00%	34.80%	32.82%	49.73%	51.13%	50.41%	17.12%	24.97%	20.86%	6.85%	9.46%	8.10%
10	Wokha	56.00%	60.03%	57.96%	24.00%	26.70%	25.32%	38.41%	41.74%	40.03%	19.06%	21.86%	20.43%	6.96%	8.02%	7.47%
11	Zunhebato	62.30%	58.78%	60.56%	28.93%	31.23%	30.03%	45.92%	45.72%	45.82%	17.32%	21.05%	19.14%	7.67%	11.62%	9.60%
12	State Total	74.92%	78.36%	76.56%	46.68%	51.99%	49.21%	62.76%	66.99%	64.77%	31.80%	38.68%	35.09%	22.53%	27.32%	24.87%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.8(B): Net Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2023-24

Sl. No.	District	NER Primary			NER Upper Primary			NER Elementary			NER Secondary			NER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	140.28%	132.96%	136.57%	88.99%	94.77%	91.84%	118.42%	117.23%	117.82%	65.88%	76.05%	70.78%	58.38%	69.31%	63.70%
2	Kiphire	65.11%	65.13%	65.12%	31.11%	33.90%	32.47%	49.59%	50.73%	50.15%	22.38%	30.87%	26.49%	6.48%	10.92%	8.57%
3	Kohima	85.93%	91.95%	88.77%	51.83%	53.78%	52.79%	69.95%	73.23%	71.53%	43.56%	49.13%	46.27%	42.55%	51.68%	47.07%
4	Longleng	61.76%	68.90%	65.11%	29.02%	31.45%	30.17%	47.45%	52.45%	49.80%	20.77%	27.59%	24.01%	8.32%	13.44%	10.78%
5	Mokokchung	73.35%	88.33%	79.84%	35.43%	37.11%	36.25%	54.31%	59.93%	56.90%	29.58%	31.33%	30.43%	18.01%	23.20%	20.50%
6	Mon	70.51%	79.64%	74.69%	33.28%	38.89%	35.95%	53.88%	60.74%	57.07%	22.30%	27.94%	25.01%	8.21%	12.33%	10.14%
7	Peren	78.37%	65.20%	71.27%	41.21%	40.39%	40.81%	60.68%	54.72%	57.61%	32.23%	31.50%	31.88%	13.87%	15.75%	14.80%
8	Phek	50.19%	52.29%	51.19%	28.40%	32.03%	30.14%	40.17%	42.92%	41.48%	20.40%	24.45%	22.36%	8.88%	11.36%	10.07%
9	Tuensang	64.05%	63.68%	63.87%	28.68%	32.07%	30.30%	47.59%	49.24%	48.39%	18.50%	26.17%	22.16%	6.70%	10.85%	8.68%
10	Wokha	54.95%	58.95%	56.90%	22.85%	23.42%	23.13%	37.30%	39.46%	38.35%	18.55%	20.80%	19.65%	5.42%	6.99%	6.18%
11	Zunheboto	61.63%	56.47%	59.08%	25.18%	27.76%	26.41%	43.74%	42.86%	43.31%	19.30%	22.16%	20.70%	6.13%	9.68%	7.86%
12	State Total	81.98%	83.86%	82.89%	42.93%	46.65%	44.73%	63.86%	66.59%	65.18%	32.45%	38.00%	35.13%	21.56%	27.52%	24.43%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.8(C): Net Enrollment Ratio in Schools for General Education in Nagaland 2024-25

Sl. No.	District	NER Primary			NER Upper Primary			NER Elementary			NER Secondary			NER Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	144.25%	133.50%	138.80%	90.48%	94.31%	92.37%	121.33%	117.36%	119.34%	68.58%	76.35%	72.33%	57.33%	68.43%	62.74%
2	Kiphire	64.91%	66.68%	65.77%	32.47%	34.11%	33.27%	50.11%	51.67%	50.87%	23.71%	30.97%	27.23%	7.65%	11.50%	9.46%
3	Kohima	85.53%	93.34%	89.21%	53.26%	52.95%	53.11%	70.41%	73.54%	71.92%	42.31%	48.56%	45.35%	41.86%	48.40%	45.09%
4	Longleng	61.10%	65.15%	63.00%	23.91%	29.27%	26.43%	44.85%	49.39%	46.98%	21.78%	26.98%	24.25%	6.96%	10.88%	8.84%
5	Mokokchung	74.55%	91.32%	81.82%	35.17%	37.09%	36.10%	54.78%	61.25%	57.76%	28.43%	29.44%	28.92%	16.62%	21.64%	19.03%
6	Mon	74.96%	84.43%	79.29%	33.39%	39.68%	36.38%	56.39%	63.68%	59.78%	22.18%	27.55%	32.475%	8.14%	12.53%	10.20%
7	Peren	77.55%	63.61%	70.04%	38.97%	39.43%	39.19%	59.18%	53.40%	56.20%	32.59%	30.18%	31.44%	14.34%	13.25%	13.80%
8	Phek	49.94%	51.59%	50.72%	27.92%	30.72%	29.26%	39.81%	41.93%	40.82%	19.54%	24.09%	21.74%	7.37%	10.24%	8.74%
9	Tuensang	62.62%	61.38%	62.02%	28.38%	31.93%	30.08%	46.68%	47.93%	47.28%	18.39%	25.57%	21.82%	6.30%	10.60%	8.35%
10	Wokha	57.45%	61.80%	59.58%	23.00%	22.60%	22.81%	38.51%	40.29%	39.38%	18.70%	21.12%	19.88%	6.70%	9.04%	7.84%
11	Zunheboto	62.91%	56.55%	59.76%	24.31%	26.83%	25.52%	43.96%	42.48%	43.23%	18.47%	20.48%	19.45%	5.70%	8.15%	6.90%
	Total	83.40%	84.60%	83.98%	43.01%	46.20%	44.55%	64.66%	66.78%	65.68%	32.61%	37.49%	34.97%	21.09%	26.57%	23.73%

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+) Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.9(A) :District-wise Enrollment of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in Nagaland during 2022-23

Enrollments- All Management

Sl. No.	District	Pre-Primary			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mon	4	9	13	24	25	49	9	23	32	5	4	9	0	1	1
2	Dimapur	84	34	118	229	195	424	110	112	222	22	22	44	7	12	19
3	Kiphire	1	1	2	5	2	7	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	Kohima	11	20	31	75	42	117	27	23	50	5	6	11	8	3	11
5	Longleng	2	1	3	12	8	20	2	10	12	0	7	7	0	1	1
6	Mokokchung	14	10	24	72	41	113	82	94	176	23	23	46	5	1	6
7	Peren	16	3	19	31	39	70	8	8	16	4	2	6	1	1	2
8	Phek	10	2	12	19	25	44	14	38	52	15	23	38	1	5	6
9	Tuensang	7	5	12	24	16	40	11	10	21	4	4	8	1	0	1
10	Wokha	10	17	27	64	72	136	33	49	82	10	16	26	4	7	11
11	Zunheboto	11	6	17	27	25	52	12	15	27	2	1	3	17	26	43
	Total	170	108	278	582	490	1072	310	382	692	90	109	199	44	57	101

Enrollments- Government Only

Sl. No.	District	Pre-Primary			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mon	5	4	9	18	22	40	8	22	30	4	4	8	0	1	1
2	Dimapur	38	39	77	122	110	232	44	53	97	6	7	13	0	5	5
3	Kiphire	0	1	1	3	1	4	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
4	Kohima	15	6	21	24	21	45	5	2	7	2	1	3	0	1	1
5	Longleng	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	9	0	7	7	0	1	1
6	Mokokchung	20	11	31	49	31	80	47	39	86	13	16	29	0	0	0
7	Peren	5	6	11	12	8	20	3	1	4	4	0	4	1	0	1
8	Phek	7	10	17	11	18	29	9	34	43	12	19	31	0	3	3
9	Tuensang	6	7	13	22	15	37	6	9	15	4	4	8	1	0	1
10	Wokha	6	8	14	51	49	100	19	26	45	4	10	14	3	5	8
11	Zunheboto	20	11	31	27	24	51	10	14	24	1	1	2	0	0	0
	Total	122	103	225	339	300	639	153	209	362	50	70	120	5	16	21

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+) Nagaland, Kohima.

CWSN- Children With Special Needs

Table 4.9 (B) :District-wise Enrollment of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in Nagaland during 2023-24

Enrollments- All Management

Sl. No.	District	Pre-Primary			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mon	7	3	10	19	11	30	8	10	18	3	2	5	1	2	3
2	Dimapur	65	39	104	174	148	322	98	65	163	23	27	50	7	11	18
3	Kiphire	1	0	1	3	3	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kohima	32	6	38	63	42	105	21	17	38	8	11	19	5	3	8
5	Longleng	1	0	1	5	11	16	2	9	11	1	2	3	0	2	2
6	Mokokchung	11	10	21	40	25	65	54	38	92	25	18	43	1	3	4
7	Peren	11	12	23	34	39	73	9	5	14	3	2	5	0	1	1
8	Phek	6	6	12	18	16	34	7	10	17	9	25	34	2	4	6
9	Tuensang	3	4	7	19	11	30	8	3	11	2	4	6	0	0	0
10	Wokha	4	4	8	24	26	50	20	22	42	6	19	25	5	5	10
11	Zunheboto	9	5	14	17	10	27	4	8	12	3	1	4	0	0	0
	Total	150	89	239	416	342	758	232	189	421	83	111	194	21	31	52

Enrollments- Government Only

Sl. No.	District	Pre-Primary			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Mon	5	3	8	14	9	23	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3
2	Dimapur	22	11	33	101	96	197	54	39	93	6	9	15	1	2	3
3	Kiphire	1	0	1	2	3	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kohima	13	2	15	18	23	41	6	3	9	2	1	3	2	2	4
5	Longleng	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2
6	Mokokchung	10	8	18	35	22	57	43	32	75	12	8	20	1	1	2
7	Peren	1	3	4	15	6	21	2	1	3	3	0	3	0	1	1
8	Phek	6	6	12	11	13	24	5	8	13	6	22	28	1	4	5
9	Tuensang	3	2	5	15	11	26	3	2	5	2	4	6	0	0	0
10	Wokha	2	3	5	14	11	25	13	9	22	5	12	17	3	3	6
11	Zunheboto	9	5	14	17	9	26	4	8	12	2	1	3	0	0	0
	Total	72	43	115	242	209	451	135	114	249	40	60	100	9	17	26

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+) Nagaland, Kohima.
CWSN- Children With Special Needs

Table 4.10(A): Gender Parity Index During 2022-2023

Sl No.	District	GPI Primary	GPI Upper Primary	GPI Elementary	GPI Secondary	GPI Hr. Secondary
1	Dimapur	0.92	1.06	0.97	1.16	1.16
2	Kiphire	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.25	1.77
3	Kohima	1.07	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.11
4	Longleng	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.26	1.58
5	Mokokchung	1.16	0.98	1.05	1.04	1.19
6	Mon	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.36	1.26
7	Peren	0.82	0.95	0.88	1.03	0.97
8	Phek	1.03	1.07	1.05	1.16	1.30
9	Tuensang	0.97	1.10	1.02	1.36	1.29
10	Wokha	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.07	1.14
11	Zunheboto	0.94	1.07	1.00	1.21	1.43
State Total		1.04	1.11	1.06	1.19	1.17

Source: Directorate of School Education(UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.10(B): Gender Parity Index during 2023-24

Sl No.	District	GPI Primary	GPI Upper Primary	GPI Elementary	GPI Secondary	GPI Hr. Secondary
1	Dimapur	0.93	1.06	0.97	1.14	1.20
2	Kiphire	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.24	1.56
3	Kohima	1.08	1.02	1.04	1.10	1.15
4	Longleng	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.34	1.56
5	Mokokchung	1.17	0.99	1.06	1.00	1.20
6	Mon	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.27	1.45
7	Peren	0.81	0.99	0.89	1.01	1.00
8	Phek	1.02	1.05	1.03	1.19	1.32
9	Tuensang	0.98	1.09	1.02	1.32	1.38
10	Wokha	1.06	0.99	1.03	1.10	1.29
11	Zunheboto	0.91	1.06	0.96	1.15	1.57
State Total		1.01	1.07	1.03	1.15	1.25

Source: Directorate of School Education(UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.10(C): Gender Parity Index During 2024-25

Sl No.	District	GPI Primary	GPI Upper Primary	GPI Elementary	GPI Secondary	GPI Hr. Secondary
1	Dimapur	0.91	1.05	0.96	1.12	1.17
2	Kiphire	0.99	1.01	1.00	1.26	1.44
3	Kohima	1.09	1.00	1.04	1.13	1.10
4	Longleng	1.07	1.15	1.09	1.24	1.61
5	Mokokchung	1.20	0.98	1.08	1.00	1.18
6	Mon	1.14	1.19	1.14	1.28	1.56
7	Peren	0.80	0.99	0.88	1.00	0.94
8	Phek	1.00	1.04	1.01	1.18	1.27
9	Tuensang	0.97	1.09	1.01	1.27	1.52
10	Wokha	1.06	0.96	1.02	1.11	1.27
11	Zunheboto	0.91	1.07	0.97	1.09	1.34
State Total		1.00	1.06	1.02	1.14	1.22

Source: Directorate of School Education(UDISE +) Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.11(A): Number of Government Teachers in Nagaland 2022-23.

District	Total Teachers			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Dimapur	2472	1415	3887	1379	701	2080	799	554	1353	225	122	347	69	38	107
Kiphire	261	510	771	168	292	460	65	160	225	22	38	60	6	20	26
Kohima	1216	799	2015	538	332	870	409	291	700	183	141	324	86	35	121
Longleng	317	417	734	187	252	439	80	122	202	39	37	76	11	6	17
Mokokchung	1406	1047	2453	790	519	1309	381	364	745	174	136	310	61	28	89
Mon	571	937	1508	360	590	950	103	229	332	70	83	153	38	35	73
Peren	409	444	853	191	199	390	132	162	294	66	70	136	20	13	33
Phek	585	933	1518	288	411	699	142	284	426	124	210	334	31	28	59
Tuensang	695	1036	1731	394	593	987	169	283	452	97	130	227	35	30	65
Wokha	519	664	1183	276	336	612	147	216	363	63	96	159	33	16	49
Zunheboto	821	874	1695	422	408	830	297	350	647	84	102	186	18	14	32
State Total	9272	9076	18348	4993	4633	9626	2724	3015	5739	1147	1165	2312	408	263	671

Source: Directorate of School Education, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 4.11(B): Number of Government Teachers in Nagaland 2023-24.

District	Total Teachers			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Dimapur	2519	1418	3937	1414	712	2126	785	546	1331	244	129	373	76	31	107
Kiphire	266	500	766	169	281	450	63	150	213	27	52	79	7	17	24
Kohima	1228	782	2010	535	313	848	409	277	686	192	149	341	92	43	135
Longleng	316	420	736	193	251	444	79	116	195	37	52	89	7	1	8
Mokokchung	1386	1026	2412	756	496	1252	382	348	730	188	153	341	60	29	89
Mon	582	910	1492	351	547	898	113	234	347	76	95	171	42	34	76
Peren	417	437	854	192	198	390	135	157	292	67	69	136	23	13	36
Phek	590	912	1502	282	384	666	149	284	433	129	217	346	30	27	57
Tuensang	694	1017	1711	386	571	957	175	276	451	99	137	236	34	33	67
Wokha	513	651	1164	268	328	596	149	211	360	65	96	161	31	16	47
Zunheboto	799	854	1653	420	407	827	271	327	598	89	107	196	19	13	32
State Total	9310	8927	18237	4966	4488	9454	2710	2926	5636	1213	1256	2469	421	257	678

Source: Directorate of School Education, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 4.11(C): Number of Government Teachers in Nagaland 2024-25.

District	Total Teachers			Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Dimapur	2498	1379	3877	1420	696	2116	754	529	1283	247	129	376	77	25	102
Kiphire	282	492	774	178	276	454	65	144	209	28	55	83	11	17	28
Kohima	1219	758	1977	531	307	838	397	263	660	196	144	340	95	44	139
Longleng	326	426	752	201	248	449	77	114	191	42	56	98	6	8	14
Mokokchung	1357	984	2341	733	459	1192	368	342	710	192	155	347	64	28	92
Mon	602	898	1500	355	528	883	111	235	346	81	102	183	55	33	88
Peren	432	432	864	200	188	388	132	155	287	68	70	138	32	19	51
Phek	609	894	1503	286	378	664	148	276	424	135	211	346	40	29	69
Tuensang	714	993	1707	399	557	956	178	274	452	101	128	229	36	34	70
Wokha	517	644	1161	268	333	601	144	199	343	69	96	165	36	16	52
Zunheboto	810	836	1646	421	396	817	268	320	588	96	110	206	25	10	35
Total	9366	8736	18102	4992	4366	9358	2642	2851	5493	1255	1256	2511	477	263	740

Source: Directorate of School Education, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 4.12: GPI Teachers 2022-23 to 2024-25

Sl. No	District	2022-23						2023-24						2024-25												
		Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers			GPI Teachers (Gender Parity Index)			Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers			GPI Teachers (Gender Parity Index)			Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers			GPI Teachers (Gender Parity Index)									
		Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary & Hr. Secondary	Total
1	Dimapur	197	144	184	2.0	1.4	1.8	199	144	200	2.0	1.4	2.0	204	143	191	2.0	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.8					
2	Kiphire	58	41	48	0.6	0.4	0.5	60	42	49	0.6	0.4	0.5	64	45	51	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6					
3	Kohima	162	141	153	1.6	1.4	1.5	171	148	148	1.7	1.5	1.5	173	151	136	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6					
4	Longleng	74	66	116	0.7	0.7	1.2	77	68	83	0.8	0.7	0.8	81	68	75	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8					
5	Mokokchung	152	105	143	1.5	1.0	1.4	152	110	136	1.5	1.1	1.4	160	108	124	1.6	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.4					
6	Mon	61	45	92	0.6	0.4	0.9	64	48	91	0.6	0.5	0.9	67	47	79	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.7					
7	Peren	96	81	104	1.0	0.8	1.0	97	86	110	1.0	0.9	1.1	106	85	97	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1					
8	Phek	70	50	65	0.7	0.5	0.7	73	52	65	0.7	0.5	0.7	76	54	64	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.7					
9	Tuensang	66	60	83	0.7	0.6	0.8	68	63	78	0.7	0.6	0.8	72	65	79	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7					
10	Wokha	82	68	86	0.8	0.7	0.9	82	71	86	0.8	0.7	0.9	80	72	72	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.3	0.8					
11	Zunheboto	103	85	88	1.0	0.8	0.9	103	83	90	1.0	0.8	0.9	106	84	87	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.5	1					
	State Total	108	90	109	1.1	0.9	1.1	111	93	108	1.1	0.9	1.1	1189	922	1055	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.1					

Source: Directorate of School Education, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table- 4.13(A): District Wise Enrolment in Various Categories in Nagaland from 2022-23**Enrollment - All Management**

Sl.No	District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	12612	11504	24116	28348	26948	55296	15354	15776	31130	8346	9025	17371	7710	8479	16189
2	Kiphire	1355	1230	2585	3409	3215	6624	1677	1694	3371	890	1047	1937	220	345	565
3	Kohima	3931	3760	7691	9891	9403	19294	6179	6307	12486	3914	4013	7927	4362	4739	9101
4	Longleng	1069	1036	2105	2020	1922	3942	980	969	1949	482	550	1032	169	247	416
5	Mokokchung	2188	2035	4223	4900	4338	9238	2827	2606	5433	1767	1743	3510	1192	1311	2503
6	Mon	5283	5106	10389	11293	10990	22283	5263	5637	10900	2406	3013	5419	1085	1206	2291
7	Peren	2275	2081	4356	4151	3994	8145	2575	2290	4865	1293	1215	2508	641	610	1251
8	Phek	2150	1957	4107	4853	4544	9397	2825	2787	5612	1554	1687	3241	762	914	1676
9	Tuensang	3337	3196	6533	8163	7508	15671	3918	3962	7880	1743	2161	3904	767	905	1672
10	Wokha	1244	1305	2549	2759	2759	5518	1689	1679	3368	1079	1108	2187	402	431	833
11	Zunheboto	1914	1672	3586	4113	3802	7915	2105	2067	4172	1041	1210	2251	482	660	1142
State Total		37358	34882	72240	83900	79423	163323	45392	45774	91166	24515	26772	51287	17792	19847	37639

Enrollment - Only Government

Sl. No	District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dimapur	5498	5150	10648	8652	9301	17953	3946	5060	9006	1372	1979	3351	605	854	1459
2	Kiphire	473	455	928	1121	1284	2405	466	617	1083	260	351	611	138	194	332
3	Kohima	983	987	1970	2119	2306	4425	1378	1799	3177	698	918	1616	658	815	1473
4	Longleng	487	507	994	719	757	1476	390	458	848	163	219	382	169	247	416
5	Mokokchung	1193	1091	2284	2156	1868	4024	1222	1117	2339	715	707	1422	473	540	1013
6	Mon	2979	3011	5990	5000	5786	10786	2026	2899	4925	776	1295	2071	628	726	1354
7	Peren	1463	1364	2827	1907	1866	3773	1040	1160	2200	407	506	913	204	307	511
8	Phek	901	853	1754	1659	1637	3296	1197	1231	2428	685	823	1508	467	599	1066
9	Tuensang	1881	1975	3856	3995	4093	8088	1505	1948	3453	635	948	1583	543	662	1205
10	Wokha	412	458	870	679	696	1375	400	440	840	263	304	567	247	224	471
11	Zunheboto	1136	991	2127	1362	1235	2597	530	629	1159	302	399	701	243	311	554
State Total		17406	16842	34248	29369	30829	60198	14100	17358	31458	6276	8449	14725	4375	5479	9854

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table- 4.13(B): District Wise Enrolment in Various Categories in Nagaland from 2023-24

Enrollment - All Management

District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	13904	12522	26426	28028	26727	54755	15058	15479	30537	8753	9230	17983	7752	8594	16346
Kiphire	1404	1210	2614	3375	3170	6545	1635	1628	3263	891	1038	1929	273	378	651
Kohima	4103	3895	7998	9538	9152	18690	5841	5789	11630	3978	4135	8113	4088	4587	8675
Longleng	994	967	1961	2192	2116	4308	972	954	1926	480	588	1068	199	302	501
Mokokchung	1998	1831	3829	4735	4214	8949	2591	2405	4996	1751	1668	3419	1105	1224	2329
Mon	4740	4422	9162	11196	10787	21983	4928	5319	10247	2507	2914	5421	1002	1280	2282
Peren	2118	2042	4160	4103	3883	7986	2321	2153	4474	1366	1260	2626	648	637	1285
Phek	2012	1852	3864	4701	4338	9039	2700	2585	5285	1448	1616	3064	693	835	1528
Tuensang	3268	3053	6321	7971	7382	15353	3757	3749	7506	1869	2255	4124	807	1016	1823
Wokha	1169	1176	2345	2654	2673	5327	1565	1456	3021	1008	1058	2066	332	401	733
Zunheboto	1903	1693	3596	4082	3617	7699	1840	1784	3624	1130	1243	2373	370	557	927
State Total	37613	34663	72276	82575	78059	160634	43208	43301	86509	25181	27005	52186	17269	19811	37080

Enrollment - Only Government

District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	5276	4766	10042	8059	8619	16678	3675	4847	8522	1449	2054	3503	600	926	1526
Kiphire	346	290	636	1055	1214	2269	452	572	1024	299	427	726	155	203	358
Kohima	928	890	1818	1971	2135	4106	1236	1594	2830	720	997	1717	664	887	1551
Longleng	410	406	816	729	802	1531	346	388	734	151	250	401	194	299	493
Mokokchung	1011	864	1875	1998	1730	3728	1047	989	2036	707	712	1419	470	576	1046
Mon	1849	1843	3692	4586	5353	9939	1668	2569	4237	802	1289	2091	588	833	1421
Peren	1139	1163	2302	1746	1654	3400	847	1008	1855	462	596	1058	238	341	579
Phek	712	677	1389	1415	1364	2779	1084	1049	2133	618	804	1422	492	601	1093
Tuensang	1367	1366	2733	3488	3724	7212	1421	1865	3286	633	948	1581	600	744	1344
Wokha	326	353	679	551	554	1105	295	330	625	224	278	502	165	168	333
Zunheboto	792	723	1515	1334	1140	2474	428	456	884	291	363	654	191	266	457
State Total	14156	13341	27497	26932	28289	55221	12499	15667	28166	6356	8718	15074	4357	5844	10201

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table- 4.13(C): District Wise Enrolment in Various Categories in Nagaland from 2024-25

Enrollment - All Management

District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	19616	12984	32600	28525	26832	55357	15066	15391	30457	9083	9483	18566	7488	8327	15815
Kiphire	2375	1623	3998	3386	3158	6544	1656	1606	3262	939	1112	2051	314	402	716
Kohima	5951	3974	9925	9591	9298	18889	6011	5826	11837	3922	4192	8114	3978	4286	8264
Longleng	1133	917	2050	2028	1908	3936	792	811	1603	508	570	1078	173	257	430
Mokokchung	2920	2004	4924	4724	4329	9053	2565	2371	4936	1663	1579	3242	1010	1097	2107
Mon	4801	5144	9945	11600	11129	22729	4935	5307	10242	2579	3037	5616	970	1340	2310
Peren	3401	1987	5388	4085	3806	7891	2186	2042	4228	1346	1228	2574	638	591	1229
Phek	3034	1901	4935	4693	4268	8961	2640	2512	5152	1445	1597	3042	598	696	1294
Tuensang	4338	3289	7627	7762	7102	14864	3700	3705	7405	1968	2287	4255	725	1007	1732
Wokha	2219	1391	3610	2819	2850	5669	1538	1395	2933	1044	1104	2148	437	520	957
Zunheboto	2698	1776	4474	4070	3643	7713	1752	1718	3470	1114	1166	2280	384	492	876
Total	52486	36990	89476	83283	78323	161606	42841	42684	85525	25611	27355	52966	16715	19015	35730

Enrollment - Only Government

District	Pre-Primary			Primary (Classes 1-5)			Upper Primary (Classes 6-8)			Secondary (Classes 9-10)			Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	1945	1989	3934	4231	4983	9214	1673	2553	4226	830	1388	2218	629	963	1592
Kiphire	4678	4396	9074	7978	8389	16367	3597	4778	8375	1471	2088	3559	683	1027	1710
Kohima	621	573	1194	914	1032	1946	418	543	961	311	451	762	137	187	324
Longleng	852	795	1647	1980	2081	4061	1273	1675	2948	726	1025	1751	739	916	1655
Mokokchung	392	371	763	586	600	1186	263	299	562	151	213	364	169	254	423
Mon	1022	816	1838	1901	1707	3608	1016	968	1984	661	686	1347	441	555	996
Peren	995	1062	2057	1544	1505	3049	733	886	1619	411	534	945	255	352	607
Phek	650	627	1277	1328	1283	2611	1019	1003	2022	612	757	1369	435	515	950
Tuensang	1456	1409	2865	3188	3331	6519	1365	1811	3176	609	958	1567	578	780	1358
Wokha	476	459	935	562	571	1133	306	295	601	242	325	567	262	266	528
Zunheboto	724	676	1400	1240	1083	2323	386	409	795	281	343	624	177	225	402
Total	13811	13173	26984	25452	26565	52017	12049	15220	27269	6305	8768	15073	4505	6040	10545

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.14(A):Dropout Rate During 2022-23

District	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	5.80	5.72	5.76	6.04	4.25	5.14	5.89	5.19	5.54	17.84	14.03	15.90	4.93	0.0	0.0
Kiphire	13.76	16.89	15.29	14.01	11.32	12.67	13.84	15.06	14.44	29.28	16.96	22.56	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kohima	2.88	3.25	3.06	3.74	4.17	3.96	3.21	3.62	3.42	14.39	11.61	12.98	6.44	5.96	6.2
Longleng	23.73	25.66	24.69	12.76	12.50	12.63	20.19	21.45	20.81	43.31	25.42	33.92	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mokokchung	4.77	4.16	4.48	7.27	5.68	6.51	5.70	4.74	5.24	13.35	9.79	11.55	9.03	8.43	8.71
Mon	10.41	11.21	10.81	11.19	10.28	10.72	10.65	10.91	10.78	26.76	17.23	21.57	30.36	15.21	22.64
Peren	7.70	7.61	7.65	5.51	5.26	5.39	6.88	6.77	6.83	26.15	22.12	24.25	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phek	6.06	5.80	5.93	10.44	6.13	8.33	7.66	5.92	6.81	23.05	16.30	19.49	13.82	6.17	9.82
Tuensang	12.11	13.86	12.96	12.54	11.20	11.86	12.24	12.98	12.61	35.38	23.61	29.15	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wokha	12.92	14.81	13.86	7.09	8.63	7.86	10.75	12.50	11.63	14.03	6.43	10.20	12.6	8.53	10.52
Zunheboto	18.02	15.70	16.90	17.12	17.37	17.24	17.72	16.28	17.02	28.05	21.80	24.70	36.84	6.69	20.72
State Total	8.51	8.90	8.70	8.27	7.12	7.69	8.43	8.26	8.35	21.21	15.47	18.25	10.37	4.64	7.15

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.14(B) Dropout Rate During 2023-24

District	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Hr. Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	5.05	4.63	4.84	4.85	3.34	4.09	4.98	4.15	4.57	16.74	14.49	15.57	12.71	5.57	8.97
Kiphire	6.13	6.16	6.14	3.94	4.07	4.00	5.41	5.44	5.42	21.01	14.90	17.71	101.82	80.58	88.85
Kohima	2.57	2.16	2.37	4.55	4.06	4.30	3.33	2.92	3.13	12.49	9.77	11.11	6.67	3.21	4.87
Longleng	6.34	6.30	6.32	6.53	2.58	4.57	6.40	5.05	5.74	25.73	11.45	18.12	79.88	65.59	71.39
Mokokchung	7.00	4.86	6.00	5.77	6.45	6.09	6.55	5.46	6.03	14.15	9.41	11.79	29.11	25.55	27.25
Mon	9.69	10.39	10.03	12.79	8.85	10.75	10.67	9.87	10.27	25.48	20.54	22.73	56.22	62.44	59.49
Peren	3.90	4.63	4.26	6.29	4.93	5.65	4.82	4.74	4.78	25.29	19.75	22.61	35.10	40.66	37.81
Phek	5.11	5.22	5.16	7.29	6.82	7.06	5.91	5.82	5.87	25.29	17.55	21.26	54.86	50.98	52.74
Tuensang	6.85	6.62	6.74	5.97	2.57	4.26	6.56	5.22	5.91	33.28	23.46	27.84	46.54	43.31	44.80
Wokha	7.68	6.92	7.30	6.69	9.11	7.90	7.31	7.75	7.53	16.03	11.19	13.58	82.84	78.65	80.67
Zunheboto	10.04	9.99	10.02	13.44	13.79	13.61	11.19	11.33	11.26	11.62	8.02	9.68	82.57	63.18	71.37
State Total	6.02	5.81	5.92	6.59	5.21	5.90	6.22	5.59	5.91	18.98	14.81	16.81	24.27	20.22	22.14

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.14(C): Dropout Rate During 2024-25.

District	Primary			Upper Primary			Elementary			Secondary			Hi. Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Dimapur	2.79	2.51	2.65	1.96	0.11	1.02	2.50	1.63	2.07	10.20	8.78	9.47	3.24	0.5	1.8
Kiphire	5.51	6.40	5.94	2.51	1.84	2.18	4.53	4.86	4.69	15.38	7.32	11.04	82.1	65.3	72.4
Kohima	-0.48	-1.20	-0.83	-1.99	-3.01	-2.49	-1.05	-1.90	-1.47	5.33	2.78	4.03	-3.57	-6.19	-5.0
Longleng	16.15	16.54	16.34	13.79	17.09	15.42	15.42	16.71	16.06	25.83	14.29	19.48	73.4	57.3	63.7
Mokokchung	2.83	2.33	2.59	1.66	1.87	1.76	2.42	2.16	2.29	11.54	6.77	9.21	31.22	23.77	27.31
Mon	7.00	7.42	7.21	6.41	1.86	4.05	6.82	5.58	6.20	17.67	12.42	14.85	60.28	47.11	52.89
Peren	5.09	5.05	5.07	6.29	6.73	6.50	5.53	5.65	5.59	17.79	12.94	15.46	38.7	40.0	39.4
Phek	1.79	3.60	2.66	3.33	2.21	2.78	2.35	3.08	2.70	19.96	11.08	15.27	51.80	45.27	48.23
Tuensang	6.93	7.45	7.18	7.27	5.73	6.50	7.03	6.87	6.96	26.59	16.32	20.97	43.6	40.3	41.7
Wokha	-1.24	-0.19	-0.71	0.83	0.21	0.53	-0.47	-0.05	-0.26	0.89	-1.80	-0.48	41.3	24.69	32.20
Zunheboto	9.36	8.52	8.96	9.51	4.82	7.20	9.41	7.29	8.40	13.45	7.96	10.58	73.78	59.96	65.48
State Total	4.10	4.12	4.11	3.26	1.58	2.42	3.81	3.22	3.52	12.71	8.70	10.64	16.19	12.86	14.41

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.15 (A): Toilets Facilities in School During 2022-23

Sl. No	District	Total Govt. Schools	Schools with Toilets	Schools with Girls Toilets	Schools with Functional Girls Toilets
1	Dimapur	287	277	269	244
2	Kiphire	105	94	86	73
3	Kohima	167	159	151	143
4	Longleng	87	87	86	78
5	Mokokchung	198	190	186	170
6	Mon	222	217	204	197
7	Peren	132	121	112	103
8	Phek	174	131	121	81
9	Tuensang	194	156	135	108
10	Wokha	143	116	110	102
11	Zunheboto	223	193	187	27
State Total		1932	1741	1647	1326

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.15 (B): Toilets Facilities in School During 2023-24

Sl. No	District	Total Govt. Schools	Schools with Toilets	Schools with Girls Toilets	Schools with Functional Girls Toilets
1	Dimapur	288	274	265	240
2	Kiphire	106	92	83	69
3	Kohima	167	161	152	145
4	Longleng	85	82	80	73
5	Mokokchung	198	186	179	168
6	Mon	222	193	183	174
7	Peren	132	121	108	100
8	Phek	174	133	119	85
9	Tuensang	195	156	131	108
10	Wokha	143	120	113	105
11	Zunheboto	220	189	182	38
State Total		1930	1707	1595	1305

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.15 (C): Toilets Facilities in School During 2024-25

Sl. No	District	Total Govt. Schools	Schools with Toilets	Schools with Girls Toilets	Schools with Functional Girls Toilets
1	Dimapur	288	276	267	246
2	Kiphire	106	104	103	92
3	Kohima	166	165	161	153
4	Longleng	85	85	84	77
5	Mokokchung	193	193	192	174
6	Mon	221	194	186	175
7	Peren	124	120	109	99
8	Phek	173	142	130	97
9	Tuensang	194	161	135	115
10	Wokha	147	141	135	123
11	Zunheboto	218	197	190	54
State Total		1915	1778	1692	1405

Source: Directorate of School Education (UDISE+), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.16(A): Result of High School Leaving Certificate Examination

Year		2023			2024			2025		
Type of Exam	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %
Matric	Male	11199	7780	69.47	10109	7133	70.56	10401	7893	75.89
	Female	13162	9350	71.04	11580	8455	73.01	11595	8878	76.57
	Total	24361	17130	70.32	21689	15588	71.87	21996	16771	76.25

Source: Nagaland Board of School Education

Table 4.16(B): Result of High School Leaving Certificate (Compartmental) Examination

Year		2023			2024			2025		
Type of Exam	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %
Matric	Male	724	342	47.24	1475	577	39.12	489	255	52.15
	Female	786	316	40.20	1531	648	42.33	470	225	47.87
	Total	1510	658	43.58	3006	1225	40.75	959	480	50.05

Source: Nagaland Board of School Education

Table 4.17 (A): Result of Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Year		2023			2024			2025		
Stream	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %
Arts	Male	5800	4550	78.45	6388	5078	79.49	5563	4409	79.26
	Female	6631	5721	86.28	7778	6703	86.18	6841	6017	87.95
	Total	12431	10271	82.62	14166	11781	83.16	12404	10426	84.05
Commerce	Male	696	574	82.47	556	482	86.69	603	465	77.11
	Female	518	468	90.35	393	350	89.06	424	371	87.50
	Total	1214	1042	85.83	949	832	87.67	1027	836	81.40
Science	Male	1115	920	82.51	1087	845	77.74	1388	1031	74.28
	Female	1322	1195	90.39	1434	1204	83.96	1830	1432	78.25
	Total	2437	2115	86.79	2521	2049	81.28	3218	2463	76.54
Grand Total		16082	13428	83.50	17636	14662	83.14	16649	13725	80.66

Source: Nagaland Board of School Education

Table 4.17 (B) : Result of Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (Compartmental) Examination.

Year	2023					2024					2025				
Stream	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %		
Arts	Male	348	204	58.62	678	268	39.53	192	91	47.4					
	Female	292	160	54.79	549	224	40.8	132	62	46.97					
	Total	640	364	56.88	1227	492	40.1	324	153	47.22					
Commerce	Male	57	35	61.4	38	19	50	9	4	44.44					
	Female	31	20	64.52	24	8	33.33	6	3	50					
	Total	88	55	62.5	62	27	43.55	15	7	46.67					
Science	Male	127	44	34.65	210	58	27.62	116	60	51.72					
	Female	96	34	35.42	204	71	34.8	93	52	55.91					
	Total	223	78	34.98	414	129	31.16	209	112	53.59					
Grand Total		951	497	52.26	1703	648	38.05	548	272	49.16					

Source: Nagaland Board of School Education, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.18(A): District-wise Students and Lecturers strength by gender in Colleges in Nagaland, 2021-22

Sl.No	District	Students			Lecturers			Students- Lecturers Ratio
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	Dimapur	8623	6921	8623	446	257	446	19.37
2	Kohima	7292	6509	7292	361	248	361	18.47
3	Mokokchung	953	754	953	80	48	80	8.66
4	Tuensang	367	261	367	37	24	37	9.33
5	Wokha	213	166	213	22	19	22	8.5
6	Zunheboto	258	161	258	15	14	15	14
7	Peren	295	243	295	24	14	24	18.5
8	Mon	1052	1036	1052	18	19	18	44
9	Phek	398	254	398	44	31	44	8.5
10	Longleng	133	119	133	10	14	10	10
11	Kiphire	102	84	102	2	16	2	10
Nagaland		19686	16508	19686	1059	704	1059	15.39

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report.

Table 4.18(B): District-wise Students and Lecturers strength by gender in Colleges in Nagaland, 2022-23.

Sl.No	District	Students				Lecturers			Student Lecturer Ratio
		Female	Male	Transgender	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
1	Dimapur	9863	7847	2	17712	486	269	755	21
2	Kohima	7464	6413	0	13877	387	260	647	19
3	Mokokchung	877	656	0	1533	86	49	135	7
4	Tuensang	446	334	0	780	38	23	61	10
5	Wokha	181	175	0	356	30	20	50	5
6	Zunheboto	269	171	0	440	18	10	28	15
7	Peren	342	255	0	597	29	17	46	14
8	Mon	353	268	0	621	18	19	37	14
9	Phek	345	275	0	620	53	31	84	7
10	Longleng	99	93	0	192	14	12	26	7
11	Kiphire	110	88	0	198	5	15	20	9
12	Nagaland	20349	16575	2	36926	1164	725	1889	11.64

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report.

Table 4.18(C): District-wise Students and Lecturers strength by gender in Colleges in Nagaland, 2023-24.

Sl. No	District	Students				Lecturers			Student Lecturer Ratio
		Female	Male	Transgender	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
1	Dimapur	8887	6843		15730	497	253	750	20
2	Kiphire	127	91		218	6	16	22	9
3	Kohima	6968	6160		13128	428	275	703	18
4	Longleng	122	105		227	14	12	26	8
5	Mokokchung	992	746		1738	94	49	143	12
6	Mon	448	384		832	25	20	45	18
7	Peren	362	288		650	27	17	44	14
8	Phek	344	273		617	53	32	85	7
9	Tuensang	390	279		669	28	20	48	13
10	Wokha	156	151		307	31	19	50	6
11	Zunheboto	180	152		332	24	9	33	10
12	Shamator	37	38		75	8	4	12	6
13	Chumoukedima	177	127		304	18	18	36	8
14	Niuland	49	61		110	5	5	10	11
15	Nagaland	19239	15698		34937	1258	749	2007	17.00

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report.

Table 4.19 : District-Wise Students and Lecturers Strength by Gender in B.Ed Colleges in Nagaland 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

2021-22									
		Students		Lecturers		Students- Lecturers Ratio			
Sl.No	District	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
1	Dimapur	304	96	304	24	25	24		13
2	Kohima	271	119	271	27	14	27		9.33
3	Mokokchung	53	42	53	7	4	7		8
4	Nagaland	628	257	628	58	43	58		10.11
2022-23									
		Students		Lecturers		Students Lecturer Ratio			
Sl.No	District	Female	Male	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL		
1	Dimapur	469	129	469	26	23	26		11.66
2	Kohima	255	91	255	30	14	30		8.6
3	Mokokchung	71	27	71	6	4	6		9
4	Nagaland	795	247	795	62	41	62		9.75
2023-24									
		Students		Lecturers		Students- Lecturers Ratio			
Sl.No	District	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
1	Dimapur	476	121	597	30	18	48		12
2	Kohima	274	85	359	32	15	47		7
3	Mokokchung	76	21	97	8	4	95		8
4	Nagaland	826	227	1053	70	37	107		9

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report.

Table 4.20 : District -Wise Students and Lecturers strength by Gender in Law Colleges in Nagaland, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

2021-22									
Sl.No	District	Students			Lecturers			Students -Lecturers Ratio	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
1	Dimapur	27	46	27	3	3	6	12	
2	Kohima	80	83	80	3	3	6	27	
3	Mokokchung	10	18	10	2	4	6	4	
4	Nagaland	117	147	117	8	10	18	14.33	
2022-23									
Sl.No	District	Students			Lecturers			Students Lecturer Ratio	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
1	Dimapur	34	35	34	4	2	4	11	
2	Kohima	143	159	143	3	3	3	50	
3	Mokokchung	9	23	9	2	4	2	5	
4	Total	186	217	186	9	9	9	22	
2023-24									
Sl.No	District	Students			Lecturers			Students -Lecturers Ratio	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		
1	Dimapur	33	32	65	4	2	6	10	
2	Kohima	81	91	172	3	3	6	28	
3	Mokokchung	8	16	24	2	4	6	4	
4	Nagaland	122	139	261	9	9	18	14.00	

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report.

Table 4.21(A): District -Wise Examination Result at Degree Level 2021-22 to 2022-23

Sl.No	District	2021-22				2022-23			
		Appeared		Passed		Appeared		Passed	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Dimapur	2232	1877	2111	1682	3872	3234	3388	2741
2	Kohima	2318	1957	2042	1636	2358	1874	2221	1706
3	Mokokchung	258	205	239	190	253	176	227	148
4	Tuensang	82	72	82	72	96	70	78	53
5	Wokha	54	53	54	53	43	51	34	39
6	Zunheboto	62	37	62	37	66	37	51	26
7	Peren	76	59	71	56	82	57	78	48
8	Mon	329	249	277	219	257	186	249	178
9	Phek	102	73	88	66	103	52	88	44
10	Longleng	23	27	23	27	21	29	21	29
11	Kiphire	49	32	44	29	30	25	27	23
Total		5585	4641	5093	4067	7181	5791	6462	5035

Source: Directorate of Higher Education(AISHE), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.21(B): District -Wise Examination Result at Degree Level 2023-24

Sl.No	District	Appeared		Passed	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Dimapur	2047	2629	1549	2139
2	Kiphire	25	30	23	28
3	Kohima	1856	2417	1546	2135
4	Longleng	32	40	22	28
5	Mokokchung	180	290	146	256
6	Mon	135	182	126	171
7	Peren	74	102	61	90
8	Phek	68	113	59	91
9	Tuensang	95	126	76	98
10	Wokha	55	70	52	62
11	Zunheboto	46	88	40	80
12	Shamator	10	12	10	12
13	Chumoukedima	657	938	567	790
14	Niuland	61	48	61	48
Total		5341	7085	4338	6028

Source: Directorate of Higher Education(AISHE), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.22 (A): State and Category-Wise Gender Ratio for Student, 2021- 2024

Year	All	Scheduled Caste(SC)	Scheduled Tribe(ST)	Other Backward Classes(OBC)	Person with Disability(PWD)	Muslim	Other Minority Communities
2021-2022	1.14	1.09	1.16	0.87	0	1.26	1.17
2022-2023	1.21	0.6	1.24	0.82	0.33	1.25	1.23
2023-2024	1.18	0.73	1.23	0.84	1.5	1.84	1.17

Source: Directorate of Higher Education(AISHE), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.22(B): State and Level-Wise Gender Ratio for Student, 2021-2024

Year	Ph.D	M.Phil	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated
2021-22	1.14	0.5	1.44	1.09	3.5	1.54	0.89	
2022-23	1.04		1.55	1.16		1.83	0.97	
2023-24	1.13		1.41	1.13		1.86	1.12	

Source: Directorate of Higher Education(AISHE), Nagaland, Kohima

Table 4.23(C): District-wise Students strength by gender in Law, Arts & Science Colleges in Nagaland, 2023-24.

Sl.No	District	Law Students			Art Students			Science Students		Total	Commerce		Total
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male		Female	Male	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dimapur	33	32	65	3766	3329	7095	173	179	352	823	864	1687
2	Kiphire				127	91	218						
3	Kohima	81	91	172	3743	3489	7232	807	669	1476	211	283	494
4	Longleng				122	105	227						
5	Mokokchung	8	16	24	68	58	126	108	75	183			
6	Mon				448	382	830	0	2	2			
7	Peren				84	121	205						
8	Phek				228	168	396	11	8	19			
9	Tuensang				416	312	728	11	5	16			
10	Wokha				136	130	266						
11	Zunheboto				54	43	97						
16	Niuland				49	61	110						
	Nagaland	122	139	261	9241	8289	17530	1110	938	2048	1034	1147	2181

Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Nagaland, Kohima- AISHE Report

Table 4.24 (A): Institution-Wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio 2021-2022

Sl.No	Institution District	College/Stand Alone Institution	Student Enrolment			Teaching Staff			PTR(=10/14)
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Kohima	DIET Chiechama Kohima	21	76	97	4	13	17	5
2	Mokokchung	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound Mokokchung	13	54	67	3	12	15	4
3	Tuensang	DIET Tuensang	43	56	99	6	7	13	7
4	Kohima	St.Paul Institute of Education Kohima	13	78	91	2	3	5	18
5	Phek	DIET Pfutsero	24	56	80	5	12	17	4
6	Zunheboto	DIET Zunheboto	24	62	86	4	6	10	
7	Wokha	DIET Wokha	21	48	69	3	11	14	4
8	Dimapur	DIET Dimapur	10	73	83	2	18	20	4
Grand total			169	503	672	29	82	111	46

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.24 (B): Institution-Wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio 2022-2023

Sl.No	Institution District	College/Stand Alone Institution	Student Enrolment			Teaching Staff			PTR(=10/14)
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Kohima	DIET Chiechama Kohima	21	69	90	3	13	16	5
2	Mokokchung	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound Mokokchung	10	52	62	3	11	14	4
3	Tuensang	DIET Tuensang	38	66	104	3	8	11	9
4	Kohima	St.Paul Institute of Education Kohima	12	80	92	2	4	6	15
5	Phek	DIET Pfutsero	22	71	93	5	12	17	5
6	Mon	DIET Mon	35	77	112	7	7	14	8
7	Zunheboto	DIET Zunheboto	10	55	65	4	8	12	5
8	Wokha	DIET Wokha	22	75	97	3	11	14	6
9	Dimapur	DIET Dimapur	15	76	91	2	18	20	4
Grand total			185	621	806	32	92	124	61

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.24 (C) :Institution-Wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio 2023-2024

Sl.No	Institution District	College/Stand Alone Institution	Student Enrolment			Teaching Staff			PTR(=10/14)
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Kohima	DIET Chiechama Kohima	14	72	72	3	14	14	5
2	Mokokchung	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound Mokokchung	24	85	85	4	9	9	8
3	Tuensang	DIET Tuensang	36	63	63	3	8	8	9
4	Kohima	St.Paul Institute of Education Kohima	10	70	70	2	4	4	13
5	Phek	DIET Pfutsero	44	98	98	4	11	11	9
6	Mon	DIET Mon	39	42	42	7	7	7	5
7	Zunheboto	DIET Zunheboto	26	60	60	4	8	8	7
8	Wokha	DIET Wokha	21	70	70	3	10	10	7
9	Dimapur	DIET Dimapur	18	54	54	2	18	18	3
Grand Total			232	614	614	32	89	89	66

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.25: Institution-Wise Out-Turn 2021-2022,2022-23 and 2023-24.

Sl.No	District	College/ Stand Alone Institution	Appeared		Passed		Appeared		Passed		Appeared		Passed	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Phek	DIET Pfutsero	25	13	25	13			35	10	35	10		
2	Zunheboto	DIET Zunheboto	31	5	29	5	31	5						
3	Wokha	DIET Wokha	22	10	22	10								
4	Dimapur	DIET Dimapur	38	6	38	6	31	7	28	6				
5	Kohima	DIET Chiechama Kohima	39	7	39	7	31	12	31	12	37	7	37	7
6	Mokokchung	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound Mokokchung	20	7	19	7	32	5	28	4	32	6	32	6
7	Tuensang	DIET Tuensang	21	23	21	22	33	16	29	14	32	25	30	21
8	Kohima	St.Paul Institute of Education Kohima	47	6	47	6	43	6	41	5	34	6	26	4
9	Mon	DIET Mon					77	35	75	32	31	23	31	17
Grand Total			243	77	240	76	278	86	263	78	230	84	220	72

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.26: Institution & Level-Wise Gender Ratio For Student 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24

Sl.No	Year	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	Institution	Diploma	Diploma	Diploma
1	DIET Chiechama Kohima	3.62	3.29	5.14
2	DIET Dimapur	7.3	5.07	3
3	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound Mokokchung	4.15	5.2	3.54
4	DIET MON		2.2	1.08
5	DIET Pfutsero	2.33	3.23	2.23
6	DIET Tuensang	1.3	1.74	1.75
7	DIET Wokha	2.29	3.41	3.33
8	DIET Zunheboto	2.58	5.5	2.31
9	St. Paul Institute of Education Kohima	6	6.67	7
All India		2.98	3.36	2.65

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.27: Diploma Teacher's Training

Sl.No.	Districts	2021-2022			2022-2023			2023-2024		
		Diploma		Grand Total	Diploma		Grand Total	Diploma		Grand Total
		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	
1	Dimapur	73	10	83	76	15	91	54	18	72
2	Kohima	154	34	188	149	33	182	142	24	166
3	Mokokchung	54	13	67	52	10	62	85	24	109
4	Phek	56	24	80	77	35	112	42	39	81
5	Tuensang	56	43	99	71	22	93	98	44	142
6	Wokha	48	21	69	66	38	104	63	36	99
7	Zunheboto	62	24	86	75	22	97	70	21	91
8	Mon				55	10	65	60	26	86
All Districts		503	169	672	621	185	806	614	232	846

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.28: Institution & Category & Gender Wise Student Enrolment

Sl.No.	Districts	Institution Name	2021-22						2022-23						2023-24					
			Total			ST			Total			ST			Total			ST		
			Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	
1	Kohima	DIET Chiechama Kohima	76	21		76	21		69	21		69	21		72	14		72	14	
2	Dimapur	DIET Dimapur	73	10		73	10		76	15		76	15		54	18		54	18	
3	Mokokchung	DIET Mokokchung Yimyu Compound	54	13		54	13		52	10		51	10		85	24		82	24	
4	Phek	DIET Pfutsero	56	24		56	24		71	22		71	22		98	44		98	44	
5	Tuensang	DIET Tuensang	56	43		56	43		66	38		66	38		63	36		63	36	
6	Wokha	DIET Wokha	48	21		48	21		75	22		75	22		70	21		70	21	
7	Zunheboto	DIET Zunheboto	62	24		62	24		55	10		55	10		60	26		60	26	
8	Kohima	ST. Paul Institution of Education Kohima	78	13		33	7		80	12		80	12		70	10		70	10	
9	Mon	DIET Mon	NA	NA		NA	NA		77	35		77	35		42	39		42	39	
Grand Total			503	169		458	163		544	150		543	150		572	193		569	193	

Note: Total includes Scheduled Caste (SC), Other Backward Class (OBC) and Other Minority.

Source: SCERT, AISHE Report

Table 4.29: Year and Gender-wise number of students undergoing Under-Graduate Degree Courses in Medical & Allied and Para-Medical/Agri. & Allied Courses within and outside the state during 2022-23 to 2024-25 Session

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	MBBS	39	26	39	91	61	91	95	57	152
2	BDS	9	3	9	7	5	7	11	1	12
3	BASLP	1	1	1	1	0	1	2		2
4	BHMS (Homeo)	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
5	BAMS (AYUS)	2		2	1	0	1	2		2
6	Bv.Sc. & AH	10	6	10	6	8	6	9	5	14
7	B. Agri	26	21	26	31	16	31	35	13	48
8	B. Sc. Horticulture	8	5	8	9	3	9	6	6	12
9	B. Sc. Fishery	6		6	5	0	5	3	2	5
10	B. Pharmacy	7	3	7	8	2	8	8	2	10
11	B. Sc. Nursing	11		11	10	1	10	11		11
12	B. Sc. MLT	1	2	1	3	0	3	23	5	28
13	B. Sc. RIT	3		3	3	0	3	2	1	3
14	B. Sc. OOT	1	2	1	3	0	3	2	1	3
15	B. Sc. Sericulture	1	1	1	0	1	0		1	1
16	Home Science	3		3	0	0	0			0
17	Forestry	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	2	3
18	Natural Farming				1	0	1	3	2	5
19	Agricultural Engineering				5	6	11	5	6	11
20	Biotechnology				2	2	4	3		3
21	Community Science				1	0	1	3		3
22	Food Technology				3	1	4	4		4
23	Information Technology				1	1	2	2	1	3
24	B.sc Hospitality & Hotel Administration				0	1	1			0
25	Food Nutrition & Dietetics				1	0	1	1		1
Total		130	73	130	193	111	207	232	106	338

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.30: Year-wise and Gender number of student for undergoing under-graduate Engg.degree courses in various Instt./College within and outside the state from 2022-23 to 2024-25

Sl.No.	Name of the Courses	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Civil Engg.	9	28	9	10	29	10	8	33	41
2	Elect. & Electro. Engg.	1	2	1	0	2	2		4	4
3	Mechanical Engg.	3	8	3	1	6	7		4	4
4	Automobile Engg.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
5	Computer Sc. & Engg	0	8	0	1	3	4	2	9	11
6	Computer Engg	0	6	0	2	10	12	3	11	14
7	Information Technology	2	4	2	0	0	0			0
8	Electronic &Comm. Engg.	0	1	0	0	2	2		1	1
9	Architecture	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	2
10	Chemical Engg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1
11	Pharmacy.	1	0	1	1	0	1	1		1
12	Electrical Engineering	4	3	4	3	4	7		6	6
13	Agricultural Engineering	8	3	8	1	0	1		1	1
14	Communication & Information Engg	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total		29	64	29	20	57	48	15	71	86

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 4.31: Year- wise and Gender- wise number of students selected for undergoing 3(three) Year Multi Disciplinary Diploma courses in engineering, Creative Arts and Design ,Fashion and Technology within and outside the State during 2021-22 to 2024-25.

Sl.No.	Name of the course	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Architecture Assistantship	2		2	2	5	2	4	9	4	3	6	3
2	Printing Technology		1	1	1	0	1		2	0			
3	Electronic & Comm.Engg.		2	2		1	1						
4	Diploma in Pharmacy	3		3	0	0	0	2		2			
5	Multimedia Technology			0	0	0	0						
6	Electronic Engineering			0	0	0	0						
7	Electrical & Electronics Engg.	7	39	46	0	26	26	4	40	4	5	29	5
8	Electronics & Tele Comm. Engg.			0	0	0	0					1	0
9	Industrial Electronics			0	0	0	0						
10	Automobile Engg.		7	7	0	5	5		7	0		6	0
11	Mechanical Engg.	2	12	14	0	4	4	2	8	2	1	10	1
12	Garment & Fashion Technology			0	0	0	0						
13	Comp.Aided Costume Design & Dress Making			0	0	0	0						
14	Computer Science & Engineering	6	17	23	4	19	4	3	27	3	8	28	8
15	Travel & Tourism Management			0	0	0	0	1		1			
16	Information Technology		1	1	0	0	0	3	6	3			
17	Mining Engineering		1	1	0	0	0						
18	Photography			0	1	1	2	1		1			
19	Civil Engineering	62	87	149	51	103	51	49	126	49	57	120	57
20	Fashion Design & Apparel Production	20	1	21	22	2	24	28	2	28	28	2	28
	Total	102	168	270	81	166	120	97	227	97	102	202	102

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland, Kohima.



Chapter -5

Economy and Employment



Chapter - 5

Economy and Employment

Women's Employability and Enterprise in India

To enhance female workforce participation, the government has expanded skill development through Women Industrial Training Institutes, National and Regional Vocational Training Institutes, and the Skill India Mission. The National Skill Development Policy emphasizes inclusive training, while Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendras strengthen infrastructure for women's apprenticeships.

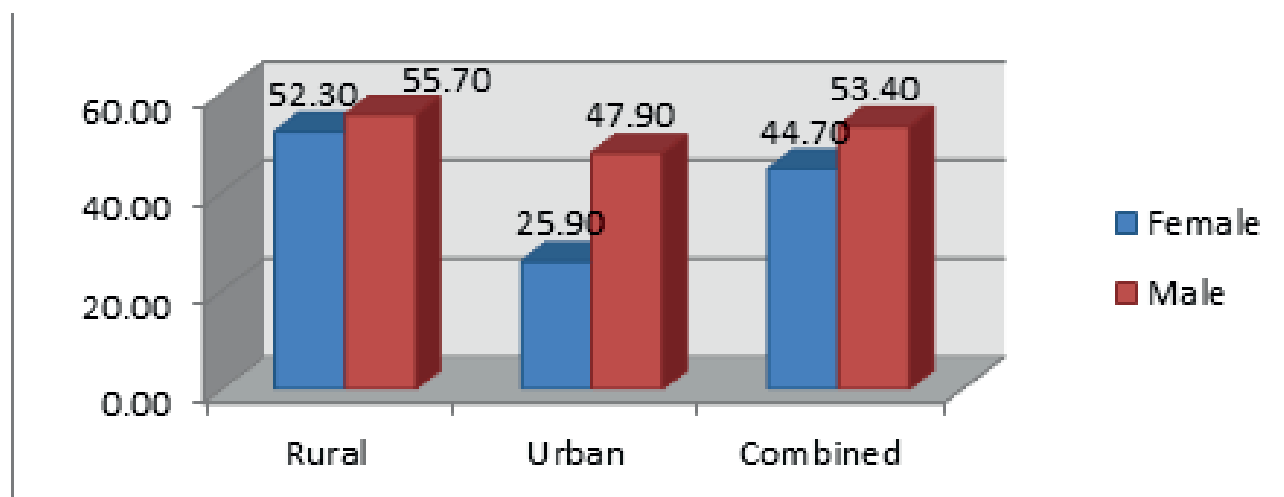
Schemes like PMEGP, Stand-Up India, and Mudra Yojana support women-led enterprises, promoting economic independence. Recent labor codes and MGNREGA provisions ensure safer, more equitable workplaces, with one-third of rural jobs reserved for women. The Startup India initiative further accelerates women's

entrepreneurship—reflecting a robust commitment to gender-responsive economic growth.

5.1 Workforce Participation Rate

The 2011 Census indicates a workforce participation rate of 44.7% for females and 53.4% for males in Nagaland. While rural areas exhibit a relatively narrow gap between male (55.7%) and female (52.3%) participation, a substantial disparity is observed in urban areas (female - 25.9% & male - 47.9%). Notably, Mon, Zunheboto, Longleng, and Peren districts have the highest female workforce participation rates in rural areas, whereas Peren leads in urban areas. This information underscores the need for targeted initiatives to bridge the urban-rural gender gap in workforce participation. (Refer table no. 5.1)

Workforce Participation Rate by Sex in Nagaland, 2011 Census



5.2. Periodic Labour Force

The labour force according to the *usual status* (*ps+ss*) is obtained by considering the *usual principal status* and the *subsidiary status* together. The estimate of the labour force in the *usual status* (*ps+ss*) includes (a) the persons who either worked or were seeking/available for work for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and also (b) those persons among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

The labour force in *current weekly status* gives the average picture of the labour force participation in a short period of one week during the survey period. The estimate of labour force according to the current weekly status approach is derived by considering those who worked for at least 1 hour or was seeking/ available for work for at least 1 hour on any day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey

5.2.1 The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force among the persons in the population.

**Table 1: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (*ps+ss*).
Age group: All ages**

Year	Region	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)
2021–22	Nagaland (Rural)	56	36.9	46.5
	Nagaland (Urban)	51.1	27.2	39.2
	Nagaland (Total)	54.8	34.5	44.7
	All India (Total)	57.3	24.8	41.3
2022–23	Nagaland (Rural)	56.5	42.1	49.1
	Nagaland (Urban)	54.1	34.7	44.3
	Nagaland (Total)	55.9	40.2	47.8
	All India (Total)	56.2	27.8	42.4
2023–24	Nagaland (Rural)	57.3	45.2	51.1
	Nagaland (Urban)	52	35.8	44.1
	Nagaland (Total)	55.7	42.7	49.1
	All India (Total)	58.2	31.7	45.1

**Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (*ps+ss*).
Age group: 15 years and above**

Year	Region	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)
2021–22	Nagaland (Rural)	78.1	56.5	67.9
	Nagaland (Urban)	69.2	37.7	53.8
	Nagaland (Total)	75.8	51.5	64.2
	All India (Total)	77.2	32.8	55.2
2022–23	Nagaland (Rural)	82.3	71.1	76.9
	Nagaland (Urban)	71.6	50.2	61.2
	Nagaland (Total)	79.3	65.2	72.5
	All India (Total)	78.5	37	57.9
2023–24	Nagaland (Rural)	85.4	69	77.1
	Nagaland (Urban)	75.3	52.1	64
	Nagaland (Total)	82.4	64.3	73.3
	All India (Total)	78.8	41.7	60.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2023-June 2024, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

5.3 Workforce

The workforce in the *usual status* (ps+ss) is obtained by considering the *usual principal status* and the *subsidiary status* together. The workforce in the *usual status* (ps+ss) includes (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

The workforce measured in *current weekly status* (CWS) gives the average picture of the workforce in a short period of one week during the survey period. The estimate of workforce in the *current weekly status* is derived considering those who worked for at least 1 hour on any day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.

5.3.1 Worker Population Ratio (WPR): Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of persons employed among the persons in the population.

Table 3: Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) Age group: All ages

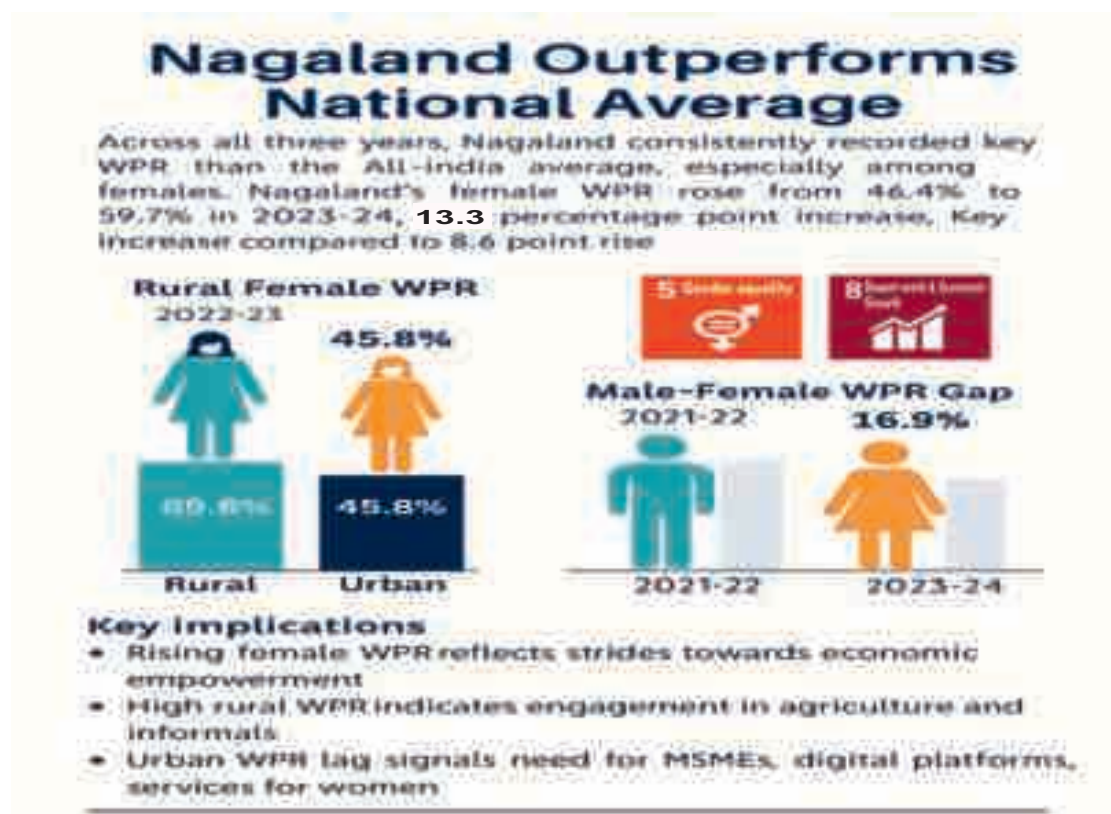
Year	Region	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)
2021–22	Nagaland (Rural)	51.7	34.2	43.0
	Nagaland (Urban)	45.1	21.8	33.5
	Nagaland (Total)	48.4	28.0	38.2
	All India (Total)	54.9	22.0	38.4
2022–23	Nagaland (Rural)	54.4	41.2	47.8
	Nagaland (Urban)	49.5	31.7	40.6
	Nagaland (Total)	52.0	36.5	44.2
	All India (Total)	54.8	24.4	39.6
2023–24	Nagaland (Rural)	54.1	42.6	48.2
	Nagaland (Urban)	46.2	31.7	39.1
	Nagaland (Total)	51.8	39.6	45.7
	All India (Total)	56.4	30.7	43.7

Table 4: Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) (in per cent) according to usual status (ps+ss) Age Group: 15 Years and Above Status: Usual (Principal + Subsidiary)

Year	Region	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)
2021–22	Nagaland (Rural)	72.1	52.3	62.8
	Nagaland (Urban)	61.0	30.3	45.9
	Nagaland (Total)	69.3	46.4	58.4
	All India (Total)	73.8	31.7	52.9
2022–23	Nagaland (Rural)	79.3	69.6	74.7
	Nagaland (Urban)	65.5	45.8	56.0
	Nagaland (Total)	75.4	62.9	69.4
	All India (Total)	76.0	35.9	56.0
2023–24	Nagaland (Rural)	80.7	65.0	72.7
	Nagaland (Urban)	66.9	46.1	56.8
	Nagaland (Total)	76.6	59.7	68.1
	All India (Total)	76.3	40.3	58.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2023-June 2024, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

This report analyses the Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) trends in Nagaland compared to the national average over three consecutive years. WPR reflects the proportion of working individuals in the population aged 15 and above, offering insights into labour market dynamics, gender inclusion, and rural–urban disparities.

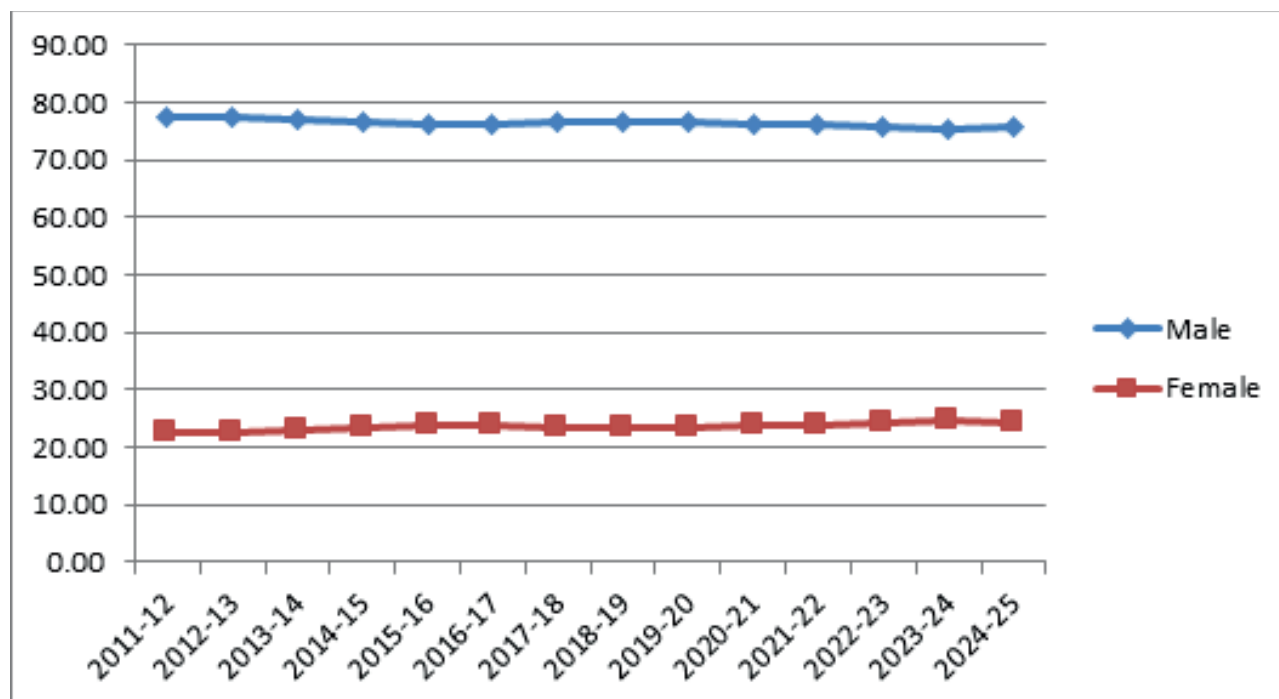
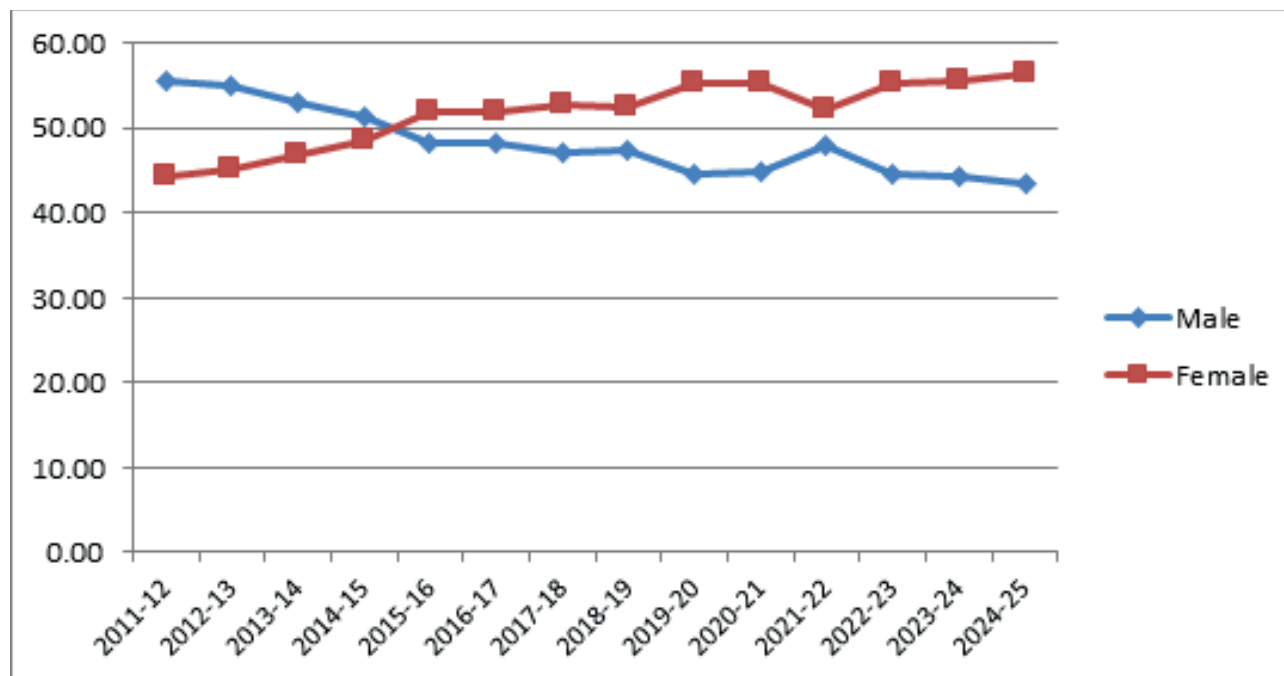


5.4 Sector Wise Women Employment

The number of women employed in organized sectors has shown a consistent upward trajectory over the years. In 2005–06, women accounted for 18.23% of public sector and 35.02% of private sector employment. By 2024–25, these figures rose significantly to 24.39% and 56.50%, respectively. The data reveals that women have surpassed men in private sector employment, yet continue to trail in public sector representation. Overall, female employment constituted 26.51% of total organized sector employment in 2024–25.

- District-level analysis highlights notable variations:
- Phek District Employment Exchange Centre recorded the highest female representation in the public sector at 32.96%.
- Kohima led in private sector female employment with 64.04% registrations.

These trends reflect the evolving landscape of women's participation in the workforce and underscore the need for targeted strategies to bridge gender gaps, especially in public sector employment. (Refer table no. 5.6 & 5.7)

Gender-wise Public Sector Employment in Nagaland from 2014-15 to 2024-25**Gender-wise Private Sector Employment in Nagaland from 2014-15 to 2024-25**

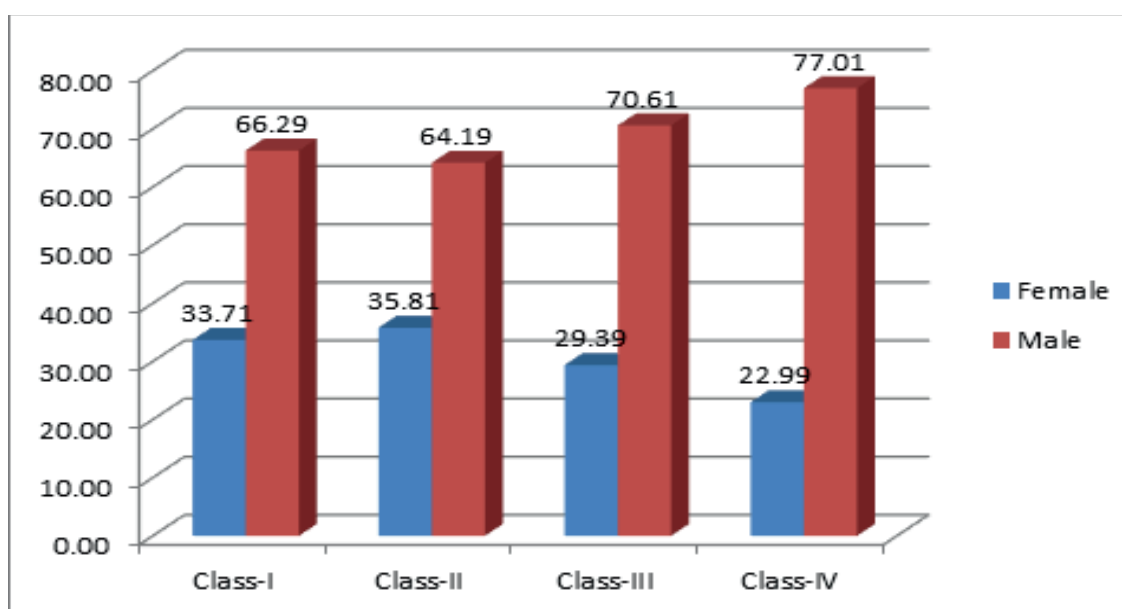
5.5 Employment Position of Women

As per Employment Exchange Report, 28.07% of the total registration were women in 2015 which has declined to 19.52 % during 2024-25, Dimapur District had the highest number of Women Employment registration. (Refer table no. 5.8 & 5.9)

5.6 Female Nagaland Government Employees

As per PIMS Report, female employees comprised of only 22.65% of total employees during 2016 which substantially increased to 27.54% in 2025, out of which 33.71%, 35.81%, 29.39% and 22.99% of the female employees falls under the categories of class-I, class-II, class-III and class-IV respectively. Gender wise percentage distribution of Nagaland Government Employees during 2025 is represented in the given diagram. (Refer table no. 5.15 & 5.16)

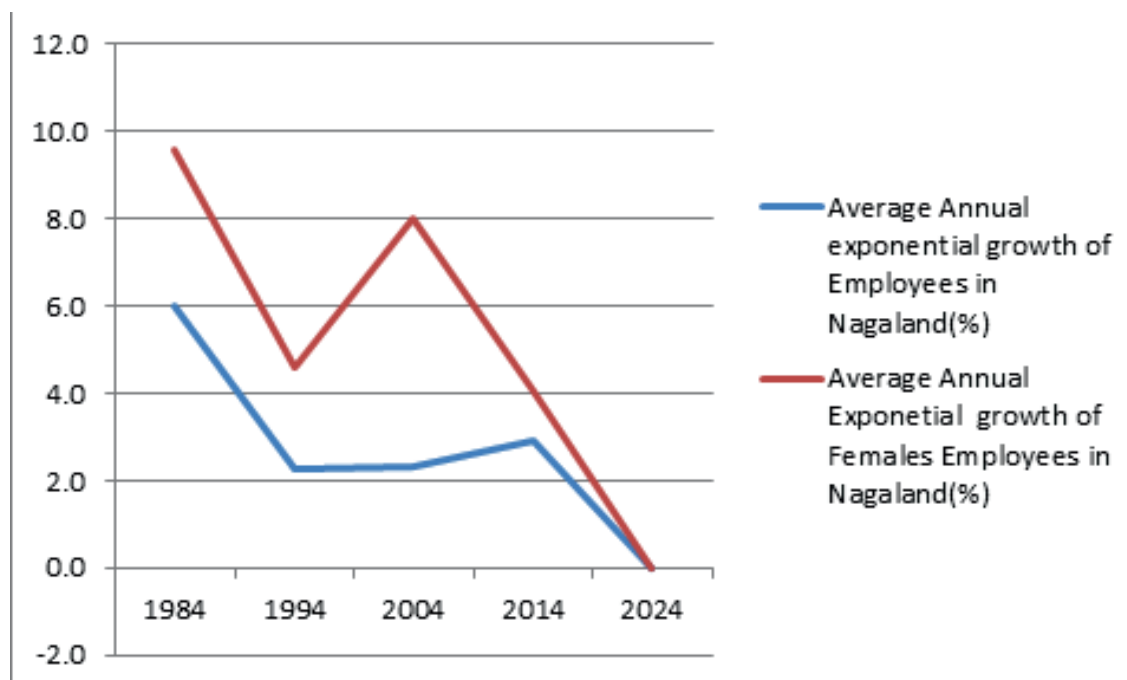
5.6.1 Percentage Distribution of Nagaland Government Employees during 2025



5.6.2 Decadal Growth of Female Employees from 1984 to 2024

Year	1984	1994	2004	2014	2024
Average Annual exponential growth of Employees in Nagaland (%)	6	2.3	2.3	2.9	-0.02
Average Annual Exponential growth of Females Employees in Nagaland (%)	9.58	4.57	8	4.07	-0.022

(Refer table no. 5.15)



5.7 Registered Business Enterprises in Nagaland

In Nagaland (2023-24), there are 3 municipalities and 36 town councils, with a total of 30232 registered business enterprises. Among these, 8735 are owned by females and 21497 by males registered with 11176 total employees out of which 4086 are female employees. Women in Nagaland are increasingly participating in the service sector in urban areas. This shift is partly due to higher education levels and changing societal attitude towards women's employment. During the year 2024-25, a total of 29020 business enterprises were registered with 9892 female and 19128 males registered with 16005 total employees out of which 5644 are female employees.

Women's increasing participation in urban service sectors is driven by rising education levels and evolving societal attitudes toward female entrepreneurship. These trends signal a positive shift in gender dynamics within Nagaland's business landscape and highlight the need for continued support through policy, capacity-building, and inclusive financing. (refer table 5.17 A, B & C)

5.8 Equality of assets ownership

Women in Nagaland are actively involved in agriculture and small businesses, yet they face significant challenges with land ownership due to traditional and cultural norms. These norms often restrict women's rights and influence decision-making processes. According to the Nagaland Agriculture Census Report 2021-22, the total land holding in Nagaland is 195,390 hectares, with women owning only 18.31% (35,795 hectares) of this land. Despite their active participation in the agricultural sector, women's limited land ownership hinders their ability to fully benefit from their contributions. Efforts are being made to address these issues and promote gender equality in land ownership, which is crucial for empowering women and ensuring their economic independence. (refer table 5.23)

5.9 Gender-Related Statistics under the Nagaland Shops & Establishment Act, 1986 (2024–25):

The Nagaland Shops & Establishment Act, 1986 provides a regulatory framework for commercial establishments across the state, ensuring compliance with labor standards and promoting equitable employment practices. Gender-disaggregated data under this Act offers valuable insights into women's participation in the urban workforce and the economic footprint of registered shops and establishments.

A total of 10,558 shops were registered across 15 districts (excluding Niuland), employing 12,806 individuals, of which 4,745 (37%) were female employees. Dimapur and Kohima emerged as economic hubs, accounting for the highest number of shops and employees, with Kohima reporting the largest share of female workers (2,120). Districts like Phek and Tseminyu showed relatively balanced gender employment ratios, while Tuensang and Mon reflected lower female representation. Total revenue collected under the Act amounted to ₹21.31 lakh, with Dimapur contributing the highest share (₹9.12 lakh), followed by Kohima (₹5.65 lakh). Female employment remains concentrated in urban centers, with significant gaps in smaller districts such as Noklak, Shamator, and Kiphire.

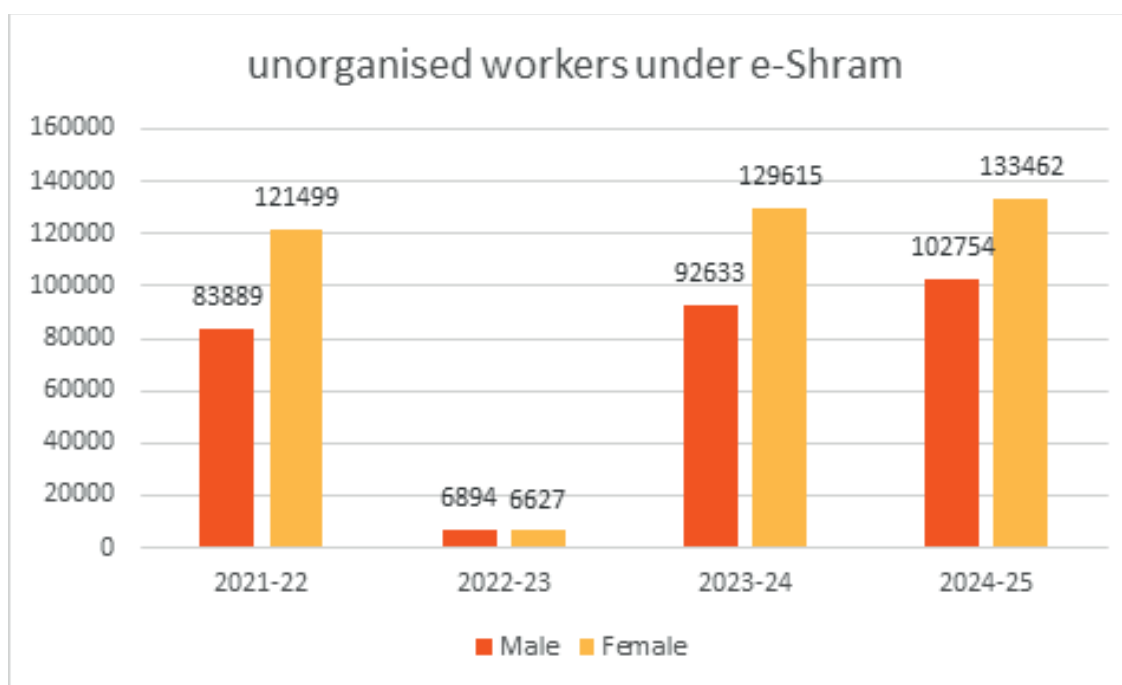
The data underscores the need for targeted interventions to boost women's participation in commercial sectors, especially in underrepresented districts. The 2024–25 statistics reflect gradual progress in gender-inclusive employment across Nagaland's urban economy. (refer table 5.18 A,B & C)

5.10 Registration of Unorganised Workers under e-Shram in Nagaland (2021–2025)

The e-Shram portal, launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, aims to create a comprehensive database of unorganised workers across India to facilitate targeted welfare schemes and social security delivery. In Nagaland, the registration trends under e-Shram reflect growing awareness and outreach among informal sector workers, particularly women, across multiple years.

Between 2021–22 and 2024–25, Nagaland registered a total of 677,373 unorganised workers under e-Shram, with female registrations consistently outpacing male registrations—a notable indicator of increasing visibility and inclusion of women in the informal economy. Female participation in e-Shram registration has remained consistently higher than male participation across all years, with women comprising 56% of total registrations in 2024–25. The sharp increase in registrations in 2023–24 and 2024–25 suggests improved outreach, digital access, and policy alignment with inclusive labor strategies. The data underscores the importance of strengthening support mechanisms for unorganised women workers, including access to skill development, financial services, and social protection. (refer table 5.22)

Graphical presentation of Unorganised Workers registered under e-Shram



5.11 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

During FY 2024-25, the registered workforce under MGNREGS comprised of 356605 females and 376097 males. Wherein, 155719 females and 163921 males were actively working under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme. Notably, Dimapur and Tuensang Districts exhibited the highest concentrations of registered female workers, shedding light on the regional distribution of labor force engagement. (For details refer table no. 5.24 A,B & C)

5.12 Self Help Groups (SHG)

With an aim to achieve social and economic empowerment of women, the state government has adopted 'micro credit' under Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSLRM) as a tool to extend financial support to Self Help Groups. The total number of registered SHGs in the state during 2024-25 was 15378. Mon District with 2633 nos. and Tuensang with 1951 nos. have the highest number of SHGs registered under the scheme. A total of 1299 SHGs were granted access to Bank Credit. During 2024-25, a total amount Rs.188.85 lakhs was utilized as revolving funds and an amount of Rs.2800.11 lakhs was utilized as community support Fund. (for details refer table no.5.25 A,B & C)

5.13 UDYAM Registration and MSME Employment Trends in Nagaland (2022–2025)

The UDYAM portal, launched by the Ministry of MSME, has played a transformative role in formalizing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) across Nagaland. By enabling real-time tracking of enterprise activity and employment generation, it has become a cornerstone for inclusive economic planning—especially in regions where entrepreneurship drives local livelihoods and fostering inclusive economic growth and enabling gender-disaggregated tracking of

employment trends. This report analyzes district-wise UDYAM registrations and employment generated from 2022–23 to 2024–25, with a gender-disaggregated lens to assess progress toward SDG Goal 5 (Gender Equality) and Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

The data reveals evolving patterns of enterprise-led employment, highlighting both growth trajectories and gender participation disparities across 16 districts of Nagaland.

Total employment generated through UDYAM-registered MSMEs:

Year	Employment Generated		
	Male	Female	Total
2022-23	36278	2768	39046
2023-24	31111	20237	51348
2024-25	31955	19138	51093

The Cumulative employment over three years: 141,487 jobs, with a steady rise in female participation. The Female employment share increased from 7.1% in 2022–23 to 37.4% in 2023–24, before slightly declining to 37.5% in 2024–25. (refer table 5.27)

5.14 Gender-wise Analysis of PMEGP Beneficiaries in Nagaland (2022–25)

The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) stands as a cornerstone initiative for promoting self-employment and micro-enterprise development across India. In Nagaland, it has played a transformative role in nurturing entrepreneurship—particularly among youth and women—by extending financial support for new ventures. This gender-disaggregated analysis captures shifting patterns of beneficiary inclusion, underscoring both progress and persistent disparities in female participation.

This report presents a district-wise overview of PMEGP beneficiaries across three fiscal years—2022–23, 2023–24, and 2024–25—highlighting trends in gender participation and regional uptake. Total beneficiaries rose from 437 in 2022–23 to 639 in 2023–24, and surged to 1,261 in 2024–25—reflecting a near threefold increase over three years. Female participation grew from 187 to 600, with the share rising from 42.8% to 47.6%, signaling a strong shift toward gender-inclusive enterprise development. (Refer table 5.28)

Statewide Gender Distribution

Year	Male Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	%female share
2022–23	250	187	42.8%
2023-24	340	299	46.8%
2024-25	661	600	47.6%

Table 5.1: District-wise Workforce Participation Rate by Sex in Nagaland, 2011.

Sl. No.	District	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male	Person	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Mon	62.4	61.9	62.8	37.7	29.9	44.6	59	57.6	60.3
2	Mokokchung	56.2	53	59.2	39.5	27.6	50	51.4	46	56.5
3	Zunheboto	62	62.2	61.8	33.7	24.4	42.2	56.5	55.1	57.8
4	Wokha	50.3	49	51.7	35.1	26.7	43	47.1	44.4	49.8
5	Dimapur	42.5	35.6	48.9	37.6	21.9	51.9	40	28.5	50.5
6	Phek	51	51.7	50.2	38.8	29.9	46.5	49.1	48.6	49.6
7	Tuensang	53	52.2	53.8	36.5	28	44	49.9	47.8	51.9
8	Longleng	64.6	65	64.2	38	29.5	45.7	60.5	59.6	61.4
9	Kiphire	47.5	47.7	47.3	28.2	21.6	34.4	43.2	42	44.4
10	Kohima	48.9	45.7	51.8	35.5	24.7	45.6	42.8	36.2	49
11	Peren	64.2	63.8	64.5	66.3	65.4	67.3	64.5	64	64.9
12	Nagaland	54	52.3	55.7	37.4	25.9	47.9	49.2	44.7	53.4

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.2: District-wise Female Work Participation Rates in Nagaland from 1971 to 2011 Census.

Sl. No.	District	2011	Rank	2001	Rank	1991	Rank	1981	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Mon	57.6	3	47.2	3	48.1	1	56.69	1
2	Mokokchung	46	7	43.4	5	33.75	6	36.64	6
3	Zunheboto	55.1	4	34.3	9	40.99	4	45.58	4
4	Wokha	44.4	8	31.9	10	37.81	5	42.34	5
5	Dimapur	28.5	11	18	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Phek	48.6	5	47.9	2	45.2	2	54.51	2
7	Tuensang	47.8	6	38.2	7	43.17	3	48.08	3
8	Longleng	59.6	2	52	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Kiphire	42	9	40.8	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Kohima	36.2	10	37.3	8	29.89	7	33.51	7
11	Peren	64	1	45.3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.3: Percentage of Main and Marginal Workers by Gender and Place of Residence in Nagaland and India, 2011 Census.

Main Worker as a % of total population											
Sl. No.	Name	Rural			Urban			Combined			
		Persons	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	Persons	Females	Males	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Nagaland	74.7	70.5	78.3	81.2	67.8	87.7	76.1	67.8	80.8	
2	India	70.5	55.6	78.5	87.6	77	90.5	75.2	59.6	82.3	
Marginal Worker as a % of total population											
1	Nagaland	25.3	29.5	21.7	18.8	32.2	12.3	23.9	29.9	19.2	
2	India	29.5	44.4	21.5	12.4	23	9.5	24.8	40.4	17.7	

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Workers (Main & Marginal) by Gender According to Categories of Workers in Nagaland, 2011.

Sl. No.	Categories of worker	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Cultivators	68	74.7	62	9.8	17.1	6.2	55.2	65.2	47.4
2	Agricultural Labourers	7.3	7.7	7	3.4	5.1	2.6	6.5	7.3	5.8
3	Household Industry Workers	2.1	2.7	1.6	3.1	5.3	2	2.3	3.1	1.7
4	Other Workers	22.6	14.9	29.4	83.7	72.5	89.2	36	24.4	45
5	All Workers(WPR)	54	52.3	55.7	37.4	25.9	47.9	49.2	44.7	53.4
6	Total Workers (Main+Marginal) (in nos.)	7,60,360	3,56,448	4,03,912	2,13,762	70,317	1,43,445	9,74,122	4,26,765	5,47,357

WPR- Work Participation Rate

Source: Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Employees by Gender (Non-Agriculture Enterprise).

Sl. No.	Broad Activity	Total Male Employed	% of Male employee	Total Female Employee	% of Female Employee	Total No. of Persons Employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	01 -Activities relating to agriculture other than crop production & plantation	103	81.10	24	18.90	127
2	02-Livestock	1318	68.57	604	31.43	1922
3	03-Forestry & Logging	799	86.75	122	13.25	921
4	04-Fishing and aqua culture	206	78.33	57	21.67	263
sub-total: Agriculture Activities		2426	75.04	807	24.96	3233
5	05-Mining and quarrying	1830	86.36	289	13.64	2119
6	06-Manufacturing	20878	79.24	5471	20.76	26349
7	07-Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	245	79.55	63	20.45	308
8	08-Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	62	82.67	13	17.33	75
9	09-Construction	959	95.04	50	4.96	1009
10	10-Wholesale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor vehicles.	4502	97.30	125	2.70	4627
11	11-Wholesale trade (not covered in item-10 above)	2748	66.85	1363	33.15	4111
12	12-Retail trade (not covered in item-10 above)	31411	66.86	15570	33.14	46981
13	13-Transportation and storage.	1696	90.70	174	9.30	1870
14	14-Accommodation and food service activities	6292	61.55	3931	38.45	10223
15	15-Information and communication	1037	79.52	267	20.48	1304
16	16-Financial & insurance activities	1159	71.45	463	28.55	1622
17	17-Real estate activities	227	70.28	96	29.72	323
18	18-Professional , scientific & technical activities.	521	74.22	181	25.78	702
19	19-Administrative and support service activities.	1150	83.09	234	16.91	1384
20	20-Education.	16456	54.30	13852	45.70	30308
21	21-Human health & social work activities.	3231	38.87	5081	61.13	8312
22	22-Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	256	76.88	77	23.12	333
23	23-Other service activities not else where classified	10966	65.96	5659	34.04	16625
Sub-total: Non-Agriculture Activities		105626	66.61	52959	33.39	158585
Total		108052	66.77	53766	33.23	161818

Source: 6th Economic Census 2013, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.6: Year-wise and sector-wise Women Employment in Nagaland from 2011-12 to 2024-25.

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total Employment		
		Total	Female	% of Female	Total	Female	% of Female	Total	Female	% of Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2011-12	73245	16365	22.34	4696	2080	44.29	77941	18445	23.67
2	2012-13	73702	16632	22.57	4758	2145	45.08	78460	18777	23.93
3	2013-14	75902	17307	22.80	4637	2171	46.82	80539	19478	24.18
4	2014-15	78315	18401	23.50	4718	2293	48.60	83033	20694	24.92
5	2015-16	83700	20043	23.95	5841	3024	51.80	89541	23067	25.76
6	2016-17	85305	20195	23.70	6047	3132	51.80	91352	23327	25.54
7	2017-18	84762	19807	23.36	6023	3181	52.81	90785	22988	25.32
8	2018-19	86368	20101	23.27	5974	3142	52.59	92342	23243	25.17
9	2019-20	88403	20708	23.42	6034	3345	55.44	94437	24053	25.47
10	2020-21	87035	20611	23.68	6117	3379	55.24	93152	23990	25.75
11	2021-22	86413	20714	23.97	5458	2844	52.11	91871	23558	25.64
12	2022-23	86352	20835	24.13	6397	3539	55.32	92749	24374	26.28
13	2023-24	87141	21644	24.84	6477	3605	55.66	93618	25249	26.97
14	2024-25	90937	22179	24.39	6419	3627	56.50	97356	25806	26.51

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.7(A): District-wise percentage of Women Employment in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2023.

Sl No	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total Employment		
		Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kohima	21887	6055	27.66	1720	1118	65	23607	7173	30.39
2	Mokokchung	10274	2647	25.76	820	415	50.61	11094	3062	27.6
3	Zunheboto	11472	2411	21.02	556	309	55.58	12028	2720	22.61
4	Wokha	6195	1861	30.04	443	262	59.14	6638	2123	31.98
5	Dimapur	15070	3993	26.50	2029	942	46.43	17099	4935	28.86
6	Phek	3250	1003	30.86	276	164	59.42	3526	1167	33.1
7	Tuensang	14606	2015	13.8	268	159	59.33	14874	2174	14.62
8	Mon	3598	850	23.62	285	170	59.65	3883	1020	26.27
	Nagaland	86352	20835	24.13	6397	3539	55.32	92749	24374	26.28

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.7(B): District-wise percentage of Women Employment in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2024.

Sl No	District	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total Employment		
		Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kohima	22302	6419	28.78	1795	1150	64.07	24097	7569	31.41
2	Mokokchung	10346	2913	28.16	698	363	52.01	11044	3276	29.66
3	Zunheboto	11464	2424	21.14	502	285	56.77	11966	2709	22.64
4	Wokha	6284	1871	29.77	452	268	59.29	6736	2139	31.75
5	Dimapur	14699	3644	24.79	1914	930	48.59	16613	4574	27.53
6	Phek	2967	867	29.22	364	210	57.69	3331	1077	32.33
7	Tuensang	14659	2143	14.62	281	173	61.57	14940	2316	15.5
8	Mon	6962	1107	15.9	238	147	61.76	7200	1254	17.42
	Nagaland	89683	21388	192.39	6244	3526	461.75	95927	24914	208.25

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.7(C): District-wise percentage of Women Employment in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2025.

Sl.No	Districts	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total Employment		
		Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women	Total	Female	% of Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kohima	22482	6482	28.83	1766	1131	64.04	24248	7613	31.4
2	Mokokchung	10335	2910	28.16	768	389	50.65	11103	3299	29.71
3	Zunheboto	11444	2396	20.94	530	309	58.3	11974	2705	22.59
4	Wokha	6284	1871	29.77	452	268	59.29	6736	2139	31.75
5	Dimapur	15398	4143	26.91	1914	930	48.59	17312	5073	29.3
6	Phek	3365	1109	32.96	368	218	59.24	3733	1327	35.55
7	Tuensang	14659	2143	14.62	281	173	61.57	14940	2316	15.5
8	Mon	6970	1125	16.14	340	209	61.47	7310	1334	18.25
	Nagaland	90937	22179	24.39	6419	3627	56.50	97356	25806	26.51

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.8: Employment position of Women as per Employment Exchanges in Nagaland from 2015 to 2025 as on 31st March.

Sl. No.	Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	2025
I		Registration											
1	Total	24134	11027	11178	22943	29138	5608	9576	10038	11794	11801	10057	13772
2	Women	6775	3830	3811	7943	9178	2556	3585	3822	4098	4097	3184	2688
3	% of Women to total	28.07	34.07	34.09	34.62	31.5	45.58	37.44	38.08	34.75	34.72	31.66	19.52
II		Placement											
1	Total	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	NIL	NIL
2	Women	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	% of Women to total	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III		Live Register											
1	Total	72415	68504	68887	75046	90584	85397	77746	76915	70623	70623	70920	71034
2	Women	22936	20858	21041	23482	29138	27877	25157	24446	22260	22260	21958	51410
3	% of Women to total	31.67	30.4	30.5	31.29	32.17	32.64	32.36	31.78	31.52	31.52	30.96	72.37

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.9(A): District-wise Women Employment Registrations, Placements and On Live Register in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2023

Sl. No.	District	Registrations		Placements		On Live Register	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mon	1172	340	0	0	8287	2324
2	Mokokchung/Longleng	742	251	0	0	2658	803
3	Zunheboto	379	121	0	0	1343	445
4	Wokha	774	178	0	0	2446	676
5	Dimapur	3052	1121	0	0	30238	11466
6	Phek	478	130	0	0	1288	371
7	Tuensang/Kiphire	1269	431	0	0	11547	1511
8	Kohima/Peren	3928	1526	0	0	12816	4664
Nagaland		11794	4098	0	0	70623	22260

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.9(B): District-wise Women Employment Registrations, Placements and On Live Register in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2024.

Sl. No.	District	Registrations		Placements		On Live Register	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kohima/Peren	2708	871	0	0	13890	4766
2	Dimapur	2684	978	0	0	28715	10955
3	Mokokchung/Longleng	676	247	0	0	2667	770
4	Mon	932	289	0	0	7771	2070
5	Phek	506	103	0	0	1607	435
6	Tuensang/Kiphire	1546	441	0	0	12144	1795
7	Wokha	746	182	0	0	2714	717
8	Zunheboto	259	73	0	0	1412	450
Nagaland		10057	3184	0	0	70920	21958

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.9(C): District-wise Women Employment Registrations, Placements and On Live Register in Nagaland, as on 31st March 2025.

Sl.No	Districts	Registrations		Placements		On Live Register	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kohima	4495	1035	0	0	168376	53708
2	Mokokchung	1055	207	0	0	32293	8308
3	Zunheboto	315	81	0	0	17363	5584
4	Wokha	937	116	0	0	33850	8260
5	Dimapur	2927	665	0	0	330856	122505
6	Phek	887	119	0	0	23758	5545
7	Tuensang	1506	260	0	0	147741	21078
8	Mon	1061	205	0	0	97461	25830
Nagaland		13183	2688	0	0	851698	250818

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.10: District-wise Employment Registrations on Live Register of Physically Challenged Applicants in Nagaland, From 2023 to 2025 as on 31st March.

Sl. No.	District	2023		2024		2025	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	7	8	7	8	7	8
1	Kohima	764	238	765	239	766	240
2	Mokokchung	1	1	-	-	-	-
3	Zunheboto	242	73	242	73	242	73
4	Wokha	1	1	-	-	1	-
5	Dimapur	17	2	27	3	27	3
6	Phek	28	20	28	20	23	13
7	Tuensang	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Mon	12	1	12	1	12	1
Nagaland		1065	336	1074	336	1071	330

*Regional Employment Exchange, Mon covered Mon & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.11(A): Consolidated Statement of Applicants (Job Seekers) remaining on Live Register for the year 2022.

Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below Matric	16908	2495	19403
2	Matriculate	9712	2574	12286
3	Pre- University	7087	4122	11209
4	Graduate	11682	9422	21104
5	Post- Graduates	2764	3610	6374
6	Tech. Degrees	1235	560	1795
7	Diploma Holders	411	169	580
	Total	49799	22952	72751
Placement made during the year			Nil	
Placement made in various trades			Nil	
Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	Diploma Holders			
a.	Tech (Diploma) Polytechnic (3 years course)	248	54	302
b.	Tech (Diploma) Non Polytechnic (less than 3 years)	163	115	278
2	I.T.I Certificate holder	146	36	182
3	Non I.T.I certificate holder	583	559	1142

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table- 5.11(B): Consolidated Statement of Applicants (Job Seekers) remaining on Live Register for the year 2023.

Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below Matric	15336	2003	17339
2	Matriculate	9528	2437	11965
3	Pre- University	6997	3861	10858
4	Graduate	12203	9342	21545
5	Post- Graduates	2994	3853	6847
6	Tech. Degrees	1299	560	1859
7	Diploma Holders	370	153	523
	Total	48727	22209	70936
Placement made during the year		1		1
Placement made in various trades			NIL	
Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	Diploma Holders			
a.	Tech (Diploma) Polytechnic (3 years course)	206	40	246
b.	Tech (Diploma) Non Polytechnic (less than 3 years)	164	113	277
2	I.T.I Certificate holder	146	47	193
3	Non I.T.I certificate holder	609	591	1200

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.11(C): Consolidated Statement of Applicants (Job Seekers) remaining on Live Register for the year 2024.

Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Below Matric	16065	2053	18118
2	Matriculate	10230	2373	12603
3	Pre- University	7561	3648	11209
4	Graduate	12252	8347	20599
5	Post- Graduates	2621	3004	5625
6	Tech. Degrees	1308	571	1879
7	Diploma Holders	376	149	525
	Total	50413	20145	70558
Placement made during the year			Nil	
Placement made in various trades			Nil	
Sl. No.	Categories of Applicants	Male	Female	Total
1	Diploma Holders			
a.	Tech (Diploma) Polytechnic (3 years course)	210	36	246
b.	Tech (Diploma) Non Polytechnic (less than 3 years)	166	113	279
2	I.T.I Certificate holder	143	41	184
3	Non I.T.I certificate holder	622	592	1214
	Total	1141	782	1923

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.12(A): Number of Trainees declared successful under the training scheme from the inception till December, 2022.

Name of Trade	Male	Female	Total
Automobile	117		117
Apparel		102	102
Block Binding	22	17	39
Carpenter	1928		1928
Computer Operator & Programming Assistant	271	220	491
Cutting & Sewing	1	1470	1471
Mechanic Diesel	379		379
Draughtsman (Civil)	512	72	584
Dress Making		38	38
Electrician	686		686
Electronic Mechanic	89	2	91
Fitter	197		197
Hair & Skin Care		221	221
I & CTSM	55	23	78
Knitting		1610	1610
Machinist	88		88
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	614		614
Plumber	339		339
Printing	12	11	23
Mechanic Radio & TV	76	1	77
Secretariat Practice	47	113	160
Stenography	-	208	208
Surveyor	348	12	360
Turner	48		48
Welder	244		244
Wiremen	42		42
Sewing Technology		62	62
Mason	37		37
C. O. P. A	164	107	271
Total	6316	4289	10605

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.12(B): Number of Trainees declared successful under the training scheme from the inception till December, 2023.

Name of Trade	Male	Female	Total
Automobile	181		181
Apparel		89	89
Block Binding	22	17	39
Carpenter	2082		2082
Computer Operator & Programming Assistant	492	363	855
Cutting & Sewing	1	1572	1573
Mechanic Diesel	348		348
Draughtsman (Civil)	555	82	637
Dress Making	0	40	40
Electrician	683		683
Electronic Mechanic	97		97
Fitter	184		184
Hair & Skin Care	0	241	241
I & CTSM	68	28	96
Knitting	12	11	23
Machinist	79		79
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	607		607
Plumber	389	3	392
Printing	0	1638	1638
Mechanic Radio & TV	75	1	76
Secretariat Practice	41	109	150
Stenography	0	224	224
Surveyor	325	10	335
Turner	48		48
Welder	237		237
Wiremen	45		45
Sewing Technology	0	57	57
Mason	36		36
C. O. P. A	0	0	0
Total	6607	4485	11092

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.12(C): Number of Trainees declared successful under the training scheme from the inception till December, 2024.

Name of Trade	Male	Female	Total
Automobile	181		181
Apparel		89	89
Block Binding	22	17	39
Carpenter	2187		2187
Computer Operator & Programming Assistant	545	387	932
Cutting & Sewing	1	1572	1573
Mechanic Diesel	371		371
Draughtsman (Civil)	564	87	651
Dress Making		40	40
Electrician	729		729
Electronic Mechanic	106		106
Fitter	184		184
Hair & Skin Care		254	254
I & CTSM	68	28	96
Knitting		1661	1661
Machinist	79		79
Mechanic Motor Vehicle	616		616
Plumber	429	3	432
Printing	12	11	23
Mechanic Radio & TV	75	1	76
Secretariat Practice	41	109	150
Stenography	4	257	261
Surveyor	340	11	351
Turner	48		48
Welder	248		248
Wiremen	45		45
Sewing Technology		171	171
Mason	47		47
C. O. P. A			
Total	6942	4698	11640

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.13(A): Number of Trainees passed out under Craftsmen Training Scheme during 2022-23.

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	I. T. I Kohima		W. I. T. I Dimapur		I. T. I Mokokchung		I. T. I Mon		I. T. I Phek		I. T. I Tuensang		I. T. I Wokha		I. T. I Zunheboto		I. T. I Kiphire		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Group- A (2 years Course)																				
1	Draughtsman 1st Year	14																		14
	Draughtsman 2nd Year					16	1													17
	Electrician 1st Year	20										5		14						39
2	Electrician 2nd Year	17				19		7								6				49
	Electronic Mechanic 1st Year					9														9
3	Electronic Mechanic 2nd Year																			0
	Machinist 1st Year																			0
4	Machinist 2nd Year																			0
	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 1st Year	10																		10
5	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 2nd Year					8				1		3		2						14
	Surveyor 1st Year	16	1																	17
6	Surveyor 2nd Year																			0
	Fitter 1st Year																			
7	Fitter 2nd Year																			
	I&CTSM 1st Year																			
8	I&CTSM 2nd Year																			
	Total A	77	1	0	0	52	1	7	0	1	0	8	0	16	0	6	0	0	0	169
Group- B (1 Year Course)																				
1	Carpenter Unit I & II	49						9		6		19		16				12		111
2	Cutting & Sewing		35						10		13				12					89
3	COPA	23	9			14	8	6	3					2	1	6	3			75
4	Dress making																6			6
5	Mechanic Diesel	7										7								14
6	Hair & Skin Care		8		2						2									12
7	Knitting		7		3				6											16
8	Plumber	17								3						6				26
9	Secretarial Practice																			15
10	Stenography						2	13												20
11	Welder	11																		11
12	Sewing Technology																		8	18
13	Mason	15																		15
	Total B	122	59	0	35	16	21	15	19	9	15	26	19	18	13	12	9	12	8	428
	Grand Total (A & B)	199	60	0	35	68	22	22	19	10	15	34	19	34	13	18	9	12	8	597

Table 5.13(B): Number of Trainees passed out under Craftsmen Training Scheme during 2023-24.

Sl. No.	Name of Trade	I. T. I Kohima		W. I. T. I Dimapur		I. T. I Mokokchung		I. T. I Mon		I. T. I Phek		I. T. I Tuensang		I. T. I Wokha		I. T. I Zunheboto		I. T. I Kiphire		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Group- A (2 years Course)																				
1	Draughtsman 1st Year		1			13	1													15
2	Draughtsman 2nd Year	8	5			1														14
3	Electrician 1st Year	17						12												29
4	Electrician 2nd Year	17				14						4		11						46
5	Electronic Mechanic 1st Year																			0
6	Electronic Mechanic 2nd Year					9														9
7	Machinist 1st Year																			0
8	Machinist 2nd Year																			0
9	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 1st Year	1				19														20
10	Mechanic Motor Vehicle 2nd Year	9																		9
11	Surveyor 1st Year																			0
12	Surveyor 2nd Year	15	1																	16
Total A		67	7	0	0	56	1	12	0	0	0	4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	158
Group- B (1 Year Course)																				
1	Wood Work Technician Unit I & II	37						22		6		18		15				7		105
2	Sewing Technology		31		12				16		17		14		8		5		11	114
3	COPA	20	6			16	7	4	5					5	2	8	4			77
4	Mechanic Diesel	9										14								23
5	Basic Cosmetology		13																	13
6	Knitting		13						10											23
7	Plumber	24								10						6				40
8	Stenographer Secretarial Assistant				22	4	11													37
9	Welder	11																		11
10	Mason	11																		11
Total B		112	63	0	34	20	18	26	31	16	17	32	14	20	10	14	9	7	11	454
Grand Total (A & B)		179	70	0	34	76	19	38	31	16	17	36	14	31	10	14	9	7	11	612

Table 5.14: District Wise analysis of Establishment in the Organised Sector as on 31st March, 2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025.

Sl.No	District	Establishment as on											
		31/03/2022			31/03/2023			31/03/2024			31/03/2025		
		Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kohima/ Peren	204	45	249	204	45	249	204	45	249	204	43	247
2	Dimapur	125	47	172	127	47	174	127	47	174	165	60	225
3	Mokokchung/Longleng	165	60	225	165	60	225	170	61	231	106	23	129
4	Mon	95	20	115	96	21	117	96	21	117	94	21	115
5	Phek	99	13	112	99	13	112	99	13	112	96	36	132
6	Tuensang/Kiphire	110	9	119	110	9	119	110	9	119	104	17	121
7	Wokha	94	21	115	94	21	115	94	21	115	110	9	119
8	Zunheboto	106	23	129	106	23	129	106	23	129	105	16	121
	Total	998	238	1236	1001	239	1240	1006	240	1246	984	225	1209

*Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima covered Kohima & Peren

*District Employment Exchange, Mokokchung covered Mokokchung & Longleng

*District Employment Exchange, Tuensang covered Tuensang & Kiphire

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.15: Growth of female employees in the Nagaland State Government from 1974 to 2024.

Sl. No.	Year	1974	1984	1994	2004	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Total no. of Employees	30754	49157	60322	74340	95909	97576	98246	125299	123310	119171	119931	120001	127543	127176	126924	123833
2	Average Annual exponential growth of Employees in Nagaland(%)		6.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	0.2	0.1	2.8	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.01	0.63	-0.03	-0.02	-0.24
3	No. of Female Employees in Nagaland	2980	5835	8503	15310	21548	22003	22260	38020	37141	37278	37492	37510	34237	34272	34195	34109
4	Average Annual Exponential growth of Females Employees in Nagaland(%)		9.58	4.57	8.01	4.07	0.21	0.12	7.08	-0.23	0.04	0.06	0.005	-0.87	0.010	-0.022	-0.025

Source: PIMS, Nagaland

Table 5.16 : Percentage distribution of Nagaland Government Employees according to Gender as on 31.03.2016 to 31.03.2025

Status/ Year	31.03.2016			31.03.2017			31.03.2018			31.03.2019		
	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male
Class-I	4096	26.97	73.03	4988	37	63	4988	29.19	70.81	4791	31.33	68.67
Class-II	2865	23.7	76.3	3363	31.8	68.2	3363	27.53	72.47	3153	28.48	71.52
Class-III	64686	22.64	77.36	75320	26.4	73.6	75320	27.99	72.01	72231	28.53	71.47
Class-IV	26599	21.9	78.1	41628	36.55	63.45	39639	34.5	65.5	38996	36.60	63.40
Total	98246	22.65	77.35	125299	30.35	69.65	123310	30.12	69.88	119171	31.28	68.72

Total (nos)	31.03.2020			31.03.2021			31.03.2022			31.03.2023			31.03.2024			31.03.2025		
	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)	Female	Male	Total (nos)
4802	31.38	68.62	4826	31.33	68.67	5385	31.98	68.02	5415	32.85	67.15	5389	32.84	67.16	5423	1828	3595	5423
3156	28.55	71.45	3177	28.42	71.58	3827	34.1	65.9	3884	33.93	66.07	3877	33.97	66.03	4071	1458	2613	4071
72780	28.52	71.48	72793	28.53	71.47	73165	28.92	71.08	72852	28.99	71.01	72719	28.99	71.01	70869	20830	50039	70869
39193	36.55	63.45	39205	36.55	63.45	45166	22.25	77.75	45025	22.33	77.67	44939	22.31	77.69	43470	9993	33477	43470
119931	31.26	68.74	120001	31.26	68.74	127543	26.84	73.16	127176	26.95	73.05	126924	26.94	73.06	123833	34109	89724	123833

Table 5.17(A): Number of Registered Business Enterprises and Employees 2022-23.

SI No	Municipal/Town Council	No. of Registered Enterprises			No. Of Employees		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Wokha Town Council	658	216	874	36	23	59
2	Kohima Municipal Council	4161	2143	6304	3367	1807	5174
3	Dimapur Municipal Council	8360	3230	11590	NA	NA	NA
4	Phek Town Council	218	327	545	39	10	49
5	Tuensang Town Council	897	320	1217	2599	82	2681
6	Mokokchung Municipal Council	98	84	182	212	107	319
7	Mon Town Council	521	378	899	157	80	237
8	Peren Town Council	372	621	993	181	98	279
9	Kiphire Town Council	220	30	250	260	40	300
10	Longleng Town Council	254	161	415	51	32	83
11	Zunheboto Town Council	357	250	607	857	350	1207
12	Tseminyu Town Council	56	123	179	68	123	191
13	Chumoukedima Town Council	1237	408	1645	NA	NA	NA
14	Niuland Town Council	98	22	120	6	5	11
Total		17507	8313	25820	7833	2757	10590

Source: Municipal/Town Councils/ DESO

Table 5.17(B): Number of Registered Business Enterprises and Employees 2023-24.

SI No	District	Municipal/Town Council	Total No. of Registered Enterprises	Gender of Proprietor of the Regd. Enterprise			No. Of Employees		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Kohima Municipal Council	7812	5672	2140	7812	3495	1874	5369
2		Tseminyu Town Council	197	93	104	197	105	120	225
3		Chiephobozou Town Council	16	12	4	16	12	4	16
4	Dimapur	Dimapur Municipal Council	10720	8308	2412	10720	N.A	N.A	N.A
5		Chumoukedima Town Council	1776	1328	448	1776	N.A	N.A	N.A
6		Medziphema Town Council	250	200	50	250	N.A	N.A	N.A
7		Niuland Town Council	120	98	22	120	6	5	11
8		East Dimapur Town Council	350	250	100	350	N.A	N.A	N.A
9	Mokokchung	Mokokchung Municipal Council	213	114	99	213	201	130	331
10		Changtongya Town Council	37	21	16	37	32	13	45
11		Tuli Town Council	200	144	56	200	174	76	250
12		Mangkolemba Town Council	110	64	46	110	70	55	125
13	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Town Council	473	321	152	473	N.A	N.A	N.A
14		Sataka Town Council	116	65	51	116	5	2	7
15		Aghunato Town Council	105	57	48	105	23	15	38
16		Atoizu Town Council	41	20	21	41	5	7	12
17	Wokha	Wokha Town Council	920	615	305	920	886	424	1310
18		Bhandari Town Council	128	36	92	128	2	0	2
19	Phek	Phek Town Council	478	218	260	478	228	262	490
20		Pfutsero Town Council	479	252	227	479	297	287	584
21		Meluri Town Council	355	214	141	355	228	163	391
22		Chozuba Town Council	150	85	65	150	90	68	158
23	Tuensang	Tuensang Town Council	1387	1145	242	1387	210	39	249
24		Longkhim Town Council	37	30	7	37	15	5	20
25		Shamator Town Council	147	82	65	147	100	70	170
26	Longleng	Longleng Town Council	205	110	95	205	N.A	N.A	N.A
27		Tamlu Town Council	44	20	24	44	6		6
28	Kiphire	Kiphire Town Council	346	270	76	346	310	48	358
29		Pungro town Council	156	144	12	156	14	6	20
30		Seyochung Town Council	27	25	2	27	25	2	27
31	Peren	Peren Town Council	135	38	97	135	38	149	187
32		Jalukie Town Council	897	319	578	897	109	0	109
33		Tening Town Council	56	32	24	56	0	0	0
34	Mon	Mon Town Council	1002	620	382	1002	167	103	270
35		Aboi Town Council	250	170	80	250	5	2	7
36		Naginimora Town Council	122	87	35	122	5	3	8
37		Tizit Town Council	96	65	31	96	75	33	108
38		Tobu Town Council	81	53	28	81	12	6	18
39	Noklak	Noklak Town Council	198	100	98	198	140	115	255
Total			30232	21497	8735	30232	7090	4086	11176

Source: Municipal/Town Councils/ DESO

Table 5.17(C): Number of Registered Business Enterprises and Employees 2024-2025.

Sl No	District	Municipal/Town Council	Total No. of Registered Enterprises	Gender of Proprietor of the Regd. Enterprise			No. Of Employees		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Kohima Municipal Council	6928	4801	2127	6928	4801	2127	6928
2		Tseminyu Town Council	185	76	109	185	18	28	46
3		Chiephobozou Town Council	28	11	17	28	11	17	28
4	Dimapur	Dimapur Municipal Council	9800	6500	3300	9800	Nil	Nil	Nil
5		Chumoukedima Town Council	1571	1263	308	1571	Nil	Nil	Nil
6		Medziphema Town Council	380	300	80	380	NA	NA	NA
7		Niuland Town Council	134	109	25	134	Nil	Nil	Nil
8		East Dimapur Town Council	480	340	140	480	610	460	1070
9	Mokokchung	Mokokchung Municipal Council	369	164	205	369	224	250	474
10		Changtongya Town Council	148	78	70	148	156	70	226
11		Tuli Town Council	200	144	56	200	174	76	250
12		Mangkolemba Town Council	137	82	55	137	46	42	88
13	Zunheboto	Zunheboto Town Council	725	440	285	725	870	380	1250
14		Sataka Town Council	127	73	54	127	5	4	9
15		Aghunato Town Council	105	60	45	105	18	7	25
16		Atoizu Town Council	46	22	24	46	7	9	16
17	Wokha	Wokha Town Council	1309	805	504	1309	1090	600	1690
18		Bhandari Town Council	23	12	11	23	12	11	23
19	Phek	Phek Town Council	510	230	280	510	220	240	460
20		Pfutsero Town Council	611	282	329	611	342	305	647
21		Meluri Town Council	254	118	136	254	118	136	254
22		Chozuba Town Council	226	103	123	226	121	125	246
23	Tuensang	Tuensang Town Council	1072	901	171	1072	242	57	299
24		Longkhim Town Council	59	34	25	59	10	5	15
25		Shamator Town Council	94	54	40	94	94	54	148
26	Longleng	Longleng Town Council	137	65	72	137	51	32	83
27		Tamlu Town Council	51	40	11	51	80	14	94
28	Kiphire	Kiphire Town Council	412	316	96	412	345	76	421
29		Pungro Town Council	134	101	33	134	N/A	N/A	N/A
30		Seyochung Town Council	27	25	2	27	27	27	54
31	Peren	Peren Town Council	110	33	77	110			
32		Jalukie Town Council	637	323	314	637	63	70	133
33		Tening Town Council	56	32	24	56	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Mon	Mon Town Council	1155	704	451	1155	188	120	308
35		Aboi Town Council	269	176	93	269	10	4	14
36		Naginimora Town Council	127	81	46	127	21	8	29
37		Tizit Town Council	132	79	53	132	237	212	449
38		Tobu Town Council	88	53	35	88	14	7	21
39	Noklak	Noklak Town Council	164	98	66	164	136	71	207
Total			29020	19128	9892	29020	10361	5644	16005

Source: Municipal/Town Councils/ DESO

Table 5.18(A): Gender related statistics on Nagaland Shops & Establishment Act, 1986, for the year 2022-23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. No.	District	No. of Shops	No. of Employees	Male	Female	Revenue collected
1	Kohima	2854	4021	2902	1119	520300
2	Dimapur	2900	2502	1797	705	744200
3	Mokokchung	169	240	201	39	50700
4	Wokha	331	478	202	43	57500
5	Peren	417	13	209	208	50510
6	Mon	480	87	73	14	55300
7	Tuensang	473	248	220	28	74700
8	Longleng	179	211	153	58	22500
9	Kiphire	145	163	150	13	18640
10	Zunheboto	200	500	350	150	20000
11	Phek	473	473	341	132	47300
12	Noklak	95	19	14	5	11700
13	Shamator	45	5	3	2	5300
	TOTAL	8761	8960	6615	2516	1678650

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.18(B): Gender related statistics on Nagaland Shops & Establishment Act, 1986, for the year 2023-24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. No.	District	No. of Shops	No. of Employees	Male	Female	Revenue collected (Rs)
1	Dimapur					
2	Chumoukedima	4450	5340	3995	1345	1020100
3	Mokokchung	715	918	569	349	122400
4	Kohima	2664	3623	2433	1190	397600
5	Mon	278	262	196	66	51800
6	Wokha	413	220	115	105	64500
7	Longleng	187	207	151	56	20900
8	Tuensang	547	292	269	23	81500
9	Noklak	98	20	17	3	12100
10	Shamator	65	8	8	0	7500
11	Zunheboto	159	159	100	59	23100
12	Kiphire	152	170	154	16	19000
13	Phek	473	473	230	243	47300
14	Peren	321	326	168	158	42890
15	Tsemnyu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Niuland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	10522	12018	8405	3613	1910690

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.18(C): Gender related statistics on Nagaland Shops & Establishment Act, 1986, for the year 2024-25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sl. No.	District	No. of Shops	No. of Employees	Male	Female	Revenue collected (Rs)
1	Dimapur	3409	3738	2337	1401	912200
2	Chumoukedima	600	1353	1015	388	115100
3	Mokokchung	639	440	305	135	126400
4	Kohima	3002	4765	2645	2120	565200
5	Mon	309	452	313	139	74900
6	Wokha	443	213	135	78	66700
7	Longleng	212	237	186	51	23400
8	Tuensang	500	736	656	80	74710
9	Noklak	110	157	130	27	13400
10	Shamator	70	82	73	9	8400
11	Zunheboto	166	26	19	7	21800
12	Kiphire	188	33	22	11	23000
13	Phek	435	435	210	225	43500
14	Peren	377	23	12	11	50990
15	Tsemnyu	98	116	53	63	11600
16	Niuland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	10558	12806	8111	4745	2131300

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.19: Gender Statistics on Factories

Sl. No.	District	2022-23				2023-24				2024-25			
		No. of factories	Male	Female	Total	No. of factories	Male	Female	Total	No. of factories	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	466	6848	1102	7950	510	2700	156	2856	510	2700	156	2856
2	Kiphire	2	16	9	25	2	16	9	25	2	16	9	25
3	Kohima	198	1206	96	1302	201	1185	111	1296	206	1196	111	1307
4	Mokokchung	80	1080	9	1089	137	1785	9	1794	137	1785	9	1794
5	Mon	5	410	421	831	5	410	311	721	5	410	311	721
6	Peren	2	19		19	3	35	0	35	3	35	Nil	35
7	Phek	21	168	40	208	21	168	40	208	21	168	40	208
8	Tuensang	6	77		77	6	77	0	77	6	77	Nil	77
9	Wokha	20	380		380	20	406	0	406	20	406	Nil	406
10	Zunheboto	1	25	15	40	1	25	15	40	1	25	15	40
11	Chumoukedima	198	3699		3699	178	3381	807	4188	178	3389	807	4196
12	Niuland	-	-	-	-	20	1071	190	1261	21	1094	192	1286
13	Longleng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Shamator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Tseminyu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Noklak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.20(A): Gender related statistics on Trainees under Nagaland Board of Construction Workers (NBOCW) Welfare Board for the year 2022-23 to 2023-24.

Sl.No	District	2022-23			2023-24		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	2537	2966	5503	1468	2352	3820
2	Dimapur	1078	2041	3119	602	1221	1823
3	Mokokchung	3966	667	4633	1605	306	1911
4	Wokha	780	154	934	484	119	603
5	Peren	199	123	322	168	134	302
6	Mon	1879	1876	3755	1509	1644	3153
7	Tuensang	1725	434	2159	1064	273	1337
8	Longleng	553	58	611	312	30	342
9	Kiphire	868	29	897	156	8	164
10	Zunheboto	875	422	1297	324	199	523
11	Phek	570	525	1095	246	429	675
Total		15030	9295	24325	7938	6715	14653

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.20(B): Gender related statistics on Trainees under Nagaland Board of Construction Workers (NBOCW) Welfare Board for the year 2024-2025.

Sl.No	District	2024-2025		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	2130	2497	4627
2	Dimapur	782	1371	2153
3	Mokokchung	2774	479	3253
4	Wokha	675	131	806
5	Peren	318	168	486
6	Mon	2205	1665	3870
7	Tuensang	2023	385	2408
8	Longleng	1474	340	1814
9	Kiphire	744	18	762
10	Zunheboto	616	253	869
11	Phek	395	452	847
12	Shamator	84	1	85
13	Tseminyu	87	2	89
14	Chumoukedima	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Niuland	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Noklak	53	Nil	53
Total		14360	7762	22122

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.21 (A): Gender Related Statistics on Labour Welfare Centre.

GENDER RELATED STATISTICS ON LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE						
LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE - 2022-23						
SL. NO.	Labour Welfare Centre	Tailoring & Cutting	Knitting	Embroidery	Male/Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sugar Mill Dimapur					
2	NPP Ltd. Tuli					
3	Cement Plant Waziho	3	2	2	F	7
4	Doyang, Wokha					
Total						7

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.21(B): Gender Related Statistics on Labour Welfare Centre.

LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE - 2023-24						
SL. NO.	Labour Welfare Centre	Tailoring & Cutting	Knitting	Embroidery	Male/Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sugar Mill Dimapur	6	2	5	F	11
2	NPP Ltd. Tuli	5	3	Nil	F	8
3	Cement Plant Waziho	1	3	2	F	6
4	Doyang, Wokha	4	2	3	F	9
Total						34

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.21(C): Gender Related Statistics on Labour Welfare Centre.

GENDER RELATED STATISTICS ON LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE						
LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE - 2024-2025						
SL. NO.	Labour Welfare Centre	Tailoring & Cutting	Knitting	Embroidery	Male/Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sugar Mill Dimapur	5	4	3	F	12
2	NPP Ltd. Tuli	4	3	3	F	10
3	Cement Plant Waziho	7	5	5	F	17
4	Doyang, Wokha	8	2	7	F	17
Total						63

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.22: Number of Unorganised Workers registered under e-Shram in Nagaland.

Sl. No.	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2021-22	83889	121499	205388
2	2022-23	6894	6627	13521
3	2023-24	92633	129615	222248
4	2024-25	102754	133462	236216

Source: Department of Labour, Nagaland.

Table 5.23: District- Wise Women Operational Holdings by Size Class for All Social Group as Per Census of Land Holdings (2021-22)

Sl.No	District	Marginal(Below 1: 00 ha)		Small(1:00-2:00)		Semi Medium(2:00-4:00 ha.)		Medium(4:00-20.00 ha)		Large(10:00-20:00&Aboveha.)		All Size Classes	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	Dimapur	77	14	371	110	1227	274	1346	205	206	25	3227	628
2	Kohima	2266	567	4365	985	4553	840	1672	312	139	20	12995	2724
3	Mokokchung	676	406	1568	824	3921	923	7990	1803	2455	258	16610	4214
4	Mon	4653	1077	9377	1308	7303	1341	6440	1184	497	52	28270	4962
5	Phek	7324	2009	4304	775	4354	687	5989	797	2063	260	24034	4528
6	Wokha	1428	425	1265	306	2523	422	6127	829	3340	528	14683	2510
7	Tuensang	95	16	1194	217	5295	1222	5282	934	632	86	12498	2475
8	Zunheboto	4248	944	3500	905	6068	1172	3227	591	1092	103	18135	3715
9	Peren	3149	624	2988	580	2822	584	2271	229	110	4	11340	2021
10	Kiphire	1002	107	573	58	2323	230	7235	1160	1158	77	12291	1632
11	Longleng	389	125	1533	330	1022	162	1877	194	1411	126	6232	937
12	Noklak	18	4	23	5	794	146	3509	526	3724	403	8068	1084
13	Tseminyu	2	1	32	5	1331	280	4924	1022	38	6	6327	1314
14	Niuland	69	10	436	59	1682	285	2626	327	338	16	5151	697
15	Chumoukedima	552	135	1654	386	4421	823	2612	503	389	82	9627	1929
16	Shamator	1310	232	4294	187	295	6	0	0	0	0	5902	425
NAGALAND		27258	6696	37477	7040	49934	9397	63127	10616	17592	2046	195390	35795

Source: Agriculture Census * latest, Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.24(A): District wise and Gender wise work and wage earning under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Nagaland During 2022-23.

Sl. No.	District	Work Force				Wage Earning			
		Male Registered	Female Registered	Male Working	Female Working	Male Wage (in Rs)	Female Wage (in Rs)	Male Average	Female Average
1	Dimapur	71827	69176	114264	76823	414490376	268643455	3627.48	3496.91
2	Kiphire	20967	18826	30944	27918	137476976	12099008	4442.77	433.38
3	Kohima	41699	41781	52617	43766	2437031	19038124	46.32	435.00
4	Longleng	22212	19467	32621	21348	107342712	73956888	3290.60	3464.35
5	Mokokchung	27975	26195	48066	39645	237945168	205270848	4950.38	5177.72
6	Mon	34992	28423	39778	31104	257666225	204438635	6477.61	6572.74
7	Peren	29048	28191	52045	41076	238212324	174538711	4577.05	4249.17
8	Phek	34257	31093	62498	50858	256816872	203888664	4109.20	4008.98
9	Tuensang	48948	44778	47164	35708	204629544	1483272	4338.68	41.54
10	Wokha	22656	19616	40276	27195	24002352	166987872	595.95	6140.39
11	Zunheboto	43031	37938	33253	26958	198652776	148306008	5973.98	5501.37
	Nagaland	397612	365484	553526	422399	2079672356	1478651485	42430.02	39521.55

Note: Data obtained from MIS (nrega.nic.in)

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.24(B) : District wise and Gender wise work and wage earning under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Nagaland during 2023-24

S.No	District	Workforce				Wage Earning			
		Male Registered	Female Registered	Male Working	Female Working	Male Wage (in Rs.)	Female Wage (in Rs.)	Male Average	Female Average
1	Dimapur	75128	73391	98213	87281	30,10,32,236	26,22,33,664	3065.10	3004.48
2	Kiphire	21231	19084	34460	26920	11,97,83,484	10,12,29,024	3476.02	3760.36
3	Kohima	41291	41537	48967	41536	27,94,12,000	2,27,25,248	5706.13	547.12
4	Longleng	23170	20475	34116	21888	13,41,22,464	8,81,03,232	3931.37	4025.18
5	Mokokchung	27527	25835	45931	39283	23,34,18,976	1,96,69,552	5081.95	500.71
6	Mon	35223	29344	34138	27994	25,64,80,224	21,26,97,856	7513.04	7597.98
7	Peren	29055	28201	23696	22714	10,87,97,984	8,96,59,344	4591.41	3947.32
8	Phek	34449	31274	43373	36249	23,14,08,352	19,57,46,208	5335.31	5400.04
9	Tuensang	48746	44794	64141	44904	24,81,65,017	16,86,94,544	3869.05	3756.78
10	Wokha	24242	21782	31604	24126	17,65,96,000	12,88,33,824	5587.77	5340.04
11	Zunheboto	44550	39803	29062	28242	15,57,77,888	14,28,44,576	5360.19	5057.88
	Nagaland	404612	375520	487701	401137	2,24,49,94,625	1,43,24,37,072	4603.22	3570.94

Note: Data obtained from NREGASoft MIS (nrega.nic.in) as on 22.04.2023

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.24(C) : District wise and Gender wise work and wage earning under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Nagaland during 2024-2025.

S.No	District	Workforce				Wage Earning			
		Male Registered	Female Registered	Male Working	Female Working	Male Wage (in Rs.)	Female Wage (in Rs.)	Male Average	Female Average
1	Dimapur	59821	59615	19262	23022	10,54,59,892	1,16,70,984	5475.02	506.95
2	Kiphire	18307	15192	5557	4233	2,85,59,232	2,15,70,822	5139.33	5095.87
3	Kohima	39574	40062	6371	6560	3,60,03,882	3,64,00,494	5651.21	5548.86
4	Longleng	23584	21272	10434	8493	5,65,20,126	4,41,49,248	5416.92	5198.31
5	Mokokchung	20689	20422	21200	20646	1,43,11,908	14,45,13,954	675.09	6999.61
6	Mon	32492	29265	39972	36672	2,46,70,035	22,55,70,384	617.18	6151.02
7	Peren	30300	30237	8313	8199	6,89,03,422	65,21,116	8288.63	795.36
8	Phek	35806	32750	7946	5978	4,45,05,162	2,91,64,356	5600.95	4878.61
9	Tuensang	48940	44756	17030	13650	10,10,13,822	7,92,02,448	5931.52	5802.38
10	Wokha	28361	28310	15374	16192	13,65,63,788	14,45,64,582	8882.78	8928.15
11	Zunheboto	38223	34724	12462	12074	8,17,17,432	7,80,38,258	6557.33	6463.33
Nagaland		376097	356605	163921	155719	698228701	821366646	4259.54	5274.67

Note: Data obtained from NREGASoft MIS (nrega.nic.in) as on 22.04.2023

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 5.25(A) : District wise activities of Self Help Groups under Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) during 2022-23

SL. No	Name district	Name of resource block	Total no. of SHGs	Bank credit linkage		Revolving fund		Community support fund	
				No. of SHGs accessed to bank credit	Bank Credit to SHGs (Rs. In Lakh)	No of SHGs covered	Amount utilised (Rs in lakh)	No. of SHGs/VLOs covered	Amount utilized (Rs in Lakh)
1	Dimapur	Chumoukedima	234	102	192.13	165	24.75	138	207
2	Kiphire	Kiphire	68	27	25.70	38	5.7	63	95.4
3	Kohima	Jakhama	151	90	129.68	86	12.9	2	3
4	Longleng	Longleng	131	6	8.98	43	6.45	14	21.49
5	Mokokchung	Changtongya	164	115	218.57	159	23.85	94	142.22
6	Mon	Mon	226	85	102.13	383	57.45	66	99.6
7	Peren	Jalukie	120	42	134.00	16	2.4	0	0
8	Phek	Pfutsero	158	131	209.30	118	17.7	77	115.89
9	Tuensang	Sangsangyu	233	17	27.30	0	0	0	0
10	Wokha	Chukitong	68	48	72.82	129	19.35	88	133
11	Zunheboto	Satakha	8	27	38.05	107	16.05	40	60.87
	Nagaland		1561	690	1158.65	1244	186.6	582	878.47

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

Table 5.25(B) : District wise activities of Self Help Groups under Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) during 2023-24

SL. No	Name district	Name of resource block	Total no. of SHGs	Bank credit linkage		Revolving fund		Community support fund	
				No. of SHGs accessed to bank credit	Bank Credit to SHGs (Rs. In Lakh)	No of SHGs covered	Amount utilised (Rs in lakh)	No. of SHGs/VLOs covered	Amount utilized (Rs in Lakh)
1	Dimapur	Chumoukedima	31	193	575.98	24	3.6	362	543.62
2	Kiphire	Kiphire	20	19	25.20	11	1.65	171	256.56
3	Kohima	Jakhama	35	54	113.64	49	7.35	522	782.79
4	Longleng	Longleng	2	32	43.29	34	5.1	187	280.15
5	Mokokchung	Changtongya	22	191	573.04	11	1.65	300	449.77
6	Mon	Mon	43	101	164.90	66	9.9	818	1226.3
7	Peren	Jalukie	4	152	522.00	34	5.1	57	85
8	Phek	Pfutsero	51	84	216.10	107	16.05	488	732.06
9	Tuensang	Sangsangyu	24	98	170.48	7	1.05	0	0
10	Wokha	Chukitong	17	64	152.79	32	4.8	312	467.62
11	Zunheboto	Satakha	16	22	65.12	52	7.8	347	521.19
Nagaland			265	1010	2622.54	427	64.05	3563	5345.06

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

Table 5.25(C) : District wise activities of Self Help Groups under Nagaland State Rural Livelihood Mission (NSRLM) during 2024-25.

SL. No	Name district	Name of resource block	Total no. of SHGs	Bank credit linkage		Revolving fund		Community support fund	
				No. of SHGs accessed to bank credit	Bank Credit to SHGs (Rs. In Lakh)	No of SHGs covered	Amount utilised (Rs in lakh)	No. of SHGs/VLOs covered	Amount utilized (Rs in Lakh)
1	Dimapur	Chumoukedima	1656	262	1357.97	177	26.55	77	116.87
2	Kiphire	Kiphire	828	105	209.00	47	7.05	30	45
3	Kohima	Jakhama	1282	96	263.54	114	17.1	67	100.5
4	Longleng	Longleng	511	42	64.50	29	4.35	7	1.05
5	Mokokchung	Changtongya	1280	210	690.49	59	8.85	101	151.62
6	Mon	Mon	2633	90	203.50	156	23.4	914	1371.38
7	Peren	Jalukie	1077	152	723.00	190	28.5	227	341.6
8	Phek	Pfutsero	1934	134	473.60	127	19.05	33	49.5
9	Tuensang	Sangsangyu	1951	98	168.80	215	32.25	123	185.04
10	Wokha	Chukitong	873	78	222.21	40	6	169	254.58
11	Zunheboto	Satakha	1353	32	88.85	105	15.75	121	182.97
Nagaland			15378	1299	4465.46	1259	188.85	1869	2800.11

Source: Directorate of Rural Development

Table 5.26: Gender- wise Ownership Paying Guest/Home Stay Accommodation in Nagaland

Sl.No.	District	Paying Guest / Home Stay	Gender of Ownership / Proprietor					
			2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kohima	57	20	37	28	45	20	37
2	Dimapur	5	1	4	3	6	1	4
3	Mokokchung							
4	Tuensang							
5	Longleng							
6	Phek	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
7	Peren					1		
8	Kiphire				3	8		
9	Mon	1		1		1		1
10	Zunheboto				4	10		
11	Noklak							
12	Tseminyu							
13	Chumoukedima	2	1	1		1	1	1
14	Niuland							
15	Shamator							
16	Wokha				4	9		
Total		67	23	44	44	83	23	44

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 5.27: Number of UDYAM Registration Registered (MSME) and Employment Generated during 2022-23 to 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of District	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Employment Generated			Employment Generated			Employment Generated		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	6122	414	6536	4714	3455	8169	4607	3200	7807
2	Dimapur	11920	893	12813	9405	5245	14650	10890	1618	12508
3	Mokokchung	1320	122	1442	1395	1506	2901	2268	1912	4180
4	Phek	4725	149	4874	1923	1925	3848	1341	1466	2807
5	Longleng	621	24	645	1208	871	2079	1271	1079	2350
6	Kiphire	1596	115	1711	991	525	1516	746	602	1348
7	Peren	972	114	1086	842	560	1402	495	398	893
8	Zunheboto	2849	404	3253	933	525	1458	591	388	979
9	Mon	1990	175	2165	1329	1053	2382	3295	3265	6560
10	Tuensang	686	99	785	1522	803	2325	801	1002	1803
11	Wokha	1333	97	1430	1712	1091	2803	1465	1039	2504
12	Noklak	254	19	273	583	299	882	191	129	320
13	Shamator				147	103	250	1320	608	1928
14	Tseminyu	527	20	547	528	263	791	173	230	403
15	Chumoukedima	1092	112	1204	3112	1618	4730	1973	1803	3776
16	Niuland	271	11	282	767	395	1162	528	399	927
	Total	36278	2768	39046	31111	20237	51348	31955	19138	51093

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland : Kohima.

Table 5.28 : District wise Number of Beneficiaries under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25

Sl. No	District	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	72	25	97	60	29	89	64	51	115
2	Dimapur	87	88	175	68	85	153	84	89	173
3	Mokokchung	15	17	32	9	6	15	12	7	19
4	Phek	12	5	17	48	40	88	51	46	97
5	Longleng	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	36	71
6	Kiphire	11	4	15	17	9	26	11	15	26
7	Peren	1	1	2	3	2	5	19	19	38
8	Zunheboto	8	13	21	21	9	30	54	49	103
9	Mon	21	14	35	6	15	21	83	76	159
10	Tuensang	0	0	0	13	19	32	61	44	105
11	Wokha	4	4	8	27	22	49	54	49	103
12	Noklak	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	27
13	Shamator	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	12
14	Tseminyu	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	3	8
15	Chumoukedima	19	16	35	52	42	94	75	72	147
16	Niuland				16	19	35	28	30	58
	Total	250	187	437	340	299	639	661	600	1261

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland : Kohima.

Chapter – 6

Participation in Decision Making



Chapter – 6

Participation in Decision Making

Participation in decision-making plays an important role in empowerment of women. Achieving the goal of equal participation of women and men in decision making will ensure a balanced environment needed for the society to progress. Without the active participation of women in political life and decision making, the goals of equality, development and justice will remain only in paper. It is the responsibility of the society to ensure that women are given the opportunity to participate equally in all decision-making levels and that the institutions have a variety of people and communities that they represent. This chapter focuses on the following parameters:

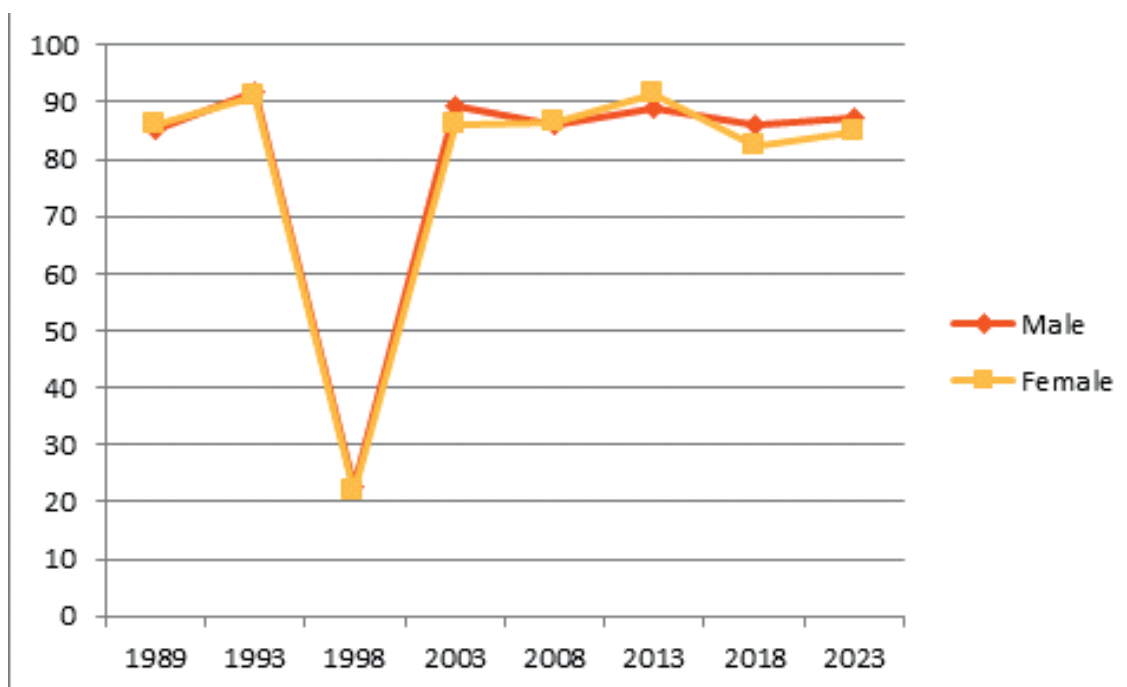
6.1 Women Participation in State Assembly Election

The participation of women electors in State Assembly Elections has shown remarkable

growth over the years. In the 3rd State Assembly in 1974, women voters comprised only 77.47%, a figure that has surged to 87.15% in the 14th Assembly Elections held in 2023. The diagram below illustrates the steady increase in women's participation from 1989 to 2023. Constituency-wise, Southern Angami-I, with 53.48%, boasts the highest percentage of female voters to total electors, closely followed by Southern Angami-II at 53.41% in Kohima district. In contrast, Phomching in Mon district has the lowest percentage of female electors to total electors at 45.32%. These trends highlight the positive trajectory of women's engagement in the democratic process but also underscore the need for continued efforts to ensure equal representation across constituencies. [Refer table no. 6.1 & 6.5]

6.1.1 Percentage of electors (Voters) voted in State General Elections

Year	Male	Female
1989	85.35	86.01
1993	91.98	91.05
1998	22.65	21.72
2003	89.56	85.98
2008	85.99	86.39
2013	89.09	91.33
2018	86.09	82.48
2023	87.15	84.92



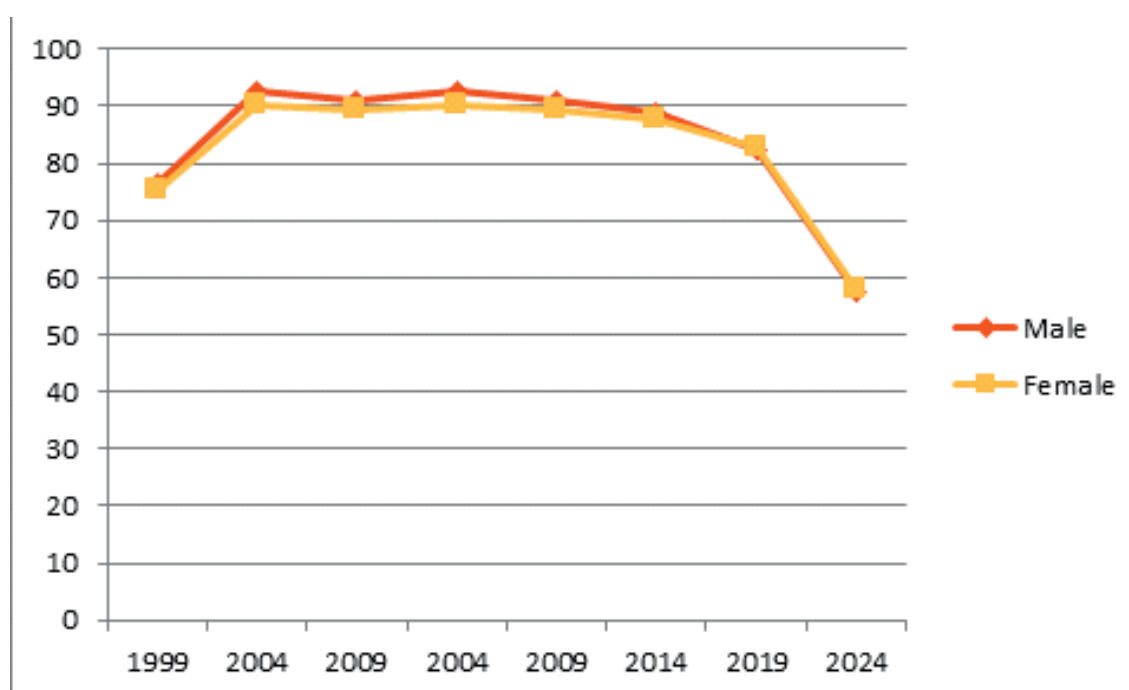
6.1.1 Breaking a 60-year gender barrier, Naga women achieved a historic milestone with their election to the 13th Nagaland Legislative Assembly. In the 13th State Assembly election, there were only 4 women contestants compared to 180 male contestants. Despite this limited number, Smti. Salhoutuonuo Kruse and Smti. Hekani Jakhalu made history as the first two women elected to the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly and Smti. Salhoutuonuo Kruse went on to achieve another milestone by becoming the first woman appointed as a cabinet minister, marking a significant step towards gender inclusivity in political leadership. This achievement and historical moment reflects **Nagaland's changing political landscape** and marks a **new era for women's empowerment and Gender equality in governance** and inspiring

greater participation of women in leadership roles. (Refer table no. 6.2)

6.2 Lok Sabha General Election

6.2.1 Female participation in Lok Sabha elections has demonstrated significant growth rising from 50.37% in the 5th General Election (1971) to an impressive 82.69% in the 17th General Election (2019). However, the state witnessed a steep decline in the percentage of total voter participation, down to only 57.72% during the 18th Lok Sabha Elections 2024. This can be treated as an anomaly, which can be attributed to the boycott of the 18th Lok Sabha Elections called by civil societies in certain areas of the state. The diagram below illustrates the trend in voter turnout from 1999 to 2024. (Refer table no. 6.3)

Year	Male	Female
1999	76.67	75.29
2004	92.63	90.26
2009	91.19	89.29
2004	92.63	90.26
2009	91.19	89.29
2014	88.74	87.75
2019	82.44	82.69
2024	57.55	57.9



6.2.2 Until now, only one woman has contested in the Lok Sabha Elections in 1977 and 1980. Remarkably during 1977, one female candidate secured election success. In contrast, the landscape has evolved at the national level as seen in the Lok Sabha Elections 2024, which witnessed 797 female contestants. Out of this significant number, 74 women emerged victorious and were elected to the Parliament. This shift highlights an encouraging trend towards increased female participation and success in the political arena.

6.3 Participation in Judicial System

In 2025, the judiciary comprised 12 district judges, evenly split with six female judges, reflecting a commendable stride toward gender parity at that level. Among the eight senior civil judges, five were

women, further underscoring the growing presence of female representation in the legal system. Notably, there were no junior civil judges appointed during the year. This distribution illustrates both the progress achieved and the continuing need for targeted efforts to foster a more balanced gender representation across all tiers of the judiciary. (Refer Table No. 6.7)

6.4 Inclusive Governance through Village Development Boards in Nagaland

VDBs are constituted under Clause 12 of Section 12 of the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1978. The Govt. of Nagaland, in exercise of the powers conferred by the aforesaid Act has revised the VDB Model Rules in 1980 regarding the composition and functioning, etc of the Village Development Boards. Presently, VDBs are governed by these Revised Model Rules which are also subject to subsequent amendments from time to time.

The Village Development Board (VDB) was introduced in Nagaland in 1980 as a grassroots initiative. They function similarly to **Panchayati Raj institutions**, tailored to Nagaland's unique traditional village governance systems to empower rural communities and promote inclusive development.

VDBs were created to **decentralize development planning** and ensure **direct involvement of villagers** in the annual village planning process. The goal was to **combat rural poverty**, build community assets, and generate employment through locally driven initiatives

6.5 Participation in Village Development Boards (VDBs)

In Nagaland during 2024-25, the gender-wise distribution of representatives in Village Development Boards (VDBs) shows a total of 10176 VDB members across 16 districts, with 7341 male members and 2835 female members. For VDB secretaries, there are 1270 in total, comprising 1256 males and 14 females. The data highlights the gender disparity in representation within VDBs across Nagaland's districts like Kohima, Mokokchung and Dimapur among others. While this indicates some level of female participation, there is a need for improved representation in these rural decision-making bodies to ensure a more inclusive and diverse governance structure. [Refer table no. 6.9]

Table 6.1: Total Electorate(Voters) and Percentage of Voting by Sex in various General Elections to State Legislative Assembly in Nagaland from 1964 to 2023

General Election	Year	Total no. of Electors(Voters)			% of Electors (Voters) voted in Elections		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1st	1964			124166			50.51
2nd	1969	83102	93829	176931	80.51	76.47	78.37
3rd	1974	176156	224166	400322	77.47	71.09	74.35
4rd	1977	183223	214812	398035	74.48	82.21	83.26
5th	1982	266163	330290	596453	76.53	72.75	74.44
6th	1987	262574	319379	581953	86.02	83.29	84.53
7th	1989	261805	320611	582416	86.01	85.35	85.65
8th	1993	381661	421250	802911	91.05	91.98	91.53
9th	1998	438848	487721	926569	21.72	22.65	22.21
10th	2003	485364	529477	1014841	85.98	89.56	87.85
11th	2008	635875	666391	1302266	86.39	85.99	86.19
12th	2013	590150	608299	1198449	91.33	89.09	90.19
13th	2018	591440	579108	1170548	82.48	86.09	84.29
14th	2023	655144	652938	1308082	87.15	84.92	86.04

Election in 31 Akuluto (ST) AC was uncontested during 14th Assembly Elections

Source: Chief Electoral Office, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 6.2: Number of Persons Contested and elected by sex in various General Election to State Legislative Assembly in Nagaland from 1964 to 2023

General Election	Year	Total No. of seats	No. of Contestants		Female		Male	
			Female	Male	No. of elected	% of winning to total seats	No. of elected	% of winning to total seats
1st	1964	40	0	73	0	0	40	100
2nd	1969	40	2	142	0	0	40	100
3rd	1974	60	0	219	0	0	60	100
4th	1977	60	0	204	0	0	60	100
5th	1982	60	1	244	0	0	60	100
6th	1987	60	3	211	0	0	60	100
7th	1989	60	0	140	0	0	60	100
8th	1993	60	1	177	0	0	60	100
9th	1998	60	0	80	0	0	60	100
10th	2003	60	3	222	0	0	60	100
11th	2008	60	4	214	0	0	60	100
12th	2013	60	2	187	0	0	60	100
13th	2018	59	5	190	0	0	60	100
14th	2023	60	4	180	2	3.33%	58	96.67%

Note: 59 ACs Contested and 1 AC i.e 11-Northern Angami -11 AC uncontested during 13th State Legislative Assembly

Source: Chief Electoral Office, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 6.3: Total Electorate (Voters) & Percentage of Voting by Sex in various General Election to Lok Sabha in Nagaland from 1964-2024.

General Election	Year	Total No. of Electors(Voters)			Voter Turn Out in % (Exl. Postal)		Total Voter Turn out %
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
1st	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2nd	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
3rd	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
4th	1967	N.A	N.A	214951	N.A	N.A	uncontest
5th	1971	130263	145196	275459	50.37	56.82	53.77
6th	1977	210664	262593	473257	50.36	54.81	52.83
7th	1980	212719	247364	460083	64.59	63.31	63.90
8th	1984	270787	323275	594062	65.02	67.67	66.46
9th	1989	360458	452553	813011	75.70	73.93	74.71
10th	1991	365211	449625	814836	76.18	78.18	77.07
11th	1996	416617	457901	874518	85.47	90.92	88.32
12th	1998	438848	487721	926569	43.07	47.50	45.41
13th	1999	450515	505399	955914	75.29	76.67	76.10
14th	2004	494319	547114	1041433	90.26	92.63	91.45
15th	2009	645156	676722	1321878	89.29	91.19	90.24
16th	2004	494319	547114	1041433	90.26	92.63	91.50
17th	2009	645156	676722	1321878	89.29	91.19	90.26
18th	2014	600518	582454	1182972	87.75	88.74	87.91
19th	2019	598503	615274	1213777	82.69	82.44	83.00
20th	2024	660807	656729	1317536	57.90	57.55	57.72

Source: Election Commission of India.

Table 6.4: No. of persons contested and elected by Voting by Sex in various General Election to Lok Sabha in Nagaland from 1964-2024

General Election	Year	Total No. of Seats	Total No. of Contestants		Female		Male	
			Women	Men	No. of Elected	% of winning	No. of Elected	% of winning
4th	1967	1	0	1	0	0	1	100
5th	1971	1	0	2	0	0	1	100
6th	1977	1	1	1	1	100	0	0
7th	1980	1	1	1	0	0	1	100
8th	1984	1	0	3	0	0	1	100
9th	1989	1	0	2	0	0	1	100
10th	1991	1	0	3	0	0	1	100
11th	1996	1	0	3	0	0	1	100
12th	1998	1	0	2	0	0	1	100
13th	1999	1	0	5	0	0	1	100
14th	2004	1	0	5	0	0	1	100
15th	2009	1	0	3	0	0	1	100
16th	2014	1	0	3	0	0	1	100
17th	2019	1	0	4	0	0	1	100
18th	2024	1	0	3	0	0	1	100

Source: Chief Electoral Office, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 6.5: Assembly segment-wise female electorate of Nagaland during 14th General Election 2023

Sl.no	Assembly segment No. and Name	General Electors		
		Total	Female	% of female electors to total electors
1	Dimapur-I	25001	12181	48.72
2	Dimapur-II	58073	29301	50.46
3	Dimapur-III	37719	19045	50.49
4	Ghaspani-I	74537	37836	50.76
5	Ghaspani-II	29163	14602	50.07
6	Tening	27361	13619	49.78
7	Peren	32126	16527	51.44
8	Western Angami	17567	9074	51.65
9	Kohima Town	31582	15957	50.53
10	Northern Angami-I	17812	9437	52.98
11	Northern Angami-II	21789	11143	51.14
12	Tseminyu	24092	12416	51.54
13	Southern Angami-I	14430	7717	53.48
14	Southern Angami-II	17760	9485	53.41
15	Pughoboto	15733	7930	50.40
16	Pfutsero	20753	10778	51.93
17	Chizami	17527	8982	51.25
18	Chazouba	25623	13244	51.69
19	Phek	22045	10896	49.43
20	Meluri	20694	10246	49.51
21	Tuli	18417	9057	49.18
22	Arkakong	19349	9686	50.06
23	Impur	13603	6753	49.64
24	Angetyongpang	17829	8820	49.47
25	Mongoya	17325	8922	51.50
26	Aonglenden	12441	6327	50.86
27	Mokokchung Town	8180	4216	51.54
28	Koridang	21592	10665	49.39
29	Jangpetkong	12649	6185	48.90
30	Alongtaki	15909	8027	50.46

Sl.no.	Assembly segment No. and Name	General Electors		
		Total	Female	% of female electors to total electors
31	Akuluto	10683	5268	49.31
32	Atoizu	16570	8441	50.94
33	Suruhuto	16007	7798	48.72
34	Aghunato	15991	8235	51.50
35	Zunheboto	22888	11551	50.47
36	Satakha	18246	9216	50.51
37	Tyui	25390	13042	51.37
38	Wokha	30798	15638	50.78
39	Sanis	23886	12014	50.30
40	Bhandari	26804	13259	49.47
41	Tizit	20618	10075	48.87
42	Wakching	16207	8091	49.92
43	Tapi	15149	7408	48.90
44	Phomching	17435	7902	45.32
45	Tehok	12185	5755	47.23
46	Mon Town	20255	9953	49.14
47	Aboi	13547	6559	48.42
48	Moka	18019	8603	47.74
49	Tobu	21595	10789	49.96
50	Tamlu	18331	8885	48.47
51	Longleng	30560	15162	49.61
52	Noksen	12423	5954	47.93
53	Longkhim-Chare	22029	10884	49.41
54	Tuensang Sadar-I	23538	11395	48.41
55	Tuensang Sadar-II	16584	8128	49.01
56	Noklak	17783	8716	49.01
57	Thonoknyu	20759	10285	49.54
58	Shamator-Chessore	18675	9270	49.64
59	Seyochung Sitimi	24086	12234	50.79
60	Pungro- Kiphire	32360	15560	48.08

Source: Chief Electoral Office, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 6.6: Performance of women contestants for Lok Sabha in Nagaland and India from 10th to 18th general election.

Sl.no.	General Election and Year	Nagaland			India		
		Number of seats available for election	Number of women		Number of seats available for election	Number of women	
			Contestants	Elected		Contestants	Elected
1	10th Loksabha(1991)	1	0	0	524	326	37
2	11th Loksabha(1996)	1	0	0	543	599	40
3	12th Loksabha(1998)	1	0	0	543	274	43
4	13th Loksabha(1999)	1	0	0	543	284	49
5	14th Loksabha(2004)	1	0	0	543	355	45
6	15th Loksabha(2009)	1	0	0	543	556	59
7	16th Loksabha(2014)	1	0	0	543	668	62
8	17th Loksabha(2019)	1	0	0	542	724	78
9	18th Loksabha(2024)	1	0	0	543	797	74

Source: Election Commission of India

Table 6.7: Women Judges and Magistrates in Nagaland from 2010 to 2025.

Sl.no.	Year	District judges		Senior civil judges		Junior civil judges	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2010	10	2	3	Nil	9	3
2	2011	9	2	3	Nil	9	3
3	2012	8	2	3	Nil	9	3
4	2013	10	3	4	1	6	2
5	2014	10	3	4	1	9	4
6	2015	10	3	4	1	9	4
7	2016	10	3	4	2	6	2
8	2017	13	3	7	2	10	2
9	2018	12	4	7	2	10	7
10	2019	14	5	7	4	12	5
11	2020	7	3	7	4	8	5
12	2021	10	5	7	4	8	5
13	2022	12	7	5	2	7	5
14	2023	12	7	5	2	7	5
15	2024	14	7	8	5	2	2
16	2025	12	6	8	5	0	0

Source: Guwahati High Court, Kohima Bench

Table 6.8 (A): District wise number of Representatives in Village Development Boards (VDBs) in Nagaland during 2023-24

Sl.no	District	Block	VDB Members		Total	VDB Secretaries		Total
			Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Kohima	Sechü - Zubza	79	33	112	14	0	14
		Kohima	25	6	31	3	0	3
		Botsa	51	19	70	10	0	10
		Chiephobozou	92	28	120	19	0	19
		Chunlikha	68	27	95	13	0	13
		Tseminyu	112	56	168	25	1	26
		Jakhama	80	28	108	12	0	12
		Total	507	197	704	96	1	97
2	Mokokchung	Chuchuyimlang	54	27	81	7	0	7
		Changtongya	62	17	79	8	0	8
		Tuli	79	54	133	12	0	12
		Mangkolemba	82	51	133	11	0	11
		Tsurangkong	53	48	101	10	1	11
		Kubolong	53	32	85	7	0	7
		Longchem	70	34	104	13	0	13
		Ongpangkong (N)	120	53	173	10	0	10
		Ongpangkong (S)	69	33	102	8	0	8
		Total	642	349	991	86	1	87
3	Dimapur	Dhansaripar	183	49	232	31	0	31
		Medziphema	118	45	163	27	1	28
		Kubhuboto	323	70	393	40	0	40
		Chumoukedima	280	100	380	48	1	49
		Niuland	168	54	222	27	0	27
		Aghunaqa	125	37	162	34	3	37
		Total	1197	355	1552	207	5	212
4	Mon	Chen	83	36	119	9	1	10
		Aboi	100	36	136	13	0	13
		Angjangyang	87	30	117	13	0	13
		Tobu	90	21	111	16	0	16
		Mon	129	49	178	21	0	21
		Phomching	104	43	147	14	0	14
		Tizit	123	53	176	20	0	20
		Wakching	124	13	137	13	0	13
		Total	840	281	1121	119	1	120

5	Tuensang	Chare	68	24	92	10	0	10
		Chessore	79	33	112	15	0	15
		Longkhim	66	19	85	10	0	10
		Noksen	63	23	86	12	0	12
		Noklak	111	42	153	19	0	19
		Panso	30	13	43	7	0	7
		Sangsangyu	127	49	176	22	0	22
		Shamator	73	25	98	10	0	10
		Thonoknyu	117	44	161	15	0	15
		Total	734	272	1006	120	0	120
6	Zunheboto	Akuhaito	85	20	105	16	0	16
		Akuluto	87	28	115	17	0	17
		Satoi	50	10	60	10	0	10
		Satakha	138	42	180	26	0	26
		Tokiye	155	30	185	30	0	30
		Ghathashi	130	35	165	24	0	24
		Suruhoto	150	35	185	29	0	29
		Zunheboto	102	20	122	17	0	17
		Total	897	220	1117	169	0	169
7	Wokha	Bhandari	143	41	184	30	0	30
		Changpang	127	34	161	23	0	23
		Sanis	168	53	221	24	0	24
		Ralan	81	34	115	14	2	16
		Wozhuro	82	27	109	10	1	11
		Chukitong	90	23	113	11	0	11
		Wokha	130	47	177	19	0	19
		Total	821	259	1080	131	3	134

8	Phek	Meluri	59	45	104	11	0	11
		Weziho	95	44	139	19	0	19
		Pfütsero	61	23	84	9	0	9
		Chizami	82	34	116	11	0	11
		Phek	137	85	222	22	1	23
		Sekruzu	60	28	88	15	0	15
		Kikruma	44	21	65	5	0	5
		Chetheba	54	14	68	6	0	6
		Total	592	294	886	98	1	99
9	Kiphire	Kiphire	104	51	155	22	0	22
		Longmatra	40	17	57	10	0	10
		Pungro	182	35	217	28	0	28
		Sitimi	91	46	137	21	0	21
		Khongsa	255	45	300	23	0	23
		Total	672	194	866	104	0	104
10	Longleng	Sakshi	75	14	89	7	0	7
		Longleng	135	57	192	27	0	27
		Tamlu	36	12	48	12	0	12
		Total	246	83	329	46	0	46
11	Peren	Jalukie	83	32	115	17	0	17
		Athibung	117	42	159	24	2	26
		Peren	155	21	176	21	0	21
		Tenning	105	38	143	23	0	23
		Total	460	133	593	85	2	87
Grand Total		74 Blocks	7608	2637	10245	1261	14	1275

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima

Table 6.8 (B): District wise number of Representatives in Village Development Boards (VDBs) in Nagaland during 2024-2025.

Sl. no	District	Block	VDB Members		Total	VDB Secretaries		Total
			Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Kohima	Sechü - Zubza	76	31	107	14	0	14
		Kohima	25	6	31	3	0	3
		Botsa	53	21	74	10	0	10
		Chiephobozou	100	49	149	18	0	18
		Chunlikha	68	29	97	13	0	13
		Tseminyu	95	66	161	26	1	27
		Jakhama	83	30	113	12	0	12
		Total	500	232	732	96	1	97
2	Mokokchung	Chuchuyimlang	67	30	97	7	0	7
		Changtongya	62	17	79	8	0	8
		Tuli	84	49	133	12	0	12
		Mangkolemba	72	74	146	11	0	11
		Tsurangkong	53	47	100	9	2	11
		Kubolong	59	33	92	7	0	7
		Longchem	80	38	118	13	0	13
		Ongpangkong (N)	120	53	173	10	0	10
		Ongpangkong (S)	75	32	107	8	0	8
		Total	672	373	1045	85	2	87
3	Dimapur	Dhansaripar	125	49	174	30	0	30
		Medziphema	118	45	163	27	1	28
		Kubhuboto	314	70	384	40	0	40
		Chumoukedima	120	41	161	23	0	23
		Niuland	169	54	223	27	0	27
		Aghunaqa	148	37	185	34	3	37
		West Dimapur	65	18	83	10	0	10
		East Dimapur	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	1059	314	1373	191	4	195
4	Mon	Chen	67	36	103	9	1	10
		Aboi	100	36	136	13	0	13
		Angjyangyang	93	33	126	14	0	14
		Tobu	90	21	111	16	0	16
		Mon	141	54	195	22	0	22
		Phomching	104	45	149	14	0	14
		Tizit	149	58	207	21	0	21
		Wakching	79	28	107	13	0	13
		Total	823	311	1134	122	1	123

5	Tuensang	Chare	59	25	84	10	0	10
		Chessore	94	35	129	15	1	16
		Longkhim	73	26	99	11	0	11
		Noksen	70	25	95	12	0	12
		Noklak	104	38	142	19	0	19
		Panso	38	18	56	7	0	7
		Sangsangyu	137	53	190	22	1	23
		Shamator	76	27	103	10	0	10
		Thonoknyu	117	44	161	15	0	15
		Total	768	291	1059	121	2	123
6	Zunheboto	Akuhaito	81	30	111	16	0	16
		Akuluto	86	27	113	17	0	17
		Satoi	24	9	33	10	0	10
		Satakha	118	42	160	25	1	26
		Tokiye	128	60	188	30	0	30
		Ghathashi	109	34	143	24	0	24
		Suruhoto	157	48	205	30	0	30
		Zunheboto	63	29	92	17	0	17
		Total	766	279	1045	169	1	170
7	Wokha	Bhandari	146	45	191	31	0	31
		Changpang	141	37	178	24	0	24
		Sanis	167	58	225	25	0	25
		Ralan	95	32	127	14	2	16
		Wozhuro	82	27	109	10	1	11
		Chukitong	90	23	113	11	0	11
		Wokha	130	47	177	19	0	19
		Total	851	269	1120	134	3	137
8	Phek	Meluri	62	46	108	11	0	11
		Weziho	98	25	123	19	0	19
		Pfütsero	69	26	95	10	0	10
		Chizami	68	29	97	11	0	11
		Phek	182	81	233	22	1	23
		Sekruzu	87	34	121	15	0	15
		Kikruma	40	33	73	5	0	5
		Chetheba	54	14	68	6	0	6
		Total	660	288	918	99	1	100

9	Kiphire	Kiphire	118	55	173	22	0	22
		Longmatra	35	21	56	11	0	11
		Pungro	181	50	231	28	0	28
		Sitimi	106	46	152	22	0	22
		Khongsa	86	44	130	23	0	23
		Total	526	216	742	106	0	106
10	Longleng	Sakshi	75	14	89	7	0	7
		Longleng	152	64	221	27	0	27
		Tamlu	36	12	48	12	0	12
		Total	263	90	358	46	0	46
11	Peren	Jalukie	119	34	153	17	0	17
		Athibung	126	49	175	26	0	26
		Peren	124	41	165	21	0	21
		Tenning	114	43	157	23	0	23
		Total	483	167	650	87	0	87
Grand Total		76 Blocks						

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima

Table 6.9: Gender-Wise Number of Representatives in Village Development Boards (VDBs) in Nagaland during 2023-25

Year		2023-24						2024-25							
Sl. no.	District	No. of Blocks	VDB Members		Total	VDB Secretaries		No. of Blocks	VDB Members		Total	VDB Secretaries		Total	
			Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		
1	Kohima	7	507	197	704	96	1	97	7	500	232	732	96	1	97
2	Mokokchung	9	642	349	991	86	1	87	9	672	373	1045	85	2	87
3	Mon	8	840	281	1121	119	1	120	8	823	311	1134	122	1	123
4	Tuensang	9	734	272	1006	120	0	120	9	768	291	1059	122	1	123
5	Zunheboto	8	897	220	1117	169	0	169	8	766	279	1045	169	1	170
6	Wokha	7	821	259	1080	131	3	134	7	851	269	1120	134	3	137
7	Phek	8	592	294	886	98	1	99	8	630	288	918	99	1	100
8	Dimapur	6	1197	355	1552	207	5	212	8	1059	314	1373	191	4	195
9	Kiphire	5	672	194	866	104	0	104	5	526	216	742	106	0	106
10	Longleng	3	246	83	329	46	0	46	3	263	95	358	46	0	46
11	Peren	4	460	133	593	85	2	87	4	483	167	650	87	0	87
Total		74	7608	2637	10245	1261	14	1275	76	7341	2835	10176	1257	14	1271

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland, Kohima

Chapter - 7

CRIMES & CONVICTIONS

Impediments in Empowerment



Chapter - 7

Crimes & Convictions

Nagaland stands out as a state that defies the conventional norms associated with the status of women in India. Unlike prevalent issues such as dowry deaths, female infanticide and neglect of girl children, which are absent in Naga culture, the region is not immune to other forms of

violence. Recent years have witnessed a rise in reported cases of crimes like kidnapping, abduction, domestic violence, rape and molestation. In this chapter, an analysis of the occurrence rates of various crimes against women has been compiled to shed light on the evolving dynamics of gender-based violence in Nagaland.

Women's Safety and Support Framework

Pillar	Objective	Key Initiatives / Schemes
Legal & Judicial Support	Speedy justice and deterrence	Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs), Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs)
Emergency & Helpline Services	Immediate response and crisis support	ERSS-112, Women Helpline (WHL-181), One Stop Centres (OSCs)
Infrastructure & Public Safety	Safer public spaces and transport systems	Safe City Projects, Rail & Road Safety Initiatives, Women Help Desks (WHDs)
Digital & Forensic Tools	Strengthen investigation and evidence handling	Cyber Forensic cum Training Labs
Victim Relief & Compensation	Financial support for survivors	Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)
Mental Health & Rehabilitation	Trauma recovery and psychological resilience	Project Stree Manoraksha, trauma-informer

Women Safety and Security

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has initiated 'Mission Shakti,' an umbrella scheme focused on enhancing women's safety, security, and empowerment. This mission aligns with the government's commitment to "women-led development" addressing women's issues throughout their life cycle and involving them as equal partners in nation-building through convergence and citizen ownership. It emphasizes strategies to improve coordination across ministries, encourages participation from Panchayats and local governance bodies, strengthens digital infrastructure, last-mile tracking, and public involvement.

Mission Shakti: Empowering & Protecting Women

Two Pillars of Mission Shakti

Sub - Scheme	Focus Area	Key Components
Sambal	Safety & Security	One Stop Centre, Women Helpline, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Nari Adalat (new)
Samarthya	Empowerment	Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh, Working Women Hostel, National Creche Scheme, PMMVY (now covers second child), Gap Funding for Economic Empowerment

MHA Initiatives for Women's Safety

Initiative	Description
Nirbhaya Fund	Financial support for safety projects
Investigation Tracking System	Tracks time-bound sexual offence investigations
National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO)	Helps law enforcement track offenders
Emergency Response (112)	Single emergency number with location-based dispatch
Cyber -Crime Portal	Citizens can report obscene content
Safe City Projects	Smart policing in 8 cities
DNA Forensic Strengthening	Improved investigation capacity
Women Safety Division	Coordinates safety initiatives
Mahila Police Volunteers	Community police link for women in distress



7.1 Crime against Women

7.1.1 In 2025, Nagaland saw a total of 26 cases of crimes against women that were registered, hinting at the possibility of some kind of improvement in the safety of women as compared to the previous year. Notably, Mon and Dimapur districts emerged as the regions with the highest incidence of such crimes. (Refer table no. 7.1 & 7.2)

7.1.2 According to the report provided by the Director General of Police (DGP) in Nagaland, the year 2024 witnessed a disposal of 17 cases related to crimes committed against women through court proceedings. In the following year 2025, 10 such cases were disposed reflecting the judicial efforts to address and adjudicate on cases of crimes. (Refer table 7.4)

7.2 Women arrested under Special and Local Laws (SLL) by Crime

In the year 2024-25, a total of 109 women were arrested under various special and local laws with a significant 72 cases specifically linked to violations of the NDPS (Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) Act. Notably, the majority of these detained women fell within the age range of 30-50 years raising questions about the demographic trends and circumstances surrounding their involvement in such legal issues. [(Refer table no. 7.6 (C))]

7.3 Women Convicts and Remand Prisoners

In 2024, according to the report from the Inspector General of Police (Prisons), there were a total of 393 prisoners in remand where 23 were female inmates. Notably, a significant proportion of the convicts fell within the age range of 21 to 40. (For detail refer table no. 7.8)

7.4 Physical or sexual violence

In 2025, instances of sexual violence perpetrated by individuals other than intimate partners numbered only a single case in Dimapur district. This data shows that there has been some kind of improvement in preventing sexual violence within the state to ensure the safety and well-being of the community as a whole. (Refer table no. 7.11)

7.5 Causes of Suicide Deaths

In 2025, a total of 20 suicides were reported with 14 cases involving male and 6 cases involving female. This shows an improvement in the implementation of targeted mental health initiatives and support systems as the number of suicide cases has declined significantly compared to 65 suicide cases in 2024. (For detail refer table no. 7.12)

7.6 Violence against women (State Resource for Women)

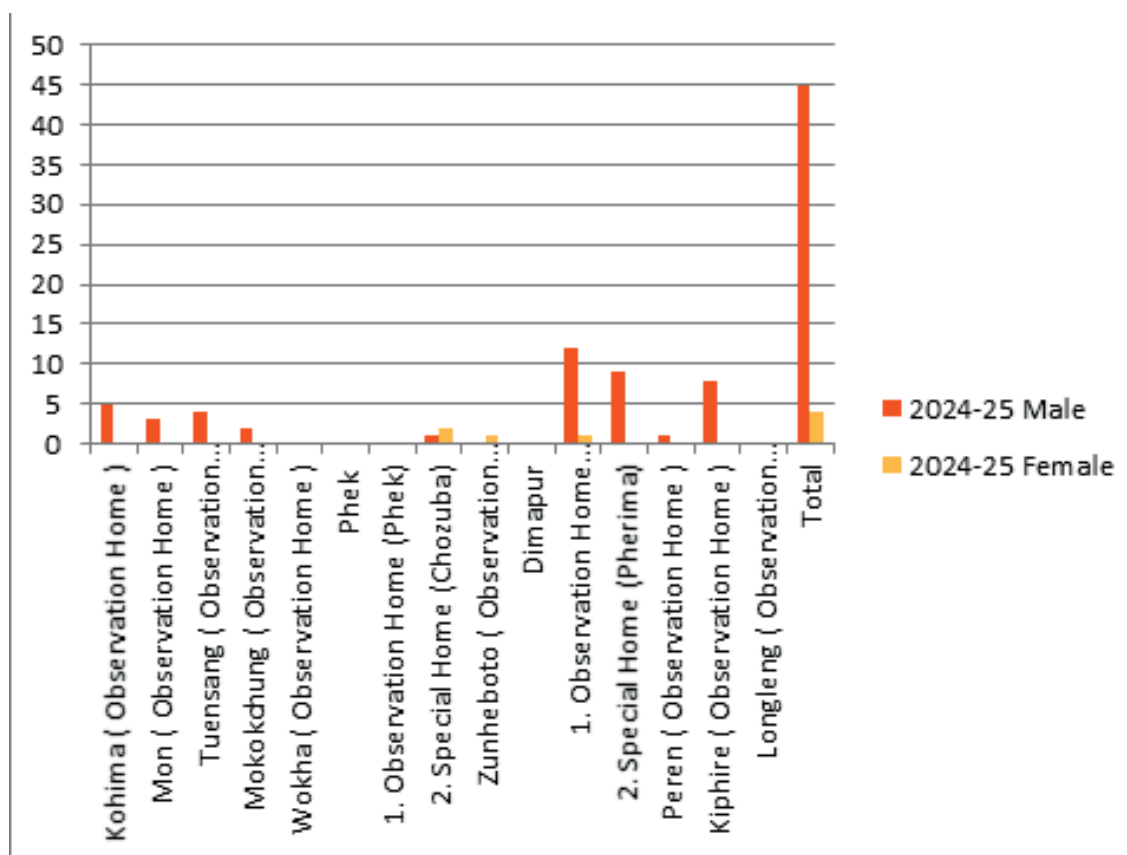
Sakhi One Stop Center was launched by the Ministry of Women & Child Development in 2015, which was eventually integrated into the centrally sponsored scheme Mission Sakhi during 2022-23. The portal aims to offer integrated support and assistance to those affected by violence, in both private and public places. It further aims to facilitate immediate, emergency and non-emergency access to range of services including medical, legal, psychological and counseling support under one roof to fight against any forms of violence against women. As per the

information furnished by the State Resource for Women, there were 88 critical cases of Domestic Violence, 48 cases of kidnapping/ abduction/ missing, 11 critical cases of rape, 15 cases of cyber-crime and 84 critical cases of abandoned/ distressed women during 2024-25 in the state. [For detail refer to table no. 7.1 5(C)]

7.7 Juvenile Inmates in Nagaland's Observation and Special Homes

The Directorate of Social Security and Welfare Services, Kohima, Nagaland has released data on juvenile inmates (below 18 years) across various districts in Nagaland for the years 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. The data presented provides insights into the number of male and female juveniles in Observation Homes and Special Homes across 11 districts. The Observation Home in Chumoukedima had the highest number with 13 inmates, out of which one was a female. The overall number of juvenile inmates has decreased over the three years. The data from the Directorate of Social Security and Welfare Services provides a snapshot of juvenile inmates in Nagaland and understanding these trends can help in planning welfare services and support for juveniles in the state. (Refer table no. 7.1 6)

Number of Juvenile Inmates in Nagaland 2024-25



7.8 Excise and Prohibition

The Commissioner of Excise, Dimapur, Nagaland, has reported data on cases detected under excise and prohibition activities for the year 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25. The data provides insights into the trends of arrests and cases related to narcotics/ other drugs and liquor in the State. In 2022-23, a total number of 1441 persons were arrested. This number further increased to 2400 in 2023-24 and further rose to 3614 in 2024-25. There is a significant increase in the total number of persons arrested over the three years. The data highlights an increasing trend in cases detected under Excise and Prohibition activities in Nagaland from 2022-23 to 2024-25. The majority of those arrested are males and there is a notable increase in narcotic or other drug-related arrests. Understanding these trends can help in policy-making and enforcement strategies to curb such activities in the State. (For detail refer to table no. 7.17)



Table 7.1 : Year wise and District wise total Crimes against Women registered in Nagaland 2021 to 2024

Sl.No	District	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Mon	2	8	4	8
2	Mokokchung	-	3	1	Nil
3	Zunheboto	1	6	3	Nil
4	Wokha	7	2	5	2
5	Dimapur	7	19	30	8
6	Phek	1	7	7	1
7	Tuensang	-	15	14	2
8	Longleng	2	3	5	2
9	Kiphire	1	2	3	1
10	Kohima	1	14	5	2
11	Peren	1	3	8	
12	Noklak		-	1	-
13	Tseminyu		2	2	
14	Shamator	-	1	1	-
15	Chumoukedima		6		
16	Niuland		2	-	-
Total		23	93	89	26

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.2 : Year wise and Head wise number of Crimes against Women Registered in Nagaland 2022 to 2024.

Sl.No.	District	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	2	4	5	6	
1	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives		2	2	2
2	Abetment of Suicide				
3	Harassment		1		1
4	Murder (Women)	1	6	1	3
5	Dowry Prohibition Act				1
6	Rape Cases	2	22	6	7
7	Kidnapping and Abduction		5	3	1
8	Outraging of Modesty		9	7	4
9	Bigamy				
10	Immoral traffic			1	
11	Others	20	49	43	7
Total		23	94	63	26

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.3 : Year wise and Head wise number of Women arrested under different IPC Crimes in Nagaland 2021 to 2024.

Sl.No.	Crime Heads	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Murder	1	3	1	
2	Rape				
3	Kidnapping & Abduction		1		2
4	Dowry deaths				
5	Molestation & Sexual harrasment				
6	Dacoity				
7	Robbery				
8	Burglary			3	
9	Theft		1	1	
10	Riots				
11	Cheating		2	4	4
12	Other IPC Crimes	2	18	12	1
13	Other Crimes	13	41	39	2
Total Crimes		16	66	60	9

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.4 : Disposal of Crime committed against women (Cases taken up by Courts)

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	2	2	2	
2	Suicide cases				
3	Harassment				
4	Murder (Women)	2	5	1	
5	Dowry Prohibition Act				
6	Rape cases	9	9	2	6
7	Kidnapping & Abduction		4	1	1
8	Outraging of Modesty	5	11	5	1
9	Bigamy				
10	Immoral traffic				
11	Others	34	10	6	2
Total		52	41	17	10

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.5 : Disposal of crime committed against women (Cases taken up by Police)

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives		2	3	
2	Suicide Cases				
3	Harassment		1		
4	Murder (Women)	1	2	2	
5	Dowry Prohibition Act				
6	Rape cases	2	17	6	6
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	1	1	2	1
8	Outraging of modesty		7	12	1
9	Bigamy				
10	Immoral traffic				
11	Others	11	23	37	4
Total		15	53	62	12

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.6(A): Persons arrested under Special and Local Laws(SSL) by Crime Heads wise and Age group wise in Nagaland 2022-2023

Sl No.	Crime Heads	Below 16 Years		16-18 Years		18-30 Years		30-50 Years		Above 50 years		Total of the ages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arms (210)			1		34		57		8		100	
2	NDPS Act (220)			1		155	19	170	29	16	3	342	51
3	Explosive Act /ES Act (260)							1				1	
4	Excise Act (240)												
5	Immoral Traffic Act (240)							1				1	
6	Dowry Prohibition Act(350)												
7	Other SLL Crimes					131	15	132	25	20	3	283	43
Total				2		320	34	361	54	44	6	727	94

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.6(B): Persons arrested under Special and Local Laws(SSL) by Crime Heads wise and Age group wise in Nagaland 2023-24

Sl No.	Crime Heads	Below 16 Years		16-18 Years		18-30 Years		30-50 Years		Above 50 years		Total of the ages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arms (210)					31		67	2	8		106	2
2	NDPS Act (220)	3		2		175	18	265	29	16	19	461	66
3	Explosive Act /ES Act (260)							2		2		4	
4	Excise Act (240)												
5	Immoral Traffic Act (240)							1				1	
6	Dowry Prohibition Act(350)												
7	Other SLL Crimes	1		3		206	13	172	28	20	3	402	44
Total		4		5		412	31	507	59	46	22	974	112

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.6(C): Persons arrested under Special and Local Laws(SSL) by Crime Heads wise and Age group wise in Nagaland 2024-25

Sl No.	Crime Heads	Below 16 Years		16-18 Years		18-30 Years		30-50 Years		Above 50 years		Total of the ages	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arms (210)					29		63		5		97	
2	NDPS Act (220)			1		128	11	180	55	11	6	320	72
3	Explosive Act /ES Act (260)					2		1				3	
4	Excise Act (240)												
5	Immoral Taffic Act (240)												
6	Dowry Prohibition Act(350)												
7	Other SLL Crimes	1		1	1	136	9	134	18	13	9	285	37
	Total	1	0	2	1	295	20	378	73	29	15	705	109

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.7 : Age Group and Year wise Victims (Women) of rape cases in all Districts from 2020 to 2025

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Victims (Women)						
		Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18-30 Years	30-50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2020	3	4	4	1	1	Nil	13
2	2021	8	7	9	3	1	Nil	29
3	2022	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	3
4	2023	6	7	12	3	2	1	31
5	2024	3	6	3	4	3	Nil	19
1	2025	2	4	17	1			24

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.8 : Year wise and Age wise Classification (16 years above) of number of Women convicts and Remand Prisoners and period of Remand in Nagaland as on 2021 to 2024 (as on 31st December)

Sl. No.	Age wise Classification of prisoners	2022			2023			2024		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Number of convicts										
1	16 to 21 years	21		21				2	Nil	2
2	21 to 40 years	145	1	146	40		40	101	2	103
3	40 to 65 years	52		52	88		88	49	Nil	49
4	65 years & above	4		4	19		19	2	Nil	2
Total		222	1	223	147		147	154	2	156
Number of Remand Prisoners										
1	16 to 21 years	98	2	100	196	8	204	15	1	16
2	21 to 40 years	912	62	974	195	15	210	264	22	286
3	40 to 65 years	253	24	277	16	2	18	89	1	90
4	65 years & above	4	3	7				1	Nil	1
Total		1267	91	1358	407	25	432	369	24	393
Remand Period (Number of Remand Prisoners)										
1	Up to 1 month	476	37	513	163	15	178	42	6	48
2	1 to 6 months	456	39	495	102	3	105	197	10	207
3	6 to 12 months	78	6	84	68	2	70	53	2	55
4	1 to 5 months	52	1	53	62	5	67	68	5	73
5	5 to 10 months	7		7	12	0	12	10	Nil	10
6	10 years & above							Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		1069	83	1152	407	25	432	370	23	393

Source: Inspector General of Prisons, Nagaland: Kohima

Note: The figures may vary as total figures submitted are for the period starting from 1st Jan -31st Dec .

Table 7.9 (A): Prison wise consolidated Lock-up Report for Women in Nagaland 2022(as on 31st December 2022)

Sl. No.	Category of Prisons	No. of Prisons	Total capacity		Convicts		Under Trials		Detenuues		Civils		Grand Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Central Prisons	1	600		62		86		7				155	
2	District Jails	11	690	200	79		209	7	12	7			300	14
3	Prisoners Agricultural colonies													
4	Special Prisons for women													
5	Borstal School													
6	Sub Jails													
Total		12	1290	200	141		295	7	19	7			455	14

Source: Inspector General of Prisons, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 7.9(B): Prison wise consolidated Lock-up Report for Women in Nagaland 2023(as on 31st December 2023)

Sl. No.	Category of Prisons	No. of Prisons	Total capacity		Convicts		Under Trials		Detenuues		Civils		Grand Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Central Prisons	1	600		55		148	0	9	0	0	0	212	0
2	District Jails	11	690	200	92		259	25		3			351	28
3	Prisoners Agricultural colonies													
4	Special Prisons for women													
5	Borstal School													
6	Sub Jails													
Total		12	1290	200	147	0	407	25	9	3	0	0	563	28

Source: Inspector General of Prisons, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 7.9(C): Prison wise consolidated Lock-up Report for Women in Nagaland 2024(as on 31st December 2024)

Sl. No.	Category of Prisons	No. of Prisons	Total capacity		Convicts		Under Trials		Detenuues		Civils		Grand Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Central Prisons	1	400	Nil	60	Nil	144	Nil	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	620	Nil
2	District Jails	11	675	195	65	Nil	197	22	Nil	10	Nil	Nil	937	227
3	Prisoners Agricultural colonies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Special Prisons for women	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Borstal School	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Sub Jails	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		12	1075	195	125	Nil	341	22	16	10	Nil	Nil	1557	227

Source: Inspector General of Prisons, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 7.10 : Particulars of Education, Employment and Marital status of Women Prisoners in Nagaland 2022, 2023 & 2024 (as on 31st December)

Sl.No	Year	2022			2023			2024		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8
I	Particulars									
1	No. of prisoners as on starting of the year	478	22	500	455	14	469	536	29	565
2	No. of prisoners admitted during the year	1720	94	1814	2023	141	2164	1658	142	1800
3	No. of Prisoners released	1742	102	1844	1924	127	2051	1706	137	1843
4	No. of prisoners remaining as on ending of the year	455	14	469	563	28	591	480	32	512
		4395	232	4627	4965	310	5275	4380	340	4720
II	Category									
1	Physically Handicapped	3		3				1	Nil	1
2	Lunatics	2		2				2	Nil	2
3	Foreign nationals	4		4				Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	9		9				3		3
III	Employment									
1	Employed	130	3	133				2	Nil	2
2	Unemployed	1050	80	1130				232	28	260
	Total	1180	83	1263				234	28	262
IV	Marital Status									
1	Married	808	56	864				118	22	140
2	Unmarried	595	36	631				337	6	343
	Total	1403	92	1495				455	28	483
V	Education									
1	Primary	853	52	905	383	14	397	286	12	298
2	Secondary	198	4	202	91	4	95	75	6	81
3	College Education	36		36				Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Graduate	22		22	17	0	17	12	Nil	12
5	Post Graduation	6		6				2	Nil	2
6	Professional courses							Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Technical education	3		3				1	Nil	1
8	Illiterates	323	37	360	72	10	82	133	16	149
	Total	1441	93	1534	563	28	591	509	34	543

Source: Director General of Prisons, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 7.11 : Proportion of women (Aged 15- 19) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner (in Number).

Sl. No.	Districts	2022	2023	2024	2025
1	Mon	3	1	1	
2	Mokokchung				
3	Zunheboto				
4	Wokha				
5	Dimapur	1	1	4	1
6	Phek				
7	Tuensang	1		2	
8	Longleng	1	1	1	
9	Kiphire			3	
10	Kohima	3			
11	Peren				
12	Noklak				
13	Tseminyu				
14	Shamator				
15	Chumoukedima				
16	Niuland				
Total		9	3	11	1

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.12 : Year and Sex wise incidence of suicides in all Districts.

Sl. No.	Causes (Specify)	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden Change in Economic Status								
2	Marriage Related Issues	1							
3	Suspected / Illicit Relation (other than Extra Marital Affairs)								
4	Family Problem (other than Marriage Related Issue)								
5	Illness	3				1			
6	Drug Abuse / Abduction					1			
7	Failure in Examination								
8	Fall in Social Reputation								
9	Illegitimate Pregnancy								
10	Love Affairs					1			
11	Physical Abuse (Rape, Incest, etc.)								
12	Poverty	1			1				1
13	Professional/ Career Problem								
14	Property Dispute								
15	Unemployment								
16	Causes not Known	6	2	29	7	42	4	7	1
17	Other Causes	6		15	2	3	13	7	4
Total		17	2	44	10	48	17	14	6

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.13 : Number of women Police Stations in Nagaland from 2022 to 2025

Sl. No.	Districts	2022		2023		2024		2025	
		Women Police Stations	P/S headed by Women	Women Police Stations	P/S headed by Women	Women Police Stations	P/S headed by Women	Women Police Stations	P/S headed by Women
1	Mon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Mokokchung	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Zunheboto	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Wokha	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Dimapur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Phek	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Tuensang	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Longleng	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Kiphire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Kohima	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	Peren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Source: DGP, Nagaland

Table 7.14: 181- Women Helpline Case Chart 2022-23 to 2024-25

Year	Types of Cases		Total No. of calls Recorded	Total no. of effective calls received
2022-23	Distress	1	7280	56
	Support & Assistance	1		
	Obscene Phone Call	1		
	Harassment	1		
	Domestic Violence	12		
	Cyber Crime	7		
	Torture	1		
	Assault	2		
	Fraud	1		
	Missing	2		
	Counselling/Guidance	1		
	Rescue	2		
	Information on Government related to schemes/programme/laws	24		
2023-24	Distress	5	3,980	75
	Support& Assistance	1		
	Obscene phone call			
	Harassment	1		
	Domestic Violence	12		
	Cyber Crime	4		
	Child Abuse			
	Assault	2		
	Physical Abuse			
	Missing	3		
	Counselling\ Guidance	5		
	Fraud	5		
	Human Trafficking	1		
	Rescue	3		
	Information on Government related to schemes/programme/laws	36		
	Covid-19 related			
2024-25	Distress	4	2560	139
	Support & Assistance	4		
	Obscene Phone Call			
	Harassment	3		
	Domestic Violence	45		
	Cyber Crime	23		
	Torture			
	Assault			
	Fraud			
	Missing	9		
	Rape	4		
	Stalking	1		
	Counselling/Guidance			
	Emotional Violence/ Abuse	7		
	Rescue	2		
	Information on Government related to schemes/programme/laws	37		

Source: State Hub for Empowerment of Women, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 7.15(A): Sakhi One Stop Centre Nagaland Consolidated report for the year 2022-23

Sl.no	Name of the District	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual offence/ assault/ harassment	Trafficking	Child sexual abuse	Missing/ kidnapping/ abduction/ runaway	Cyber Crime	Abandoned/ distress women	Any other form (mention)	Total cases
1	Dimapur	22	1	1		1	61		19	Physical Assault-3 Mentally Challenge-1 Unsound Mind-1 Suicide Attempt-1 Marital Crisis-1	112
2	Kohima	4							7	Lost & Found-1 Physical assault-2	14
3	Kiphire	2	1	2			1	2	3	Divorce-1 Child Abuse-1	13
4	Longleng	2	1						6		9
5	Mokokchung	3				2			6	Mental unsound-1 Child Custody-3	15
6	Mon	3		1	2		1		2		9
7	Peren	2		2					7	Opioid Substitution Therapy-1 Physical Abuse-1 Divorce-1	14
8	Phek	10	2				4		2		18
9	Tuensang	1	3	5		5	2			Murder-1	17
10	Wokha	7	2					1	8		18
11	Zunheboto	9	2				4		1		16
Total Cases received from 11 districts		65	12	11	2	8	73	3	61	20	255

Source : State Resources Centre for Women, Nagaland.

Table 7.15(B): Sakhi One Stop Centre Nagaland Consolidated report for the year 2023-24

Sl.no	Name of the District	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual offence/assault/harassment	Trafficking	Child sexual abuse	Missing/kidnapping/abduction/runaway	Cyber Crime	Abandoned/distress women	Any other form (mention)	Child Labor	Child Marriage	Total cases
1	Dimapur	13	2	1	1		23	1	16	Unsound Mind-1 Marital Crisis-1 Any other form-1			60
2	Kohima	4					2		2	Relationship issue-1			9
3	Kiphire	4	1	1		1	1		2	Physical Assault-1 Child Custody-1 Attempt to rape-1			13
4	Longleng	2							10				12
5	Mokokchung	2					1		6	Relationship issue-2			11
6	Mon	5		1		1	1		2	Child Physical Abuse-1			12
7	Peren	3	1				1		4				9
8	Phek	4	2	3			1	1	4	Divorce-1 False accusation-1 Physical assault-2 Counselling-2 Property scam-1			22
9	Tuensang		1	6			3	1	8				19
10	Wokha	9		1				1	4			3	18
11	Zunheboto	2					2		1	Child custody-1			6
Total Cases received		48	7	13	1	2	35	4	59	18	3	1	191

Source : State Resources Centre for Women, Nagaland.

Table 7.15(C): Sakhi One Stop Centre Nagaland Consolidated report for the year 2024-2025

Sl.no	Name of the District	Domestic Violence	Rape	Sexual offence/assault/ harassment	Trafficking	Child sexual abuse	Missing/ kidnapping/ abduction/ runaway	Cyber Crime	Abandoned/ distress women	Any other form (mention)	Child Labor	Child Marriage	Total cases
1	Dimapur	25	2	3	3		24	6	34	Mentally Challenged-1 Abduction - 1 Marital issue- 1 Harassment-2			102
2	Kohima	18		1			7	3	5	Unsound Mind-2			36
3	Kiphire	3					1	1	1	Attempt of Suicide-1 Attempt to Rape-1 Extra marital-2 Physical assault-1			11
4	Longleng	1						2	10				13
5	Mokokchung	3	2				3	2	3	Unsound Mind-1			14
6	Mon	3	1	1			2			Molestation-1			8
7	Peren	11	1		1				2				15
8	Phek	9	3					1	14	1			28
9	Tuensang	3		3		3	2		10				21
10	Wokha	10	2				3		5	Neonaticide-1			21
11	Zunheboto	2					6						8
12	Shamator												
13	Niuland												
14	Noklak												
15	Chumoukedima												
16	Tseminyu												
Total Cases received from 16 districts		88	11	8	4	3	48	15	84	16			277

Source : State Resources Centre for Women, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 7.16 : No. of Juvenile Inmates (below 18 years)

Year		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
Sl. No	District	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Kohima (Observation Home)	8	1	6		5	
2	Mon (Observation Home)	9		6		3	
3	Tuensang (Observation Home)	4		1		4	
4	Mokokchung (Observation Home)			3		2	
5	Wokha (Observation Home)		1				
6	Phek						
	1. Observation Home (Phek)	3		5			
	2. Special Home (Chozuba)	4	1	2	2	1	2
7	Zunheboto (Observation Home)			1			1
8	Dimapur						
	1. Observation Home (Chumoukedima)	27		16		12	1
	2. Special Home (Pherima)	6		8		9	
9	Peren (Observation Home)	1		2		1	
10	Kiphire (Observation Home)	5		2		8	
11	Longleng (Observation Home)	1		1			
	Total	68	3	53	2	45	4

Source : Directorate of Social Security and Welfare Services, Kohima: Nagaland.

Table 7.17 : Cases Detected under Excise and Prohibition Activities 2022-23, 2023-24 & 2024-25

Sl No	Activities	Year 2022-23			Year 2023-24			Year 2024-25		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Total no. of person arrested	1049	392	1441	984	348	1332	1040	363	1403
2	Narcotic or other drug case	2	1	3	10		10	8		8
3	Liquor case	1259	407	1666	1406	402	1808	1736	467	2203
	Total	2310	800	3110	2400	750	3150	2784	830	3614

Source: Commissioner of Excise, Dimapur, Nagaland.

CHAPTER 8 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



“Empowered women empower societies.”

Women Empowerment

Empowerment of women and girls is crucial for achieving social, economic and cultural progress. It involves creating an environment where women can make informed decisions, exercise their rights and participate fully in all aspects of life. Statistics on the empowerment of women and girls cover the following dimensions: (a) equal capabilities for women and men (such as education and health), (b) equal access to resources and opportunities for women and men (such as land, employment and credit) and (c) women's agency to use these rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions in all areas of life (such as political participation, decision-making in communities and intra household decision making).

To empower and uplift women, the government has launched various schemes which will be discussed in this chapter.

8.1 Agricultural Development & Gender Participation 2024–2025

Gender participation is vital for agricultural development as women contribute

significantly to food production yet face barriers to ownership, credit and technology. The Department of Agriculture implemented various agriculture-related schemes across different districts in Nagaland supporting the farmers, promoting gender equality and sustainable livelihood. During the year 2024-2025, a significantly higher number of male participants in the programmes / schemes offered by the department were observed.

Among a number of schemes, the PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) Scheme benefitted 2,377 people across all 16 districts, with 63% male (1,486) and 37% female (891) participants. Other than PMKSY, schemes such as RKVY, MOVCD, NFSM (OS & OP), RAD, NFSM, SMSP, PM- Kisan and SMAM demonstrate the Department of Agriculture's commitment to promoting agricultural development and gender equality in Nagaland.

While most schemes saw **higher male involvement**, programs like **RKVY** and **PM-Kisan** recorded **greater female participation**, reflecting progress toward gender equity.



AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT & GENDER PARTICIPATION

2024-2025

Department of Agriculture, Nagaland

SUMMARY

In 2024-2025, the Department of Agriculture launched transformative schemes across all 16 districts of Nagaland, reaching over 400,000 beneficiaries. These initiatives focused on:

- ✓ Empowering small & marginal farmers
- ✓ Promoting organic & sustainable practices
- ✓ Expanding irrigation & mechanization
- ✓ Strengthening seed and input systems
- ✓ Advancing gender-inclusive participation

Scheme	Beneficiaries	Male (%)	Female (%)
RKVY	6,072	45%	55%
MOVCD	7,500	57%	43%
NFSM (O5BOP)	1,099	36%	64%
RAD	3,537	69%	31%
NFSM	1,42,150	74%	26%
SMSP	9,850	67%	33%
PM-Kisan	2,25,138	45%	55%
SMAM	4,775	67%	33%

8.2 Gender Budgeting: Empowering Rural Women through Fisheries in Nagaland (2024–2025)

In 2024–2025, the Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, implemented a gender-responsive budgeting initiative across all 16 districts, aimed at enhancing the socio-economic status of rural women through fisheries-based livelihoods, anchored in the principles of inclusive growth and gender equity. Total beneficiaries: 560

- Women: 480 (85.71%)
- Men: 80 (14.29%)
- Growth from 2023–2024: 16.67% increase

This marked increase in women's participation reflects a strategic shift toward gender-responsive planning and resource allocation. By prioritizing women in fisheries farming, the department has not only expanded income-generating opportunities but also advanced key targets under SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) while aligning Vision 2047's goals of inclusive rural development and gender-balanced economic participation. The Department's gender budgeting approach demonstrates how sectoral schemes can be leveraged to dismantle structural barriers and create equitable access to resources. [For details refer table 8.4]

8.3 Sericulture

The Sericulture Department has been implementing income generating schemes under both State and Central sponsored scheme. Realizing the potential in the production of silk, the State has taken up to support available plantations and provide supporting infrastructure for new plantations. Additional interventions through various schemes, activity and trainings, the Sericulture department of Nagaland is working towards enhancing resources and

increasing the productivity of Silk. There is a significant low participation of female on the Schemes offered under Sericulture from 2023-2024 to 2024-25 programmes. The number of schemes offered has also declined compared with 2023-24 to 2024-25 schemes. A shift in participation is also observed where the male participation has increased to 58% in 2024-2025 compared to 38% in 2023-2024.

During the year 2024- 2025, under the scheme, Augmentation of Eri Silk Industry, the total participation was 100 in Kohima, Peren and Phek, out of which 65% were male and 35% were female. Based on data there was a significant decline of female participation during the year 2024-2025. Under the scheme RKVY, out of 120 participation 52% were male and 48% were female, the data is based on six districts- Chumoukedima, Dimapur, Kiphire, Mokokchung, Noklak and Shamator during the year 2024-2025.

Under the scheme Development of Muga Silk for sustainable livelihood in Nagaland, out of 200 participation 58% were male and 42% were female. Based on the data there was a significant decline of female participation during the year 2024-2025. [For details refer table 8.5 A,B & C]

8.4 Schemes under Women Resource Development

The Department of Women Resource Development implements various schemes in order to enhance the socio-economic status of women by providing support through various courses and trainings to facilitate self-dependency, involving Knitting, Cutting & Tailoring, Basket making, Post harvest ,Value Addition & Marketing, Hairstyling , Baking & Confectionery, Weaving (Fly Shuttle Loom), Training on Soft Skills, Apparel & Accessories Production Programme, Training on Beauty & Wellness, Refresher's course & Skill up-gradation to ToT etc.

Looking back at the year 2022-2023, Women trainees undergoing various courses were about 167 from 5 Districts and gradually by the year 2023-2024, the number of trainees increased to 420 from 7 districts. Yet, in the recent year 2024-2025, participation has moderately/slightly decreased to 311 from 17 Districts comparing to the past year 2023-2024. The Capital District of Nagaland, Kohima has the highest participation of about 484. [Ref. Table 8.8(A), (B) & (C)]

8.5 Schemes under Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)

8.5.1 Jal Jeevan Mission

The 'Jal Jeevan Mission' also known as 'Har Ghar Jal' meaning 'water to every household' represents the mission's objective of providing every rural household with a regular water supply of safe, pure and adequate drinking water through tap connections. This mission is primarily implemented by the state Public Health Engineering Department (PHED).

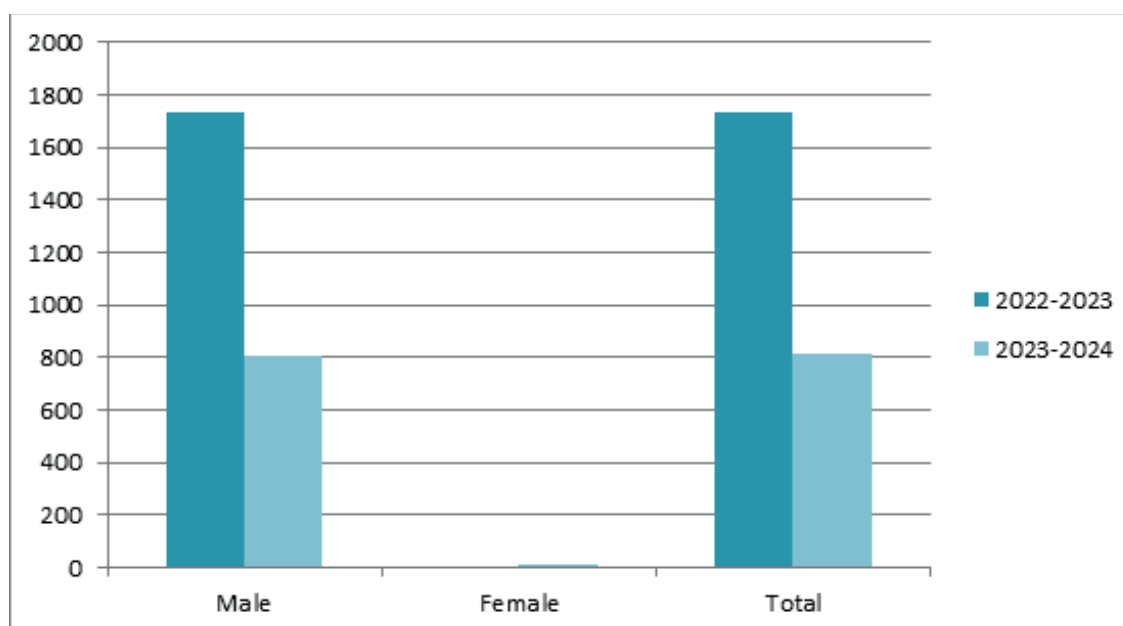
In the year 2022-23, the male beneficiaries were about 1740 and female with 5965 holding up to the highest total number of 7705 comparing to the year 2023-24. There were 395 male and 1569 female with the total number of 1964 in the year 2023-24. And in the latest year 2024-25, there were about 391 male and 1595 female with the total number of 1986. [Ref. Table 8.10(A) & (B)]

8.5.2 Skill Development Training under Jal Jeevan Mission

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) also provides Skill Development Training to create a pool of skilled local workers to operate and maintain water supply infrastructure at the village level. This training covers plumbing, electrical work and masonry utilizing the JJM training.

This training was mostly taken part by the male beneficiaries than female. In the year 2022-23, male trainees were about 1730 and nil female and even in the year 2023-24, there were 809 male and only 9 females. However, in the recent year 2024-25, the training has been kept on-hold / discontinued. [Ref. Table 8.11 (A) & (B)]

Nagaland beneficiaries for Skill Development Training

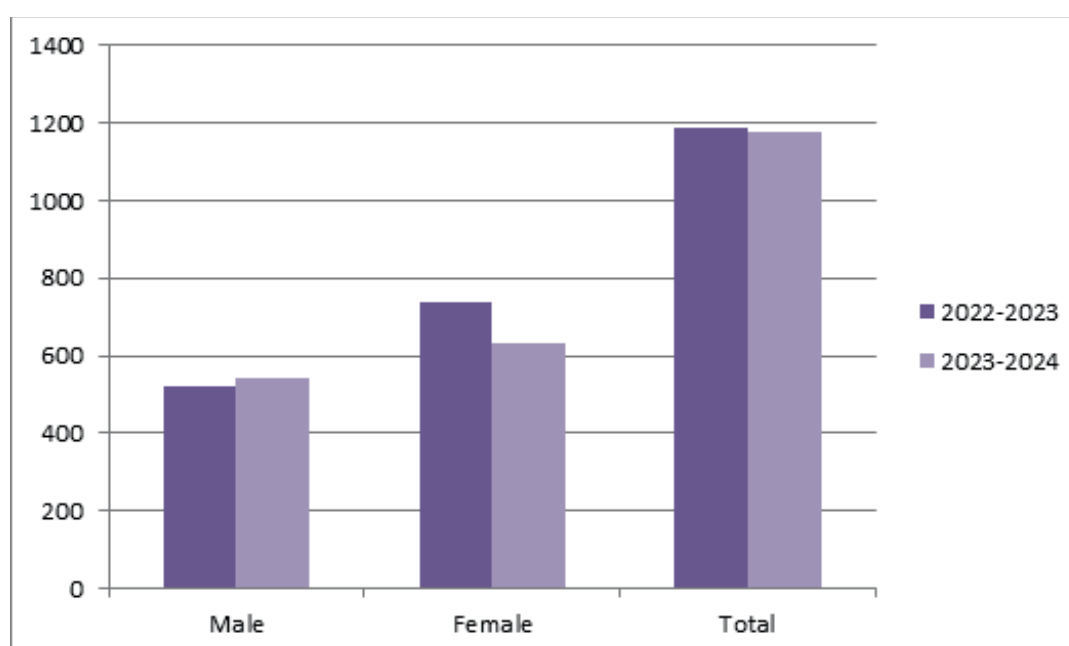


8.5.3 Swachh Bharat Mission

Swachh Bharat Mission Scheme is the most significant cleanliness campaign launched by the Government of India in the year 2014 with the motto “Ek Kadam Swachhta Ki Ore” meaning “A Step Towards Cleanliness”. This mission's objective is to make India Clean and open defecation-free by promoting sanitation, hygiene and the construction of toilets.

The public from different districts of Nagaland that took part in this campaign were around 1188 in the year 2022-23 and around 1179 public participated in the year 2023-24. The year 2024-25 data has been nil. [Ref. Table 8.12 (A) & (B)]

Graph representation of Swachh Bharat Mission



8.6 Foreign Tourist Inflow Statistics

Tourism in Nagaland is consistently increasing in number of travelers every year for its vibrant culture, rich heritage and scenic landscapes leading to a significant socio-economic development. The number of tourists in the year 2022-23 was about 1932 with 1391 male and 541 female. The number gradually increased to 2004 in the year 2023 with 1193 male and 811 female. This trend continued in 2024 leading to a massive increase in the inflow of tourists with the number of tourists totaling to 3246 which included 2028 male and 1218 female. [Ref. Table 8.15]

8.7 Food and Civil Supplies

The Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) Scheme aims to reduce hunger amongst the poorest of the poor segment of the BPL families. According to the data provided by the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, altogether 1227556 beneficiaries have been covered under the AAY Scheme during the year 2024-25. Of these female beneficiaries have the highest number with a total of 623523 and male

beneficiaries with a total of 604001. Dimapur recorded the highest number of beneficiaries totaling 357171, (172753 males and 184409 females). Noklak has the lowest number of beneficiaries with 30174, (15504 males and 14670 females). [Refer table 8.7]

8.8 Women Resource Development

The Women Resource Development executes various Schemes including Transformative Livelihood Program for women to assist and also promote them to take up any sustainable livelihood activities. Financial support is also provided to destitute women who are widowed, unmarried or abandoned. The Department also focuses to create, develop and strengthen women centered Self Help Group (SHGs) by expanding and augmenting the present activities and introducing new strategies. These Schemes are directly benefitting the women in the State. As per the reports, in the year 2024-25, the total number of women beneficiaries was 4644, out of these 4166 destitute women received financial aid. [Refer table 8.8 (B) & (C)]

8.9 Motor Vehicle Department

Under the Provision of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 the powers and functions of the department are regulated. The Department issues Learners License and Drivers License. The Department also organizes Workshops/Awareness/Training Programs for road safety. According to data provided by the Motor Vehicle Department, during the year 2022-23, a total number of 23869 learners license were issued and a total of 21614 drivers were issued, where Dimapur recorded the highest number of learners license issued with 11477 and a total of 10968 drivers license. Zunheboto has the lowest number of 913 learners license and 875 drivers license. In the year 2023-24, total number of 23590 learners license was issued and a total number of 19649 drivers license was issued. During the year 2024-25 altogether 23466 learners license were issued and a total number of 20267 drivers license were issued. [Refer table 8.13]

Table 8.1(A): Districts Wise Beneficiaries for the year 2022-23

SL.NO.	DISTRICT	RKVY		Grand Total	MOVCD		Grand Total	NFSM(OS&OP)		Grand Total	RAD(NMSA)		Grand Total
		Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries					
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female				
1	Kohima	205	285	490	459	373	832	140	80	220	36	21	57
2	Dimapur	210	168	378	629	416	1045	200	90	290	15	10	25
3	Mokokchung	260	330	590	390	257	647	192	65	257	89	50	139
4	Tuensang	285	205	490	296	209	505	130	65	195	33	17	50
5	Mon	285	395	680	275	230	505	203	85	288	60	37	97
6	Zunheboto	310	400	710	657	548	1205	180	74	254	160	95	255
7	Wokha	225	395	620	403	336	739	165	80	245	130	76	206
8	Peren	190	270	460	305	199	504	205	86	291	43	26	69
9	Phek	215	345	560	277	230	507	140	68	208	53	31	84
10	Longleng	125	175	300	292	158	450	150	60	210	35	21	56
11	Kiphire	190	200	390	220	180	400	175	80	255	40	26	66
12	Noklak	110	150	260							16	10	26
13	Shamator	95	115	210							12	7	19
14	Chumoukedima	205	175	380							35	17	52
15	Tseminyu	100	180	280							13	9	22
16	Niuland	125	265	390							12	7	19
	Total	3135	4053	7188	4203	3136	7339	1880	833	2713	782	460	1242

PMKSY			Grand Total		NFSM(Rice,Pulses)			Grand Total		PM-KISAN			Grand Total		SMAM			Grand Total	
Beneficiaries			Male	Female	Beneficiaries			Male	Female	Beneficiaries			Male	Female	Beneficiaries			Male	Female
66	38		104		4500	1250		5750		3384	6216		9600		82	28		110	
40	28		68		4753	1350		6103		7511	8905		16416		123	41		164	
119	68		187		3954	1189		5143		7088	8909		15997		87	56		143	
74	45		119		3910	1273		5183		13401	14974		28375		77	18		95	
189	91		280		3948	1120		5068		22541	22049		44590		105	74		179	
448	266		714		3810	1143		4953		8935	9758		18693		126	66		192	
373	222		595		3865	1160		5025		8313	11409		19722		91	42		133	
104	62		166		3832	1150		4982		5254	5924		11178		78	40		118	
126	74		200		3912	1175		5087		7902	8571		16473		87	28		115	
67	39		106		3925	1127		5052		10605	11459		22064		53	33		86	
98	62		160		3856	1199		5055		6462	5773		12235		82	39		121	
40	17		57		3560	1110		4670							43	10		53	
28	16		44		3456	1145		4601							40	12		52	
92	57		149		3691	1139		4830							42	11		53	
28	19		47		3598	1157		4755							40	14		54	
42	25		67		3600	1159		4759							31	23		54	
1934	1129		3063		62170	18846		81016		101396	113947		215343		1187	535		1722	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland : Kohima

Table 8.1(B): Districts Wise Beneficiaries for the year 2023-24

Sl. No	District	Beneficiaries		Grand Total	Beneficiaries		Grand Total	NFSM(OS&OP)		Grand Total	RAD(NMSA)		Grand Total
		Male	Female		Beneficiaries			Male	Female		Beneficiaries		
					Male	Female					Male	Female	
1	Kohima	205	285	490	421	201	622	147	86	233	56	36	92
2	Dimapur	210	168	378	179	170	349	208	97	305	24	17	41
3	Mokokchung	260	330	590	322	319	641	202	74	276	136	86	222
4	Tuensang	285	205	490	173	127	300	136	70	206	50	29	79
5	Mon	285	395	680	267	233	500	212	93	305	92	64	156
6	Zunheboto	310	400	710	1230	920	2150	191	84	275	244	163	407
7	Wokha	225	395	620	427	311	738	176	90	266	198	131	329
8	Peren	190	270	460	311	189	500	213	93	306	66	45	111
9	Phek	215	345	560	343	159	502	152	79	231	81	53	134
10	Longleng	125	175	300	301	150	451	156	66	222	53	36	89
11	Kiphire	190	200	390	253	147	400	180	85	265	61	45	106
12	Noklak	110	150	260	53	47	100	180	95	275	24	17	41
13	Shamator	95	115	210	42	58	100	120	90	210	18	12	30
14	Chumoukedima	205	175	380	109	91	200	250	175	425	53	29	82
15	Tseminyu	100	180	280	88	112	200	135	85	220	20	15	35
16	Nuiland	125	265	390	251	240	491	230	115	345	18	12	30
Total		3135	4053	7188	4770	3474	8244	2888	1477	4365	1194	790	1984

PMKSY			Grand Total		NFSM(Rice,Pulses)			Grand Total		SMSP			Grand Total		PM-Kisan			Grand Total		SMAM			Grand Total	
Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries				
Male	Female				Male	Female				Male	Female				Male	Female				Male	Female			
52	34		86		6120	2100		8220		335	165		500		3390	6223		9613		260	215		475	
22	20		42		6250	1950		8200							7517	8912		16429		299	211		510	
83	53		136		5100	1850		6950							7094	8916		16010		174	192		366	
47	25		72		5200	1750		6950		400	200		600		13407	14981		28388		81	89		170	
92	51		143		5400	1850		7250		360	180		540		22547	22056		44603		183	167		350	
167	99		266		5145	1780		6925		500	250		750		8941	9765		18706		190	189		379	
182	124		306		5450	1900		7350		165	85		250		8319	11416		19735		260	241		501	
53	34		87		5615	1690		7305							5260	5931		11191		60	85		145	
80	52		132		5260	1780		7040							7908	8578		16486		190	207		397	
38	20		58		5130	1760		6890							10611	11466		22077		92	99		191	
68	42		110		5235	1690		6925							6468	5780		12248		112	107		219	
24	13		37		4500	1520		6020												51	47		98	
22	15		37		4689	1460		6149												60	50		110	
62	30		92		4250	1655		5905												212	188		400	
23	16		39		4125	1450		5575		165	85		250							43	66		109	
25	17		42		4500	1520		6020												61	55		116	
1040	645		1685		81969	27705		109674		1925	965		2890		101462	114024		215486		2328	2208		4536	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland : Kohima

Table 8.1 (C): Districts Wise Beneficiaries for the year 2024-25.

Sl. No	District	RKVY		Grand Total	MOVCD		Grand Total	NFSM (OS&OP)		Grand Total	RAD (NMSA)		Grand Total
		Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
1	Kohima	173	150	323	576	424	1000	15	10	25	108	126	234
2	Dimapur	180	151	331				9	11	20	43	26	69
3	Mokokchung	230	256	486	300	200	500	52	198	250	191	94	285
4	Tuensang	225	205	430	249	251	500	74	94	168	164	54	218
5	Mon	230	285	515	246	254	500	37	37	74	235	96	331
6	Zunheboto	200	320	520	334	166	500	5	21	26	184	84	268
7	Wokha	225	375	600	360	140	500	25	37	62	576	190	766
8	Peren	190	270	460	311	189	500	33	32	65	130	48	178
9	Phek	187	290	477	184	316	500	15	111	126	289	104	393
10	Longleng	110	150	260	293	207	500	6	47	53	89	54	143
11	Kiphire	140	165	305	344	156	500	8	2	10	123	47	170
12	Noklak	110	150	260	300	200	500	14	5	19	50	28	78
13	Shamator	95	115	210	304	196	500	13	17	30	57	18	75
14	Chumoukedima	185	160	345	299	201	500	51	12	63	83	76	159
15	Tseminyu	120	170	290	210	290	500	15	30	45	60	28	88
16	Niuland	125	135	260				10	23	33	52	30	82
TOTAL :		2725	3347	6072	4310	3190	7500	382	687	1069	2434	1103	3537

PMKSY			Grand total	NFSM (Rice, Pulses)			Grand total	SMSP			Grand total	PM-KISAN			Grand total	SMAM			Grand total								
Beneficiaries				Beneficiaries				Beneficiaries				Beneficiaries				Beneficiaries											
Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female						
80	49		129			9200	3100		12300			536	264		800			4924	9555		14479			249	139		388
35	23		58			8530	2559		11089									2829	2970		5799			323	109		432
99	62		161			6957	2087		9044			536	264		800			7974	9894		17868			174	121		295
120	70		190			6325	2158		8483			1775	875		2650			8359	9341		17700			259	99		358
155	92		247			6854	2465		9319			503	247		750			22614	21902		44516			173	67		240
125	72		197			6245	2055		8300			1474	726		2200			5513	11419		16932			204	125		329
407	240		647			6450	2630		9080									12857	17803		30660			269	154		423
73	43		116			6582	2569		9151									5700	6753		12453			139	88		227
85	54		139			6623	1987		8610			335	165		500			10206	11389		21595			274	96		370
109	63		172			6145	2315		8460									10718	11368		22086			206	92		298
64	36		100			6289	2265		8554									6464	5838		12302			104	69		173
24	14		38			5369	2056		7425														189	109		298	
23	16		39			5980	2315		8295														111	53		164	
40	30		70			5842	2214		8056			804	396		1200			3899	4849		8748			196	105		301
24	14		38			5632	1998		7630			636	314		950								162	46		208	
23	13		36			5963	2391		8354														175	96		271	
1486	891		2377			104986	37164		142150			6599	3251		9850			102057	123081		225138			3207	1568		4775

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland

Table 8.2(A): Districtwise Beneficiaries Under MIDH for the year 2022-23 under Department of Horticulture

Sl. NO.	Component	Beneficiaries under MIDH	Dimapur	Kohima	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Mon	Phek	Peren	Longleng	Tuensang	Tseminyu	Wokha	Zunheboto	Chumoukedima	Shamator	Niuland	Noklak	Total
1	Banana Suckers	Male	8	8	7	7	3	1	3	3	8		9	2	9	4	20	5	97
		Female	2	2	3	3	4	4	7	2	2		6		11	1	2		49
		Total	10	10	10	10	7	5	10	5	10		15	2	20	5	22	5	146
2	Pineapple	Male				22	8		7	2			20		38		1		98
		Female				3	2		3	6			5		20		2		41
		Total				25	10		10	8			25		58		3		139
3	Citrus	Male	4	16	15	18	10	8	12	7	13	15	18	6	4	5	9	8	168
		Female	2	4	5	2	3	2	8	3	7	7	2			3	7	2	57
		Total	6	20	20	20	13	10	20	10	20	22	20	6	4	8	16	10	225
4	Dragon Fruit	Male																	
		Female																	
		Total																	
5	Kiwi	Male		9	9			10			6			11		5		4	54
		Female		1	1			2			4			4				1	13
		Total		10	10			12			10			15		5		5	67
6	Naga Mircha	Male		4					17			6							27
		Female		14					14			2							30
		Total		18	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
7	Large Cardamom	Male		5	16		7	13			13		2	6		16		9	87
		Female			4		3	2			7		2	1		4		1	24
		Total		5	20	0	10	15	0	0	20	0	4	7	0	20	0	10	111
8	Functional Pack House	Male	2	6	5	2	5	7	4	5		3	8	5	6	5	5	4	72
		Female	1	2		6	3		2			2		1	1			1	19
		Total	3	8	5	8	8	7	6	5	0	5	8	6	7	5	5	5	91

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland

Table 8.2(B): District wise Beneficiaries Under MIDH for the year 2023-24 under Department of Horticulture

Sl NO.	Component	Beneficiaries under MIDH	Dimapur	Kohima	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Mon	Phek	Peren	Longleng	Tuensang	Tseminyu	Wokha	Zunhebola	Chumoukedima	Shamator	Niuland	Noklak	Total
1	Banana Suckers	Male	15	16		20		8	7		15	11	5	10	8				115
		Female	4	4		0		2	3		5	1	5	0	2				26
		Total	19	20		20		10	10		20	12	10	10	10				141
2	Pineapple	Male		5		15	11		13					16	30	7	12		109
		Female		1		4	4		2					4	6	3	8		32
		Total		6		19	15		15					20	36	10	20		141
3	Citrus	Male	14	15	8	16	2	9		49		11	21	10		22			177
		Female	5	5	2	3	0	1		1		7	4	0		3			31
		Total	19	20	10	19	2	10		50		18	25	10		25			208
4	Dragon Fruit	Male													12		26		38
		Female													7		10		17
		Total													19		36		55
5	Kiwi	Male		50	32		2	44			56			27		30		32	273
		Female		5	3		2	6			14			8		5		3	46
		Total		55	35		4	50			70			35		35		35	319
6	Naga Mircha	Male		13	19		5	6	31										82
		Female		7	1		10	4	9										33
		Total		20	20		15	10	40									10	115
7	Large Cardamom	Male					8	25		8	37			17		9			104
		Female					4	5		2	13			3		11			38
		Total					12	30		10	50			20		20			142
8	Functional Pack House	Male	5	9	4	3	4	4	2	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	71
		Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
		Total	5	9	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	75

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland

Table 8.2(C): District wise Benefeciaries Under MIDH for the year 2024-2025 under Department of Horticulture

Sl No.	Component	Benefeciaries under MIDH	Dimapur	Kohima	Kiphire	Mokokchung	Mon	Phek	Peren	Longleng	Tuensang	Tseminyu	Wokha	Zunheboto	Chumoukedima	Shamator	Niuland	Noklak	Total
1	Banana Suckers	Male	19	17		6	5				9		7	6					69
		Female	3	3		2					7		3	2					20
		Total	22	20		8	5				16		10	8					89
2	Pineapple	Male		6		5	8		6	3	9	2			34		8	5	86
		Female		2		5	2		3	2	1	6			11		4	3	39
		Total		8		10	10		9	5	10	8			45		12	8	125
3	Citrus	Male		44		9	5			44	14	8	21				18	9	172
		Female		16		1	2				6	2	9				2	1	39
		Total		60		10	7			44	20	10	30				20	10	211
4	Dragon Fruit	Male													4		8		12
		Female													2		3		5
		Total													6		11		17
5	Kiwi	Male		11				13						10		14			48
		Female		4				2								6			12
		Total		15				15						10		20			60
6	Naga Mircha	Male		8				8	25									22	63
		Female		2				2	5									8	17
		Total		10				10	30									30	80
7	Large Cardamom	Male			25		28	15						16				10	94
		Female			5		1	5						4					15
		Total			30		29	20						20				10	109
8	Functional Pack House	Male	4	7	4	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	5	3	2	3	57
		Female				1			1	1	1	2	2	1	1				8
		Total	4	7	4	6	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	6	3	2	3	65
9	Avocado	Male		4		26		5			11	15		19					80
		Female		4		2					9	5		1					21
		Total		8		28		5			20	20		20					101
10	Vegetables	Male	2	4	35	60	8	4	5	2	2		5	5	3	2	2	3	142
		Female		2	26	20		13		8	2	4	3				1	2	81
		Total	2	6	61	80	8	17	5	10	4	4	8	5	3	2	3	5	223

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland.

Table 8.3(A): District wise Beneficiaries FY 2022-2023 (RKVY)

Sl. No	Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries				
	District	Components	M	F	Total	Components	M	F	Total	
1	Zunheboto	Oyster Mushroom	0	6	6	Shiitake Mushroom	6	12	18	
2	Phek	Oyster Mushroom	2	4	6	Shiitake Mushroom	12	4	16	
3	Tuensang	Oyster Mushroom	0	6	6	Shiitake Mushroom				
4	Shamator	Oyster Mushroom	6	2	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
5	Noklak	Oyster Mushroom	3	5	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
6	Kohima	Oyster Mushroom	0	6	6	Shiitake Mushroom	10	6	16	
7	Wokha	Oyster Mushroom	3	3	6	Shiitake Mushroom	9	5	14	
8	Dimapur	Oyster Mushroom	5	2	7	Shiitake Mushroom				
9	Peren	Oyster Mushroom	6	0	6	Shiitake Mushroom	8	4	12	
10	Tseminyu	Oyster Mushroom	0	4	4	Shiitake Mushroom	10	0	10	
11	Mokokchung	Oyster Mushroom	3	3	6	Shiitake Mushroom	11	5	16	
12	Longleng	Oyster Mushroom	0	8	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
13	Mon	Oyster Mushroom	4	4	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
14	Niuland	Oyster Mushroom	0	8	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
15	Chumoukedima	Oyster Mushroom	2	4	6	Shiitake Mushroom				
16	Kiphire	Oyster Mushroom	7	1	8	Shiitake Mushroom				
Total			41	66	107	Total	66	36	102	

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland

Table 8.3(B): District wise Beneficiaries FY 2023-24 (RKVY)

		Beneficiaries					Beneficiaries				
Sl.No	District	Components	M	F	Total	Components	M	F	Total		
1	Zunheboto	Oyster Mushroom	0	11	11	Shiitake Mushroom					
2	Phek	Oyster Mushroom	13	9	22	Shiitake Mushroom	8	2	10		
3	Tuensang	Oyster Mushroom	21	1	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
4	Shamator	Oyster Mushroom	12	8	20	Shiitake Mushroom					
5	Noklak	Oyster Mushroom		22	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
6	Kohima	Oyster Mushroom	7	23	30	Shiitake Mushroom					
7	Wokha	Oyster Mushroom	1	21	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
8	Dimapur	Oyster Mushroom	5	24	29	Shiitake Mushroom					
9	Peren	Oyster Mushroom	2	7	9	Shiitake Mushroom					
10	Tseminyu	Oyster Mushroom	4	18	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
11	Mokokchung	Oyster Mushroom	5	16	21	Shiitake Mushroom					
12	Longleng	Oyster Mushroom	0	22	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
13	Mon	Oyster Mushroom	2	20	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
14	Niuland	Oyster Mushroom	4	5	9	Shiitake Mushroom					
15	Chumoukedima	Oyster Mushroom	4	7	11	Shiitake Mushroom					
16	Kiphire	Oyster Mushroom	12	10	22	Shiitake Mushroom					
Total			92	224	316		8	2	10		

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima, Nagaland

Table 8.3(C): District wise Beneficiaries FY 2023-24 (RKVY)

Sl. No	District	Components	Beneficiaries			Components	Beneficiaries		
			M	F	Total		M	F	Total
1	Zunheboto	Naga mircha	0	20	20	Tree Tomato			
2	Phek	Naga mircha	15	5	20	Tree Tomato	9	1	10
3	Tuensang	Naga mircha	15	2	17	Tree Tomato			0
4	Shamator	Naga mircha	16	4	20	Tree Tomato	3	5	8
5	Noklak	Naga mircha	15	0	15	Tree Tomato	4	1	5
6	Kohima	Naga mircha	30	0	30	Tree Tomato	0	13	13
7	Wokha	Naga mircha	1	12	13	Tree Tomato			0
8	Dimapur	Naga mircha			0	Tree Tomato			0
9	Peren	Naga mircha	10	9	19	Tree Tomato	1	8	9
10	Tsemnyu	Naga mircha	2	13	15	Tree Tomato	2	7	9
11	Mokokchung	Naga mircha	10	7	17	Tree Tomato			0
12	Longleng	Naga mircha	12	3	15	Tree Tomato			0
13	Mon	Naga mircha	4	6	10	Tree Tomato			0
14	Niuland	Naga mircha	4	3	7	Tree Tomato			0
15	Chumoukedima	Naga mircha	3	9	12	Tree Tomato			0
16	Kiphire	Naga mircha	10	5	15	Tree Tomato			0
Total			147	98	245		19	35	54

Source: Department of Horticulture, Kohima: Nagaland

Table 8.3(D): District wise Beneficiaries FY 2024-25 (RKVY)

Sl.No	Beneficiaries						Beneficiaries			
	District	Components	M	F	Total	Components	M	F	Total	
1	Zunheboto	Oyster Mushroom	0	11	11	Ginger	0	6	6	
2	Phek	Oyster Mushroom	8	3	11	Ginger	12	7	19	
3	Tuensang	Oyster Mushroom	7	4	11	Ginger	17	21	38	
4	Shamator	Oyster Mushroom	6	5	11	Ginger	5	13	18	
5	Noklak	Oyster Mushroom	8	3	11	Ginger	13	5	18	
6	Kohima	Oyster Mushroom	4	6	10	Ginger	8	17	25	
7	Wokha	Oyster Mushroom	3	8	11	Ginger	9	5	14	
8	Dimapur	Oyster Mushroom	5	5	10	Ginger	5	0	5	
9	Peren	Oyster Mushroom	4	3	7	Ginger	8	3	11	
10	Tseminyu	Oyster Mushroom	1	10	11	Ginger	0	18	18	
11	Mokokchung	Oyster Mushroom	0	11	11	Ginger	11	8	19	
12	Longleng	Oyster Mushroom	0	11	11	Ginger	0	18	18	
13	Mon	Oyster Mushroom	6	5	11	Ginger	2	7	9	
14	Niuland	Oyster Mushroom	5	4	9	Ginger	4	4	8	
15	Chumoukedima	Oyster Mushroom	3	8	11	Ginger	5	6	11	
16	Kiphire	Oyster Mushroom	3	8	11	Ginger	0	5	5	
Total			63	105	168		99	143	242	

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Kohima : Nagaland.

Table 8.4: Gender Statistics on Fisheries & Aquatic Resources for the year 2022-23 to 2024-25.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
			Male	Female	Total (in numbers)	Male	Female	Total (in numbers)	Male	Female	Total (in numbers)
1	Kohima	Gender Budgeting/ Value Added Fish Product	5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
2	Dimapur		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
3	Mokokchung		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
4	Phek		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
5	Longleng		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
6	Kiphire		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
7	Peren		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
8	Zunheboto		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
9	Mon		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
10	Tuensang		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
11	Wokha		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
12	Noklak		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
13	Shamator		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
14	Tseminyu		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
15	Chumoukedima		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
16	Niuland		5	20	25	5	25	30	5	30	35
	Total		80	320	400	80	400	480	80	480	560

Source: Department of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources, Nagaland , kohima.

Table 8.5(A): Gender Statistics on Sericulture for the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	Augmentation of Silkworm food plantation and rearing	2	15	17
2	Chumoukedima		5	10	15
3	Niuland		-	10	10
4	Tseminyu		5	13	18
5	Wokha		8	12	20
6	Mokokchung		10	10	20
7	Mon	SAMARTH Scheme for Skill development of Weavers & Spinners	-	80	80
8	Longleng		-	80	80
9	Tuensang		-	80	80
10	Phek		-	80	80
11	Peren		-	80	80
12	Niuland		-	80	80
13	Mokokchung	RKVY	-	10	10
14	Niuland		-	10	10
15	Tuensang	Development of Eri culture under Silk Samagra	40	60	100
16	Zunheboto		55	35	90
17	Longleng		37	63	100
18	Mon		30	70	100
Total			192	798	990

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 8.5(B): Gender Statistics on Sericulture for the year 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Mokokchung	Augmentation of silkworm food plantation and rearing	7	23	30
2	Wokha		10	10	20
3	Niuland		8	12	20
Sub-Total			25	45	70
4	Phek	RKVY	15	25	40
5	Wokha		20	35	55
6	Tseminyu		5	5	10
7	Mokokchung		20	35	55
8	Kohima		15	25	40
Sub-Total			75	125	200
9	Mon	Development of Eri Culture under Silk Samagra-2	38	88	126
10	Longleng		34	70	104
11	Tuensang		39	63	102
12	Zunheboto		43	60	103
Sub-total			154	281	435
13	Kohima	NEC	20	30	50
14	Chumoukedima		50	50	100
Sub-total			70	80	150
Total			324	531	855

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 8.5(C): Gender Statistics on Sericulture for the year 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Augmentation of Eri silk Industry	19	11	30
2	Peren		20	10	30
3	Phek		26	14	40
Sub- total			65	35	100
4	Chumoukedima	RKVY	9	11	20
5	Dimapur		10	10	20
6	Kiphire		12	8	20
7	Mokokchung		9	11	20
8	Noklak		11	9	20
9	Shamator		11	9	20
Sub- total			62	58	120
10	Kohima	Development of Muga Silk for sustainable livelihood in Nagaland	26	24	50
11	Mokokchung		33	17	50
12	Niuland		31	19	50
13	Peren		27	23	50
Sub- total			117	83	200
Total			244	176	420

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table 8.6(A) : District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Social Welfare 2022-23.

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (S.A.G)			Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOPS)			Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme			Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)			Anganwadi Service(CDS)			Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)			Scholarship to Handicapped student (State)			Pension to invalid person (State)			Pension to Blind person (State)			Grand Total
		Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Kohima		19035	2212	4965	7177		510	83	87	170	23738	28564	52302		4487		29	17	46	340	204	544	120	119	239	26522	57988	84510
2	Mon		11999	3616	3920	7536		465	89	23	112	19746	23710	43456		5508		6	9	15	180	144	324	94	92	186	23731	45870	69601
3	Tuensang		14375	3307	3389	6696		460	67	25	92	19403	23999	43402		5754		4	4	8	113	110	223	98	77	175	22992	48193	71185
4	Mokokchung		14862	2981	5002	7983		474	87	52	139	19921	23842	43763		2284		13	18	31	209	198	407	97	70	167	23308	46802	70110
5	Wokha		13324	2640	3900	6540		412	75	61	136	16404	19687	36091		2674		2	3	5	190	135	325	87	80	167	19398	40276	59674
6	Phek		11062	2915	3980	6895		436	65	80	145	17154	21055	38209		2040		11	13	24	165	109	274	60	52	112	20370	38827	59197
7	Zunheboto		13136	2696	4222	6918		435	79	53	132	16051	20219	36270		2040		1	2	3	160	149	309	85	76	161	19072	40332	59404
8	Dimapur		21091	2465	3284	5749		480	70	47	117	23887	29531	53418		3932		44	42	86	198	133	331	95	89	184	26759	58629	85388
9	Peren		7678	1664	1350	3014		270	24	57	81	11382	14313	25695		1844		1	1	2	111	108	219	45	33	78	13227	25654	38881
10	Kiphire		5741	1435	1257	2692		261	42	33	75	9530	11847	21377		1521		4	3	7	63	45	108	31	25	56	11107	20733	31840
11	Longleng		5074	1206	964	2170		261	47	30	77	7583	9419	17002		2159		1	1	2	95	88	183	60	40	100	8992	18036	27028
	Total	137377	27137	36233	63370		4464	728	548	1276	184799	226186	410985		34243		116	113	229	1824	1423	3247	872	753	1625	215478	441340	656818	

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 8.6(B) : District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Social Welfare 2023-24.

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (S.A.G)			Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOPS)			Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme			Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)			Anganwadi Service(CDS)			Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)			Scholarship to Handicapped student (State)			Pension to invalid person (State)			Pension to Blind person (State)			Grand Total		
		Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima		19035	2212	4965	7177		510	83	87	170	23798	28524	52322		807	35	29	64	293	226	519	157	100	257	26578	54283	80861			
2	Mon		11999	3616	3920	7536		465	89	23	112	19798	23683	43481		786	7	7	14	186	135	321	129	62	191	23825	41080	64905			
3	Tuensang		14375	3307	3389	6696		460	67	25	92	19449	23967	43416		745	4	4	8	150	69	219	119	59	178	23096	43093	66189			
4	Mokokchung		14862	2981	5002	7983		474	87	52	139	19971	23814	43785		853	10	0	10	232	165	397	100	74	174	23381	45296	68677			
5	Wokha		13324	2640	3900	6540		412	75	61	136	16445	19663	36108		251	2	3	5	190	133	323	81	92	173	19433	37839	57272			
6	Phek		11062	2915	3980	6895		436	65	80	145	17195	21030	38225		743	14	10	24	160	104	264	69	53	122	20418	37498	57916			
7	Zunheboto		13136	2696	4222	6918		435	79	53	132	17634	21728	39362		425	1	1	2	167	134	301	94	75	169	20671	40209	60880			
8	Dimapur		21091	2465	3284	5749		480	70	47	117	23938	29487	53425		585	52	37	89	238	89	327	98	98	196	26861	55198	82059			
9	Peren		7678	1664	1350	3014		270	24	57	81	11408	14293	25701		331	2	2	4	112	101	213	50	31	81	13260	24113	37373			
10	Kiphire		5741	1435	1257	2692		261	42	33	75	9552	11830	21382		790	4	3	7	71	32	103	27	34	61	11131	19981	31112			
11	Longleng		5074	1206	964	2170		261	47	30	77	7601	9407	17008		505	0	2	2	104	75	179	58	46	104	9016	16364	25380			
	Total		137377	27137	36233	63370		4464	728	548	1276	186789	227426	414215		6821	131	98	229	1903	1263	3166	982	724	1706	217670	414954	632624			

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima

Table 8.6 (C) : District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Social Welfare 2024-25.

Sl.	Name of the Scheme	Scheme for Adolescent		Indira Gandhi National Old		Indira Gandhi		Indira Gandhi National		Anganwadi Service(CDS)		Pradhan Mantri		Scholarship to Handicapped		Pension to invalid person		Pension to Blind person		Grand Total								
		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries								
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total						
1	Kohima		18860	2214	4965	7179		511	83	87	170	23566	28140	51706		815	35	29	64	293	226	519	157	100	257	26348	53733	80081
2	Mon		11798	3616	3920	7536		465	89	23	112	19582	23344	42926		2192	7	7	14	186	135	321	129	62	191	23609	41946	65555
3	Tuensang		13969	3307	3389	6696		460	67	25	92	19190	23561	42751		786	4	4	8	150	69	219	119	59	178	22837	42322	65159
4	Mokokchung		14700	2981	5002	7983		474	87	52	139	19729	23431	43160		577	10	0	10	232	165	397	100	74	174	23139	44475	67614
5	Wokha		13150	2640	3900	6540		412	75	61	136	16208	19307	35515		691	2	3	5	190	133	323	81	92	173	19196	37749	56945
6	Phek		10862	2915	3980	6895		436	65	80	145	16990	20713	37703		614	14	10	24	160	104	264	69	53	122	20213	36852	57065
7	Zunheboto		12869	2696	4222	6918		435	79	53	132	15837	19801	35638		345	1	1	2	167	134	301	94	75	169	18874	37935	56809
8	Dimapur		20859	2465	3284	5749		480	70	47	117	23640	29034	52674		650	52	37	89	238	89	327	98	98	196	26563	54578	81141
9	Peren		7495	1664	1350	3014		270	24	57	81	11268	14076	25344		395	2	2	4	112	101	213	50	31	81	13120	23777	36897
10	Kiphire		5683	1435	1257	2692		261	42	33	75	9419	11641	21060		272	4	3	7	71	32	103	27	34	61	10998	19216	30214
11	Longleng		5022	1206	964	2170		261	47	30	77	7535	9286	16821		892	0	2	2	104	75	179	58	46	104	8950	16578	25528
	Total		135267	27139	36233	63372		4465	728	548	1276	182964	222334	405298		8229	131	98	229	1903	1263	3166	982	724	1706	213947	409161	623008

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Kohima : Nagaland

Table 8.7: District Wise Beneficiaries for the year 2022-23 to 2024-25

Name of the Schemes	AAY & PHH(2022-23)		Grand Total	AAY & PHH(2023-24)		Grand Total	AAY & PHH(2024-25)			Grand Total
	Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			Beneficiaries			
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	TG	
District										
Dimapur	139409	156434	295843	166241	177977	344218	172753	184409	9	357171
Kiphire	17912	38062	55974	27646	28508	56154	19740	20412	1	40153
Kohima	54858	79462	134320	68752	76449	145201	68652	76045	2	144699
Longleng	14508	24536	39044	20479	20006	40485	15800	15280	4	31084
Mokokchung	61599	83832	145431	57973	60068	118041	51039	52830	1	103870
Mon	92529	100380	192909	85806	81288	167094	82001	77456	7	159464
Peren	22103	37557	59660	30627	31910	62537	27455	28633	1	56089
Phek	55639	58381	114020	47530	48018	95548	41816	41984	4	83804
Tuensang	30810	78112	108922	49994	49818	99812	42944	42533	3	85480
Wokha	49543	60811	110354	38250	39563	77813	31562	32796		64358
Zunheboto	41917	64473	106390	41338	43113	84451	34735	36475		71210
Noklak	20734	19978	40712	20747	19953	40700	15504	14670		30174
Total	601561	802018	1403579	655383	676671	1332054	604001	623523	32	1227556

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Kohima : Nagaland

Table 8.8(A) : District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Women Resource Development 2022-23.

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Transformative Livelihood Intervention(TLI)	Financial Assistance to Destitute Woman	Grant in Aid to NGOs/Societies/SHGs	Grand Total
	District	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	
1	Kohima	132	769	4	905
2	Mon		280	1	281
3	Tuensang		316	1	317
4	Mokokchung		308	1	309
5	Wokha	30	352	6	388
6	Phek	30	398	3	431
7	Zunheboto	30	460	9	499
8	Dimapur		452	7	459
9	Peren	75	294	3	372
10	Kiphire		216	1	217
11	Longleng		208	1	209
12	Noklak		76	1	77
13	Tseminyu	70	36	2	108
14	Niuland	30		2	32
Total		397	4165	42	4604

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

Table 8.8(B) : District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Women Resource Development 2023-24.

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Transformative Livelihood Intervention(TLI)		Financial Assistance to Destitute Woman		Grant in Aid to Partner NGOs		Grant in Aid to Societies/SHGs		District Resource Development Programme (DRDP)		Grand Total
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	
1	Kohima	212		769		1		16		7		1005
2	Phek	30		398		2		3		50		483
3	Peren	77		294		2		1		25		399
4	Kiphire			216		1		8				225
5	Zunheboto	50		460		1		7		25		543
6	Tseminyu			37		1		1				39
7	Niuland	30		18								48
8	Wokha	30		352		1		1		25		409
9	Longleng			208		1						209
10	Mokokchung			308		1		2		25		336
11	Tuensang & Shamator			316		1						317
12	Noklak			76		1						77
13	Dimapur			254		1		6				261
14	Mon	10		280		1						291
15	Chumoukedima			180		1		3				184
	Total	439		4166		16		48		157		4826

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

Table 8.8(C): District Wise Beneficiaries Under Department of Women Resource Development 2024-25.

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Transformative Livelihood Intervention(TLI)		Financial Assistance to Destitute Woman		Grant in Aid to NGOs/Societies/SHGs		Grant in Aid to NGOs/Societies/SHGs		District Resources Development Programme (DRDP)		Grand Total
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	
1	Zunheboto	70		460	1	6						517
2	Phek	30		339	1					65		435
3	Tuensang & Shamator			316	1							317
4	Noklak			76	1	2						79
5	Kohima		369	769	1	24						944
6	Wokha		30	352	1	5						388
7	Dimapur			254	1	7						262
8	Peren		45	294	2							331
9	Tseminyu			37	1	1						39
10	Mokokchung			308	1	3				12		324
11	Longleng			208	1	3						212
12	Mon			280	1							281
13	Niuland		30	18		1						49
14	Chumoukedima			180	1	6						187
15	Meluri			59	1							60
16	Kiphire		11	216	1	2						219
	Total		585	4166	16	60				77		4644

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

Table 8.9(A): District-wise List of number of Trainees undergoing various courses/Skill Training under Women Resource Development, Nagaland during 2022-23

Sl. No	District	Name of Course/ Training											
		Knitting Training			Tailoring Training			Post harvest processing and Value addition training on Food Products			Basket Making for self-sustenance (for school drop-out girl) in partnership with Chakhesang Mothers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima		6	6		25	25	2	14	16			
2	Dimapur		2	2		11	11					14	14
3	Phek										60		
4	Mokokchung							30		30			
5	Wokha							5		5			
Total		Nil	8	8	Nil	36	36	2	49	51	Nil	60	14

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

Table 8.9(B): District-wise List of number of Trainees undergoing various courses/Skill Training under Women Resource Development, Nagaland during 2023-24

Sl. No	District	Name of Course/ Training											
		Knitting & Cutting & Tailoring Training			Training on Soft Skills & Hairstyling			Post harvest , Value Addition & Marketing			Training on Beauty & Wellness		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima		12	12		25	25		132	132		50	50
2	Dimapur		14	14		20	20						
3	Wokha								30	30			
4	Peren								35	35			
5	Zunheboto								30	30			
6	Phek								30	30			
7	Niuland								30	30			
Total		Nil	26	26	Nil	45	45	Nil	287	287	Nil	50	50
											Nil	12	12

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

Table 8.9(C): District-wise List of number of Trainees undergoing various courses/Skill Training under Women Resource Development, Nagaland during 2024-25

Name of Course/ Training																								
Sl.No	District	Cutting & Tailoring and Knitting			Hairstyling			Baking & Confectionery			Training on Soft Skills			Training on Weaving (Fly Shuttle Loom)			Digital Marketing and Social Media: Leveraging online Platforms in Partnership with Women Entrepreneur Network Nagaland (WENN)							
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total					
1	Zunheboto															5		5						
2	Phek															5		5						
3	Tuensang															4		4						
4	Shamator															8		8						
5	Noklak															1		1						
6	Kohima		16	16		11	11		12	12		164	164		3	3								
7	Wokha															5		5						
8	Dimapur		16	16												5		5		20	20			
9	Peren															5		5						
10	Tseminyu															3		3						
11	Mokokchung															5		5						
12	Longleng															5		5						
13	Mon															3		3						
15	Chumoukedima															5		5						
16	Kiphire															5		5						
17	Meluri															5		5						
Total			32	32		11	11		12	12		164	164		72	72		20	20					

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

Table 8.10(A): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2022-24, Jal Jeevan Mission (Field Testing Kit).

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	2022-23			2023-24		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Field Testing Kit Training for village Funtionaries under Jal Jeevan Mission	47	308	355	18	60	78
2	Dimapur		42	81	123	-	-	-
3	Mokokchung		183	488	671	13	283	296
4	Phek		67	504	571	13	66	79
5	Longleng		Nil	260	260	Nil	150	150
6	Kiphire		48	502	550	36	78	114
7	Peren		79	102	181	71	57	128
8	Zunheboto		282	658	940	78	110	188
9	Mon		52	756	808	55	473	528
10	Tuensang		33	318	351	7	100	107
11	Wokha		470	559	1029	86	102	188
12	Noklak		19	256	275	2	18	20
13	Shamator		7	147	154	3	37	40
14	Tseminyu		45	165	210	13	35	48
15	Chumoukedima		150	374	524	-	-	-
16	Niuland		216	487	703	-	-	-
Total			1740	5965	7705	395	1569	1964

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

Table 8.10 (B): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2024-25, Jal Jeevan Mission (Field Testing Kit).

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	Field Testing Kit Training for village Funtionaries under Jal Jeevan Mission	76	60	136
2	Chumoukedima				
3	Niuland				
4	Kohima		28	94	122
5	Tseminyu				
6	Mokokchung				
7	Phek		35	78	113
8	Longleng		35	81	116
9	Kiphire		0	61	61
10	Peren		24	86	110
11	Mon		6	90	96
12	Tuensang		55	701	756
13	Noklak		28	155	183
14	Shamator				
15	Wokha				
16	Zunheboto		42	65	107
			62	124	186
Total			391	1595	1986

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

Table 8.11 (A): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2022-23 (Skill Development Training) .

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Skill Development Training for Operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply under Jal Jeevan Mission	120	0	120
2	Dimapur		159	0	159
3	Mokokchung		221	0	221
4	Phek		94	0	94
5	Longleng		96	0	96
6	Kiphire		124	0	124
7	Peren		149	0	149
8	Zunheboto		213	0	213
9	Mon		134	0	134
10	Tuensang		192	0	192
11	Wokha		228	0	228
Total			1730	0	1730

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

Table 8.11 (B): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2023-24 (Skill Development Training) .

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Skill Development Training for Operation and maintenance of Rural Water Supply under Jal Jeevan Mission	0	0	0
2	Dimapur		46	0	46
3	Mokokchung		41	4	45
4	Phek		Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Longleng		100	Nil	100
6	Kiphire		65	5	70
7	Peren		Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Zunheboto		243	Nil	243
9	Mon		20	0	20
10	Tuensang		7	0	7
11	Wokha		103	Nil	103
12	Noklak		4	0	4
13	Shamator		6	0	6
14	Tseminyu		57	0	57
15	Chumoukedima		72	0	72
16	Niuland		45	0	45
Total			809	9	818

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

* This Activity was sanctioned till 2023-24. No activity was carried out during 2024-25.

Table 8.12(A): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2022-23, Swachh Bharat Mission.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Engagement of Swachhgrahis under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)	24	89	113
2	Dimapur		17	10	27
3	Mokokchung		68	61	129
4	Phek		22	85	107
5	Longleng		0	50	50
6	Kiphire		27	83	110
7	Peren		83	20	103
8	Zunheboto		104	84	118
9	Mon		112	25	137
10	Tuensang		6	133	139
11	Wokha		57	98	155
Total			520	738	1188

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

Table 8.12(B): Gender Statistics on PHED for the year 2023-24, Swachh Bharat Mission.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of the Scheme/ Activity/Training	Male	Female	Total
1	Kohima	Engagement of Swachhgrahis under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen)	7	40	47
2	Dimapur		90	28	118
3	Mokokchung		35	78	113
4	Phek		27	89	116
5	Longleng		Nil	50	50
6	Kiphire		20	45	65
7	Peren		81	35	116
8	Zunheboto		82	55	137
9	Mon		117	24	141
10	Tuensang		0	28	28
11	Wokha		22	45	67
12	Noklak		0	34	34
13	Shamator		0	22	22
14	Tseminyu		10	25	35
15	Chumoukedima		47	24	71
16	Niuland		7	12	19
Total			545	634	1179

Source: PHED Nagaland Kohima

* This Activity was sanctioned till 2023-24. No activity was carried out during 2024-25.

Table 8.13: Drivers and Learners License Issued from 2022-23 to 2024-25

		2022-23						2023-24						2024-25											
Sl. No	District	Drivers License			Learners License			Drivers License			Learners License			Drivers License			Learners License								
		Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total	Male	Female	TG	Total				
1	Kohima	3370	563		3933	2733	468		3201	3376	526	1	3903	2487	382		2869	3471	590	1	4062	2431	387	2	2820
2	Mokokchung	1589	258		1847	1393	230		1623	1389	208		1597	1162	170		1332	1018	130		1148	833	109		942
3	Tuensang	1844	116		1960	1575	102		1677	1639	132		1771	1403	111		1514	1664	107		1771	1439	107		1546
4	Mon	1214	53		1267	1110	54		1164	1265	92		1357	1105	75		1180	1663	172	1	1836	1428	221	1	1650
5	Wokha	1297	78	1	1376	1145	68	1	1214	1291	106		1397	985	74		1059	1182	120		1302	956	111		1067
6	Zunheboto	853	60		913	806	69		875	899	58		957	729	48		777	647	50		697	550	43		593
7	Dimapur	10152	1325		11477	9606	1362		10968	10083	1322	3	11408	8688	1248	2	9938	9824	1417		11241	9273	1270	2	10545
8	Phek	1011	85		1096	824	68		892	1118	82		1200	910	70		980	1293	113	3	1409	1001	103		1104
9	Total	21330	2538	1	23869	19192	2421	1	21614	21060	2526	4	23590	17469	2178	2	19649	20762	2699	5	23466	17911	2351	5	20267

Source : Transport Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima

Table 8.14(A) : District-wise Workshop/ Awareness program for the year 2022-23

Sl. No	District	Workshop/ Awareness			Workshop/ Awareness			No. of Trainings/		
		Workshop/ Awareness			Workshop/ Awareness			No. of Trainings/		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Kohima	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Mokokchung	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Mon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Phek	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Tuensang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Wokha	8	5	13	5	4	9	7	3	10
8	Zunheboto	250	60	310	11	3	14	25	5	30

Source : Transport Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 8.14(B) : District-wise Workshop/ Awareness program for the year 2023-24

Sl. No	District	Workshop/ Awareness			Workshop/ Awareness			No. of Trainings/		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	1085	95	1180	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Kohima	225	27	252	1265	153	1418	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Mokokchung	86	23	109	233	49	282	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Mon	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	20	70	50	20	70
5	Phek	Nil	Nil	Nil	23	13	36	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Tuensang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Wokha	9	4	13	6	2	8	10	4	14
8	Zunheboto	283	112	395	13	3	16	29	6	35

Source : Transport Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima

Table 8.14(C) : District-wise Workshop/ Awareness program for the year 2024-25

Sl. No	District	Workshop/ Awareness			Workshop/ Awareness			No. of Trainings/		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Dimapur	Nil	Nil	Nil	550	50	600	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Kohima	293	34	327	1312	701	2013	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Mokokchung	169	33	202	430	69	499	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Mon	Nil	Nil	Nil	70	15	85	70	17	87
5	Phek	Nil	Nil	Nil	25	15	40	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Tuensang	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Wokha	11	5	16	10	4	14	10	4	14
8	Zunheboto	310	120	430	15	3	18	30	8	38

Source : Transport Commissioner, Nagaland, Kohima.

Table 8.15: Foreign Tourist Inflow Statistics 2022 to 2024, 1st January to 31st December.

Sl. No.	Month	2022		2023		2024	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	January	16	5	42	15	190	136
2	February	39	6	53	26	168	94
3	March	125	30	74	35	144	82
4	April	76	24	45	34	166	91
5	May	97	18	31	14	104	45
6	June	52	26	33	20	68	52
7	July	89	43	47	30	68	59
8	August	128	39	84	60	105	52
9	September	67	32	77	30	104	73
10	October	116	40	177	86	166	125
11	November	288	129	236	180	393	188
12	December	298	149	294	281	352	221
Total		1391	541	1193	811	2028	1218

Source: DGP, PHQ, Nagaland : Kohima.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS&GENDER

Sustainable Development Goals & Gender

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a visionary roadmap towards a more equitable and sustainable future for all endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 and came in to effect on 1st January 2016. Encompassing 17 goals and 169 targets, the SDGs address the interconnected dimensions of social, economic, and environmental development. They emphasize inclusivity and cooperation on a global scale, urging nations to work together to ensure that no one is left behind. While not legally binding, the SDGs serve as a significant international commitment; influencing national policies and funding priorities up to 2030. Each country is tasked with taking ownership of the goals, establishing frameworks for implementation, and monitoring progress using reliable and disaggregated data to uphold the principle of leaving no one behind.

At the heart of SDG implementation lies the need for robust monitoring mechanisms. The Global Indicator Framework (GIF), comprising 248 indicators, was established by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators to track progress towards the goals. Additionally, at the national level, countries like India have developed their own National Indicator Framework (NIF), tailored to address national priorities and align with existing policies and programs. With 284 indicators currently in the NIF, it serves as a crucial tool for policymakers and implementing agencies to steer efforts towards achieving the SDGs. By fostering cross-sectoral collaboration and emphasizing data-driven decision-making, these frameworks play a pivotal role in ensuring meaningful outcomes and sustainable development for all.



Gender Equality and SDG 5

Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) — “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” — is the only SDG that focuses exclusively on gender. It seeks to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, recognizing this as both a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of sustainable development.

SDG 5 underscores the importance of ensuring equal rights to land and property, access to sexual and reproductive health, and digital inclusion through technology and the internet. It calls for equitable access to education, healthcare, decent work, and meaningful participation in political and economic decision-making. These are not only essential for individual empowerment but also for building resilient, inclusive, and prosperous societies.

The goal reflects decades of advocacy by women's rights movements worldwide. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embeds gender equality as a prominent, cross-cutting priority, drawing on the foundational principles of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

There are 9 targets under SDG 5 to monitor gender equality and ensure empowerment of women and girls.

Targets under SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality

Target No.	Description
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
5.3	Eliminate harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation.
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through public services, infrastructure, social protection policies, and promotion of shared responsibility within households and family as nationally appropriate.
5.5	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, in line with international agreements including ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action.
5.7	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land, property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws.
5.8	Enhance the use of enabling technology, especially ICT, to promote the empowerment of women.
5.9	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls at all levels.

Status of Women under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

The effort towards gender equality and empowerment of women was recognized with the onset of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and got a big boost with the focus of SDGs on gender equality and women's rights. Goals 5 of the SDGs pertain to achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls. Status of women encompasses diverse domains and efforts to move towards equality and

empowerment requires that information/indicators are available in diverse forms. **In the SDG India Index 2023-24, Nagaland has made significant strides in gender equality and demonstrated notable progress in SDG 5: Gender Equality. The state achieved a score of 74, ranking 1st in Gender Equality (SDG 5) among all states and union territories in India, with a score of 74 and is one of only five states and UTs in the country which is in the Frontrunner category.** This score reflects improvements in various indicators such as sex ratio at birth, female labor force participation, and women in managerial positions.

Nagaland has a Human Development Index (HDI) of **0.666**, which places it in the category of "Medium Human Development". The HDI is a composite index that considers factors such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income to assess the overall development of a region.

	Nagaland	India
Human Development Index	0.666	0.672
SDG-5	74	48

Gender-Specific Indicators in the SDG Global Indicator Framework

According to UN Women, the SDG Global Indicator Framework (GIF) includes 54 gender-specific indicators that span across multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Notably, approximately one-quarter of these indicators are concentrated within SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, underscoring the centrality of gender equity in the global development agenda.

A detailed goal-wise distribution of these 54 indicators is provided in Annex-1, offering a comprehensive overview of how gender dimensions are embedded across the SDG framework.

List of Gender Specific Indicators*

Annex-I

S.No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
1	1.1.1	Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
2	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
3	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
4	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
5	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
6	2.2.3	Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status(percentage)
7	2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
8	3.1.1	Maternal Mortality Ratio
9	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
10	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
11	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
12	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
13	3.8.1	Coverage of essential health services
14	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a)in grades 2/3;(b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in(i) reading and (ii)mathematics, by sex.

15	4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psycho social well-being, by sex
16	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
17	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
18	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
19	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
20	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 13.3.1)
21	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
22	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
23	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
24	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
25	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
26	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
27	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
28	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
29	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions

30	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive healthcare
31	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
32	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
33	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
34	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
35	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
36	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
37	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
38	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
39	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
40	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
41	8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
42	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
43	10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 16.b.1)
44	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

45	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
46	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
47	13.3.1	Extent to which(i) global citizenship education and(ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in(a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to 4.7.1)
48	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
49	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
50	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
51	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
52	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including(a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
53	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
54	16.b.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Similar to 10.3.1)

*As per SDGs Global Indicator Framework..

Source: Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2023; UN Women and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division 2023. [https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress](https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023)

-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023

9.1 Nagaland's Performance in SDG 5 as per SDG India Index 2023-24

SN	In the SDG India 2023-24, Nagaland has demonstrated notable progress in SDG 5: Gender Equality. The state achieved a score of 74, ranking 1st and is one of only five states and UTs in the country which is in the Frontrunner category, with a score 74.	2023-24 Index	Target
1	Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/ salaried employees	0.74	1
2	Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	6.50	0
3	Ratio of female to male Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) 15-59 years	0.81	1
4	Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	285.71	245
5	Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	68.20	100
6	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	9.85	50
7	Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	82.5	80.63
8	Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	99.20	100

9.2 Gender-Specific DIF Indicators as per NITI Aayog's NER District SDG Index

SN	SDG	Indicator	2020-21 Index	2023-24 Index	Data Source
1	SDG-1 (No Poverty)	Beneficiaries under PMMVY (%)	91.3	36.20	Ministry of Women and Child Development
2	SDG-2 (No Hunger)	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic	28.90	22.20	NFHS-5
3		Percentage of women (aged 15-49) whose Body Mass Index is below 18.5	-	11.10	NFHS-5
4	SDG-3 (Good Health & Well-being)	Percentage of institutional deliveries	83.00	85	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare(Routine Immunization Program-Hospital Management Information System(HMIS)
5	SDG-4 (Quality Education)	Gender Parity Index for Higher education (18-23 years)	1.11	1.28	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education (All India Survey on Higher Education)
6		Sex Ratio at birth (female per 1000 male)	Null	945	Ministry of Home Affairs – Office of the Registrar General of India [Sample Registration System]
7		Women owning a house and/or land alone or jointly (%) / Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	-	9.85	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare [Agriculture Census – 2015-16]
8		Ratio of female to male average wage/salary earnings received among regular wage/salaried employees	0.86	0.74	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
9		Percentage of ever married women aged 18-49 years who have ever experienced spousal violence (physical/sexual)	0	6.50	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-4]
10	SDG-5 (Gender Equality)	Ratio of female to male labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) 15-59 years	0.31	0.81	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Periodic Labour Force Survey]
11		Proportion of women in managerial positions including women in board of directors, in listed companies (per 1,000 persons)	167.00	285.71	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
12		Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 years who have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods	43.50	68.20	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
13		Percentage of women (aged 15-49 years) who own a mobile phone that they themselves use	-	82.50	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
14		Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49 years) who usually participate in three household decisions	-	99.20	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare [National Family Health Survey-5]
15	SDG-6 (Water & Sanitation)	Percentage of female operated operational land holdings	9.85	9.85	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare [Agriculture Census – 2015-16]
16		Percentage of schools with functional girl's toilet	90.33	77.10	Ministry of Education [Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+)]
17	SDG-8 (Decent Work & Economic Growth)	Percentage of women account holders in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)	54.75	55.18	Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance
18		Ratio (in percent) of female workers to male workers working as Professional and Technical	-	58.50	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force

Source: ADG, SDG, Planning & Transformation

9.3 Gender-Specific SIF Indicators as per the NITI Aayog's SDG India Indexes

Goal	SDG-1	SDG-2	SDG-3	SDG-4	SDG-5	SDG-6	SDG-7	SDG-8	SDG-9	SDG-10	SDG-11	SDG-12	SDG-13
SN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indicator	Percentage of women receiving benefits under PMMVY or any other maternity related State schemes against target	Percentage of pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl)	Percentage of pregnant women who completed 4 ANC visits in the district	Ratio of female to male enrolment at secondary level (Class 9-10)	Crimes against women per 10,000 female population	Sex ratio at birth	Percentage of sexual crimes against women to total crimes against women	Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years	Exclusive women SHGs in bank linked SHGs	Percentage of schools with functional toilet facility for girls	Percentage of women account holders in PMJDY	Percentage of women representatives in PRLs, ULBs, VCs, VDBs, VECs, VHCs, VWCs	Women provided employment as a percentage of total employment demanded by women under MGNREGA
Data Source	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22	NER District SDG Index Baseline Report 2021-22
District	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index	2021-22 Index
1 Dimapur	128.34	32.90	19.3	36.09	1.02	895	28.57	14.3	8.43	96.91	56.41	0.00	98.78
2 Kiphire	90.91	19.50	30.8	53.39	1.13	879	16.67	17.3	5.54	71.32	51.34	4.72	97.99
3 Kohima	127.81	3.90	77.2	36.06	1.04	942	100.00	9.1	16.00	95.02	56.23	21.67	96.8
4 Longleng	135.93	30.50	19.3	25.44	1.18	1016	0.00	4.3	13.74	97.3	53.60	0.00	99.29
5 Mokokchung	149.64	11.50	12.6	53.86	1.03	859	100.00	6.4	32.66	96.14	52.23	0.00	99.92
6 Mon	146.15	27.00	8.9	17.99	0.1	940	7.69	3.7	6.64	87.66	51.78	25.60	98.6
7 Peren	91.76	26.40	19.7	19.74	0.93	923	0.00	6.2	12.18	91.76	55.87	2.23	99.71
8 Phek	101.57	18.20	13.8	23.44	1.04	862	50.00	6.5	2.67	90.61	53.83	1.12	99.38
9 Tuensang	93.89	20.00	4.9	15.44	1.09	993	50.00	12.9	3.85	76.26	49.97	11.86	99
10 Wokha	116.46	29.80	31.6	29.25	1.03	930	0.00	3.2	14.58	83.33	61.94	0.00	98.92
11 Zunheboto	83.23	40.80	16	25.05	1.11	831	0.00	2.8	3.29	90.07	47.07	0.00	99.08

Source: ADG, SDG, Planning & Transformation

Some of the Important Publications and Reports published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland.

1. *The Nagaland Statistical Handbook (Annual)*
2. *The Nagaland Economic Survey (Annual)*
3. *The Gender Statistics Nagaland (Annual)*
4. *The Nagaland State Gross Domestic Product Estimates (Annual)*
5. *The National Sample Survey (State Sample & Polling) Reports (Annual)*
6. *The Nagaland Price Statistics Report (Quarterly & Annual)*
7. *The Village Level Development Indicators (VLDI Report (Annual))*
8. *The Nagaland Vital Statistics Report (Annual)*
9. *The Nagaland Legislative Assembly Election Result (Periodic)*
10. *The Annual Administrative Report*
11. *The Nagaland Index of Industrial Production (IIP)*
12. *The Nagaland Disaster Statistics (Annual)*

Birth Certificate - First Identity of your child. Ensure Registration of each Birth and Death from the Registrar under your jurisdiction.

Registration of Births & Deaths is compulsory. Register Birth & Death online at www.crsorgi.gov.in

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