



GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF NAGALAND

2011-12 SERIES



**Directorate of Economics & Statistics
Government of Nagaland**



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Preface

The Report, *Gross State Domestic Product of Nagaland 2011–12 series*, highlights the achievements of the state's economy in terms of economic growth during the last decade, along with sectoral and sub-sectoral analysis of Nagaland's economy to inform macroeconomic policy formulation in the state. The report also throws light on the trend of Nagaland's per capita income, which reflects the standard of living of the state's citizens.

The current Report pertains to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimation of Nagaland based on 2011-12 series from 2011-12 to 2022-23. The compilation of the GSDP is undertaken as per the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), 2008, with technical guidance from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). It is expected that the Report will assist the policy makers in framing a policy towards leveraging the strengths of the economy and addressing the weaknesses of the economy.

I sincerely acknowledge the officers and staff of the department for their untiring effort in bringing out this salient report.

It is hoped that the report will be of use to researchers, policy makers, planners, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 11-02-2026

Place: Kohima



(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)

Director

Economics & Statistics
Nagaland, Kohima.

Foreword

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is one of the most comprehensive compendium of macroeconomic variable of the state economy. The report GSDP of Nagaland (2011-12 series) from 2011-12 to 2022-23, has minutely captured the dynamics of the state economy through the sectoral and sub-sectoral analysis.

As the state government is striving towards attaining Viksit Nagaland by 2047, I am certain that the current Report will inform macroeconomic policymaking in the state to realize the same.

The much useful report is made possible by the collective efforts of the officers and staff of the Department. I therefore sincerely acknowledge them for their invaluable contributions towards bringing out the report.

I am certain that the report will be of utility to policy practitioners, scholars, administrators and other stakeholders.

Date: 17-02-2026

Place: Kohima



(AKUNU S MEYASE), IAS
Secretary to the Government of Nagaland

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. The scope of the Report is limited to 2011-12 base year series and presents macroeconomic analysis of the state's economy from 2011-12 to 2022-23.

1.2. The methodology adopted to estimate state income in terms of Gross Value Added (GSVA) in current price and constant price is as per the methods prescribed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

2. ECONOMIC GROWTH: FROM 2011-12 TO 2022-23:

2.1. The quantum of the economy in constant prices increased from Rs. 1217674 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 1954320 lakhs in 2022-23. Correspondingly, the quantum of the economy in nominal terms increased from Rs. 1217674 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 3682034 lakhs in 2022-23.

2.2. The real growth rate of the state's economy exhibits an erratic trend, with the highest growth rate of 10.65 percent being registered in 2022-23, while the lowest growth rate of - 4.35 was registered in 2019-20. Analogously, the nominal growth rate also exhibits an erratic trend, with the highest growth rate of 17.64 percent being registered in 2014-15, while the lowest growth rate of 0.39 percent was registered in 2020-21.

2.3. The tertiary sector is the principal contributor to the state's economy, with its share increasing from 55.67 percent in 2011-12 to 61.75 percent in 2022-23. On the contrary, the share of primary sector declined from 31.13 percent in 2011-12 to 24.11 percent in 2022-23. The share of secondary sector marginally decreased from 12.30 percent in 2011-12 to 9.74 percent in 2022-23.

2.4. The Per Capita Income of the state increased from Rs. 53010 in 2011-12 to Rs. 144237 in 2022-23.

3. PRIMARY SECTOR:

3.1. The total value added of the primary sector in current prices increased from Rs. 3,79,022 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 9,70,495 lakhs in 2022-23. Correspondingly, the total value added of the sector in constant prices increased from Rs. 3,79,022 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 4,71,203 lakhs in 2022-23.

3.2. The Primary Sector showed fluctuating growth trends over the years. The growth remained marginally negative in 2020-21 (-0.50 percent) and declined sharply in 2021-22 (-18.02 percent) before recovering significantly to 18.58 percent in 2022-23.

3.2. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the primary sector at current prices exhibits a strong and sustained upward trend during the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, driven mainly by growth in crops, forestry and logging, and livestock activities, with smaller but steady contributions from fishing and mining.

3.3. The distribution of percentage share in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) indicates a gradual decline in the relative contribution of the primary sector during the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, reflecting structural changes in the state economy. The share of the primary sector in GSDP decreased from 31.13 percent in 2011-12 to 24.11 percent in 2022-23.

3.4. Crops consistently accounted for the largest share of the primary sector, though its contribution fluctuated over time. The share of crops increased from 54 percent in 2011-12 to a peak of 66 per cent in 2015-16, before declining to 46 percent in 2021-22 and recovering to 52 percent in 2022-23.

4. **SECONDARY SECTOR:**

4.1. The secondary sector's total value added in current prices more than doubled from Rs. 149803 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 390817 lakhs in 2022-23. Correspondingly, the sector's total value added in constant prices increased from Rs. 149803 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 190380 lakhs in 2022-23.

4.2. The growth pattern of the secondary sector at constant prices shows a series of sharp fluctuations driven mainly by volatility in manufacturing and construction.

4.3. The distribution of percentage share within the secondary sector shows that construction consistently dominates the sector's composition throughout the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23. Construction begins at 70 percent in 2011-12, falling to its lowest point of 60 percent in 2020-21, and then rising again to 68 percent by 2022-23.

4.4. The distribution of percentage share of the secondary sector in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shows a generally declining trend over the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23. The sector contributed 12.30 percent to GSDP in 2011-12, but its share fell sharply to 8.87 percent by 2013-14 before it rose to 9.74 percent in 2022-23.

5. TERTIARY SECTOR:

- 5.1. At current prices, the GSVA of the tertiary sector increased from Rs 6,77,851 lakh in 2011–12 to Rs 21,79,708 lakh in 2022–23, indicating a threefold rise over the reference period. At constant (2011–12) prices, the corresponding rise is from Rs 6,77,849 lakh in 2011-12 to Rs 12,06,853 lakh in 2022-23, reflecting a significant real increase in service sector activity in Nagaland.
- 5.2. At constant price, growth stood at 6.57 percent in 2012–13 and increased to 10.48 percent in 2013–14. Subsequent years registered moderate real expansion in the range of 4 to 8 percent. The year 2020–21 marked the only real contraction in the series, with GSVA declining by –5.67 percent. The sector demonstrated resilience with a strong real growth of 13.43 percent in 2021–22, followed by a further, though moderate, expansion of 3.84 percent in 2022–23.
- 5.3. Public administration remained the single largest component of the tertiary sector throughout the series, accounting for approximately 27 to 32 percent of total tertiary and 19 percent in GSDP in 2022-23.
- 5.4. Overall, the percentage-share from 55.67 percent in 2011-12 to 61.75 in 2022-23 trends indicate that the tertiary sector is not only expanding in absolute terms but is also in its share distribution to GSDP.

1. INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1. Assessing the macroeconomic situation of an economy is essential to guide economic policymaking to achieve a sustained economic growth. The Department of Economics and Statistics, therefore, brought out the current report, 'Economic Growth in Nagaland: From 2011-12 to 2022-23,' to shed light on the strengths and weaknesses of the state's economy. It is aimed to present sectoral and sub-sectoral analysis of Nagaland's economy to inform macroeconomic policy formulation in the state.
- 1.2. The scope of the Report is limited the 2011-12 base year series and presents macroeconomic analysis of the state's economy from 2011-12 to 2022-23.

2. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT:

- 2.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is defined as the monetary value of all the final goods and services produced within the boundary of an economy during a specified period (usually taken as a fiscal year).
- 2.2. While the growth of GSDP estimated at constant price (prevailing prices at the base year, currently taken as 2011-12) is regarded as the *real growth* of the economy, the GSDP growth estimated at the prevailing current price is regarded as the *nominal growth* of the economy. For a time-series analysis of the trend of GSDP growth, real GSDP is generally utilized as opposed to nominal GSDP since the latter is affected by price variations across years.

3. SECTORS OF ECONOMY:

- 3.1. For the purpose of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimation, an economy is categorized into primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector.
- 3.2. *Primary sector* comprises of economic activities based on natural resources. It includes agriculture, forestry, mining and quarrying, and so on.
- 3.3. *Secondary sector* encompasses activities involving the transformation of input-goods into output-goods. It comprises of manufacturing, construction, electricity generation, gas and water supply, and such like.

- 3.4. *Tertiary sector* consists of activities relating to services such as trades, transportation, education, healthcare, finance, real estate, public administration, and so on.

4. GROSS VALUE ADDED:

- 4.1. Gross Value Added (GVA)/Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is an economic measure calculated as the value of total output minus the value of intermediate inputs (raw materials, services used in production).

5. METHODOLOGY:

- 5.1. The methodology adopted to estimate state income in terms of Gross Value Added (GSVA) in current price and constant price is as per the methods prescribed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).
- 5.2. GSDP can be obtained by adopting either one of the three following approaches:
- i. Production/Output Approach
 - ii. Income Approach
 - iii. Expenditure Approach

5.2.1. *Production/Output Approach:*

According to this method, the production of goods and services are multiplied with the respective prices to arrive at GSDP.

5.2.2. *Income Approach:*

According to this method, the income accruing to all the factors of production (land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship) in the forms of compensation to employees, rent, interest and profit during the process of production are aggregated to arrive at GSDP.

5.2.3. *Expenditure Approach:*

According to this method, GSDP is calculated by summing all the expenditures incurred on the purchases of final goods and services.

- 5.3. A combination of all the three approaches is used for estimating the GDP/GSDP in India.
- 5.4. The detailed method of estimation for GSDP is annexed in the annexure V.

- 5.7. *GSDP at market price* is simply the summation of the GSVA of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors plus indirect taxes less subsidies.

$$\text{GSDP at market price} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \text{GSVA} + \sum_{i=1}^n \text{indirect taxes} - \sum_{i=1}^n \text{subsidies}$$

Where, Σ = Summation

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \text{GSVA} = \text{GSVA Primary} + \text{GSVA Secondary} + \text{GSVA Tertiary}$$

$i = 1 \dots 3$

- 5.8. *GSDP at constant price* is the summation of the GSVA of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors calculated at constant prices (i.e., at 2011-12 prices).

6. PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI):

- 6.1. Per Capita Income (PCI) is an average income, which is supposed to be received by each individual in an economy if the total income is equally distributed among the population.

NAGALAND GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2011-12 SERIES

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1.1. In line with the national economy, the economy of Nagaland is also a developing economy with a vast economic growth potential. Its currently unutilized and underutilized potential including untapped natural resources as well as demographic dividend can be optimally allocated for the growth and development of the state. In order to achieve such an optimal allocation of the state's resources to contribute towards Viksit Bharat, enhancement of infrastructure as well as creation of a growth-conducive environment are being actively pursued by the state government. As a result, the state's economy continues to register a positive economic growth rate, engendering an increase in the per capita income of the population of the state.

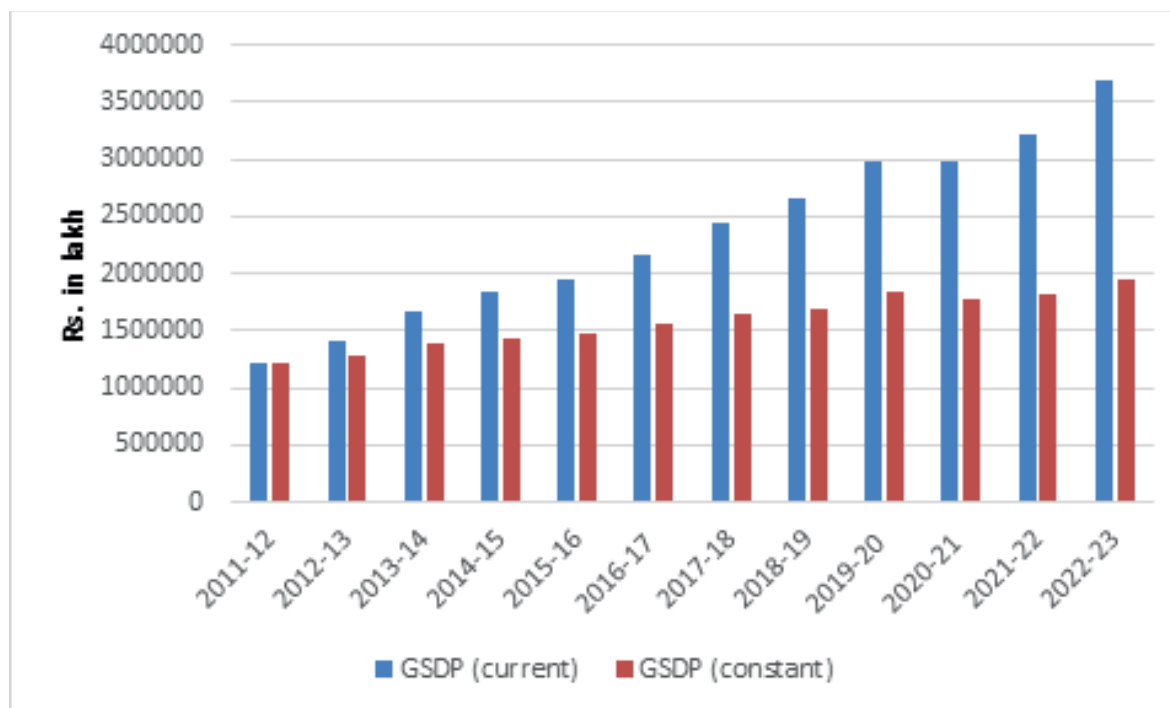
2. STATE OF MACROECONOMY:

2.1. The state of macroeconomy can be ascertained from the trend of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The concept of GSDP is employed hereunder to assess the state of macroeconomy of Nagaland.

2.2. As presented in Table-2.1 and Figure-2.1, the quantum of the economy in constant prices increased from Rs. 1217674 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 1954320 lakhs in 2022-23. Correspondingly, the quantum of the economy in nominal terms increased from Rs. 1217674 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 3682034 lakhs in 2022-23. The year wise GSDP (current) and GSDP (constant) are given Table-2.1 and Figure-2.1.

Table-2.1: Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
GSDP (Current)	1217676	1412127	1661173	1840067	1952395	2172245	2439296	2652742	2971587	2983164	3226538	3682034
GSDP (Constant)	1217674	1286790	1379259	1439877	1466049	1564992	1643983	1686771	1847679	1767309	1829215	1954320

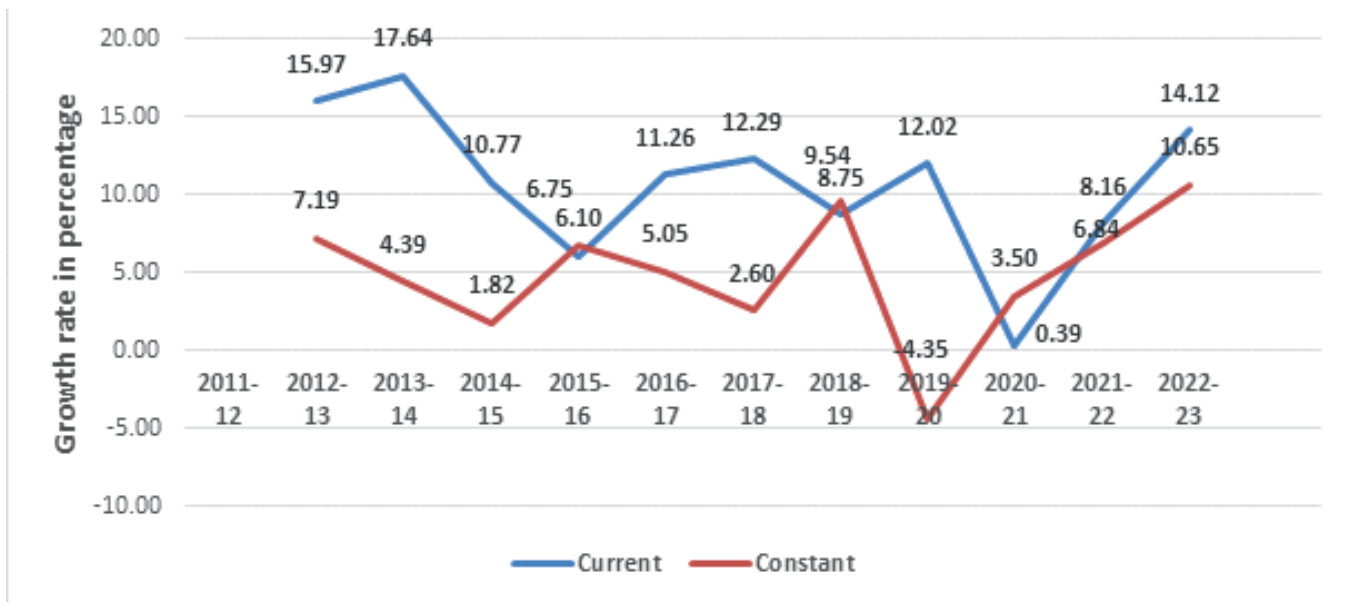
Figure-2.1: Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in lakhs)

2.3. The growth rate trends of GSDP in current price (nominal growth rate) and constant price (real growth rate) are presented in Table-2.2 and Figure-2.2. As can be observed from the stated table and figure, the real growth rate of the state's economy exhibits an erratic trend, with the highest growth rate of 10.65 percent being registered in 2022-23, while the lowest growth rate of - 4.35 was registered in 2019-20. Analogously, the nominal growth rate also exhibits an erratic trend, with the highest growth rate of 17.64 percent being registered in 2014-15, while the lowest growth rate of 0.39 percent was registered in 2020-21.

Table-2.2: Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product (in percentage)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
GSDP (Current)	-	15.97	17.64	10.77	6.10	11.26	12.29	8.75	12.02	0.39	8.16	14.12
GSDP (Constant)	-	7.19	4.39	1.82	6.75	5.05	2.60	9.54	-4.35	3.50	6.84	10.65

Figure-2.2: Growth Rate Trend of Gross State Domestic Product

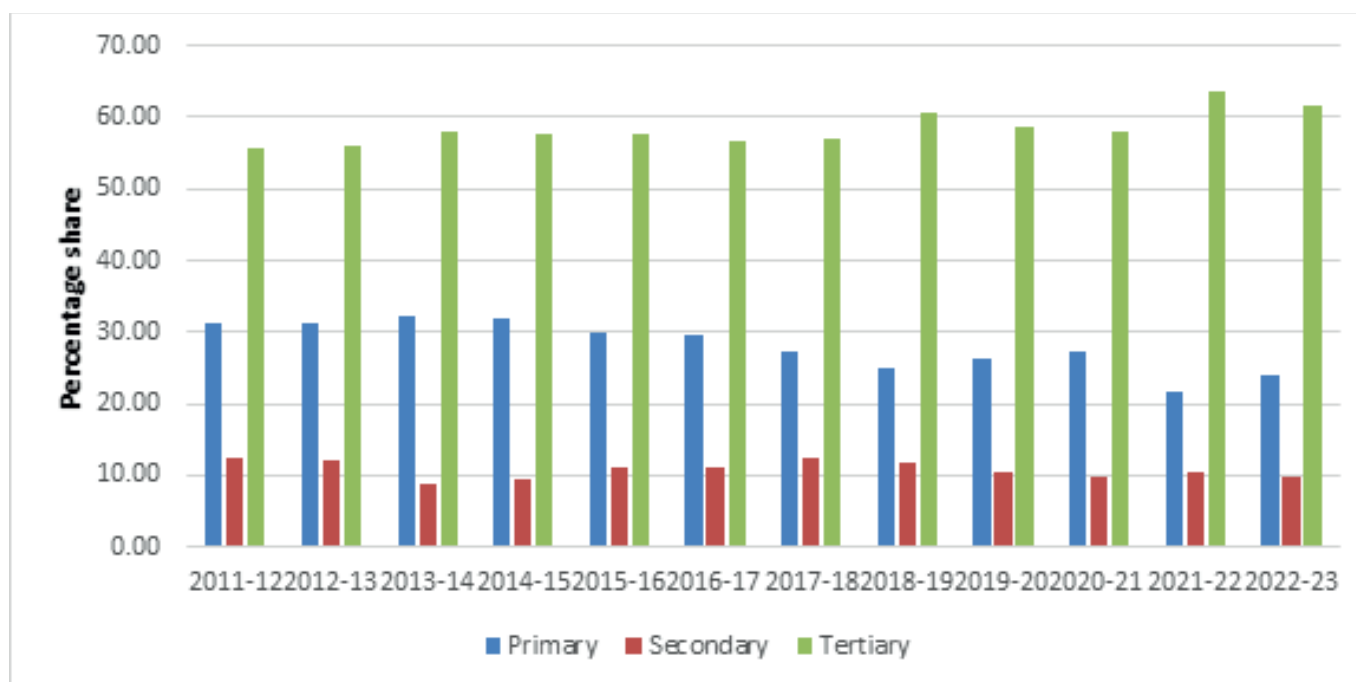


3. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY:

- 3.1. The comparative analysis of the differential growth rates of the sectors is made hereafter to present the performance of Nagaland's economy by sector.
- 3.2. The percentage sectoral contributions to GSDP from 2011-12 to 2022-23 are presented in Table-2.3 and Figure-2.3. As can be seen from the table and figure, the tertiary sector is the principal contributor to the state's economy, with its share increasing from 55.67 percent in 2011-12 to 61.75 percent in 2022-23. On the contrary, the share of primary sector declined from 31.13 percent in 2011-12 to 24.11 percent in 2022-23. The share of secondary sector marginally decreased from 12.30 percent in 2011-12 to 9.74 percent in 2022-23. As can be gleaned from Table-2.3 and Figure-2.3, the sectoral shares have remained more or less constant during the last decade.

Table-2.3: Sectoral contribution to real Gross State Domestic Product (in percentage)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Primary	31.13	31.11	32.07	31.99	29.94	29.57	27.14	25.08	26.37	27.43	21.72	24.11
Secondary	12.30	11.97	8.87	9.56	11.05	11.20	12.48	11.73	10.47	9.73	10.36	9.74
Tertiary	55.67	56.14	57.86	57.75	57.55	56.68	57.15	60.48	58.79	57.98	63.54	61.75

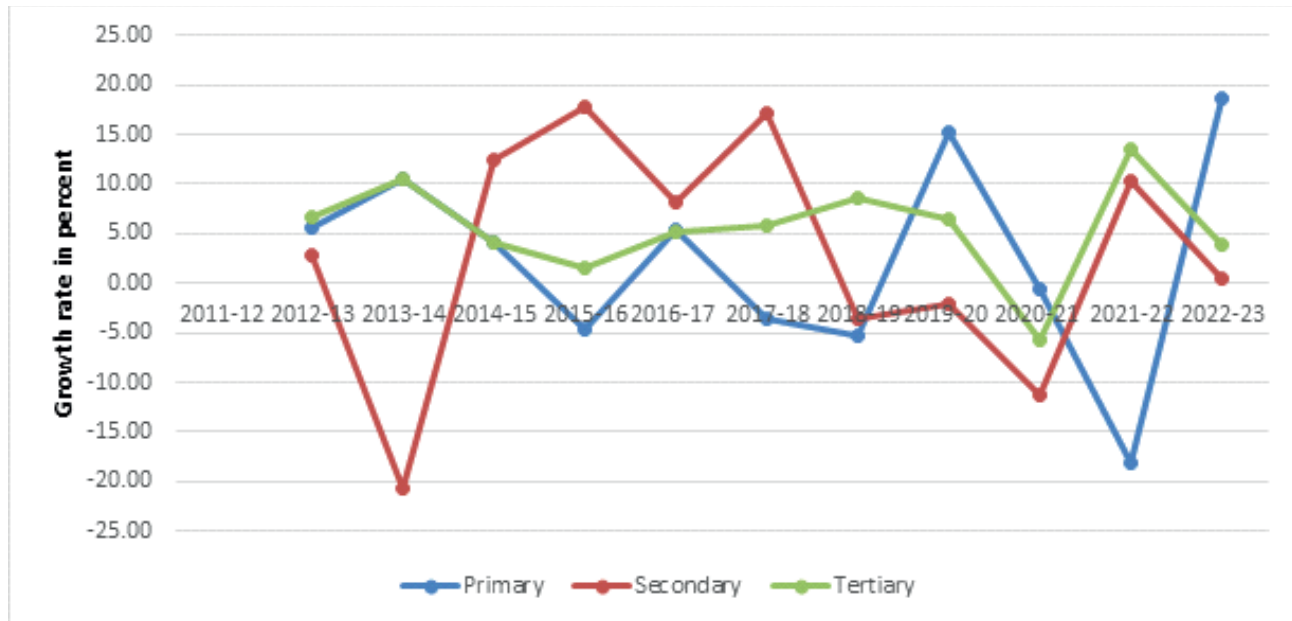
Figure 2.3: Sectoral Composition of real Gross State Domestic Product

3.3. As can be observed from Table-2.4 and Figure-2.4, the tertiary sector registered a higher growth rate in most of the years under consideration. It registered the highest growth rate in 2021-22 (13.43 percent), while it registered the lowest growth rate in 2020-21 (-5.67 percent). The secondary sector recorded the highest growth rate in 2015-16 (17.77 percent), while it registered the lowest growth rate in 2013-14 (-20.56 percent). The primary sector recorded the highest growth rate in 2022-23 (18.58 percent), while it registered the lowest growth rate in 2021-22 (-18.02 percent).

Table 2.4: Sectoral Growth Rates (in percentage)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Primary	-	5.60	10.50	4.13	-4.68	5.43	-3.60	-5.18	15.16	-0.50	-18.02	18.58
Secondary	-	2.83	-20.56	12.45	17.77	8.15	17.06	-3.58	-2.17	-11.17	10.23	0.46
Tertiary	-	6.57	10.48	4.20	1.46	5.13	5.92	8.59	6.47	-5.67	13.43	3.84

Figure 2.4: Sectoral Growth Rates



3.4. The economic growth of the state is largely driven by the tertiary sector, with the primary sector as well as the secondary sector remaining more or less stagnant. A decline in the share of the primary sector is in line with the experience of developing as well as developed economies. As the economy grows, the diminishing share of the sector is expected. The stagnation of the secondary sector is the result of the continuing weak industrial base in the state owing to infrastructural deficit as well as law and order concerns attributable to the ongoing political imbroglio. With the ongoing enhancement of infrastructure in the state, the secondary sector is expected to grow in the immediate future. The resolving of the political imbroglio will also usher in a conducive environment for the development of the sector. The state government is therefore earnestly facilitating an early solution.

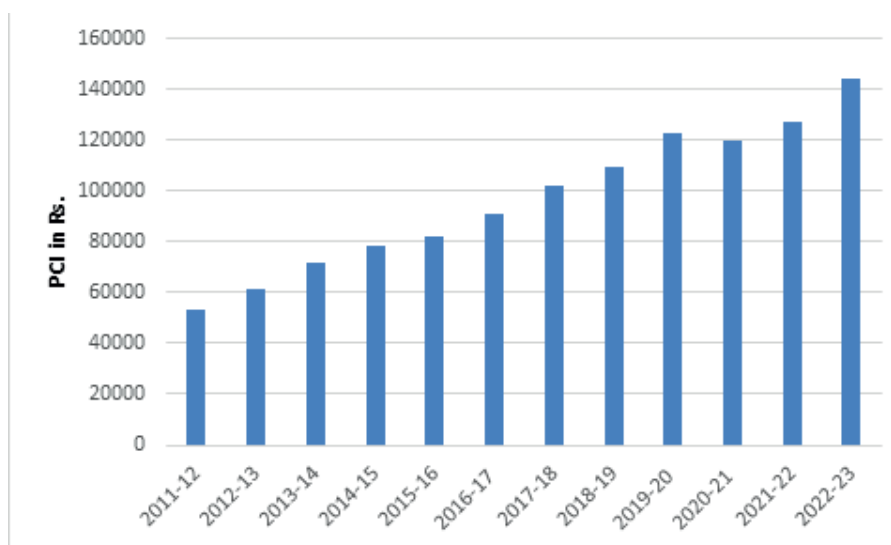
4. PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI):

4.1. As can be seen from Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5, the Per Capita Income of the state increased from Rs. 53010 in 2011-12 to Rs. 144237 in 2022-23. The year wise PCI from 2011-12 to 2022-23 are presented in Table-2.5 and Figure-2.5.

Table-2.5: Per Capita Income (in Rupees)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
PCI	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102003	109198	122759	119781	127225	144237

Figure-2.5: Per Capita Income (in Rupees)

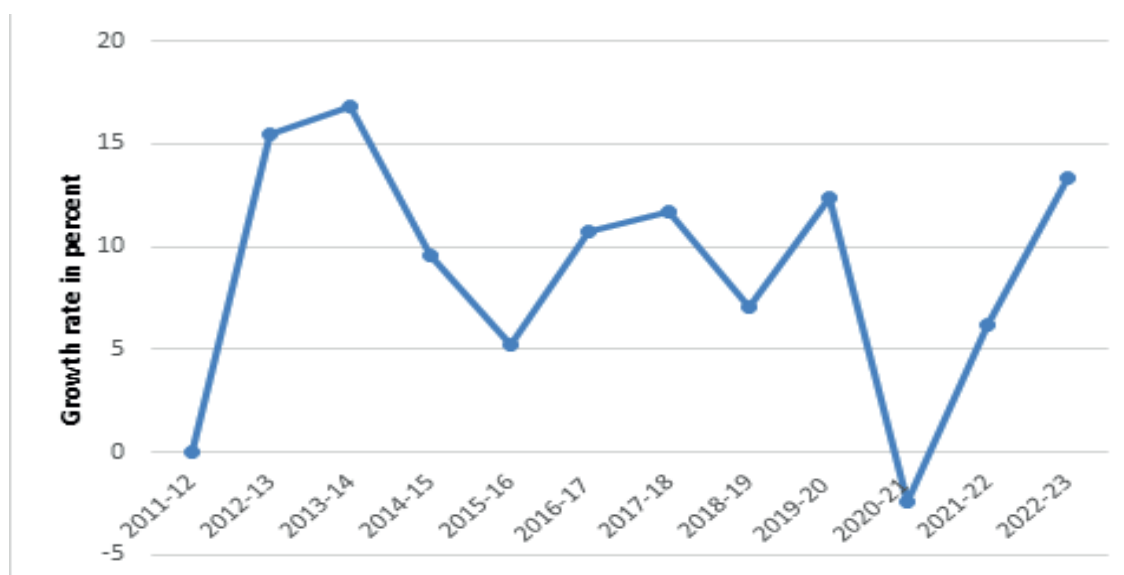


5.2. The growth rate trend of Per Capita Income in current price is presented in Table-2.6 and Figure-2.6. As can be observed from the stated table and figure, the growth rate of PCI exhibits an erratic trend, with the highest growth rate of 17 percent being registered in 2013-14, while the lowest growth rate of - 2 was registered in 2020-21. The year wise growth rates of PCI are given in Table-2.6 and Figure-2.6.

Table-2.6: Growth Rate of Per Capita Income (in percentage)

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Growth Rate	-	15	17	10	5	11	12	7	12	-2	6	13

Figure-2.6: Growth Rate of Per Capita Income (in percentage)



PRIMARY SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION:

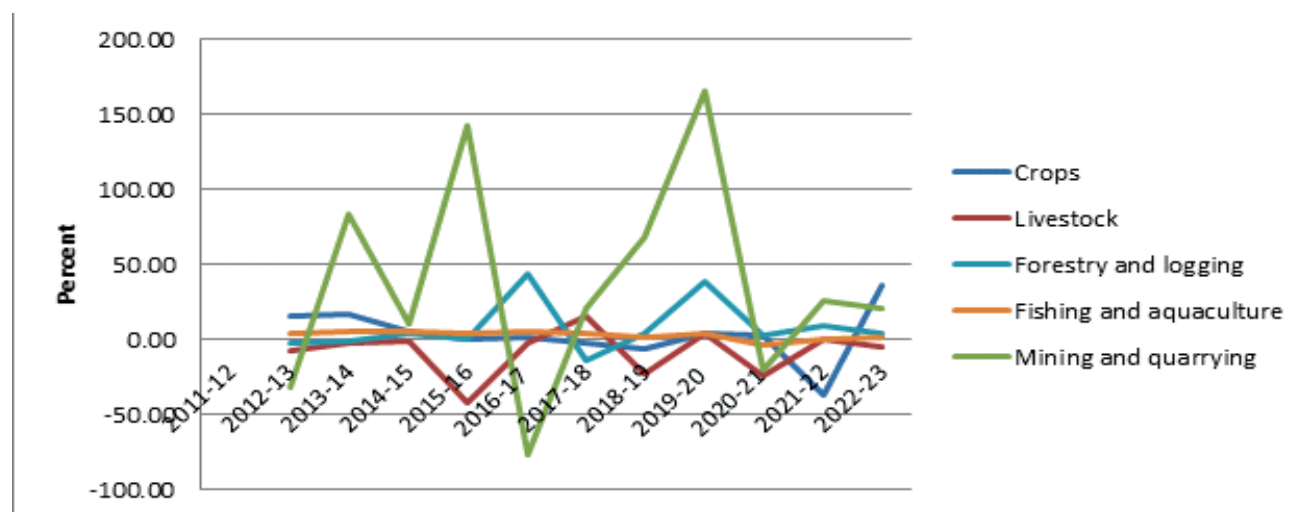
- 1.1. The primary sector is the segment of the economy engaged in the extraction and production of goods directly from natural resources. The Primary Sector comprises of crops, livestock, forestry and logging, fishing and aquaculture, and mining and quarrying. The sector continues to be an important component of the State economy, particularly in terms of employment and livelihood support.

2. GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY SECTOR AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES:

- 2.1. The growth performance of the Primary Sector and its constituent sub-sectors at constant (2011-12) prices for the period 2011-12 to 2022-23 is presented in Table-3.1 and depicted in Figure -3.1. The Primary Sector showed fluctuating growth trends over the years. The sector recorded a growth rate of 5.60 percent in 2012-13, which increased to 10.50 percent in 2012-13 and 4.13 percent in 2013-14. However, the sector contracted by 4.68 percent in 2015-16, mainly due to a decline in crop and forestry activities. After recovering to 5.43 percent in 2016-17 and 3.60 percent in 2017-18, the sector again declined by 5.18 percent in 2018-19. A strong recovery was observed in 2019-20, with growth rising sharply to 15.16 percent. The growth remained marginally negative in 2020-21 (-0.50 percent) and declined sharply in 2021-22 (-18.02 percent) before recovering significantly to 18.58 percent in 2022-23 as shown in Table-3.1 and depicted Figure -3.1.

Table-3.1: Growth rate of primary sector and its components at constant (2011-12) price

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops		15.25	17.35	5.36	-0.23	1.63	-2.65	-6.63	3.50	3.07	-36.66	35.97
2	Livestock		-7.09	-2.33	-0.70	-42.43	-3.06	15.25	-23.16	4.45	-24.74	-0.49	-5.70
3	Forestry and logging		-3.09	-0.71	3.80	-0.50	43.58	-14.52	3.59	38.05	2.76	9.03	3.35
4	Fishing and aquaculture		4.22	4.68	4.92	4.23	5.32	4.46	0.76	4.28	-4.19	0.59	1.46
5	Mining and quarrying		-32.45	83.69	10.25	142.09	-77.04	20.63	68.55	165.67	-20.88	26.02	21.23
	Primary		5.60	10.50	4.13	-4.68	5.43	-3.60	-5.18	15.16	-0.50	-18.02	18.58

Figure-3.1: Growth rate of primary sector and its components at constant (2011-12) price

2.2. Sub-Sector Performance:

2.2.1 Crops exhibited high volatility during the period. Growth declined to -0.23 per cent in 2015-16, -6.63 per cent in 2018-19, and sharply to -36.66 per cent in 2021-22. However, the sub-sector recorded a strong rebound with 35.97 per cent growth in 2022-23.

2.2.2. Livestock recorded negative growth in several years, particularly in 2015-16 (-42.43 per cent) and 2019-20 (-24.74 per cent), indicating volatility in this segment.

2.2.3. Forestry and Logging recorded sharp year-to-year fluctuations. The sector declined by -14.52 per cent in 2017-18 but expanded significantly by 38.05 per cent in 2019-20. Growth moderated to 9.03 per cent in 2021-22 and 3.35 per cent in 2022-23.

- 2.2.4. Fishing and Aquaculture maintained mostly positive growth, increasing from 4.22 per cent in 2011-12 to 4.28 per cent in 2019-20. The sector contracted by -4.19 per cent in 2020-21 but recovered to 18.46 per cent in 2022-23.
- 2.2.5. Mining and Quarrying showed the highest fluctuation among all sub-sectors. The sector registered exceptionally high growth of 83.89 per cent in 2012-13 and 142.09 per cent in 2015-16, while also experiencing contractions such as -77.04 per cent in 2016-17 and -20.85 per cent in 2020-21. Growth turned positive again to 21.23 per cent in 2022-23 (Table-3.1, Figure -3.1).

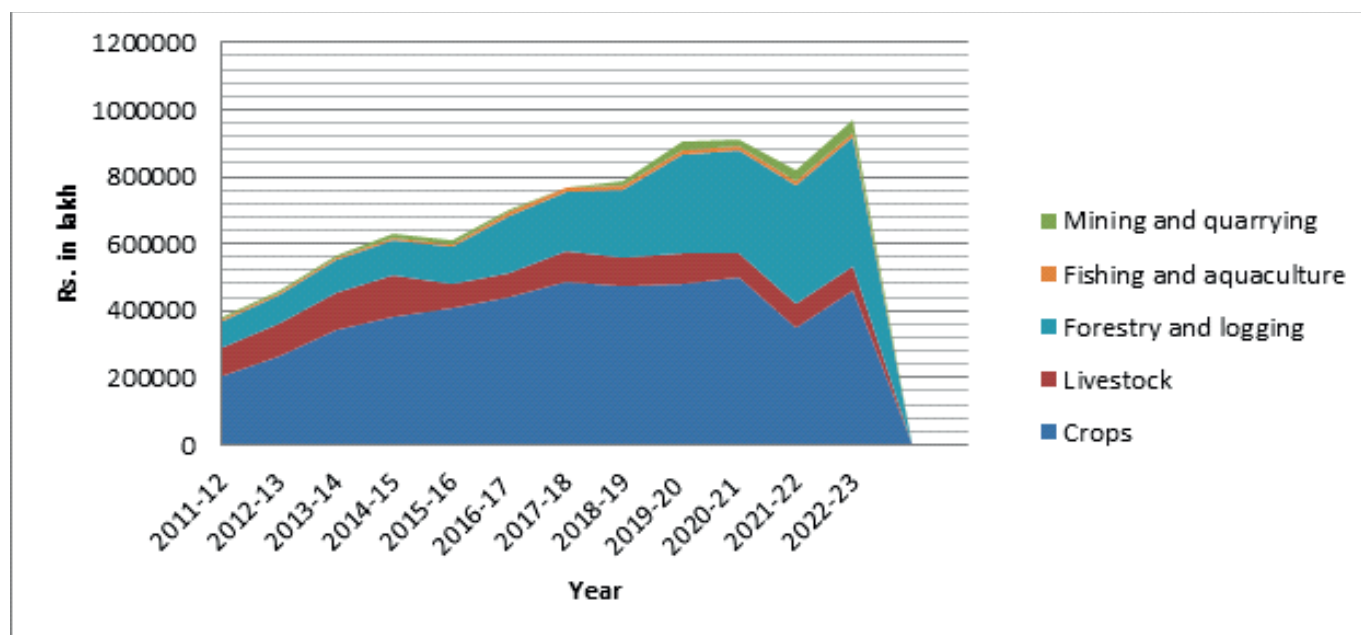
3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED OF PRIMARY SECTOR AT CURRENT PRICES FROM 2011-12 TO 2022-23:

- 3.1. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the primary sector at current prices exhibits a strong and sustained upward trend during the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, driven mainly by growth in **crops**, forestry and logging, and livestock activities, with smaller but steady contributions from fishing and mining. The total value added of the sector increased from Rs. 3,79,022 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 9,70,495 lakhs in 2022-23 as shown in Table-3.2 and depicted in figure 3.2. Crops remained the dominant contributor throughout the period and recorded a substantial increase from Rs. 2,04,304 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 4,59,026 lakhs in 2022-23, despite some year-to-year fluctuations, particularly during 2015-16 and 2022-23. Livestock recorded moderate growth, increasing from Rs. 83,147 lakhs to Rs. 70,482 lakhs, with noticeable variability after 2014-15. Forestry and logging showed a strong and consistent expansion, more than quadrupling from Rs. 79,569 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 3,89,905 lakhs in 2022-23, particularly accelerating after 2016-17. Fishing and aquaculture registered gradual growth from Rs. 6,344 lakhs to Rs. 12,832 lakhs, while mining and quarrying remained a relatively small and volatile component, increasing from Rs. 5,660 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 38,250 lakhs in 2022-23 shown in Table-3.2 and depicted in figure 3.2.

Table-3.2: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Primary sector at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops	204304	262478	340577	380195	405510	439814	485886	473063	477618	497214	347051	459026
2	Livestock	83147	102361	115312	123896	71416	71576	94484	86062	90364	75003	73839	70482
3	Forestry and logging	79569	83502	93029	105964	110813	172533	173028	203156	298191	306319	353453	389905
4	Fishing and aquaculture	6344	6978	7690	8470	9248	10360	11102	11646	11372	12098	12179	12832
5	Mining and quarrying	5660	6621	8005	8398	15900	4692	6007	10280	28509	23000	29924	38250
	Primary	379022	461941	564614	626923	612888	698975	770506	784207	906054	913635	816448	970495

Figure-3.2: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Primary sector at current prices during 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Rs. in lakh)



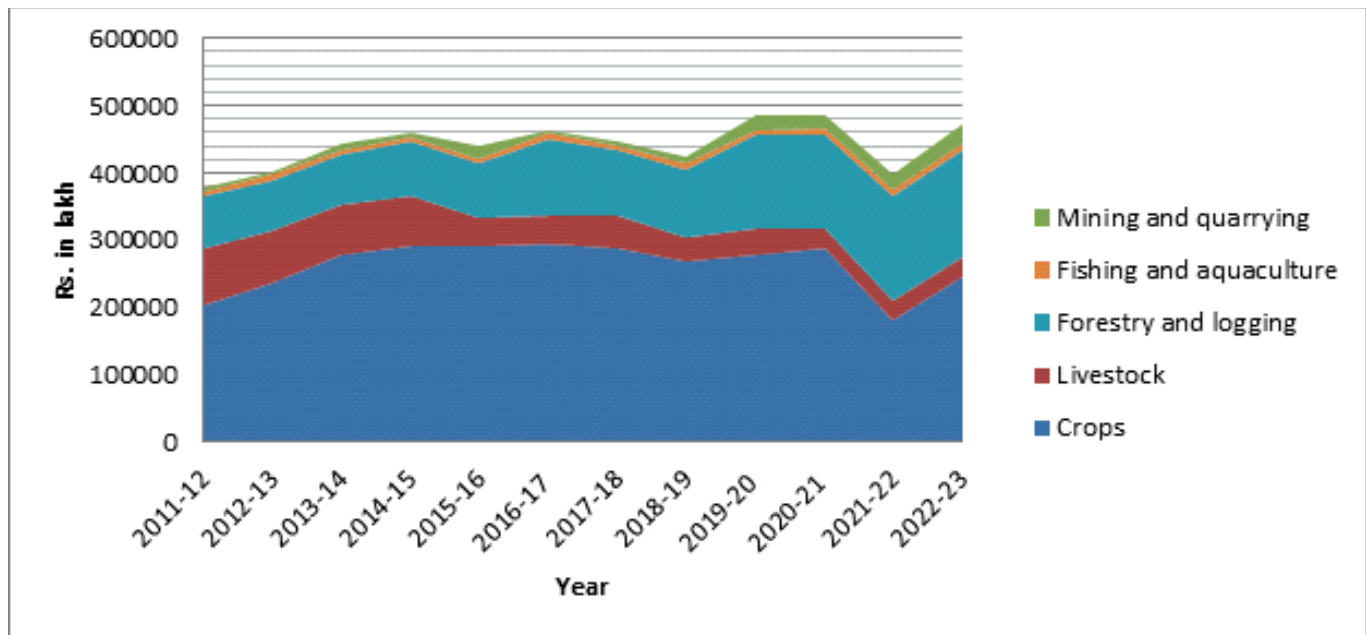
4. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES FROM 2011-12 TO 2022-23:

- 4.1. The GSVA of the Primary Sector at constant prices exhibited an overall moderate increase during the period 2011-12 to 2022-23, reflecting real output changes after removing the effect of price variations. The total GSVA of the primary sector increased from Rs. 3,79,022 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 4,71,203 lakhs in 2022-23, with noticeable inter-year fluctuations (Table-3.3, fig.3.3). Crops continued to be the largest contributor to the primary sector in real terms, rising from Rs. 2,04,304 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 2,46,521 lakhs in 2022-23. Livestock showed a gradual declining trend over the period, decreasing from Rs. 83,147 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 27,320 lakhs in 2022-23, indicating a contraction in real terms. Forestry and logging recorded a strong and sustained increase at constant prices, more than doubling from Rs. 79,569 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 1,60,714 lakhs in 2022-23, with a significant acceleration observed after 2016-17. Fishing and aquaculture showed steady, increasing from Rs. 6,344 lakhs to Rs. 8,555 lakhs over the period. Mining and quarrying remained a relatively small, fluctuating widely but rising from Rs. 5,660 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 28,094 lakhs in 2022-23.

Table-3.3: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Primary sector at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops	204304	235469	276327	291145	290469	295189	287378	268325	277715	286236	181304	246521
2	Livestock	83147	77254	75457	74929	43138	41818	48197	37036	38685	29114	28971	27320
3	Forestry and logging	79569	77109	76564	79475	79081	113546	97054	100539	138798	142631	155507	160714
4	Fishing and aquaculture	6344	6611	6921	7261	7568	7970	8326	8389	8749	8382	8432	8555
5	Mining and quarrying	5660	3823	7022	7742	18743	4303	5190	8748	23242	18389	23174	28094
	Primary	379022	400266	442291	460553	438999	462826	446146	423038	487188	484752	397387	471203

Figure-3.3: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Primary sector at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)



5. NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) OF THE PRIMARY SECTOR AT CURRENT PRICES FROM 2011-12 TO 2022-23:

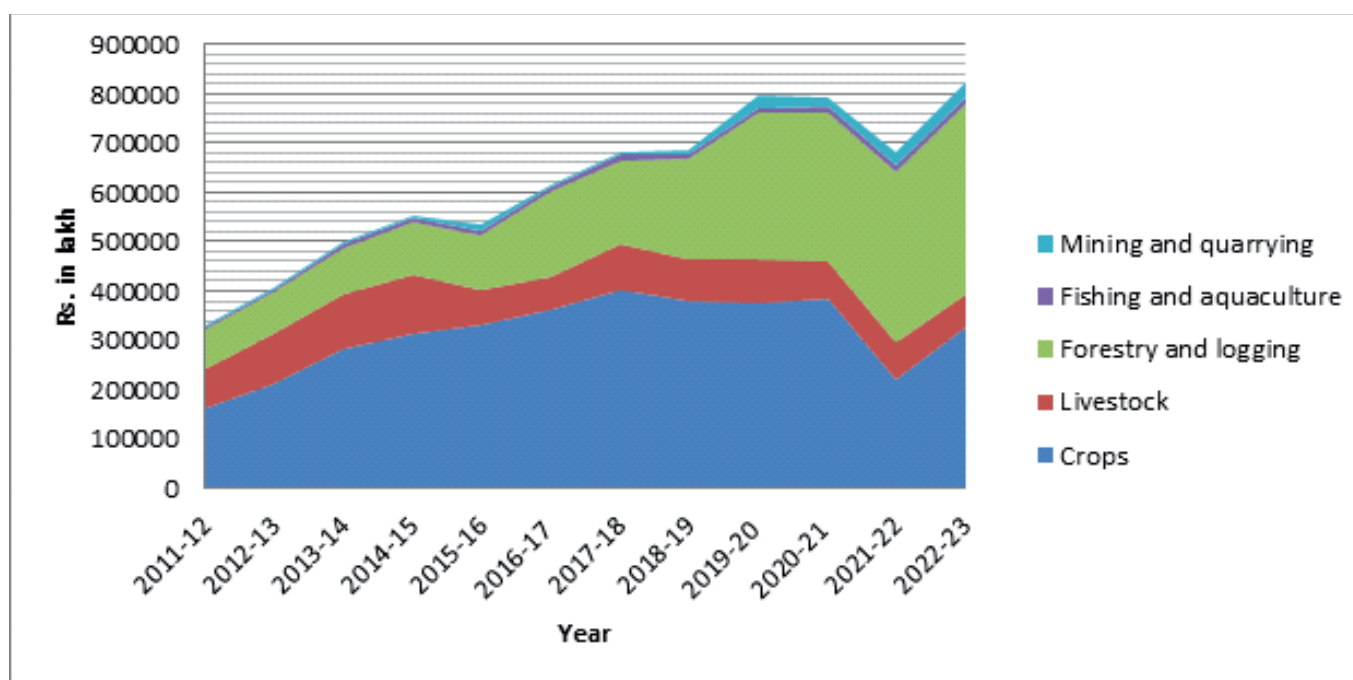
5.1. The Net State Value Added (NSVA) of the primary sector at current prices shows a clear upward trend during 2011-12 to 2022-23, supported mainly by growth in crops and forestry activities, along with steady contributions from livestock and fishing. The total NSVA of the primary sector increased from Rs. 3,32,745 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 8,24,714 lakhs in 2022-23, with some fluctuations in the intervening years as shown in Table-3.4 and depicted in figure 3.4). Crops remained the largest contributor, rising from Rs. 1,61,408 lakhs in 2011-12

to Rs. 3,25,867 lakhs in 2022-23, despite a decline in 2021-22. Forestry and logging recorded strong growth, increasing from Rs. 78,696 lakhs to Rs. 3,85,772 lakhs, particularly after 2016-17. Livestock showed moderate and uneven growth over the period, while fishing and aquaculture registered gradual increases. Mining and quarrying continued to account for a small share of primary sector NSVA as shown in Table-3.4 and depicted in figure 3.4.

Table 3.4: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Primary sector at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops	161408	212607	281237	312925	332336	360220	400530	380830	376920	385517	221041	325867
2	Livestock	82067	101052	113790	122370	70546	70745	93477	85132	89436	74237	72968	69580
3	Forestry and logging	78696	82568	91994	104919	109777	171181	171382	200941	295561	303438	349655	385772
4	Fishing and aquaculture	5598	6195	6879	7673	8420	9519	10292	10821	10565	11183	11278	11890
5	Mining and quarrying	4977	5809	6868	5762	13360	4038	5108	8670	23474	17917	24995	31605
	Primary	332745	408231	500769	553649	534440	615703	680788	686394	795956	792293	679939	824714

Figure-3.4: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Primary sector at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)



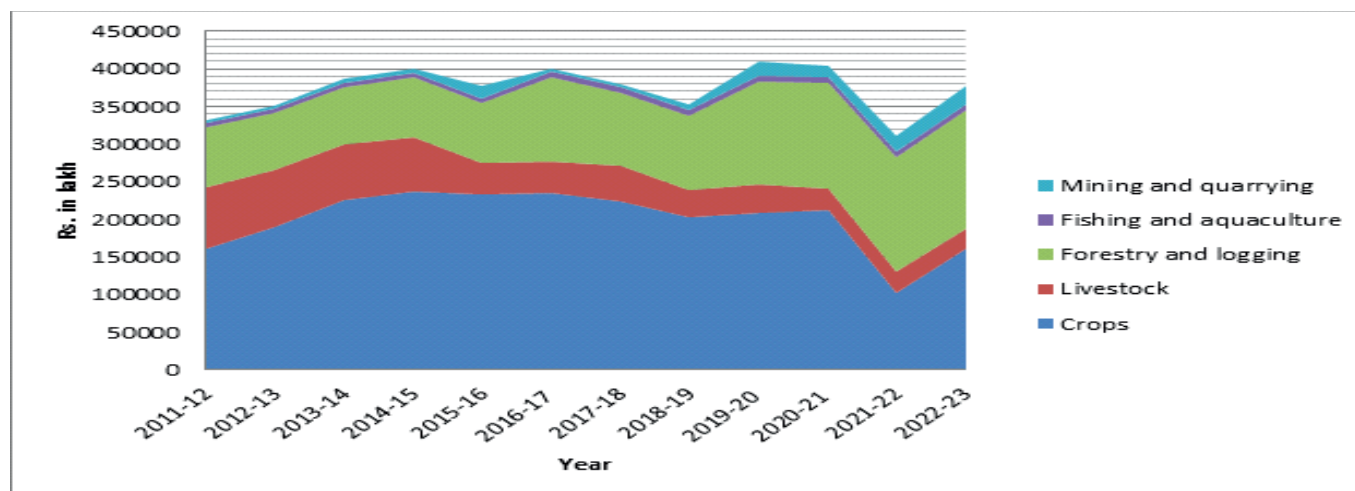
6. NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) OF PRIMARY SECTOR AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES FROM 2011-12 TO 2022-23:

6.1. The total NSVA of the primary sector increased from Rs. 3,32,744 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 3,76,965 lakhs in 2022-23, with noticeable inter-year fluctuations. Crops remained the largest contributor in real terms, rising from Rs. 1,61,408 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 1,60,472 lakhs in 2022-23, though the series shows volatility, particularly a sharp decline in 2021-22 followed by partial recovery. Forestry and logging recorded sustained real growth, more than doubling from Rs. 78,696 lakhs to Rs. 1,58,185 lakhs, with a marked acceleration after 2016-17. Livestock exhibited a declining trend over the period, falling from Rs. 82,067 lakhs to Rs. 26,772 lakhs in 2022-23. Fishing and aquaculture showed steady but modest growth in real terms, increasing from Rs. 5,598 lakhs to Rs. 7,840 lakhs, while mining and quarrying remained a small component, rising from Rs. 4,977 lakhs to Rs. 23,697 lakhs by 2022-23 as shown in Table-3.5 and depicted in figure 3.5.

Table-3.5: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Primary sector at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23(Rs. in lakh)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Crops	161408	189204	225448	236193	233195	235054	224332	202099	207913	211872	101711	160472
Livestock	82067	76041	74108	73616	42358	41089	47366	36316	37970	28539	28395	26772
Forestry and logging	78696	76242	75647	78577	78166	112379	95710	98832	136791	140491	152990	158185
Fishing and aquaculture	5598	5872	6210	6557	6844	7222	7604	7671	8069	7627	7716	7840
Mining and quarrying	4977	3050	5981	5472	16617	3765	4469	7497	19451	14682	19752	23697
Primary	332744	350409	387394	400416	377180	399509	379482	352416	410193	403211	310563	376965

Figure-3.5: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of Primary sector at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23(Rs. in lakh)



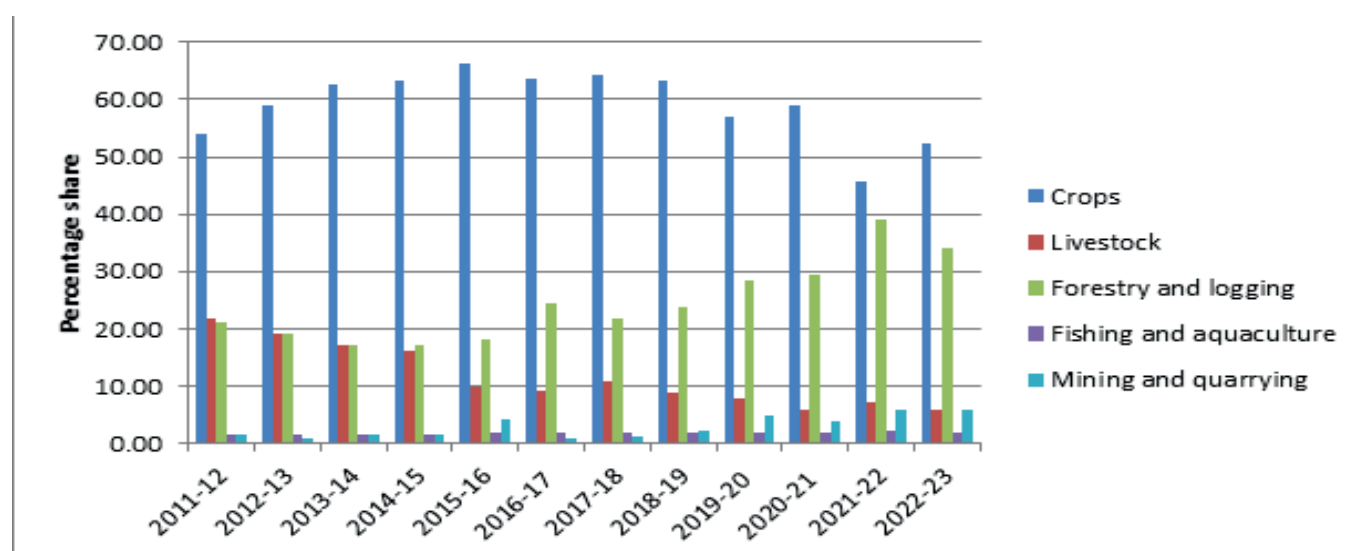
7. DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE SHARE OF SUB-SECTORS IN PRIMARY SECTOR:

7.1. The distribution of percentage share within the primary sector indicates a gradual shift in the sectoral composition during the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, reflecting changes in the relative contribution of its constituent activities. Crops consistently accounted for the largest share of the primary sector, though its contribution fluctuated over time. The share of crops increased from 54 per cent in 2011-12 to a peak of 66 per cent in 2015-16, before declining to 46 per cent in 2021-22 and recovering to 52 per cent in 2022-23. Livestock showed a steady decline in its share, falling from 22 per cent in 2011-12 to 6 per cent in 2022-23, indicating a relative contraction within the sector. In contrast, the share of forestry and logging increased markedly over the period, rising from 21 per cent in 2011-12 to 34 per cent in 2022-23, with a notable expansion after 2016-17. Fishing and aquaculture maintained a stable share of about 2 per cent throughout the period, while mining and quarrying, though small, showed a gradual increase in its share from 1 per cent to 6 per cent by 2022-23 as shown in Table-3.6, and depicted in figure 3.6.

Table-3.6: Distribution of percentage share of sub-sectors in Primary sector

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops	54	59	62	63	66	64	64	63	57	59	46	52
2	Livestock	22	19	17	16	10	9	11	9	8	6	7	6
3	Forestry and logging	21	19	17	17	18	25	22	24	28	29	39	34
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Mining and quarrying	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	4	6	6
	Primary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure-3.6: Distribution of percentage share of sub-sectors in Primary sector



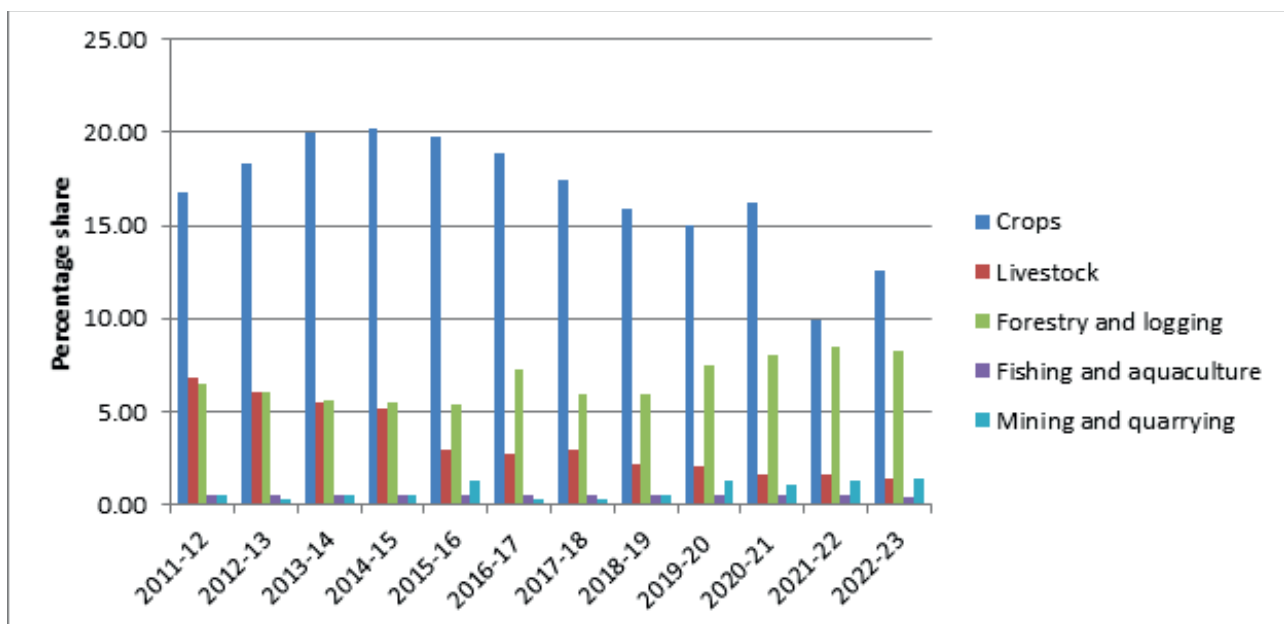
8. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF PRIMARY SECTOR AND ITS COMPONENTS IN GSDP:

8.1. The distribution of percentage share in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) indicates a gradual decline in the relative contribution of the primary sector during the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, reflecting structural changes in the state economy. The share of the primary sector in GSDP decreased from 31.13 percent in 2011-12 to 24.11 percent in 2022-23, with a continuous decline observed up to 2018-19, followed by a modest recovery during 2020-21, before declining again in 2021-22 and partially improving in 2022-23 as shown in Table-3.7 and depicted in figure 3.7.

Table-3.7: Distribution of percentage share of Primary sector and its components in GSDP

S.No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Crops	16.78	18.30	20.03	20.22	19.81	18.86	17.48	15.91	15.03	16.20	9.91	12.61
2	Livestock	6.83	6.00	5.47	5.20	2.94	2.67	2.93	2.20	2.09	1.65	1.58	1.40
3	Forestry and logging	6.53	5.99	5.55	5.52	5.39	7.26	5.90	5.96	7.51	8.07	8.50	8.22
4	Fishing and aquaculture	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.44
5	Mining and quarrying	0.46	0.30	0.51	0.54	1.28	0.27	0.32	0.52	1.26	1.04	1.27	1.44
	Primary	31.13	31.11	32.07	31.99	29.94	29.57	27.14	25.08	26.37	27.43	21.72	24.11
	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure-3.7: Distribution of percentage share of Primary sector and its components in GSDP



SECONDARY SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1. The secondary sector comprises of all those production units that are involved in the transformation of input goods into output goods. The sub-sectors of the secondary sector comprise of manufacturing; electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services; and construction.

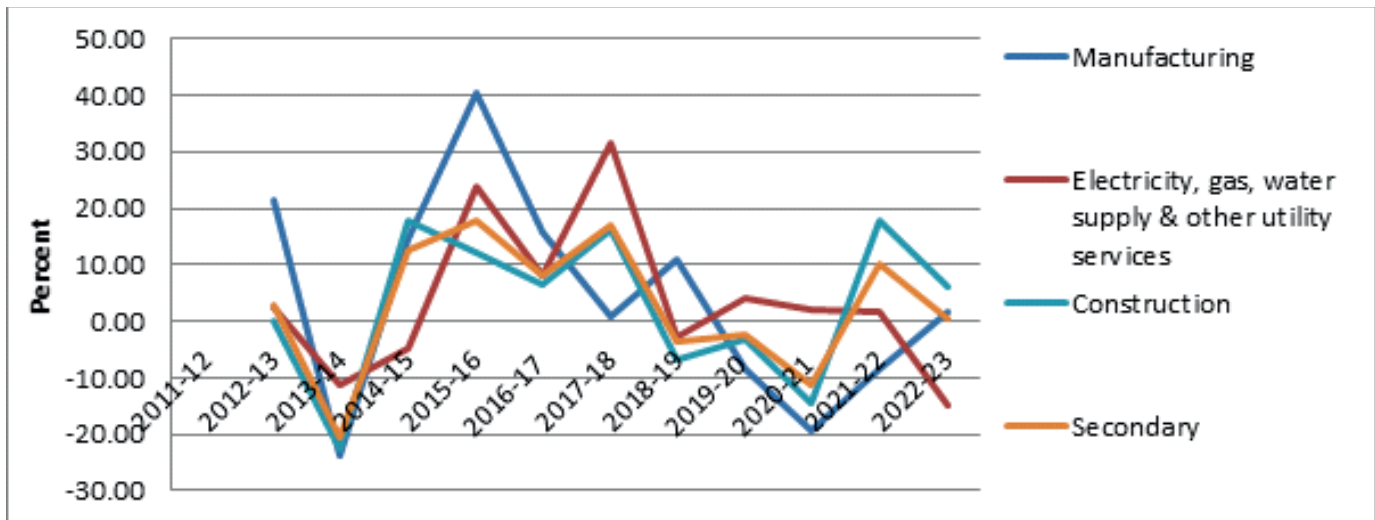
2. GROWTH RATE:

2.1. The growth pattern of the secondary sector at constant prices shows a series of sharp fluctuations driven mainly by volatility in manufacturing and construction. A major contraction occurred in 2013-14, when the secondary sector fell by -20.56 percent, indicating steep declines in manufacturing by -23.57 percent and construction by -22.72 percent (Figure-4.1, Table-4.1). This downturn was followed by a strong increase in 2014-15 and more prominently in 2015-16 when the sector increased to 17.77 percent due to a significant growth of manufacturing sub-sector by 40.53 percent (Figure-4.1, Table-4.1). During 2020-21, a negative growth occurred in when the sector fell by -11.17 percent, following a negative growth in the manufacturing by -19.21 percent and construction by -14.41 percent. In 2022-23, the sector recovered with a positive but a fragile growth rate of 0.46 percent (Figure-4.1, Table-4.1).

Table-4.1: Growth rate of secondary sector and it's components at constant (2011-12) price

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing		21.30	-23.57	14.74	40.53	15.80	0.87	11.15	-8.23	-19.21	-8.33	1.50
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service		2.65	-11.25	-4.98	23.93	7.95	31.71	-2.93	4.24	2.17	1.61	-14.92
3	Construction		0.23	-22.72	17.81	12.31	6.61	16.39	-6.71	-2.99	-14.41	18.01	6.25
4	Secondary		2.83	-20.56	12.45	17.77	8.15	17.06	-3.58	-2.17	-11.17	10.23	0.46

Figure-4.1: Growth rate of secondary sector and its components at constant (2011-12) price



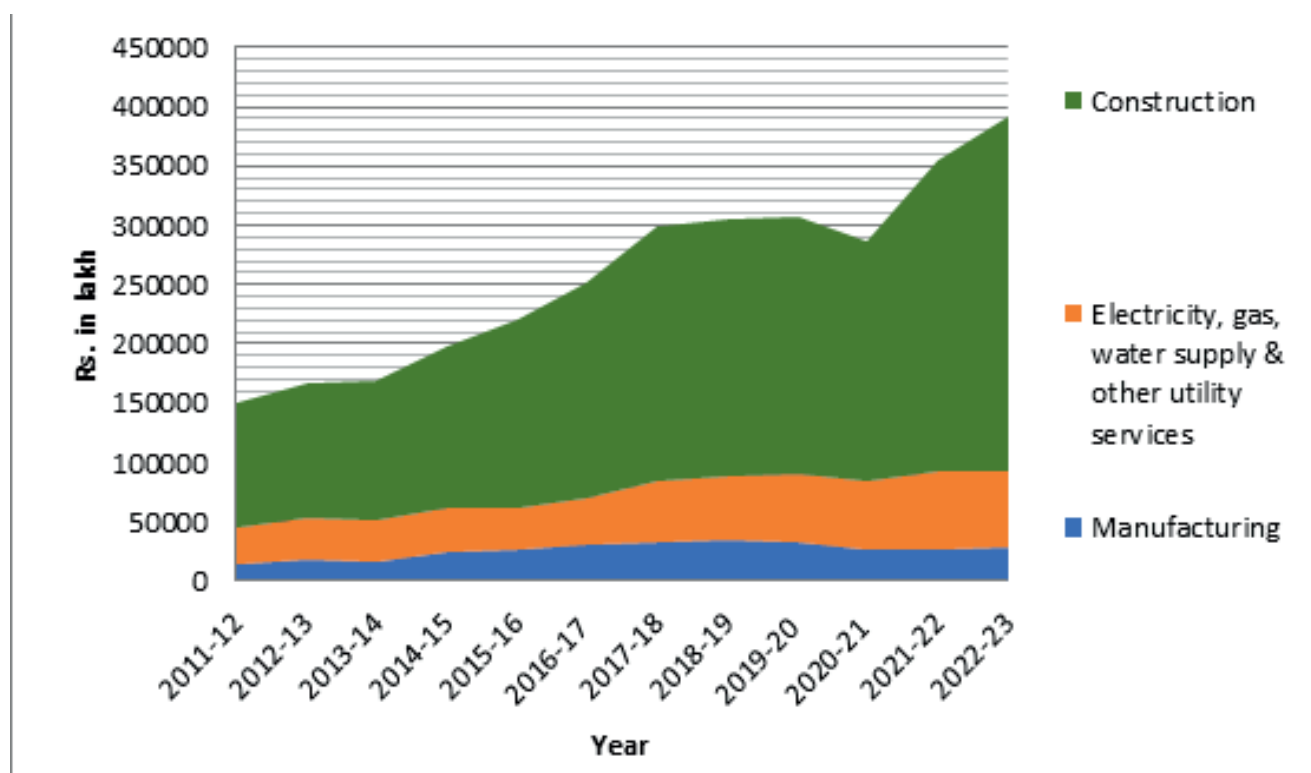
3. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) OF SECONDARY SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES:

3.1. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the secondary sector at current prices shows a steady and consistent upward trend throughout the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23, driven primarily by sustained expansion in construction and utilities (electricity, gas, water supply and other services), with a moderate growth in manufacturing. The sector's total value added increased more than double from Rs. 149803 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 390817 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.2, Table-4.2). Construction contributed the largest share and showed the strongest increase, especially between 2014-15 and 2017-18, when its value jumped sharply from Rs. 135297 lakhs to Rs. 216323 lakhs. Utilities also expanded significantly after 2016-17, reaching a peak of Rs. 65240 lakhs in 2021-22 and settling at Rs. 64357 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.2, Table-4.2). Manufacturing showed a slower growth pattern, which started from Rs. 15122 lakh and ultimately reaching Rs. 28409 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.2, Table-4.2).

Table-4.2: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	15122	19400	16831	24062	26432	30403	31859	34357	32504	26177	27524	28409
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	29545	33795	34633	38363	36165	39505	51649	53692	57394	59127	65240	64357
3	Construction	105135	113744	117862	135297	157865	181176	216323	216496	216430	201689	262498	298051
4	Secondary	149803	166939	169326	197722	220462	251084	299831	304546	306328	286993	355262	390817

Figure-4.2: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Rs. in lakh)



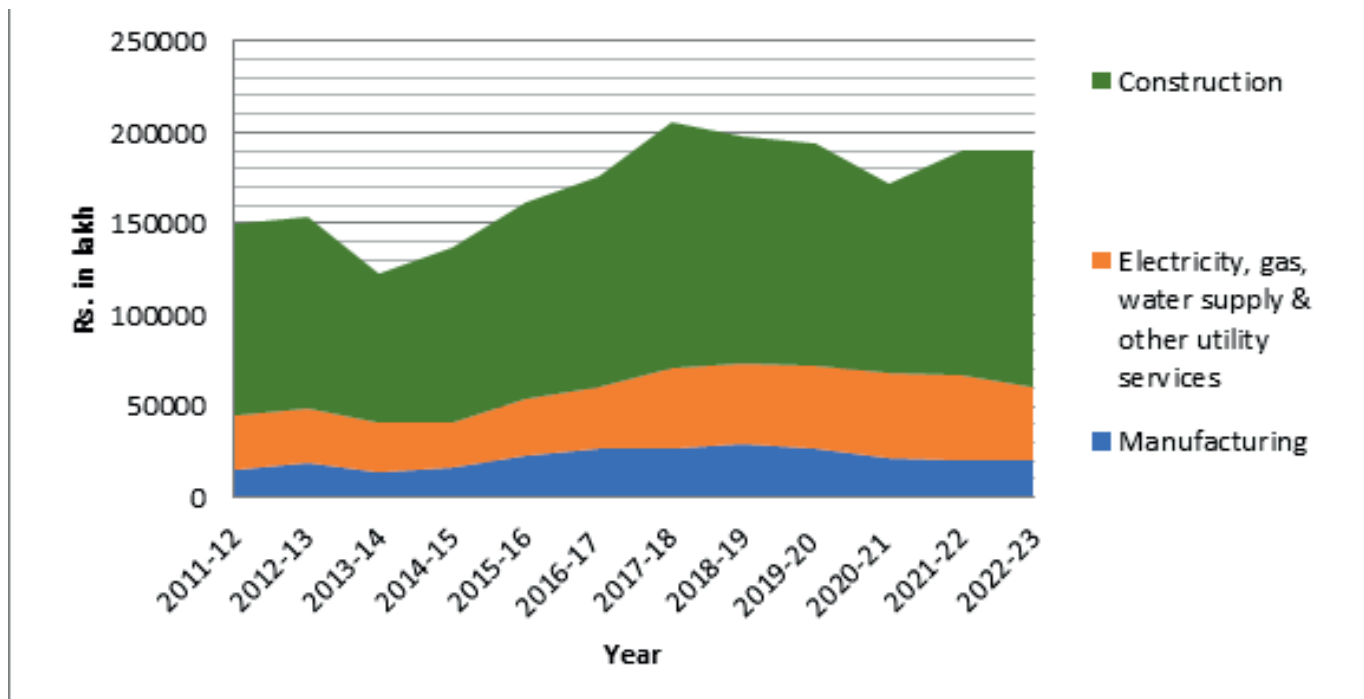
4. GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) OF SECONDARY SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES DURING 2011-12 TO 2022-23 :

- 4.1. The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of the secondary sector at constant prices shows a pattern of fluctuations between 2011-12 and 2022-23, indicating real output changes accounted for price effects. The sector begins at Rs. 149803 lakhs in 2011-12 and rises steadily until 2012-13, but experiences a significant contraction in 2013-14, falling to Rs. 122371 lakhs (Figure-4.3, Table-4.3), driven largely by a sharp drop in construction and declines in utilities. This setback is followed by a gradual recovery, with GSVA rising to Rs. 137600 lakhs in 2014-15 (Figure-4.3, Table-4.3). The sector attained its peak GSVA in 2017-18 of Rs. 205169 lakhs. During 2020-21, GSVA fell to Rs. 171910 lakh and a sharp decline across all sub-sectors, especially manufacturing. The sector rebounds in the subsequent years, ultimately reaching Rs. 190380 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.3, Table-4.3).

Table-4.3: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	15122	18343	14020	16087	22607	26178	26407	29351	26936	21761	19949	20249
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	29545	30327	26916	25575	31695	34213	45062	43741	45597	46586	47334	40271
3	Construction	105135	105374	81435	95938	107752	114874	133700	124732	121002	103563	122217	129860
4	Secondary	149803	154044	122371	137600	162054	175266	205169	197824	193535	171910	189500	190380

Figure-4.3: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2024-25 (Rs. in lakh)



5. NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) OF SECONDARY SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CURRENT PRICES:

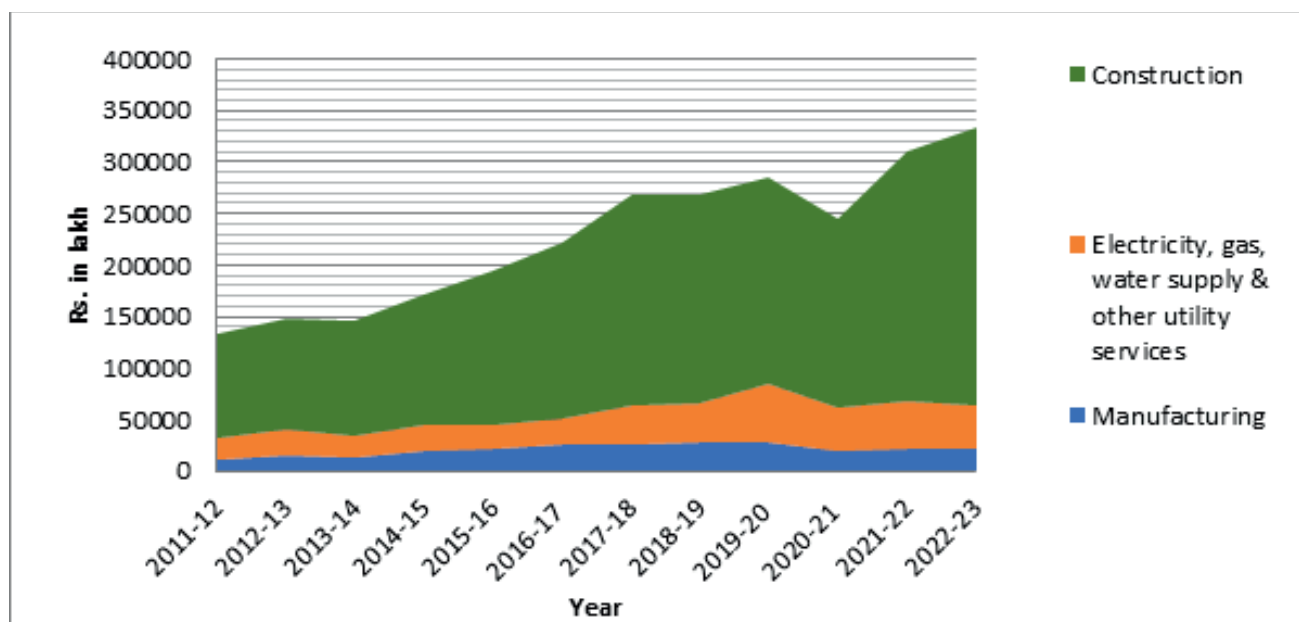
5.1. The Net State Value Added (NSVA) of the secondary sector at current prices shows a steady upward trend from 2011-12 to 2022-23, driven largely by sustained expansion in the construction and utilities sub-sectors (Figure-4.4, Table-4.4). The sector's total NSVA rises from Rs. 132564 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 334181 lakhs in 2022-23, which doubled over the period (Figure-4.4, Table-4.4). Construction remains the dominant contributor throughout, increasing from Rs. 99948 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 270800 lakhs in 2022-23. Utilities also show a consistent upward trend, especially after 2016-17, rising from Rs. 26315 lakhs to Rs.

46402 lakhs in 2021-22 and ultimately reaching at Rs. 42731 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.4, Table-4.4). Manufacturing, which holds the smallest component, experiences a gradual growth from Rs. 11153 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 20650 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.4, Table-4.4).

Table-4.4: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	11153	14766	11997	18840	21170	25285	26501	28678	26859	20228	20819	20650
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	21463	25199	22920	25078	24354	26315	37283	36471	57394	41111	46402	42731
3	Construction	99948	107747	110732	127347	148472	170050	205025	202178	200154	184051	242821	270800
4	Secondary	132564	147713	145649	171265	193996	221650	268809	267328	284407	245390	310042	334181

Figure-4.4: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at current prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)



6. NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) OF SECONDARY SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES:

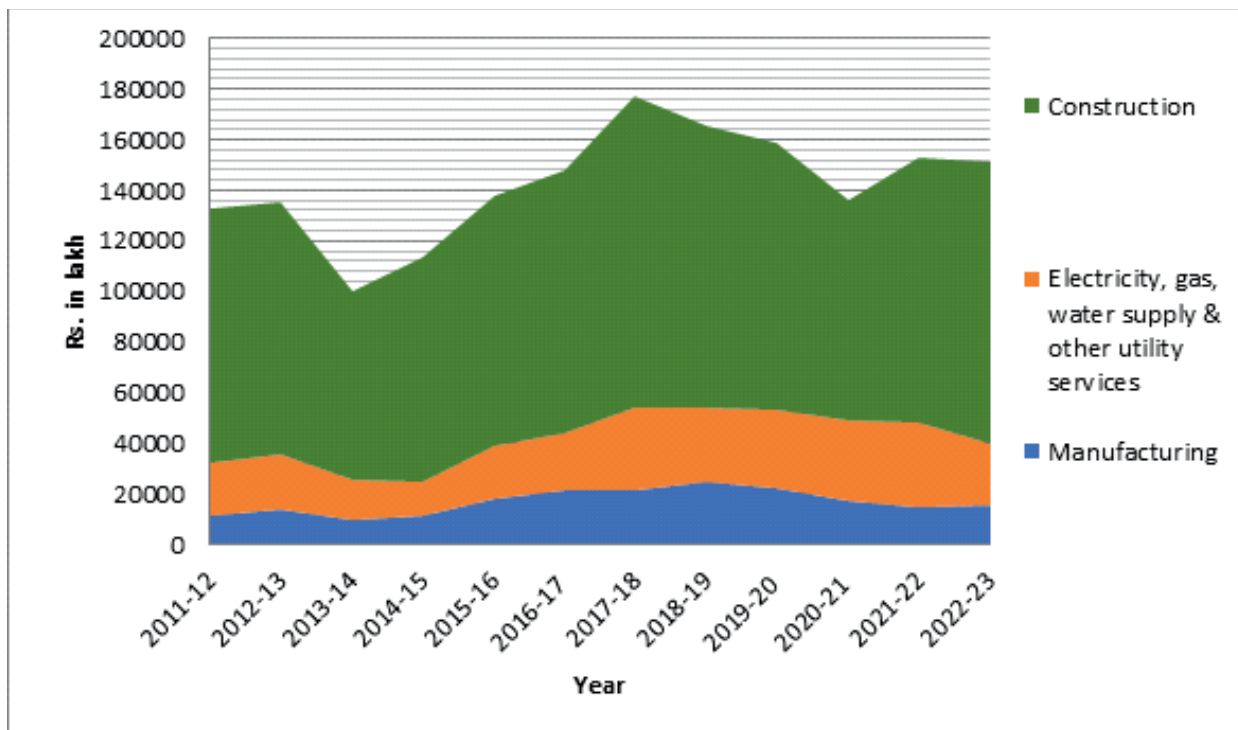
- 6.1. The Net State Value Added (NSVA) of the secondary sector at constant prices shows a generally rising but fluctuating trend from 2011-12 to 2022-23, induced by variation across manufacturing, utilities, and construction. The sector's total NSVA increases from Rs.

132564 lakhs in 2011-12, attaining its peak of Rs. 177212 lakhs in 2017-18 and ultimately reaching Rs. 151520 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.5, Table-4.5). Construction remains the dominant contributor throughout the period, rising from Rs. 99948 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 122973 lakhs in 2017-18 and ending at Rs. 111670 lakhs in 2022-23. Utility component shows steady growth, increasing from Rs. 21462 lakhs in 2011-12 to Rs. 32972 lakhs in 2021-22, which declined to Rs. 24632 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.5, Table-4.5). Manufacturing, the smallest contributor, exhibits moderate fluctuations, rising from Rs. 11153 lakhs in 2011-12 to its peak of Rs. 24592 lakhs in 2018-19 and settling with Rs. 15218 lakhs in 2022-23 (Figure-4.5, Table-4.5).

Table-4.5: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	11153	13906	9537	11410	17876	21585	21739	24592	22273	16934	14924	15218
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	21462	22042	15929	13699	21115	22394	32500	29159	30817	31772	32972	24632
3	Construction	99948	99652	74726	88565	98993	104259	122973	111520	106002	87310	104963	111670
4	Secondary	132564	135600	100192	113674	137984	148239	177212	165271	159092	136016	152859	151520

Figure-4.5: Net State Value Added (NSVA) of secondary sector by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices during 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)



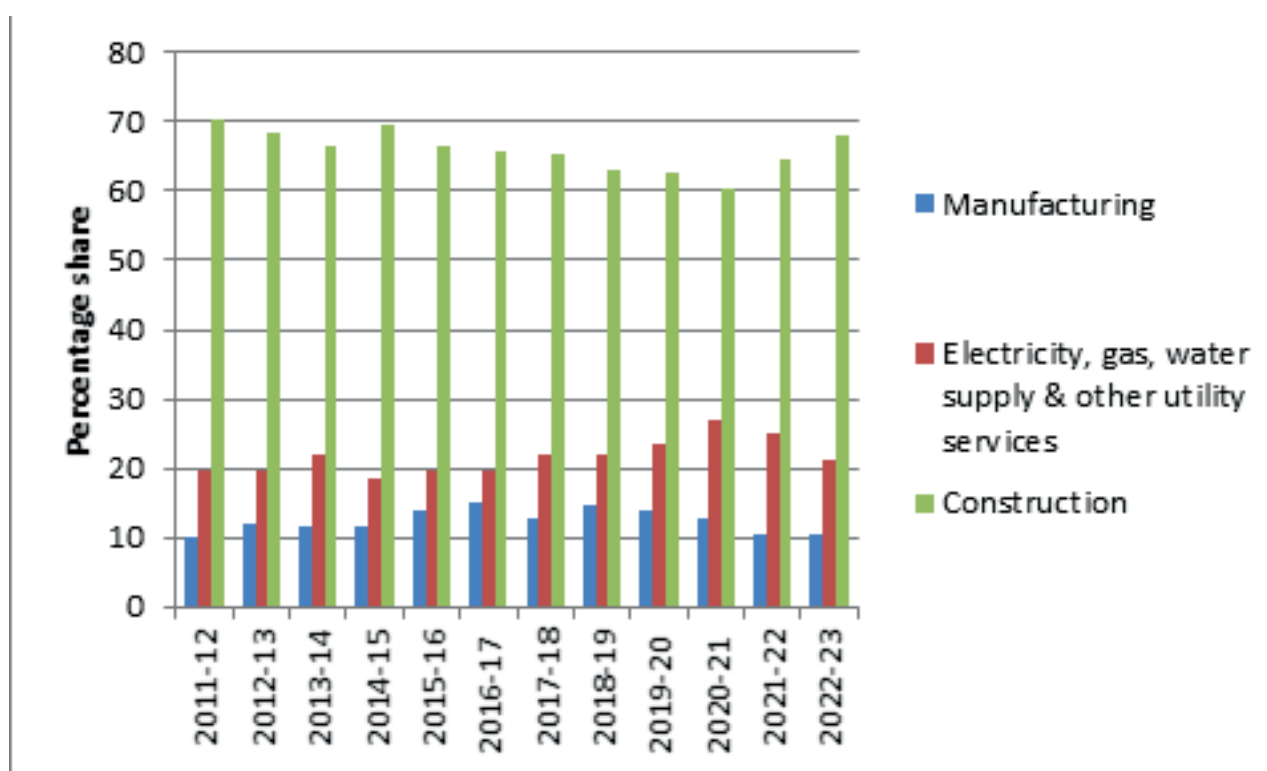
7. DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE SHARE OF SUB-SECTORS IN SECONDARY SECTOR:

7.1. The distribution of percentage share within the secondary sector shows that construction consistently dominates the sector's composition throughout the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23. Construction begins with at 70 percent in 2011-12, falling to its lowest point of 60 percent in 2020-21, and then rising again to 68 percent by 2022-23 (Figure-4.6, Table-4.6). Manufacturing maintains a comparatively small and stable share, generally ranging between 10 percent and 15 percent. Utilities show a gradual improvement of their contribution over time, increasing from 20 percent in the early years to a peak of 27 percent in 2020-21, before ending with 21 percent in 2022-23 (Figure-4.6, Table-4.6).

Table-4.6: Distribution of percentage share of sub-sectors in secondary sector

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	10	12	11	12	14	15	13	15	14	13	11	11
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	20	20	22	19	20	20	22	22	24	27	25	21
3	Construction	70	68	67	70	66	66	65	63	63	60	64	68
4	Secondary	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure-4.6: Distribution of percentage share of sub-sectors in secondary sector



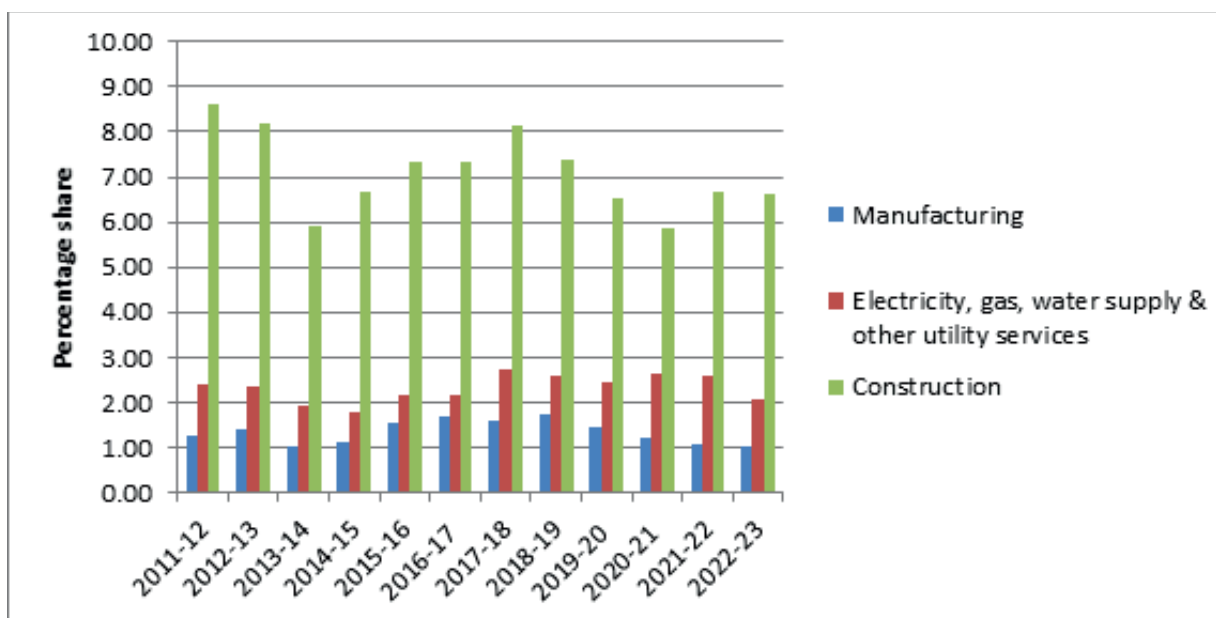
8. DISTRIBUTION OF PERCENTAGE SHARE OF SECONDARY SECTOR AND ITS COMPONENTS IN GSDP:

8.1. The distribution of percentage share of the secondary sector in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shows a generally declining trend over the period from 2011-12 to 2022-23. The sector contributed 12.30 percent to GSDP in 2011-12, but its share fell sharply to 8.87 percent by 2013-14 (Figure-4.7, Table-4.7), driven mainly by reduced contributions from construction and manufacturing. Although the share rose again to 12.48 percent in 2017-18, its contribution declined steadily reaching 9.73 percent in 2020-21 and maintained at 9.74 percent in 2022-23 (Figure-4.7, Table-4.7). Within the sector, construction remained the largest contributor to GSDP, though its share dropped from 8.63 percent in 2011-12 to below 6 percent (Figure-4.7, Table-4.7) in 2020-21 and showed marginal improvement in the subsequent years. Manufacturing maintained a consistently small share of around 1-1.7 percent, while utilities fluctuated between 1.8 percent and 2.7 percent across the period (Figure-4.7, Table-4.7).

Table-4.7: Distribution of percentage share of secondary sector and its components in GSDP

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Manufacturing	1.24	1.43	1.02	1.12	1.54	1.67	1.61	1.74	1.46	1.23	1.09	1.04
2	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility service	2.43	2.36	1.95	1.78	2.16	2.19	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.64	2.59	2.06
3	Construction	8.63	8.19	5.90	6.66	7.35	7.34	8.13	7.39	6.55	5.86	6.68	6.64
4	Secondary	12.30	11.97	8.87	9.56	11.05	11.20	12.48	11.73	10.47	9.73	10.36	9.74
5.	Gross State Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure-4.7: Distribution of percentage share of secondary sector and its components in GSDP



TERTIARY SECTOR

1. INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1. The performance of the tertiary sector continues to shape the overall trajectory of Nagaland's economy. An assessment of GSVA at current and constant prices from 2011–12 to 2022–23 reveals a sustained expansion, notwithstanding temporary disruptions arising from the pandemic period. At current prices, the GSVA of the tertiary sector increased from Rs 6,77,851 lakh in 2011–12 to Rs 21,79,708 lakh in 2022–23, indicating a threefold rise over the reference period. This nominal increase captures the combined influence of real sector expansion, cost escalations and price adjustments. At constant (2011–12) prices, the corresponding rise is from Rs 6,77,849 lakh in 2011-12 to Rs 12,06,853 lakh in 2022-23, reflecting a significant real increase in service sector activity in Nagaland.
- 1.2. A closer assessment of sub sectoral GSVA underscores the differentiated performance across components of the tertiary economy. At constant prices, trade and repair services rose from Rs 1,00,064 lakh to Rs 1,59,016 lakh by 2022–23, indicating moderate real growth. Hotels and restaurants exhibited a slower real increase and experienced a notable contraction in 2020–21 due to pandemic restrictions before recovering to Rs 7,610 lakh in 2022–23. The transport, storage and communication segment increased from Rs 57,815 lakh to Rs 1,05,407 lakh, although real activity was adversely affected during 2020–21. Real estate and professional services exhibited minimal real growth, remaining relatively stable across the period, which suggests that nominal gains in this subsector largely reflect price-based adjustments rather than expansion in physical output. Public administration grew from Rs 1,82,188 lakh in 2011-12 to Rs 3,74,120 lakh in 2022-23 in real terms, reaffirming its stabilising role during periods of economic stress. The adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are visible in the constant-price series for 2020–21, with the total tertiary GSVA declining to Rs 10,24,624 lakh before rebounding in 2021–22 and 2022–23.

2. TERTIARY SECTOR GROWTH:

- 2.1. An examination of year-on-year growth trends highlights the cyclical movements of the tertiary. At constant price, growth stood at 6.57 percent in 2012–13 and increased to 10.48 percent in 2013–14. Subsequent years registered moderate real expansion in the range of 4 to 8 percent, consistent with improvements in service delivery and the gradual deepening of

institutional frameworks. The year 2020–21 marked the only real contraction in the series, with GSVA declining by –5.67 percent, reflecting severe limitations on movement, tourism, transport and contact-based activities. The sector demonstrated resilience with a strong real growth of 13.43 percent in 2021–22, followed by a further, though moderate, expansion of 3.84 percent in 2022–23 (Figure-5.1, Table-5.1). These trends show that while the tertiary sector experienced temporary disruptions, it remains fundamentally robust, supported by both public expenditure and private service demand.

- 2.2. Subsector-level growth behaviour mirrors this pattern. Trade, financial services and other services experienced sharp nominal increases during the post-pandemic recovery phase, while their real growth indicates genuine expansion in output. Transport and hospitality exhibited the most volatility, registering significant declines during the pandemic but recovering subsequently. Real estate and professional services display subdued real growth, pointing to structural bottlenecks in property markets and limited diversification within professional service offerings. Public administration, owing to its structural characteristics, records consistent growth, reinforcing its role as a key stabilising force in the state economy.

Table-5.1: Growth Rate of the Tertiary Sector (in percentage)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Tertiary		6.57	10.48	4.20	1.46	5.13
Item	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Tertiary	5.92	8.59	6.47	-5.67	13.43	3.84

Figure-5.1: Growth Rate of the Tertiary Sector (in percentage)

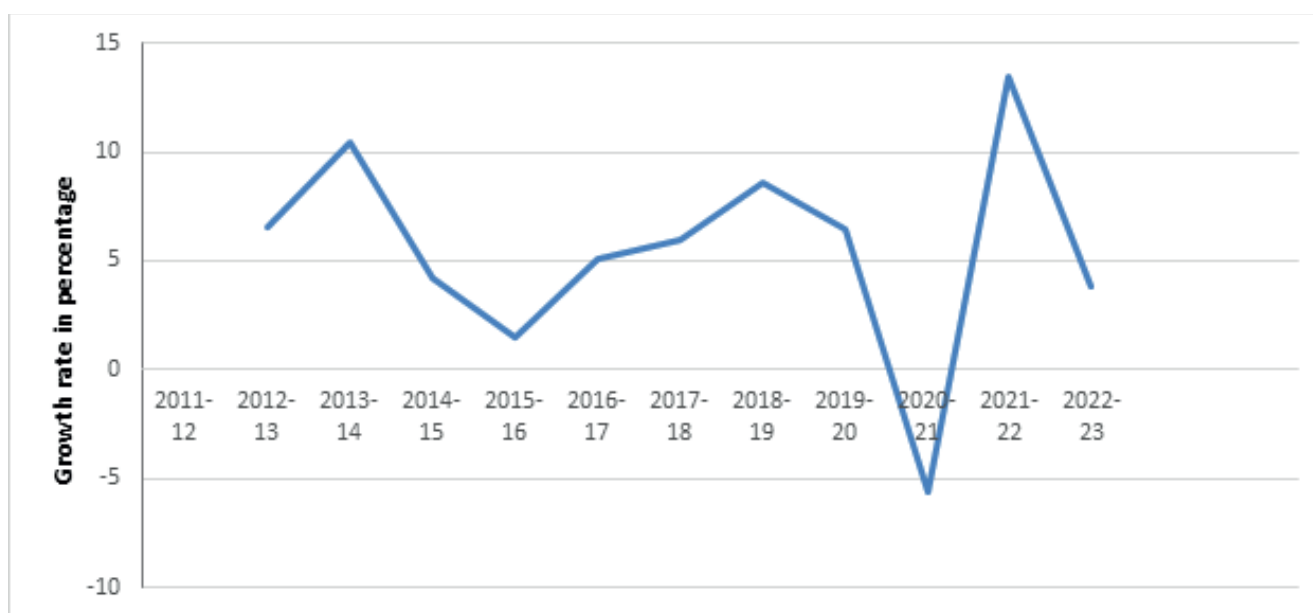
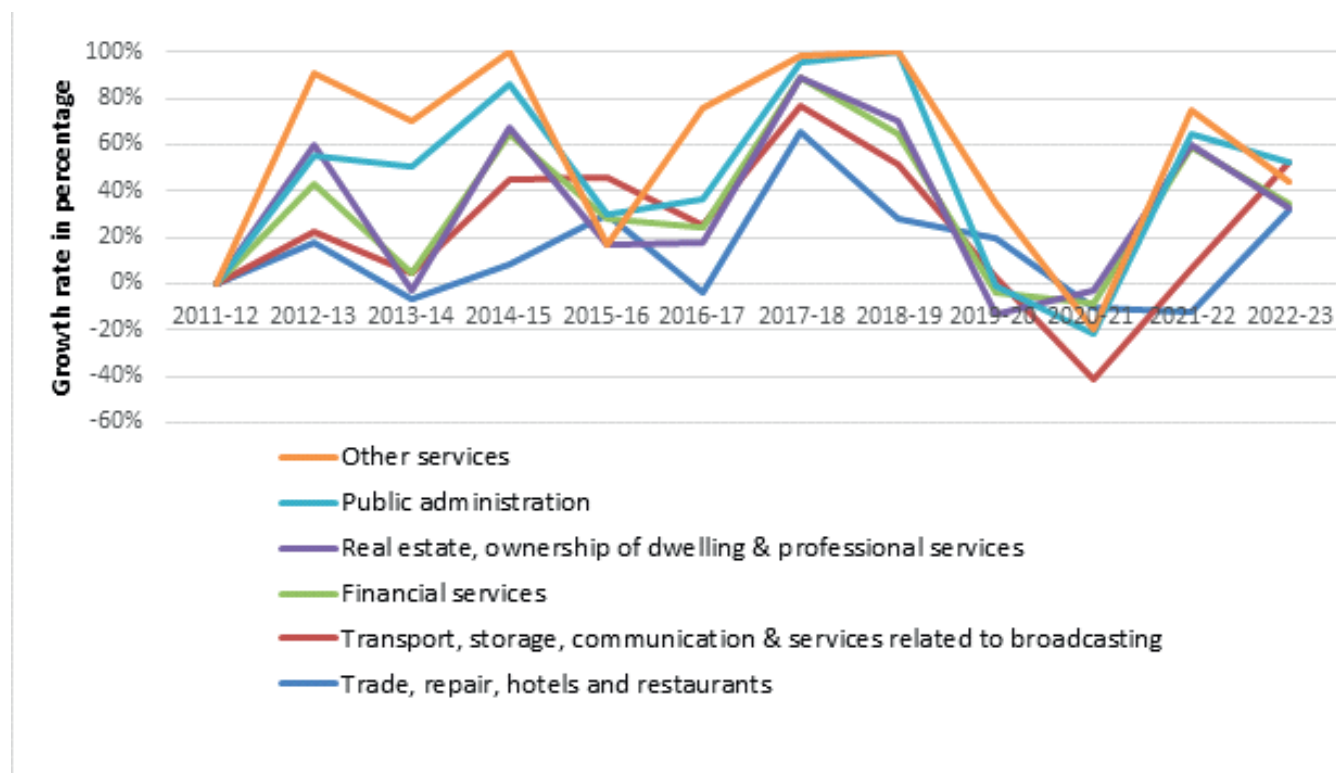


Table-5.2: Growth Rate of the Tertiary Sub Sector (in percentage)

Year/Items	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	Financial services	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	Public administration	Other services
2011-12						
2012-13	7.97	2.24	9.18	7.59	-2.14	15.79
2013-14	-4.47	7.14	0.33	-5.14	34.53	12.18
2014-15	2.29	10.37	5.69	0.70	5.33	3.83
2015-16	15.09	8.04	-8.75	-5.77	6.34	-6.53
2016-17	-1.22	9.22	-0.47	-2.06	6.96	12.43
2017-18	27.70	5.09	5.14	-0.30	2.76	1.48
2018-19	13.49	11.66	6.28	2.93	14.30	0.05
2019-20	10.17	-8.69	-3.64	-5.06	6.78	18.55
2020-21	-7.57	-22.30	23.76	4.10	-13.45	1.39
2021-22	-24.50	36.97	104.41	2.62	8.29	1.96
2022-23	18.57	12.06	-10.43	-1.08	11.70	-4.97

Figure-5.2: Growth Rate of the Tertiary Sub Sector (in percentage)



3. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TERTIARY SUB-SECTOR IN GSDP:

Table-5.3: Percentage share of the tertiary sub sector in GSDP (in percentage)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	8.64	8.82	7.86	7.70	8.71	8.06	9.80	10.84	10.90	10.53	7.68	8.53
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	4.75	4.59	4.59	4.85	5.15	5.27	5.27	5.74	4.78	3.89	5.14	5.39
Financial services	3.92	4.05	3.79	3.84	3.44	3.20	3.21	3.32	2.92	3.78	7.47	6.26
Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	10.62	10.81	9.57	9.23	8.54	7.84	7.44	7.46	6.47	7.04	6.98	6.46
Public administration	14.96	13.85	17.39	17.55	18.33	18.21	17.81	19.84	19.34	17.50	18.31	19.14
Other services	12.79	14.01	14.66	14.58	13.39	14.10	13.62	13.28	14.37	15.24	17.95	15.97
Tertiary	55.67	56.14	57.86	57.75	57.55	56.68	57.15	60.48	58.79	57.98	63.54	61.75
Gross State Domestic Product	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Figure-5.3: Percentage share of the tertiary sub sector in GSDP (in percentage)

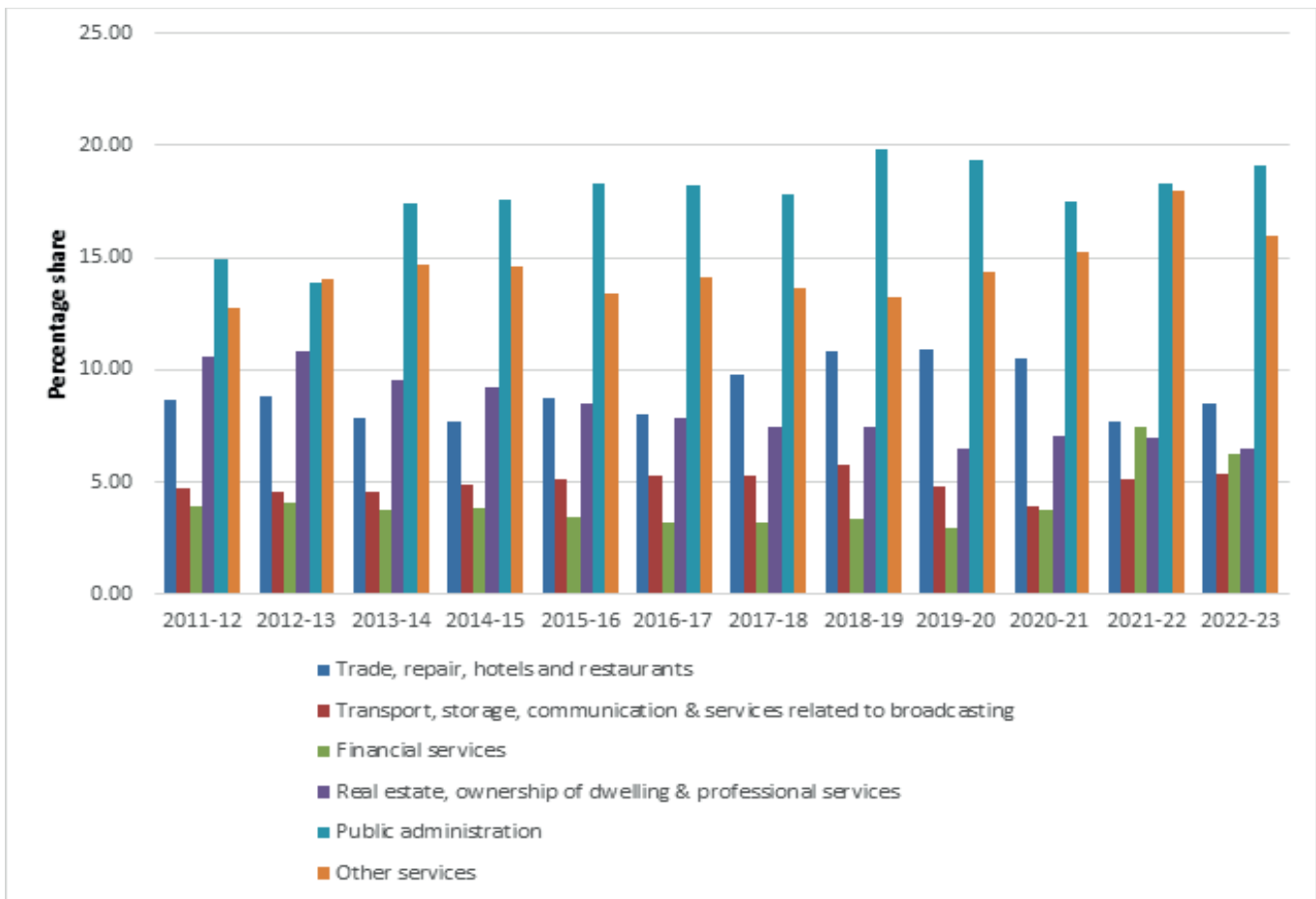


Table-5.4: Percentage share trade, repair, hotels and restaurants sub sector in GSDP

Year/Item	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	Trade & repair services	Hotels & restaurants
2011-12	8.64	8.22	0.42
2012-13	8.82	8.42	0.40
2013-14	7.86	7.51	0.36
2014-15	7.70	7.34	0.36
2015-16	8.71	8.38	0.33
2016-17	8.06	7.73	0.33
2017-18	9.80	9.46	0.34
2018-19	10.84	10.48	0.36
2019-20	10.90	10.55	0.35
2020-21	10.53	10.37	0.16
2021-22	7.68	7.45	0.23
2022-23	8.53	8.14	0.39

Figure-5.4: Percentage share trade, repair, hotels and restaurants sub sector in GSDP



Table-5.5: Percentage share transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting sub sector in GSDP

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	4.75	4.59	4.59	4.85	5.15	5.27	5.27	5.74	4.78	3.89	5.14	5.39
Railways	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Transport by means other than	2.82	2.80	2.39	2.63	2.50	2.92	3.04	3.71	3.19	1.77	2.95	3.07
Road transport	2.63	2.63	2.26	2.45	2.40	2.64	2.78	3.45	2.94	1.65	2.79	2.83
Water transport	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.09
Air transport	0.08	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Services incidental to transport	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.16	0.04	0.05	0.11
Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Communication & services related to broadcasting	1.89	1.75	2.18	2.20	2.63	2.33	2.21	2.01	1.58	2.10	2.16	2.30

Figure-5.5: Percentage share transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting sub sector in GSDP



4. SUB-SECTOR DISTRIBUTION SHARE IN TERTIARY SECTOR:

- 4.1. The percentage-share distribution of the tertiary sector reveals important shifts in its internal structure over time. Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants collectively accounted for approximately 15 percent in 2011-12 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) of total tertiary and fall to 13.81 percent of total tertiary sector contributing about 9 percent in GSDP (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) in 2022-23. While their absolute values increased, their share moderated slightly by 2022-23 due to faster expansion in other subsectors. Transport, communication and related services contributed between 6.7 and 9.5 percent from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) of tertiary output contributing about 5 percent in GSDP 23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) in 2022-23, recording fluctuations around the pandemic years and regaining momentum thereafter. The share of financial services increased significantly, especially after 2020, rising to nearly 12 percent in 2021-22 23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) before stabilising at above 10 percent in 2022-23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6) contributing about 6 percent in GSDP. This growth indicates the rising prominence of financial intermediation and digital service penetration in the state.
- 4.2. Real estate and professional services accounted for a declining share over the period, moving from nearly one-fifth of tertiary output in 2011-12 to about 10 percent of total tertiary sector and about 6 percent in GSDP in 2022-23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6). Public administration remained the single largest component of the tertiary sector throughout the series, accounting for approximately 27 to 32 percent of total tertiary and 19 percent in GSDP in 2022-23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6). Its share reflects the centrality of government expenditure in Nagaland's service economy and its role in maintaining economic stability during downturns. Other services, comprising social services, education, health and community-based activities, exhibited a notable increase in share, rising toward 25 to 28 percent of total tertiary sector and about 16 percent in GSDP 2022-23 (Figure-5.6, Table-5.6).

Table-5.6: Sub sector distribution share in tertiary sector (in percentage)

Year/Items	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	Financial services	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	Public administration	Other services
2011-12	15.51	8.53	7.04	19.07	26.88	22.97
2012-13	15.72	8.18	7.21	19.26	24.68	24.96
2013-14	13.59	7.94	6.55	16.53	30.05	25.34
2014-15	13.34	8.41	6.64	15.98	30.38	25.25
2015-16	15.13	8.95	5.97	14.84	31.84	23.26
2016-17	14.22	9.30	5.65	13.83	32.12	24.88
2017-18	17.14	9.23	5.61	13.01	31.17	23.84
2018-19	17.92	9.49	5.49	12.34	32.81	21.96
2019-20	18.54	8.14	4.97	11.00	32.90	24.45
2020-21	18.17	6.70	6.52	12.14	30.19	26.28
2021-22	12.09	8.09	11.76	10.98	28.82	28.26
2022-23	13.81	8.73	10.14	10.46	31.00	25.86

Figure-5.6: Sub sector distribution share in tertiary sector (in percentage)

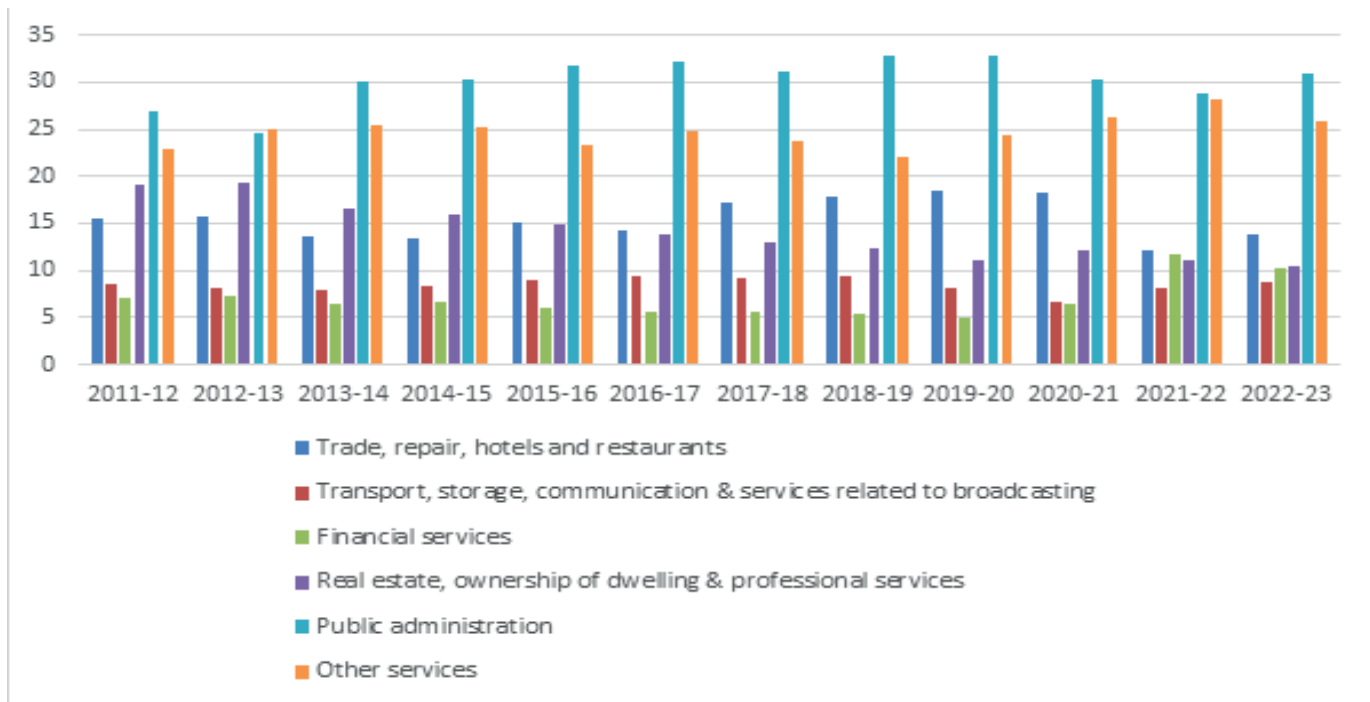
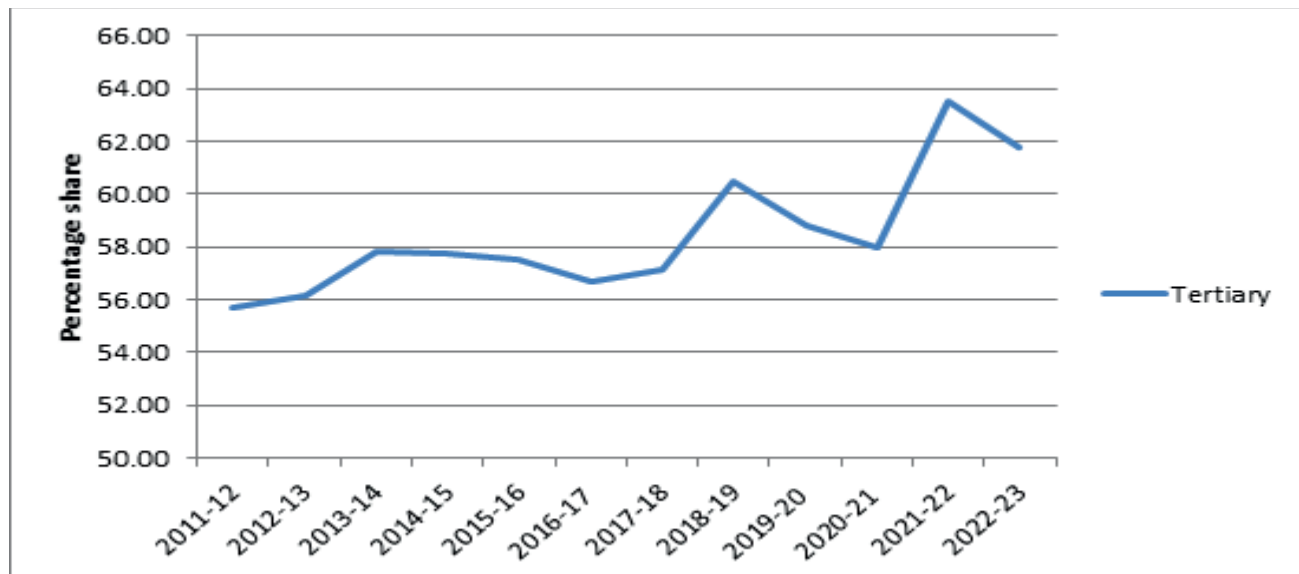


Table-5.7: Percentage share of the tertiary sector in GSDP (in percentage)

Item	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17
Tertiary	55.67	56.14	57.86	57.75	57.55	56.68
Item	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23
Tertiary	57.15	60.48	58.79	57.98	63.54	61.75

Figure-5.7: Percentage share of the tertiary sector in GSDP (in %)



- 4.3. Overall, the percentage-share from 55.67 percent in 2011-12 to 61.75 in 2022-23 (Figure-5.7, Table-5.7) trends indicate that the tertiary sector is not only expanding in absolute terms but is also in its share distribution to GSDP. The increasing share of financial services and other social services suggests a diversification of the state's service economy, while the sustained dominance of public administration highlights the continuing reliance on the government sector. The decline in the relative importance of real estate and professional services, despite nominal growth, points to the need for reforms and greater investment in professional and business services to broaden the economic base.

Annexure-I: Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012 13	2013 14	2014 15	2015 16	2016 17	2017 18	2018 19	2019 20	2020 21	2021 22	2022 23
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	373363	455320	556609	618525	596987	694282	764499	773927	877545	890635	786523	932245
1.1	Crops	204304	262478	340577	380195	405510	439814	485886	473063	477618	497214	347051	459026
1.2	Livestock	83147	102361	115312	123896	71416	71576	94484	86062	90364	75003	73839	70482
1.3	Forestry and logging	79569	83502	93029	105964	110813	172533	173028	203156	298191	306319	353453	389905
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	6344	6978	7690	8470	9248	10360	11102	11646	11372	12098	12179	12832
2.	Mining and quarrying	5660	6621	8005	8398	15900	4692	6007	10280	28509	23000	29924	38250
3.	Primary Manufacturing	379022	461941	564614	626923	612888	698975	770506	784207	906054	913635	816448	970495
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	15122	19400	16831	24062	26432	30403	31859	34357	32504	26177	27524	28409
4		29545	33795	34633	38363	36165	39505	51649	53692	57394	59127	65240	64357
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	19024	22697	22765	25589	22933	25370	35300	34061	36578	38391	40585	39257
4.2	water supply	10521	11098	11868	12774	13232	14135	16349	19631	20816	20736	24655	25100
5.	Construction	105135	113744	117862	135297	157865	181176	216323	216496	216430	201689	262498	298051
	Secondary	149803	166939	169326	197722	220462	251084	299831	304546	306328	286993	355262	390817
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	105152	124506	129374	148615	176008	199431	240987	289173	330316	319564	261778	316285
6.1	Trade & repair services	100064	118795	123498	142439	169266	191893	232646	279629	319718	314696	254307	301909
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	5088	5711	5876	6176	6742	7537	8341	9544	10597	4868	7470	14376
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to	57818	63550	71190	82645	92988	101065	108402	120878	121562	115277	156198	197526

7.1	Railways	378	452	285	362	421	354	363	216	269	315	635	645
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	34328	38881	36398	44292	47371	55703	62474	75709	80929	57847	89335	118729
7.2.1	Road transport	32072	36447	34417	41302	45749	50464	57129	69938	74553	54428	84302	110468
7.2.2	Water transport	1319	690	466	569	606	717	591	1007	1006	1346	2217	3167
7.2.3	Air transport	937	1744	1515	2420	1016	1212	1365	714	1273	1040	1215	1502
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport						3310	3388	4050	4096	1033	1601	3592
7.3	Storage	63	97	80	97	97	118	69	269	153	88	132	132
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	23049	24120	34427	37894	45099	44890	45496	44684	40212	57028	66096	78021
8.	Financial services	47701	53134	57079	51073	54369	53975	61020	70159	70710	88026	192822	192106
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	129296	139146	147986	156824	155184	160604	166222	177442	174132	177211	189551	201935
10.	Public administration	182188	195575	264724	308021	352888	376398	415226	501413	525433	503411	607352	676645
11.	Other services	155696	196428	237768	252571	262445	283076	313781	344798	427716	460441	516202	595211
	Tertiary	677851	772339	908121	999749	1093883	1174548	1305637	1503862	1649870	1663930	1923903	2179708
12.	TOTAL GSVA at basic prices	1206676	1401219	1642062	1824394	1927233	2124607	2375974	2592614	2862253	2864559	3095613	3541020
13.	Product taxes	38290	44596	50411	53049	60279	70061	84054	101096	130670	159456	197122	199816
14.	Product Subsidies	27290	33688	31300	37376	35117	22423	20732	40968	21336	40851	66197	58802
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	1217676	1412127	1661173	1840067	1952395	2172245	2439296	2652742	2971587	2983164	3226538	3682034
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	70185	81670	89541	94001	103490	114953	123729	137510	136093	145799	164892

Annexure-II: Gross State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices from 2011-12 to 2022-23 (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	373363	396443	435269	452811	420256	458524	440956	414289	463946	466363	374213	443109
1.1	Crops	204304	235469	276327	291145	290469	295189	287378	268325	277715	286236	181304	246521
1.2	Livestock	83147	77254	75457	74929	43138	41818	48197	37036	38685	29114	28971	27320
1.3	Forestry and logging	79569	77109	76564	79475	79081	113546	97054	100539	138798	142631	155507	160714
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	6344	6611	6921	7261	7568	7970	8326	8389	8749	8382	8432	8555
2.	Mining and quarrying	5660	3823	7022	7742	18743	4303	5190	8748	23242	18389	23174	28094
3.	Primary	379022	400266	442291	460553	438999	462826	446146	423038	487188	484752	397387	471203
4	Manufacturing	15122	18343	14020	16087	22607	26178	26407	29351	26936	21761	19949	20249
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	29545	30327	26916	25575	31695	34213	45062	43741	45597	46586	47334	40271
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	19024	20210	16990	16026	21434	23784	33399	30526	32111	34076	33737	27218
4.2	Water supply	10521	10117	9926	9549	10261	10429	11663	13215	13486	12510	13597	13053
5.	Construction	105135	105374	81435	95938	107752	114874	133700	124732	121002	103563	122217	129860
	Secondary	149803	154044	122371	137600	162054	175266	205169	197824	193535	171910	189500	190380
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	105152	113537	108460	110940	127679	126119	161058	182783	201379	186140	140528	166626
6.1	Trade & repair services	100064	108328	103530	105738	122784	120911	155476	176734	194898	183283	136335	159016
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	5088	5208	4931	5203	4894	5208	5583	6048	6481	2857	4193	7610
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	57815	59108	63331	69901	75524	82487	86682	96791	88381	68671	94059	105407

7.1	Railways	376	448	286	287	358	249	290	160	163	160	450	411
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	34328	36071	32921	37803	36585	45674	49994	62565	58936	31320	53969	60063
7.2.1	Road transport	32072	33813	31198	35247	35230	41343	45718	58200	54292	29091	50944	55284
7.2.2	Water transport	1319	640	406	487	506	589	473	762	733	878	1332	1832
7.2.3	Air transport	937	1618	1317	2069	849	993	1092	540	927	678	731	869
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	2749	2712	3063	2983	674	962	2078
7.3	Storage	63	90	69	76	81	97	49	203	101	55	78	73
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	23049	22498	30054	31735	38500	36467	36349	33863	29181	37136	39562	44860
8.	Financial services	47701	52078	52249	55223	50390	50153	52731	56045	54007	66839	136627	122380
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	129296	139106	131955	132884	125213	122634	122269	125853	119487	124385	127644	126259
10.	Public administration	182188	178282	239851	252642	268658	284935	292805	334683	357376	309316	334943	374120
11.	Other services	155696	180282	202235	209979	196272	220672	223929	224037	265587	269273	328392	312061
	Tertiary	677849	722392	798081	831569	843736	886999	939473	1020192	1086218	1024624	1162193	1206853
12.	TOTAL GSWA at basic prices	1206674	1276703	1362743	1429722	1444790	1525091	1590788	1641053	1766941	1681286	1749080	1868435
13.	Product taxes	38290	41238	43565	34095	50929	58683	70611	76868	96494	115652	123708	121698
14.	Product Subsidies	27290	31151	27049	23940	29670	18782	17416	31150	15756	29629	43573	35813
15.	Gross State Domestic Product	1217674	1286790	1379259	1439877	1466049	1564992	1643983	1686771	1847679	1767309	1829215	1954320
16.	Population	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita GSDP (Rs.)	61159	63956	67810	70067	70585	74559	77473	78674	85501	80625	82658	87520

Annexure-III: Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Current Prices From 2011-12 to 2022-23 (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	327769	402422	493901	547887	521079	611664	675680	677724	772482	774376	654943	793109
1.1	Crops	161408	212607	281237	312925	332336	360220	400530	380830	376920	385517	221041	325867
1.2	Livestock	82067	101052	113790	122370	70546	70745	93477	85132	89436	74237	72968	69580
1.3	Forestry and logging	78696	82568	91994	104919	109777	171181	171382	200941	295561	303438	349655	385772
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	5598	6195	6879	7673	8420	9519	10292	10821	10565	11183	11278	11890
2.	Mining and quarrying	4977	5809	6868	5762	13360	4038	5108	8670	23474	17917	24995	31605
	Primary	332745	408231	500769	553649	534440	615703	680788	686394	795956	792293	679939	824714
3.	Manufacturing	11153	14766	11997	18840	21170	25285	26501	28678	26859	20228	20819	20650
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	21463	25199	22920	25078	24354	26315	37283	36471	57394	41111	46402	42731
5.	Construction	99948	107747	110732	127347	148472	170050	205025	202178	200154	184051	242821	270800
	Secondary	132564	147713	145649	171265	193996	221650	268809	267328	284407	245390	310042	334181
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	103558	122547	127069	146053	171255	194028	234716	281507	321710	309765	251637	303665
6.1	Trade & repair services	98933	117356	121696	140415	165398	187466	227465	273195	312492	306417	246103	292117
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	4625	5191	5373	5638	5857	6561	7251	8312	9217	3348	5533	11548
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	48757	53707	57085	67860	77427	82938	86557	95315	91819	82489	121737	158074
7.1	Railways	233	286	160	191	209	116	101	58	156	315	242	253
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	29804	34045	30746	38456	42071	49010	54656	66065	69580	45669	77307	104467
7.2.1	Road transport	28699	32652	29747	36479	40866	44615	50168	61362	64616	43678	74084	98272

7.2.2	Water transport	856	412	259	360	368	497	419	781	784	1030	1810	2687
7.2.3	Air transport	249	981	740	1616	837	1021	1147	504	776	136	86	497
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	2877	2921	3418	3403	825	1327	3011
7.3	Storage	54	84	68	82	81	99	58	245	139	79	117	116
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	18666	19292	26111	29131	35066	33713	31742	28947	21945	36427	44071	53239
8.	Financial services	46948	52193	56126	50131	53257	52784	59703	68562	69099	85739	187745	187603
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	106716	112856	117856	124439	123050	126745	129375	136992	132027	132523	138011	144198
10.	Public administration	128283	139626	207143	243477	282744	304552	340470	414050	436949	417317	501226	557724
11.	Other services	144859	184060	223712	237895	251480	271346	300770	330923	411528	441484	494224	569638
	Tertiary	579122	664989	788991	869855	959214	1032392	1151590	1327348	1463133	1469317	1694580	1920902
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	1044431	1220932	1435410	1594769	1687650	1869745	2101187	2281069	2543497	2507001	2684561	3079797
13.	Product taxes	38290	44596	50411	53049	60279	70061	84054	101096	130670	159456	197122	199816
14.	Product Subsidies	27290	33688	31300	37376	35117	22423	20732	40968	21336	40851	66197	58802
15.	Net State Domestic Product	1055431	1231840	1454521	1610442	1712812	1917383	2164509	2341197	2652831	2625606	2815486	3220811
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	91347	102003	109198	122759	119781	127225	144237

Annexure IV: Net State Value Added by Economic Activity at Constant Prices From 2011-12 to 2022-23 (in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	327768	347359	381413	394944	360563	395745	375013	344918	390742	388529	290811	353268
1.1	Crops	161408	189204	225448	236193	233195	235054	224332	202099	207913	211872	101711	160472
1.2	Livestock	82067	76041	74108	73616	42358	41089	47366	36316	37970	28539	28395	26772
1.3	Forestry and logging	78696	76242	75647	78577	78166	112379	95710	98832	136791	140491	152990	158185
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	5598	5872	6210	6557	6844	7222	7604	7671	8069	7627	7716	7840
2.	Mining and quarrying	4977	3050	5981	5472	16617	3765	4469	7497	19451	14682	19752	23697
3.	Primary	332744	350409	387394	400416	377180	399509	379482	352416	410193	403211	310563	376965
3.	Manufacturing	11153	13906	9537	11410	17876	21585	21739	24592	22273	16934	14924	15218
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	21462	22042	15929	13699	21115	22394	32500	29159	30817	31772	32972	24632
5.	Construction	99948	99652	74726	88565	98993	104259	122973	111520	106002	87310	104963	111670
6.	Secondary	132564	135600	100192	113674	137984	148239	177212	165271	159092	136016	152859	151520
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	103558	111689	106360	108690	123428	121334	155739	176577	194492	178484	133300	158385
6.1	Trade & repair services	98933	106973	101891	103961	119323	116988	151079	171519	189110	176811	130479	152612
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	4625	4715	4470	4730	4104	4346	4661	5057	5382	1673	2821	5773
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	48754	49591	49849	56677	61883	66607	67856	75287	64086	42598	67726	76873
7.1	Railways	231	292	172	138	174	45	73	34	75	160	169	19
7.2	Transport by means other than Railway	29804	31438	27688	32366	31643	39558	43018	54121	49457	21733	44931	50438
7.2.1	Road transport	28699	30180	26877	30755	30675	35980	39487	50653	45969	20627	43265	47142
7.2.2	Water transport	856	373	214	292	284	387	319	564	548	630	1026	1485
7.2.3	Air transport	249	885	597	1319	684	819	898	358	512	-33	-118	146

7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2372	2315	2546	2427	510	758	1665
7.3	Storage	54	78	58	63	67	80	40	184	184	90	48	68	63	
7.4	Communication & services related to broadcasting	18666	17782	21930	24110	29999	26924	24725	20948	14464	20657	22558	26353		
8.	Financial services	46948	51166	51342	54388	49425	49111	51608	54735	52709	65011	132773	119102		
9.	Real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services	106716	114732	105276	105276	97455	94111	92963	95432	87999	91982	93851	91159		
10.	Public administration	128283	124518	186146	194266	204788	219667	226844	327244	283400	238821	254865	289898		
11.	Other services	144859	168510	189243	197099	186567	210311	212881	212791	252615	254380	312641	294943		
	Tertiary	579119	620205	688216	716396	723546	761140	807890	942066	935302	871276	995156	1030360		
12.	TOTAL NSVA at basic prices	1044427	1106215	1175802	1230486	1238711	1308888	1364584	1459752	1504587	1410503	1458578	1558844		
13.	Product taxes	38290	41238	43565	34095	50929	58683	70611	76868	96494	115652	123708	121698		
14.	Product Subsidies	27290	31151	27049	23940	29670	18782	17416	31150	15756	29629	43573	35813		
15.	Net State Domestic Product	1055427	1116302	1192318	1240641	1259970	1348789	1417779	1505470	1585325	1496526	1538713	1644729		
16.	Population ('00)	19910	20120	20340	20550	20770	20990	21220	21440	21610	21920	22130	22330		
17.	Per Capita NSDP (Rs.)	53010	55482	58619	60372	60663	64259	66813	70218	73361	68272	69531	73656		

Annexure V: Methodology Method of estimation-primary Sector

Item	Data Source	Current Price	Constant Price
Primary Sector	<p><i>Production data:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Department of Agriculture ii) Department of Horticulture iii) Department of Sericulture iv) Department of Land Resource v) Nagaland Beekeeping and Honey Mission vi) Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services vii) Department of Geology and Mining viii) Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change <p><i>Price data:</i> Directorate of Economics and Statistics</p>	<p><i>Production Approach:</i> Value of output = current year production * current year price</p>	<p><i>Production Approach:</i> Value of output = current year production * base year price</p>

Method of estimation-Secondary Sector

Item	Data Source	Current Price	Constant Price
Secondary Sector	<p><i>Production and Price data:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation ii) Directorate of Economics and Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) GVA of Railway Workshops & Production Units, Departmental Enterprises (DE), Non-Departmental Enterprises (NDE) and Private Sector Companies are estimated by MoSPI using production approach and allocated to States. ii) State-wise GVA estimates of quasi-corporations, Private Unincorporated Enterprises and Remediation, by compilation category, are compiled from Annual Survey of India (ASI) by MoSPI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI - general). ii) In case of electricity, gas and gobar gas, the base year estimates are moved with the index of quantum sales of electricity, gas and no. of biogas plants respectively. iii) In case of water supply, current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (General). iv) In case of construction, the current estimates are deflated by General Pucca Construction Index, Cost of Construction Index for Rural/Urban Housing and CPI (Rural).

Method of estimation-Tertiary Sector

Item	Data Source	Current Price	Constant Price
Tertiary Sector	<p><i>Production and Price data:</i></p> <p>i) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</p> <p>ii) Commissionerate of Motor Vehicles Department</p> <p>iii) Department of Tourism</p> <p>iv) Public Health Engineering Department</p> <p>iv) Food Corporation of India</p>	<p>i) GVA of Railway Workshops & Production Units, Departmental Enterprises (DE), Non-Departmental Enterprises (NDE) and Private Sector Companies are estimated by MoSPI using production approach and allocated to States.</p> <p>ii) State-wise GVA estimates of quasi-corporations, Private Unincorporated Enterprises and Remediation, by compilation category, are compiled from Annual Survey of India (ASI) by MoSPI.</p>	<p>i) Current price estimates are deflated with the relevant Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI - general).</p> <p>ii) In case of electricity, gas and gobar gas, the base year estimates are moved with the index of quantum sales of electricity, gas and no. of biogas plants respectively.</p> <p>iii) In case of water supply, current price estimates are deflated with the CPI (General).</p> <p>iv) In case of construction, the current estimates are deflated by General Pucca Construction Index, Cost of Construction Index for Rural/Urban Housing and CPI (Rural).</p>



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