



NAGALAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025-26



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Nagaland : Kohima



NAGALAND ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025-26



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Foreword

The Nagaland Economic Survey 2025-26 presents the macroeconomic scenario of the state's economy to guide socio-economic policymaking in the state. It provides a sectoral analysis of the economy including an overview of the fiscal position of the state government.

A timely provision of official information is critical for the preparation of the present economic survey. I therefore earnestly acknowledge the various government departments and agencies who promptly furnished the required data for the same. I also congratulate the Director and the officials of the Department of Economics and Statistics for the successful compilation of the Report.

I am hopeful that the document will be of utility for policy practitioners, administrators, researchers and other stakeholders.

Date: 23/02/2026

Place: Kohima



(AKUNU S MEYASE) IAS

Secretary to the Government of Nagaland

Acknowledgement

Nagaland Economic Survey is an important annual publication of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. It presents the current scenario of the state's economy with an aim to inform policymaking in the state. It also provides an analysis of the ongoing departmental undertakings with an intent to further improve the economic performance of the state.

With the data made available by the various government departments, an earnest endeavor is made to make the current edition of the Nagaland Economic Survey 2025-26 as insightful, incisive, accurate and broad as possible.

I sincerely acknowledge the receipt of the data from various state government agencies which has made the preparation of the survey report possible. I would also like to place on record my appreciation for the efforts and invaluable contributions from the officers and staff of the Directorate associated with the report.

I am confident that the current edition of the survey will be useful to policy makers, planners, administrators and researchers.

Comments and suggestions for improving the quality of the survey report would be much valued.

Date: 18/02/2026

Place: Kohima


(NEIDILHOU KEDITSU)
Director
Economics & Statistics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. TOWARDS VIKSIT NAGALAND: STATE OF THE ECONOMY

- 1.1. According to the advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2025-26, Nagaland's economy is expected to grow by 10.33 percent in constant price and 13.03 percent in current price respectively.
- 1.2. In absolute figure, the quantum of the economy in nominal terms is estimated to have increased from Rs. 45133 crores in 2024-25 (PE) to Rs. 51014 crores in 2025-26 (AE). Correspondingly, the quantum of the economy in real terms is estimated to have increased from Rs. 23262 crores in 2024-25 (PE) to Rs. 25665 crores in 2025-26 (AE).
- 1.3. The tertiary sector is the principal contributor to the state's economy with an estimated 66.64 percent share during 2025-26 (AE). The primary sector and the secondary sector contribute 22.76 percent and 10.60 percent respectively.
- 1.4. During the period under consideration (expressly, from 2011-12 to 2025-26), the contribution of the tertiary sector is in the range between 56.17 percent and 66.55 percent approximately. Analogously, while the share of primary sector remains in the range between 22.72 percent to 32.46 percent approximately, the share of the secondary sector is in the range between 8.98 percent to 12.90 percent approximately.
- 1.5. In terms of sectoral growth rate, the tertiary sector is expected to register a growth rate of 5.59 percent during 2025-26 (AE). During the same fiscal year, while the secondary sector is expected to grow by 8.99 percent, the primary sector is expected to grow by 2.6 percent.
- 1.6. In absolute figures, the Per Capita Income of the state is projected to increase to Rs. 192280 during 2025-26 (AE) from Rs. 175374 during 2024-25(PE).

VIKSIT NAGALAND @2047

The Viksit Bharat @2047 envisions India to become a developed country by 2047, with a target for the Indian economy to reach between \$30 trillion to \$40 trillion by 2047. Correspondingly, the target of the country's per capita income is set between US \$ 15,000 to \$ 18,000 by 2047. Over the past 10 years, the size of the state economy in terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) increased from Rs. 19524 crores in 2015-16 to Rs. 45134 crores in 2024-25 (PE). Corresponding to the increase in the GSDP, the per capita income of the State increased from Rs. 82,367 in 2015-16 to Rs. 1,75,374 in 2024-25 (PE). Assuming the rate of exchange between US dollar to Indian rupee at \$1=Rs.90, the current size of the state economy in US dollar is estimated at \$5 billion (Rs. 45134 crore) and the per capita income of the state at \$2063 (Rs. 1,85,670) in 2024-25. **Given the present status of the state's per capita income, the state economy will have to grow by 10 percent or more per annum to achieve the Viksit Bharat @2047 vision of raising the per capita income to US \$ 15000 (Rs. 13,50,000) or more.** In other words, the state economy will have to increase from the present US \$5 billion (Rs. 45134 crore) in 2024-25 to US \$67.96 billion (Rs. 6,11,671 crore) by 2047.

2. PUBLIC FINANCE: MANAGING FISCAL HEALTH

- 2.1. During 2025-26 (B.E), the State fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 2.65 percent of GSDP down from 7.27 percent during 2024-25 (R.E).
- 2.3. The total receipt of the State Government is estimated to increase by 2.32 percent from Rs.24284.02 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.24849.01 crores in 2025-26 (B.E).
- 2.4. During 2025-26 (B.E), with a growth of 2.64 percent, the direct tax collection is estimated to increase from Rs.36.05 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.37 crores in 2025-26 (B.E). During 2025-26 (B.E), the amount of indirect tax collection is estimated to increase to Rs.2303.24 crores from Rs.2206.57 crores collected in 2024-25 (R.E).
- 2.5. During 2025-26 (B.E), the State Government anticipated a total Capital receipt of Rs.6104.76 crores.
- 2.6. On the expenditure front, Budget 2025-26 estimated total expenditure from consolidated funds at Rs.24699.01 crores showing a decrease of -0.28 percent from the 2024-25 (R.E) estimates of Rs.24768.31 crores. The decrease in total expenditure during 2025-26 (B.E) arose mostly from the decrease in the Capital expenditure by -12.19 percent.

3. PRIORITIZING LIVELIHOODS: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- 3.1. As per the survey conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the labour force participation rate in Nagaland is 56 percent.
- 3.2. While 24 percent of the residents in Nagaland reported as 'self-employed,' the respondents who registered as 'unable to work owing to disability' account for less than 1 percent.
- 3.3. While the estimated employment rate in the state is 83.92 percent, the unemployment rate is 16.07 percent.
- 3.4. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the state is 13 percent.
- 3.5. Most of the residents in Nagaland with principal activity are not engaged in any subsidiary activity with 88 percent, while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 12 percent.
- 3.6. The maximum number of residents in Nagaland without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years with 35 percent, followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years with 23 percent.

4. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

- 4.1. During 2024-25, the state has a total of 2734 schools. Out of the total schools, 1915 is managed by the State Government and 819 schools are under the management of the Central and Private entities.
- 4.2. In Nagaland, Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at the Primary Level is highest in comparison to other levels of School education with a GER of 102.55 percent.

- 4.3. The dropout rate was highest at the Higher Secondary level with a rate of 14.41 percent, while it was least at the Upper Primary with a rate of 2.42.
- 4.4. Compared to the previous year's enrolment of 36289, the enrolment of students in the college has fallen by -9.29 percent.
- 4.5. During 2024-25, the Government of Nagaland granted financial assistance to 28 private secular colleges, 21 theological recognized colleges and a few other institutions involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.65 crore.
- 4.6. The Government of Nagaland managed a total of 9 Polytechnic Institutions, offering varied diploma courses. The Government also sends students to varied colleges outside the State for Diploma courses.

5. CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GROWTH: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1. Out of 1425 villages/habitants in Nagaland, 1145 villages/habitants have 100 percent Functional Household Tap Connection, while the remaining 280 villages/habitants have partial coverage.
- 5.2. The 1st Phase (5 MW) of the 10 MW Solar Power Plant at Hovukhu village under Niuland district is completed and a Power Purchase Agreement for the same has been signed with the Department of Power.
- 5.3. During 2025-26, the total length of road under PWD (R&B) excluding National Highways and Urban Roads is 10315.9 Km.
- 5.4. There are 12 National Highways in the State covering a total of 1578.38 km. Out of which, 910 Km is under PWD (National Highway) and the rest is under National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL).
- 5.5. During 2024-25, the NST total fleet strength stood at 171 buses. Compared to 2023-24, operational deployment improved during 2024-25, with average buses on road increasing from 80 to 85.
- 5.6. To reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses, improve billing, revenue collection and reduce power theft within Dimapur, Chumoukedima and Kohima towns, 15665 Smart Prepaid Meters were installed as of December 2025.

6. INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE: FOSTERING ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN NAGALAND

- 6.1. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) registered a positive growth of 17.95 percent in December, 2025 as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year, with positive growth in manufacturing (27.66 percent), electricity (26.33 percent) and negative growth in mining (-100 percent).
- 6.2. MSME Udyam registrations reached 46,248 as of January, 2026 with 46056 units registered under Micro, 176 units under Small and 16 units under Medium Enterprises.
- 6.3. Startup Nagaland was awarded 'Leader in Building a Strong Startup Ecosystem' by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) during the National Startup Day, 2025.

- 6.4. Factories registration under Factories Act, 1948 reached 12844 during 2025-26. Dimapur district recorded the highest number of registered factories in the state with 51 factories, while Zunheboto recorded the least registered factories with only one.
- 6.5. The State recorded an enrolment of 242314 unrecognised workers during 2025 in e-Shram (National Database for Unorganised Workers).

7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED: A STEADY PERFORMING SECTOR

- 7.1. Agriculture and Allied Activities sector contributed about 23.37 percent to the state's GDP for financial year 2024-25 (PE) at current prices. It recorded a growth rate of 2.1 percent during the same period, continuing to play a pivotal role in the economic development of Nagaland.
- 7.2. Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood and a key pillar of Nagaland's economy, engaging over 60 percent of the population.
- 7.3. The total crop production declined by 4.80 percent from 1,179,057 MT in 2023–24 to 1,122,436 MT in 2024–25 and is expected to reach 1,126,768 MT in 2025–26, still 4.43 percent lower than the 2023–24 level despite a small improvement.
- 7.3. Out of the total geographical area of the State, the total reporting area is 1,656,826 hectares. Forest land constitutes the largest share at 52.08 percent (862,930 hectares), followed by net sown area at 21.48 percent (355,946 hectares).
- 7.4. Fruit production declined by 7.25 percent, from 342,475.50 MT in 2023–24 to 317,660.71 MT in 2024–25. Vegetable production remained almost stable, registering a marginal decline of 0.20 percent from 456,938 MT to 456,027.31 MT during the same period.
- 7.5. The State produces 44.47 percent of its meat, egg and dairy needs, valued at Rs. 1010.57 crores, leaving a shortfall of 24.65 percent. To bridge this gap, the State imported animal husbandry products worth Rs. 263.56 crores.

8. GOOD GOVERNANCE: ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY THROUGH E-GOVERNANCE

- 8.1. The Government has initiated advanced citizen-centric governance by enabling secured digital access to vital government-issued documents such as certificates, licenses, and identity records through the Digilocker platform.
- 8.2. The state has expanded its Direct Benefit Transfer framework to ensure efficient and accountable delivery of welfare schemes. In 2024, 60 schemes were onboarded, and by 2025 this number rose to 74.
- 8.3. The Nagaland One Portal represents a transformative step in e-governance. Serving as a single-window platform, it consolidates diverse government services, making them more accessible and citizen-friendly. The portal has rapidly expanded from 42 e-services in 2024 to 85 in 2025, demonstrating the state's dedication to efficiency, inclusivity and responsive governance.

- 8.4. By consolidating 11 state scholarship schemes under one platform, the Common Scholarship Portal ensures transparency, accessibility, and equitable opportunities for students. Applications processed increased from 85,998 in 2024 to 95,563 in 2025, reflecting improved outreach and streamlined service delivery.
- 8.5. On 24 October 2025, NSDMA launched the *Safer Nagaland* mobile app, extending its Weather Portal. The integrated system provides real-time forecasts, early warnings and alerts, ensuring timely information reaches even remote communities.

9. SOCIAL WELFARE: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

- 9.1. Under Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0, the State operates 60 ICDS projects through 3,980 Anganwadi Centres across 16 districts. As per the Poshan Tracker, a total of 1.14 lakh beneficiaries were covered.
- 9.2. During 2025-26, a total of 5435 beneficiaries were enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana. Out of which, 6854 beneficiaries received payments through DBT amounting to Rs. 33394000.
- 9.3. Under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission, 791 SHGs availed a bank credit of Rs. 17.42 crore across the State during 2025-26. The State has trained and positioned 16 Bank Sakhi in Bank branches during 2025-26.
- 9.4. The Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) is a flagship public health insurance initiative by the Government of Nagaland. As of 12th February 2026, a total of 216888 CMHIS cards have been issued.
- 9.5. A total of 69 hospitals are empaneled under CMHIS, including 52 hospitals under CMHIS (EP) and 17 hospitals under CMHIS & PMJAY (General) in Nagaland.
- 9.6. Wage payment for Job Card holders are now mandatorily made through Aadhaar Based System (ABPS). As on 12th January 2026, 3.08 lakh active workers are eligible for the Aadhaar Based System (ABPS).

10. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ENSURING GENDER PARITY IN NAGALAND

- 10.1. Child Sex Ratio of Nagaland has shown a positive trend over the years. It increased from 931 females per 1000 males (2011 Census) to 944 females per 1000 males as per National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21).
- 10.2. Maternal Mortality Rate of Nagaland stands at 97 per every 1,00,000 live births. Notably, Nagaland has recorded zero maternal deaths from 2021-24 according to data received from Registrars of Births and Deaths, Department of Economics and Statistics.
- 10.3. During the Financial Year 2025-26, 6854 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana Scheme.

- 10.4. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Nagaland has also shown a declining trend over the years. TFR declined from 3.7 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 1.7 in NHFS-5(2019-21).
- 10.5. According to Periodic Labour Force Survey 2023-24, the female Labour Force Participation Rate in the State is 64.3 percent, which is higher than the national average of 41.7 percent.
- 10.6. Female participation in Lok Sabha elections increased from 50.37 percent in the 5th General Election (1971) to 82.69 percent in the 17th General Election (2019) indicating a significant growth in political participation.

11. SAFEGUARDING ENVIRONMENT: FOREST AND WILDLIFE

- 11.1. The total forest cover of Nagaland was 12222.47 sq km in 2023 which represents 73.72 percent of the total geographical area of the state.
- 11.2. The forest cover decreased by 28.53 sq km in 2023 (0.23 percent) as compared to 2021 assessment.
- 11.3. Peren district has the highest percentage (90.84 percent) of Forest Cover with respect to total geographical area of the district, followed by Zunheboto (90.01 percent) and Mokokchung (83.02 percent).
- 11.4. The detection of forest fires in the state has decreased by 1273 (32.79 percent) during 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.
- 11.5. Recognizing Nagaland's strong communitarian institution, the state has notified 208 Community Reserves to protect biodiversity and provide economic returns to villagers for forest preservation.
- 11.6. Major initiatives such as the JICA Project, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Indo-German Project, Doyang Wetland Project, Nagar Van Yojana and 208 Community Reserves continue to strengthen forest conservation and biodiversity management in the State.

12. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ECONOMIC PROGRESS WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 12.1. Nagaland has institutionalised SDG implementation through the SDG Coordination Centre and the "Nagaland SDG Vision 2030," supported by State and District Indicator Frameworks and a real-time monitoring dashboard.
- 12.2. The State's composite SDG India Index score improved from 51 (2018-19) to 63 (2023-24), placing Nagaland in the Performer category.
- 12.3. Nagaland achieved Front Runner status in six goals and ranked 1st in the country in SDG 5-Gender Equality.
- 12.4. The State remains in the Performer category in seven goals, while SDG 4 -Quality Education and SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, are in the Aspirant category.
- 12.5. Mokokchung, Kohima and Dimapur ranked among the top districts in the Northeast, and the State continues to focus on targeted interventions, data strengthening and capacity building to achieve SDG Vision 2030.

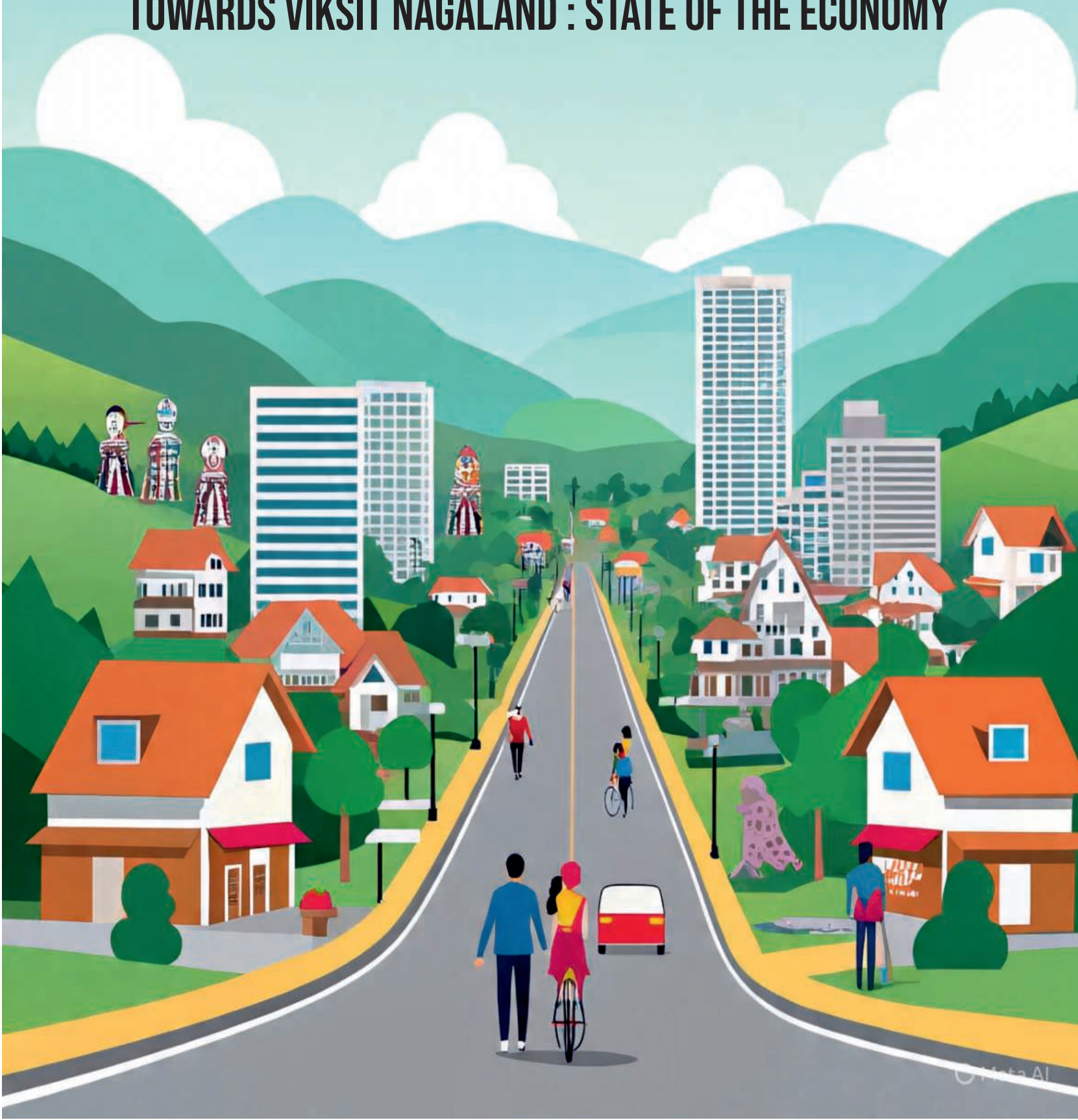
ACRONYMS

| | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| AE | : | Advanced Estimate |
| BADP | : | Boarder Areas Development programme |
| CRIF | : | Central Road and Infrastructure Fund |
| Ckm | : | Circuit kilometre |
| CWS | : | Current Weekly Status |
| DoNER | : | Development of North Eastern Region |
| EI | : | Economic Importance |
| FEED | : | Front End Engineering Design |
| GSDP | : | Gross State Domestic Product |
| HEP | : | Hydro-Electric Power |
| HT | : | High Tension |
| ISC | : | Inter-State Connectivity |
| ISTT | : | Inter State Truck Terminus |
| IWT | : | Inland Water & Transport |
| KVA | : | Kilo Volt Amperes |
| KV | : | Kilovolt |
| LFPR | : | Labour Force Participation Rate |
| LT | : | Low Tension |
| IRP | : | Iron Removal Plant (IRP) |
| MDR | : | Major District Roads |
| MoPS&W | : | Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways |
| MV | : | Megawatt |
| MVA | : | Megavolt-amperes |
| NEC | : | North Eastern Council |
| NEEPCO | : | Northeastern Electric Power Corporation |
| NESIDS | : | North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme |

| | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| NHIDCL | : | National Highway and infrastructure Development Corporation |
| NHPC | : | National Hydro Electric Power Corporation |
| NLCPR | : | Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Recourses |
| NLCP | : | National Lake Conservation Plan |
| NRDWP | : | National Rural Drinking Water Programme |
| NTPC | : | National Thermal Power Corporation |
| ODF | : | Open Defecation Free |
| ODR | : | Other District Roads |
| P | : | Provisional |
| PCI | : | Per Capita Income |
| PLFS | : | Periodic Labour Force Survey |
| PM-DevINE | : | Prime Minister Development Initiative for North East |
| PMGSY | : | Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana |
| PM KUSUM | : | Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Utthaan Mahabhiyaa |
| RITES | : | Real India Technical and economic Service |
| RoB | : | Road over Bridge |
| RR | : | Radial Roads |
| RBI | : | Reserve Bank of India |
| SBM | : | Swachh Bharat Mission |
| TRIFED | : | Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited |
| UDAP | : | Underdeveloped Area Programmes |
| UEMB | : | Urban Electricity Management Board |
| VEMB | : | Village Electricity Management Board |
| VR | : | Village Roads |
| WPR | : | Worker Population Ratio |

Chapter - 1

TOWARDS VIKSIT NAGALAND : STATE OF THE ECONOMY



Chapter - 1

TOWARDS VIKSIT NAGALAND : STATE OF THE ECONOMY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1.1 Nagaland's economy is a developing economy with an immense 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, enhancement of infrastructure as well as creation of a growth-conducive environment are being 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. Accordingly, Nagaland's economy is expected to grow by 10.33 percent in the fiscal year 2025-26. The state's economic growth rate in recent years is notably higher than that of the national growth rate. The state's economy is therefore a net contributor to the national economic growth. On the whole, the development of the state assumes an immense significance as a potential engine of regional growth as well as national growth. The state government is currently drafting the Viksit Nagaland @2047 Document to make the state a developed state by 2047 by leveraging the strengths of the economy and by addressing the challenges of the economy.

1.2 STATE OF MACROECONOMY:

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

1.2.2 The economy of the state continues to move along a path of recovery after the pandemic. According to the advance estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2025-26, Nagaland's economy is expected to grow by 10.33 percent in constant price and 13.03 percent in current price respectively (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1). The observed difference in growth rates in terms of real GSDP and nominal GSDP suggests the existence of inflation in the economy. However, the inferred inflation (about 3 percent) from the stated difference is within the targeted moderate range of inflation (between 2 percent and 6 percent) of Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Table-1.1: Growth Rate (in percentage) of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) as on 18th February 2026

| 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 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (AE) |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Growth Rate (nominal) | | 15.97 | 17.64 | 10.77 | 6.10 | 11.26 | 12.29 | 8.75 | 12.02 | 0.39 | 8.16 | 14.12 | 12.05 | 9.39 | 13.03 |
| Growth Rate (real) | | 5.68 | 7.19 | 4.39 | 1.82 | 6.75 | 5.05 | 2.60 | 9.54 | -4.35 | 3.50 | 6.84 | 10.65 | 7.58 | 10.33 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland
PE - Provisional Estimate, AE - Advance Estimate

Figure-1.1: Growth Rate Trend of GSDP



PE - Provisional, AE - Advance Estimates
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

1.2.3 In absolute figure, the quantum of the economy in nominal terms is estimated to have increased from Rs. 45133 crores in 2024-25 (PE) to Rs. 51014 crores in 2025-26 (AE). Correspondingly, the quantum of the economy in real terms is estimated to have increased from Rs. 23262 crores in 2024-25 (PE) to Rs. 25665 crores in 2025-26 (AE) (Table-1.2 and Figure 1.2).

Table-1.2: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (in crore) as on 18th February 2026

| 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 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (AE) |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| GSDP (nominal) | 1217676 | 1412127 | 1661173 | 1840067 | 1952395 | 2172245 | 2439296 | 2652742 | 2971587 | 2983164 | 3226538 | 3682034 | 4125800 | 4513395 | 5101411 |
| GSDP (real) | 1217674 | 1286790 | 1379259 | 1439877 | 1466049 | 1564992 | 1643983 | 1686771 | 1847679 | 1767309 | 1829215 | 1954320 | 2162360 | 2326233 | 2566500.5 |

PE - Provisional, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

Figure-1.2: Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (in crore)



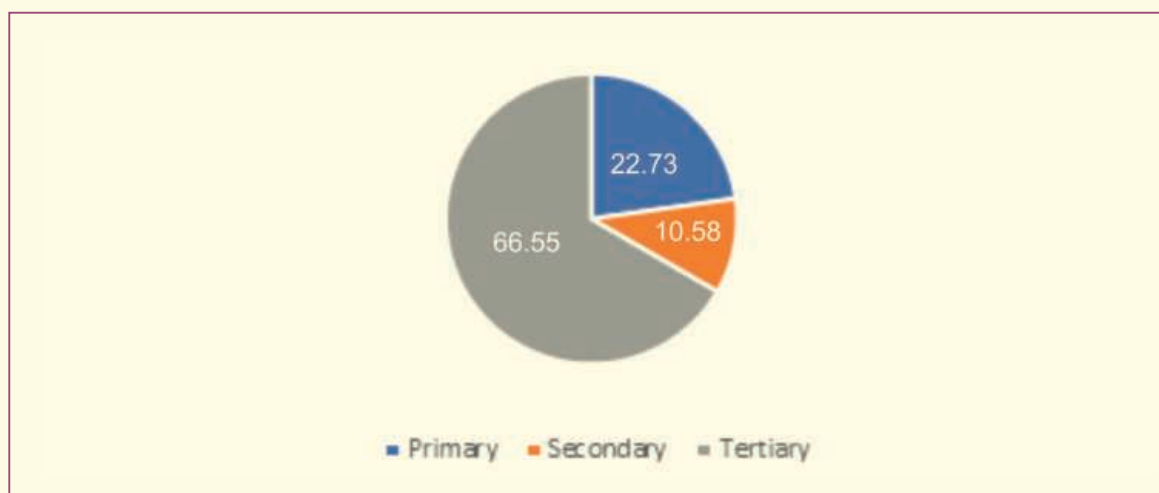
PE - Provisional, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

- 1.2.4. In comparison to the previous fiscal year, the state's economy in real terms saw an acceleration in growth rate. It increased from 7.58 percent during 2024-25 to 10.33 percent during 2025-26 (Table.1.1 and Figure 1.1). The explanation of the observed trends can be found in the differential sectoral growth rates. As discussed in the next sub-section, the acceleration in growth is primarily owing to the acceleration in the secondary sector.
- 1.2.5 The growth rate trends of GSDP in current price (nominal growth rate) and constant price (real growth rate) are presented in Figure 1.1. As can be observed from the figure, the real growth rate of the state's economy exhibits a more or less upward trend. Analogously, the nominal growth rate - save the exceptionally high growth year of 2013-14 – also displays a largely upward trend.

1.3. SECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY:

- 1.3.1 For the purpose of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) estimation, an economy is categorized as: primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. Primary sector comprises of economic activities based on natural resources such as agriculture, forestry, mining and quarrying, and so on. The secondary sector encompasses activities involving transformation of input-goods into output-goods such as manufacturing, construction, electricity generation, gas and water supply, and suchlike. Tertiary sector comprises of activities relating to services such as trades, transportation, education, healthcare, finance, real estate, public administration, and so on. The comparative analysis of the differential growth rates of the sectors is made hereafter to present the performance of Nagaland's economy by sector.
- 1.3.2 The percentage sectoral contribution to GSDP in 2025-26 as per advance estimate is presented in Figure 1.3. The tertiary sector is the principal contributor to the state's economy with 66.64 percent. The primary sector and the secondary sector contribute 22.76 percent and 10.60 percent respectively (Figure 1.3 and Table 1.3). The observed sectoral share in 2025-26 is in line with the recent trend of sectoral composition of the state's economy as reflected in Figure 1.3 and Table 1.3.

Figure-1.3: Sectoral Composition of GSDP in 2025-26 (AE)



AE - Advance Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

- 1.3.3. As can be gleaned from Figure 1.4, the sectoral shares have remained more or less constant in recent years. During the period under consideration (expressly, from 2011-12 to 2025-26), the contribution of the tertiary sector is in the range between 56.17 percent and 66.55 percent approximately. Analogously, while the share of primary sector remains in the range between 22.72 percent to 32.46 percent approximately, the share of the secondary sector is in the range between 8.98 percent to 12.90 percent approximately.

1.3.4. The economic growth of the state is therefore largely driven by tertiary sector, with the primary sector as well as secondary sector remaining more or less stagnant. A decline in the share of 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 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 political imbroglio. With the ongoing improvement 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.

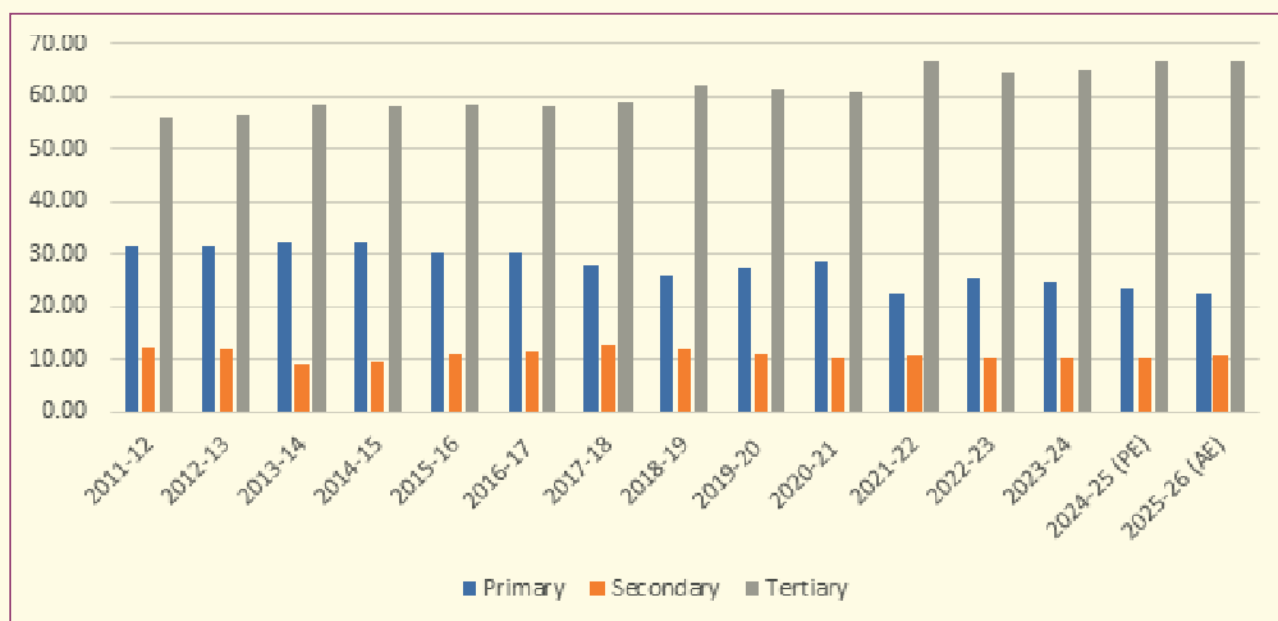
Table-1.3: Sectoral contribution to GSDP (in percentage) as on 18th February 2026

| 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 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (AE) |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Primary | 31.41 | 31.35 | 32.46 | 32.21 | 30.38 | 30.35 | 28.05 | 25.78 | 27.57 | 28.83 | 22.72 | 25.22 | 24.68 | 23.37 | 22.73 |
| Secondary | 12.41 | 12.07 | 8.98 | 9.62 | 11.22 | 11.49 | 12.90 | 12.05 | 10.95 | 10.22 | 10.83 | 10.19 | 10.33 | 10.16 | 10.58 |
| Tertiary | 56.17 | 56.58 | 58.56 | 58.16 | 58.40 | 58.16 | 59.06 | 62.17 | 61.47 | 60.94 | 66.45 | 64.59 | 64.99 | 66.48 | 66.55 |

PE - Provisional, AE - Advance Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

Figure 1.4: Sectoral Composition of GSDP



PE – Provisional Estimate, AE - Advance Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

1.3.4 In terms of sectoral growth rate, the tertiary sector is expected to register a growth rate of 5.59 percent during 2025-26 (AE). During the same fiscal year, while the secondary sector is expected to grow by 8.99 percent, the primary sector is expected to grow by 2.6 percent (Table 1.4). The differential sectoral growth rates suggest that the secondary sector is growing faster than the other sectors.

Table 1.4: Sectoral Growth Rate (in percentage) as on 18th February 2026

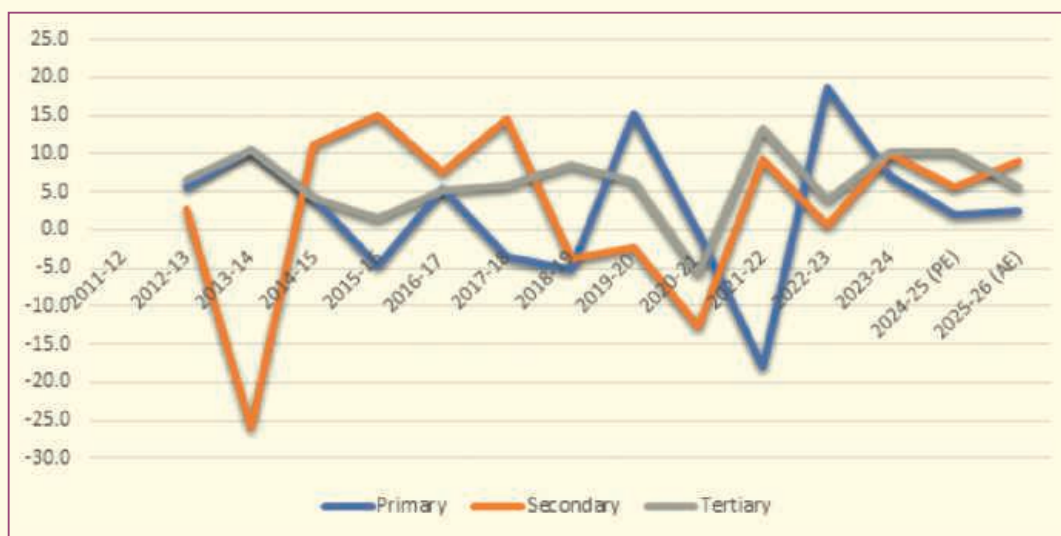
| Year | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (AE) |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Primary | | 5.6 | 10.5 | 4.1 | -4.7 | 5.4 | -3.6 | -5.2 | 15.2 | -0.5 | -18.0 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Secondary | | 2.75 | 25.88 | 11.07 | 15.09 | 7.54 | 14.57 | -3.71 | -2.22 | 12.58 | 9.28 | 0.46 | 9.88 | 5.70 | 8.99 |
| Tertiary | | 6.57 | 10.48 | 4.20 | 1.46 | 5.13 | 5.92 | 8.59 | 6.47 | -5.67 | 13.43 | 3.84 | 10.11 | 10.33 | 5.59 |

PE – Provisional Estimate, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

1.3.5 The acceleration in growth from 7.58 during 2024-25 percent to 10.33 percent during 2025-26 is primarily owing to the acceleration in the secondary sector from 5.70 percent to 8.99 percent during the same period. To a lesser extent, it is also owing to the relatively slow growth in the primary sector.

1.3.6. The sectoral growth rate of the state's economy exhibits an erratic trend as can be observed from Figure 1.5. Of note, the growth rate of the tertiary sector remains positive across the years under consideration (save the covid year of 2020-21), the growth rates of the secondary sector as well as the primary sector have registered negative growth in multiple years.

Figure 1.5: Sectoral Growth Rate of GSDP



PE – Provisional Estimate, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

1.5 PER CAPITA INCOME (PCI):

1.5.1 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 total population. During 2025-26 (AE), the PCI of the state is estimated to grow by 9.64 percent.

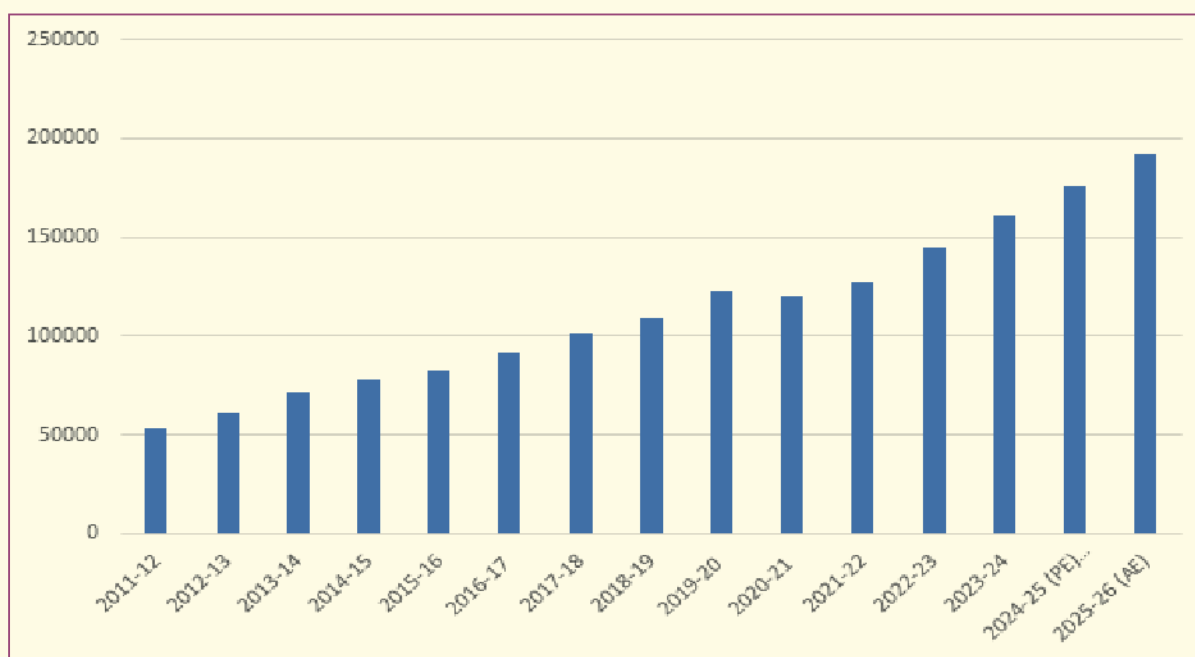
1.5.2. In absolute figures, it is projected to increase to Rs. 192280 during 2025-26 (AE) from Rs. 175374 during 2024-25(PE). The increase in PCI reflects the growing domestic consumption potential of the state. The time series of PCI along with growth rate is presented in Table-1.5 and Figure 1.6.

Table-1.5: Per Capita Income (PCI) in Rs. as on 18th February 2026

| 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 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 (PE) | 2025-26 (AE) |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| Per Capita NSDP (Rs.) | 53010 | 61225 | 71510 | 78367 | 82466 | 91347 | 102003 | 109198 | 122759 | 119781 | 127225 | 144237 | 161098 | 175374 | 192282 |
| Growth Rate | | 15.5 | 16.8 | 9.59 | 5.23 | 10.77 | 11.67 | 7.05 | 12.42 | -2.43 | 6.21 | 13.37 | 11.69 | 8.86 | 9.64 |

PE - Provisional, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

Figure-1.6: Per Capita Income (PCI)



PE – Provisional Estimate, AE - Advance Estimate
 Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

Chapter - 2

PUBLIC FINANCE : MANAGING FISCAL HEALTH



Chapter - 2

PUBLIC FINANCE : MANAGING FISCAL HEALTH

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

2.1.1 During 2025-26 (B.E), the State fiscal deficit is estimated to remain at 2.65 percent of GSDP down from 7.27 percent during 2024-25 (R.E). This is in line with the State medium term fiscal policy statement as envisaged in the budget for 2025-26 to limit the fiscal deficit to 8.13 percent of GSDP during 2024-25 and 3.00 percent in 2025-26.

2.2 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE:

2.2.1 The total receipts of the State Government comprise of the Revenue receipts and the Capital receipts. During 2025-26 (B.E), while the total Capital receipt as a percentage of total receipt was 24.57 percent and is estimated to fall by -13.26 percent, the total Revenue receipt is estimated to increase by 8.68 percent. With the Revenue receipts accounting for 75.43 percent of the total receipts, the positive growth in the Revenue receipt is estimated to push up the total receipt of the State Government by 2.32 percent thereby lifting the total receipt of the State Government to Rs.24849.01 crores in 2025-26 (B.E) from Rs.24284.02 crores in 2024-25 (R.E). **Table No. 2.1 appendix.**

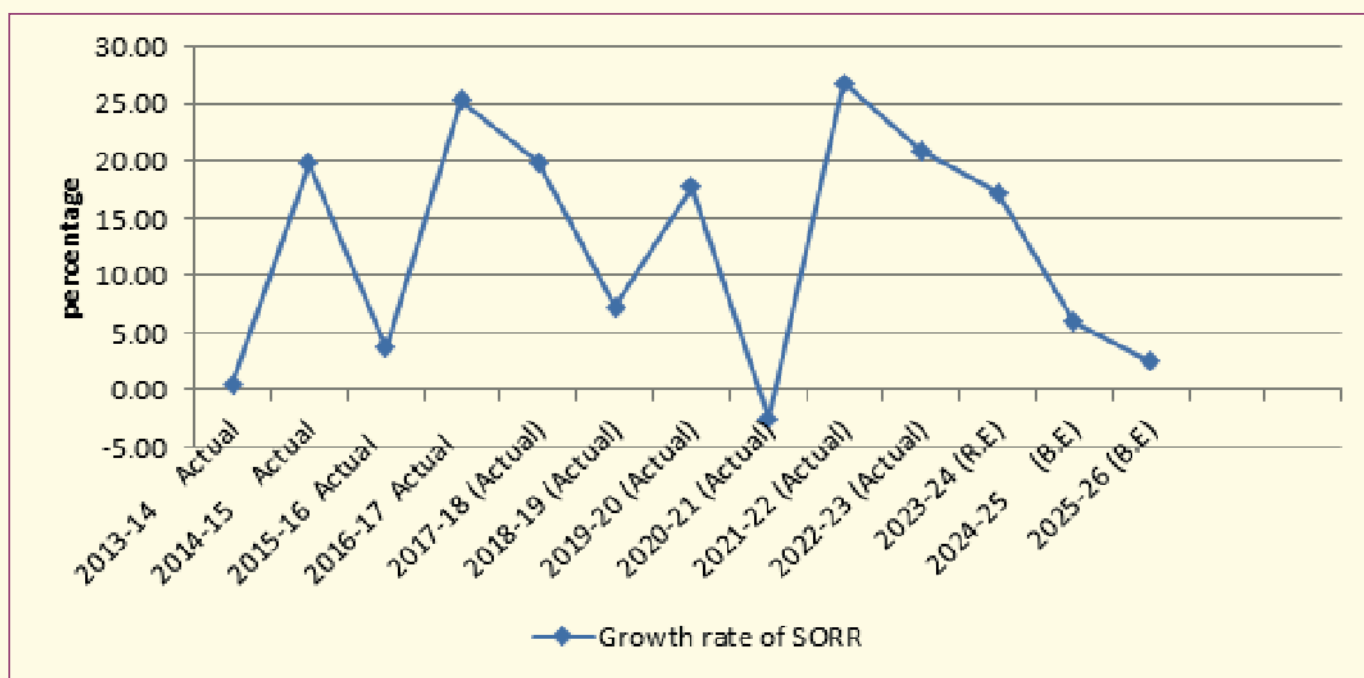
2.2.2 The component of Revenue receipt comprises of tax revenue, non-tax revenue and the Grand-in-Aids from the Central Government, while the component of Capital receipt comprises of Public Debt and Recoveries of loans and advances.

2.2.3 State Tax Revenue receipt comprises of State's own tax revenue receipts and share of central tax transfers. State own tax revenue includes receipts from GST, land revenue, stamp duties and registration, taxes on sale, tax on motor vehicles, State excise etc. Among the different items of State own Taxes; State GST, taxes on sale, tax on vehicles contribute the maximum amount to State own tax revenue. During 2025-26 (B.E), the total amount of tax revenue is estimated to increase to Rs. 9972.12 crores from Rs. 9113.27 crores in 2024-25 (R.E). As a percentage of total Revenue receipts, total tax revenue account for 52.84 percent in 2024-25 (R.E) and 53.20 percent during 2025-26 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.2 appendix**

2.2.4 The non-tax revenue comprises of interest receipts, revenue from administration, State lottery, power, water supply, housing, forestry and wildlife and road transport. In the State non-tax revenue, the major contribution comes from Power Department. During 2025-26 (B.E), the total non-tax revenue was estimated at Rs.593.71 crores as against an amount of Rs.621.22 crores collected in 2024-25 (R.E). **Table No. 2.2 appendix**

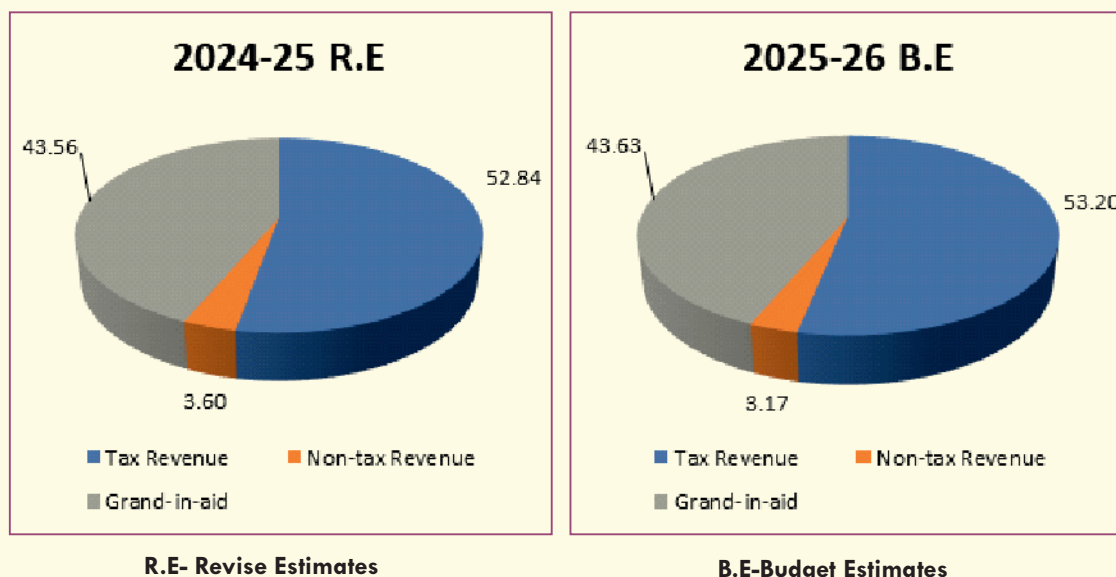
2.2.5 State's Own Revenue (including tax and non-tax) Receipts (SORR) which stand at Rs. 536.83 crores during 2011-12 have steadily increased to Rs. 1604.48 crores in 2021-22. During 2025-26 (B.E) with a growth of 2.49 percent, the SORR is estimated to rise to Rs.2472.13 crores from Rs.2412.12 crores. During 2025-26 (B.E), the SORR accounts for 13.19 percent of total Revenue receipt. The given **figure-2.1** shows the annual growth of State Own Revenue Receipts in percentages. The slump seen during the year 2020-21 was on account of the impact of Covid pandemic.

Figure-2.1: Growth Rate of State Own Revenue Receipts (SORR) in Percentage



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

2.2.6 Central Transfers are determined by the Finance Commission Awards. The State being a financially weak State due to its small tax base has been relying on the central transfer since Statehood. During 2025-26 (B.E), the State anticipated receiving an amount of Rs.8093.70 crores as its share from central taxes. In addition to sharable taxes, the State also received a major portion of its Revenue receipts as Grand-in-Aids from the Central Government. During 2025-26 (B.E), the State anticipates receiving an amount of Rs.8178.43 crores as Grand-in-Aids from the Central Government. On the basis of percentage, Grand-in-Aids accounts for 43.63 percent of total revenue receipts during 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No.2.2 appendix.** The percentage share of the component of total Revenue is presented in the **figure 2.2**

Figure -2.2: Components of Revenue Receipts in Percentage

16TH FINANCE COMMISSION

The President of India constituted the 16th Finance Commission (2026-2031) with Dr. Arvind Panagariya, former Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog and Professor, Columbia University, as the Chairman on 31st December 2023. The other members of the commission are: Shri Ajay Narayan Jha (till 8th April 2025, Shri T. Rabi Sankar part time member from 7th June), Smt. Annie George Mathew, Dr. Manoj Panda and Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh. The commission report was tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026.

Some major recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission are:

1. Tax Devolution

i. Vertical devolution

The Commission recommends retaining the States' share in the divisible pool at its current level of 41 percent.

ii. Horizontal devolution

In the sharing of Tax among State, the 16th FC has introduced a major shift toward rewarding economic performance through the introduction of 10 percent weight for contribution to Gross Domestic Product. The comparative criterion of horizontal devolution of the 41 percent is presented in the table below:

Criteria for distribution of central tax among State

| Sl. No | Criteria | 15 th FC (2021-26) | 16 th FC (2026-31) |
|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Income Distance | 45% | 42.5% |
| 2 | Population 2011 | 15% | 17.5% |
| 3 | Demographic performance | 12.5% | 10% |
| 4 | Area | 15% | 10% |
| 5 | Forest | 10% | 10% |
| 6 | Tax and Fiscal deficit | 2.5% | - |
| 7 | Contribution to GDP | - | 10% |
| | Total | 100% | 100% |

Sources: 15th and 16th Finance Commission reports.

Basing on the criteria, Nagaland share in the devolution of central tax was kept at 0.481 percent.

2. Grand-in Aid

i. Grant for Local bodies

All local body grants are subject to three entry conditions: constitution of local bodies as per the Constitution, public disclosure of provisional and audited accounts and timely constitution of State Finance Commissions. Local body grants are split into basic grants (80%) and performance-based grants (20%). This structure aims to ensure predictable transfers while incentivizing fiscal and administrative performance. 50% of the basic grant will be untied and the rest 50% will be tied to sanitation and solid waste management, and/or water management.

ii. Special infrastructure grants of Rs 56,100 crore have been recommended for developing comprehensive wastewater management systems in cities with populations between ten and forty lakh, as per the 2011 census.

iii. Disaster Management Grants: Cost sharing in the ratio of 90:10 for north-eastern and Himalayan states and 75:25 for other states.

3. Other recommendation

Fiscal roadmap:

i. Recommended the centre to reduce fiscal deficit to 3.5% of GDP by 2030–31.

ii. It recommended the annual fiscal deficit limit for states to be 3% of GSDP.

It recommended ending off-budget borrowings and including all such liabilities in fiscal deficit and debt. Combined Centre–State debt is projected to decline from 77.3% of GDP in 2026–27 to 73.1% in 2030–31.

2.3 TAX POLICY AND OWN TAX REVENUE:

- 2.3.1 Under Tax Policy, as per statements under Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005 presented along with Budget 2025-26, the State Government does not propose to introduce any new taxes during the year 2025-26 considering the level of the economy of the State. However, all efforts are being made to improve collection of existing taxes.
- 2.3.2 Nagaland being one among the State in the six schedule areas where its Schedule Tribe residents are exempted from payment of income tax under Section 10(26) of Income Tax Acts 1961, the direct tax collection continues to be low. From an amount of Rs.29.56 crores collected through direct tax in 2011-12, the direct tax collection has marginally increased to Rs.35.13 crores in 2021-22. During 2025-26 (B.E), with a growth of 2.64 percent, the direct tax collection is estimated to increase from Rs.36.05 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.37 crores. Among the direct taxes levied by the State Government, taxes on income & expenditure alone account for more than 90 per cent of direct tax collection. The other direct taxes levied by the State are taxes on property and capital transactions which include land revenue, stamps/ duties and registration fees. **Table No. 2.4 Appendix.**
- 2.3.3 Indirect taxes levied by the State Government comprise of taxes on commodities and services and Goods and Services Tax. During 2025-26 (B.E), the amount of indirect tax collection is estimated to increase to Rs.2303.24 crores from Rs.2206.57 crores collected in 2024-25 (R.E). **Table No. 2.4 Appendix.**

2.4 CAPITAL RECEIPTS:

- 2.4.1 There are two items under Capital Receipts: (i) Public Debt and (ii) Recoveries of Loans and Advances. Public Debt which comprises of internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government accounts for 99 percent under the Capital receipts of the State Government. During 2025-26 (B.E), the State Government anticipated a total Capital receipt of Rs.6104.76 crores. **Table No. 2.3 Appendix.**
- 2.4.2 Under Public debt, the internal debt of the State government accounts for more than 99 per cent of the receipts. During 2025-26 (B.E) the amount raise through internal debt is anticipated at Rs. 6065.41 crores. **Table No. 2.3 Appendix.**

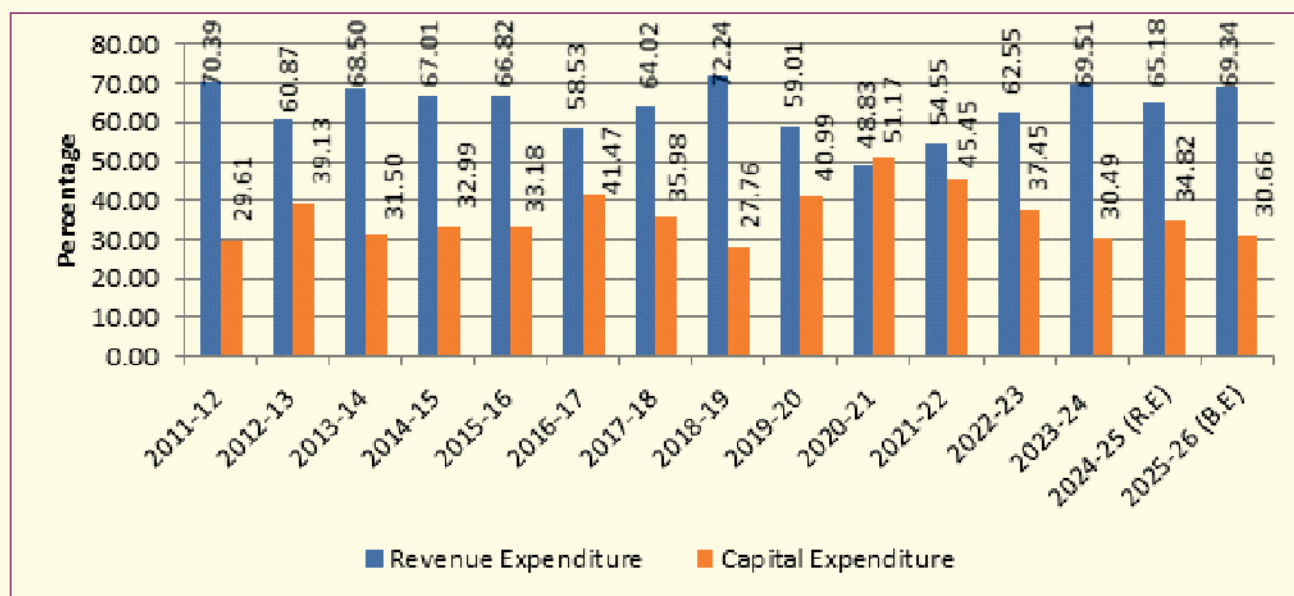
2.5 EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

- 2.5.1 On the expenditure front, Budget 2025-26 estimated total expenditure on consolidated funds at Rs.24699.01 crores showing a decrease of -0.28 percent from the 2024-25 (R.E) estimates of Rs.24768.31 crores. The decrease in total expenditure during 2025-26 (B.E) has arisen mostly from the decrease in the Capital expenditure by -12.19 percent. **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.**

2.5.2 The Budget 2025-26 (B.E) has allocated an amount of Rs.17126.5 crores under Revenue expenditure for the financial year 2025-26. The Revenue expenditure, which accounts for 65.18 percent of total expenditure on Consolidated Fund during 2024-25 (R.E) is estimated to increase to 69.34 percent in 2025-26 (B.E) **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.**

2.5.3 Under Capital expenditure, the budget 2025-26 (B.E) has allocated a sum of Rs.7572.48 crores for the financial year 2025-26. Compared to the allocation of Rs.8623.35 crores for the year 2024-25 (R.E), there was a decline in Capital expenditure by -12.19 percent. **Table No. 2.5 Appendix.** The trend of the percentage share of the Revenue expenditure and the Capital expenditure as a percentage of the total budget expenditure is presented in the figure 2.3

Figure-2.3: Trend of Revenue and Capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated fund



R.E-Revised Expenditure, B.E-Budget Expenditure

2.6. REVENUE EXPENDITURE:

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

Developmental expenditure on Revenue Account:

2.6.2 Out of the total Revenue expenditure of Rs.16144.96 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) and Rs.17126.53 crores in 2025-26 (B.E), Developmental expenditure which comprises of expenditure on Social Services and Economics Services accounts for 50.25 percent in 2024-25 (R.E) and 50.07 percent in 2025-26 (B.E)

respectively. In absolute number, Developmental expenditure for the years 2024-25 (R.E) and 2025-26 (B.E) stand at Rs.8032.12 crores and Rs.8551.31 crores respectively. **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account:

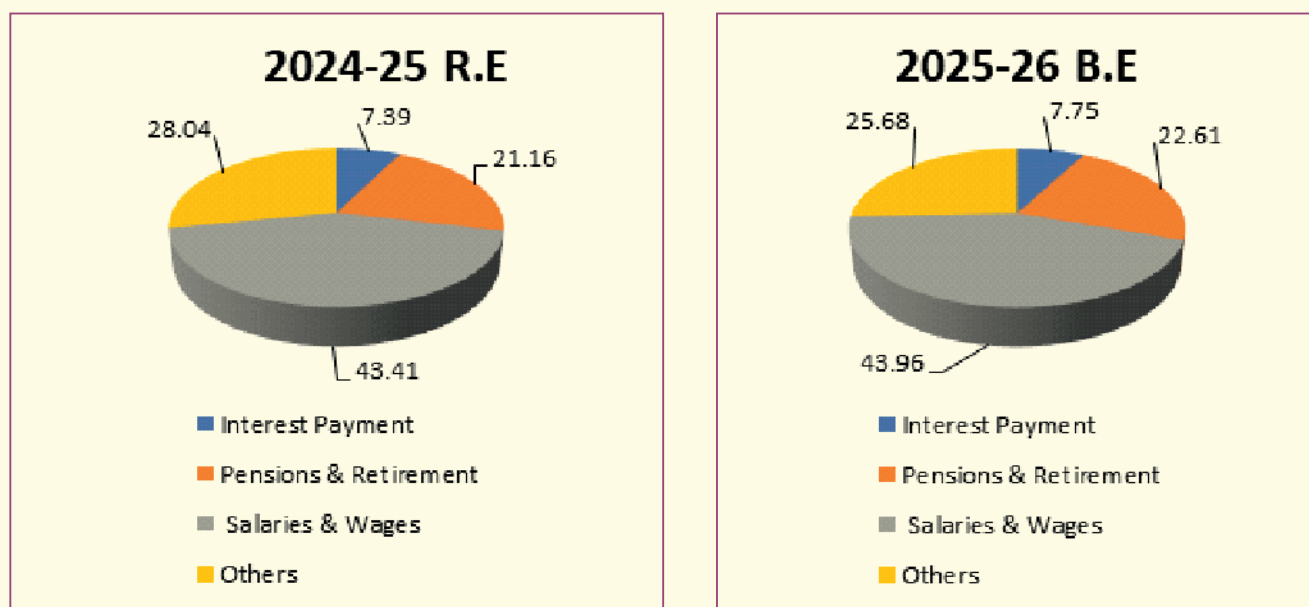
2.6.3 The Non-Developmental expenditure on Revenue account which comprises of expenditure on Services accounts of the Government on Organs of State, Fiscal Services, Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt, Administrative Services, Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services accounts for 49.75 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2024-25 (R.E) and 49.93 percent in 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

2.7. MAJOR COMPONENTS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE:

2.7.1 **Salary & Wages**, which accounts for the largest amount within Revenue expenditure, has increased from Rs.7008.4 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.7529.1 crores in 2025-26 (B.E). On percentage basis, salary & wages which alone account for 43.41 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2024-25 (R.E) are estimated to rise marginally to 43.96 percent in 2025-26 (B.E).

As a percentage of total expenditure on consolidated funds, Salary and Wages accounts for 28.90 percent in 2023-24(R.E) and 30.48 percent in 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

Figure- 2.4: Component of Revenue Expenditure in Percentage



R.E-Revise Estimate

B.E- Budget Estimates

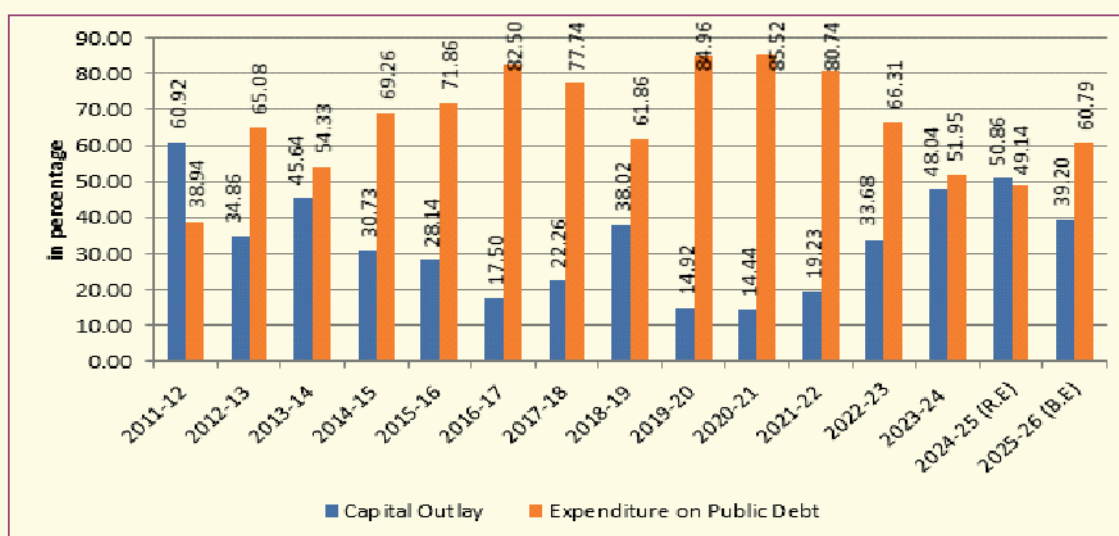
- 2.7.2 **Pension and Other Retirement benefits**, which is the second single largest component of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from Rs.3415.91 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.3871.71 crores in 2025-26 (B.E). On the basis of percentage, Pension and Other retirement benefits as a percentage of Revenue expenditure is estimated to increase from 21.16 percent in 2023-24 (R.E) to 22.61 percent in 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**
- 2.7.3 **Interest Payment**, which accounts for 7.39 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2024-25 (R.E) is estimated to marginally rise to 7.75 percent in 2025-26 (B.E). In absolute amount, Interest payment has increased from Rs.1193.49 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.1326.83 crores in 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**
- 2.7.4 **Others** which comprises of Travel Expenses, Office Expenses, Motor Vehicles, Rent rate & Taxes, Machinery & Equipment, Maintenance, Material & Supplies, Rural Development Programme, Special Area Programme, Arms & Ammunitions, Ration & Clothing (Police, Jails), Advertisement & Publicity, Publication, Legal Fees, Library, Hospitality Expenses, Grant/Assistance, Discretionary grant of Governor & Minister etc. accounting for 28.04 percent of Revenue expenditure in 2024-25 (R.E) is estimated to fall to 25.68 percent in 2024-25 (B.E). **Table No. 2.6 Appendix.**

2.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

Capital Outlay of the State Government on Development:

- 2.8.1 Out of the total Capital expenditure of Rs.8623.35 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) and Rs.7572.48 crores in 2025-26 (B.E), Capital Outlay on Development which directly leads to creation of new physical asset, accounts for 50.86 percent of total Capital Expenditure in 2024-25 (R.E) and 39.20 percent in 2025-26 (B.E). In absolute figure, the capital outlay on development has decreased from Rs.4385.55 crores in 2024-25 (R.E) to Rs.2968.69 crore in 2025-26 (B.E) respectively. **Table No. 2.7 Appendix.**

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



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

Capital Expenditure on Public Debt:

2.8.2 Under Capital expenditure, the biggest challenges that arise is the annual expenditure on repayment of Public Debt which has consumed more than 60 percent of Capital expenditure since 2012-13. After reaching a peak of 85.52 percent in 2020-21, expenditure on public debt has moved toward a declining trend. During 2025-26 (B.E), Public Debt as a percentage of total Capital expenditure was estimated at 60.79 percent. In absolute number, the amount allocated to public debt was Rs. 4603.23 crores in 2025-26 (B.E). **Table No. 2.7 Appendix.**

2.9 DEPARTMENT/SERVICE WISE ALLOCATION OF FUND:

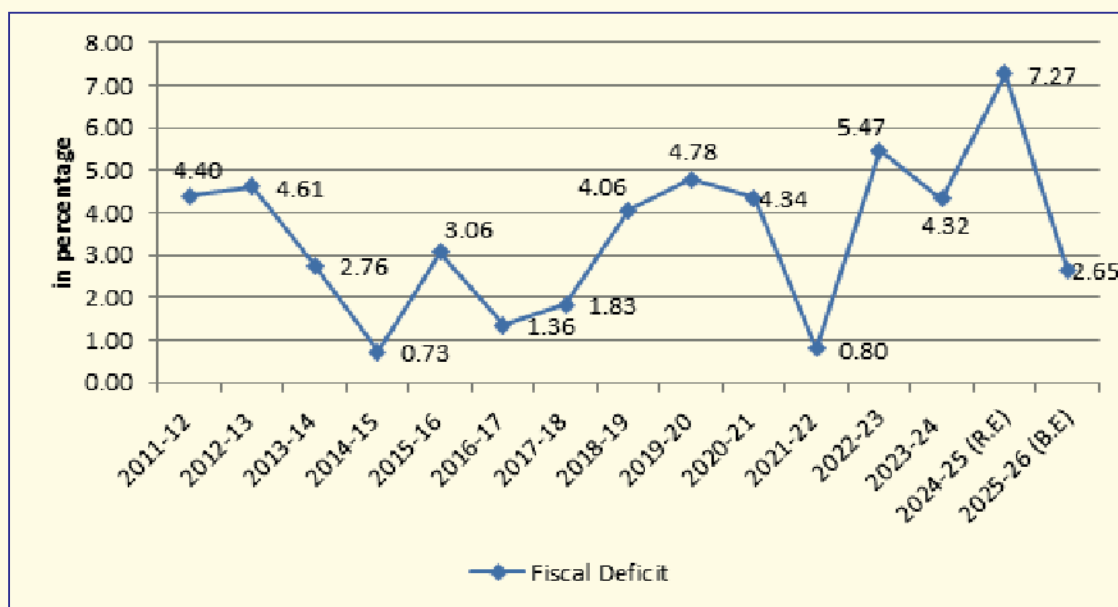
2.9.1 With an amount of Rs.6035.05 crores allocated for Debt Servicing during the year 2025-26 (B.E), Debt Servicing occupied the top position with regard to allocation of funds. On percentage basis, Debt Servicing accounts for 24.43 percent of the expenditure on Consolidated Fund followed by Pension and Other Retirement benefits 15.68 percent (Rs. 3871.71 crores). Department wise, the first four departments with the largest amount of allocation in percentage are, School Education 9.87 percent (Rs. 2437.27 crores), Civil Police 7.64 percent (Rs.1888.19 crores), Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare 4.13 percent (Rs. 1019.19 crores) and Rural Development 4.69 percent (Rs.1158.98 crores). **Table No. 2.8 Appendix.**

2.10 FISCAL POSITION OF THE STATE:

2.10.1 Fiscal deficit is primarily monitored as a percentage of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), therefore declining Fiscal deficit may be an outcome of either an increase in the ability of the State to finance its own expenditure from the revenue collection or an increase in GSDP or both. Since 2013-14, the State has managed to keep its fiscal deficit within the target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by Nagaland Fiscal responsibility and Budget Management Act, till 2017-18.

2.10.2 The fiscal deficit of the State Government has assumed an upward trend from 2018-19 largely due to the growth of State income not keeping pace with the growth of its expenditure. Consequently, the fiscal deficit of the State has bridged the Fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of GSDP set by NFR&BM (Amendment) Act 2011. During 2025-26, the advance estimates of GSDP have projected the economy to grow by 13.02 percent. Corresponding to the growth of the economy, the Revenue receipts of the State is estimated to increase by 8.71 percent. Back by a rise in the revenue collection along with the growth of GSDP, the fiscal deficit of the State Government as a percentage of GSDP is estimated to fall from 7.27 percent in 2024-25 to 2.65 percent during 2025-26. This is in line with the State medium term fiscal policy statement as envisaged in the budget for 2025-26 to limit the fiscal deficit to 8.13 percent of GSDP during 2024-25 and 3 percent in 2025-26. **Table No. 2.10. Appendix.** The trend of fiscal deficit of the State is present in the figure-2.6.

Figure-2.6: Trend of Fiscal Deficit



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

2.11 DEBT AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE:

2.11.1 The Total Liabilities of the State consist of “Public Debt” which is accounted for in the Consolidated Fund of Nagaland and “Other Liabilities” accounted for in the Public Account of Nagaland. The total outstanding Liabilities of the State as on 31st march has increased from Rs.18182.73 crores in 2023-24 (Actual) to Rs.20274.16 crores in 2024-25 (R.E).

2.11.2 As against the Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement target to limit the total liabilities at 44.11 percent of GSDP in 2023-24 and 50.22 percent of GSDP in 2024-25 (R.E), the State total Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP was estimated at 44.07 percent in 2023-24 (Actual) and 44.92 percent in 2024-25 (R.E) respectively. Out of the total outstanding Liabilities of Rs. 20274.16 crores as on 31st March 2025, “Public Debt” which Comprises of Internal Debt of the State and Loan from Centre, accounts for 89.55 percent and the “Other Liabilities” which comprises of Small Saving, Provident Fund, Civil Deposit etc. accounts for the remaining 10.45 percent during 2024-25 (R.E) **Table No. 2.9**

2.12. SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (AFS) 2024-25:

2.12.1 The Annual Financial Statement which comprises of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account has presented negative cash balance of Rs.843.21 crores for the year 2025-26 (B.E). With the Contingency Fund of Nagaland remaining at zero level and the estimated net transaction on Public Account turning out to be a negative amount of Rs.150 crores and the net transaction on Consolidated Fund for the year 2025-26 (B.E) resulting in a positive amount of Rs.150 crores, the State

is estimated to have a balance net transaction of zero amount during 2025-26 (B.E). With a negative opening balance of Rs.843.21 crores, the State is expected to close its account for the year 2025-26 (B.E) with a negative closing balance of Rs.843.21 crores. **Table No. 2.12 Appendix.**

Chapter - 3
PRIORITIZING LIVELIHOODS:
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAGALAND



Chapter - 3

PRIORITIZING LIVELIHOODS: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN NAGALAND

3.1. INTRODUCTION:

3.1.1 One of the most significant contemporary socio-economic issues that concern policy makers in the state is the problem of employment creation and unemployment mitigation. In order to address the issue of unemployment, the state government is making concerted efforts by means of a number of programmes and policies designed to skill the labour force as well as create employment opportunities (as highlighted in the ensuing chapters). The current chapter presents the scenario of employment and unemployment in the state.

3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PARTICULARS OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.2.1. Working age household members refer to family members between the age of 15 and 59 years. As can be gleaned from Table-3.1, the average age of people in the working age group in Nagaland is 34 years. From Table-3.1, it is further clear that the average number of years in formal education of Nagaland residents is 11 years with minimum year of 1 year and maximum year of 22 years.

Table-3.1: Age and number of years in formal education - Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Variable | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|------|
| 1 | Age | 15 | 59 | 34 |
| 2 | No of years in formal education | 1 | 22 | 11 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.3. EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WORKING AGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.3.1. As can be observed from Table-3.2, most of the respondents in Nagaland studied up to secondary school (with 26 percent), while none of the residents were literate without formal schooling. Whereas 16 percent studied up to graduation, 4 percent are postgraduates and above. Furthermore, 2 percent of the residents are illiterate. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning general education level are given in Table-3.2.

Table-3.2: General education level in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | General education level | Percentage |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Illiterate | 2 |
| 2 | Literate without formal schooling | 0 |
| 3 | Below primary | 3 |
| 4 | Up to primary | 9 |
| 5 | Up to middle | 21 |
| 6 | Up to secondary | 26 |
| 7 | Up to higher secondary | 18 |
| 8 | Diploma/certificate course | 1 |
| 9 | Up to graduation | 16 |
| 10 | Postgraduate and above | 4 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.3.2. As can be gleaned from Table-3.3, a majority of the residents of Nagaland are without any technical education (with 92 percent), while none of the respondents have courses in crafts. The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to technical education level are given in Table-3.3.

Table-3.3: Technical education level in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Technical education level | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | No technical education | 92 |
| 2 | Agriculture | 1 |
| 3 | Engineering/technology | 1 |
| 4 | Medicine | 1 |
| 5 | Crafts | 0 |
| 6 | Other technical subjects | 2 |
| 7 | Below graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture | 0 |
| 8 | Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in engineering/technology | 0 |
| 9 | Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in medicine | 0 |
| 10 | Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in crafts | 0 |
| 11 | Below graduate level diploma /certificate course in other technical subjects | 2 |
| 12 | Graduate level diploma/certificate course in agriculture | 0 |
| 13 | Graduate level diploma/certificate course in engineering/technology | 0 |
| 14 | Graduate level diploma/certificate course in medicine | 0 |
| 15 | Graduate level diploma/certificate course in crafts | 0 |
| 16 | Graduate level diploma/certificate course in other technical subjects | 1 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.3.3. As per Table-3.4, the maximum number of residents of Nagaland are without any vocational/technical training (with 92 percent), while none of the residents have received formal vocational/technical training on the job. The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning vocational/technical training are given in Table-3.4.

Table-3.4: Vocational/technical training - Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Vocational/technical training | Percentage |
|---------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Received formal training | 6 |
| 2 | Hereditary | 1 |
| 3 | Self-learning | 1 |
| 4 | Learning on the job | 0 |
| 5 | Others | 0 |
| 6 | No training | 92 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.3.4. As can be seen from Table-3.5, a majority of the residents of Nagaland with formal vocational/technical training are in the unspecified fields of 'others' with 29 percent, followed by 'information technology' with 12 percent. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to vocational/technical training are given in Table-3.5.

Table-3.5: Fields of formal vocational/technical training in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Field of formal vocational/technical training | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | Aerospace and aviation | 0 |
| 2 | Agriculture and food processing | 5 |
| 3 | Gems and jewelry, leather, rubber, furniture and fittings, printing. | 4 |
| 4 | Handicraft, creative arts and cottage industry | 2 |
| 5 | Automotive | 4 |
| 6 | Beauty and wellness | 3 |
| 7 | Chemical engineering and hydrocarbons | 0 |
| 8 | Civil engineering including construction, plumbing and painting | 3 |
| 9 | Electrical and electronics | 5 |
| 10 | Healthcare and nutrition | 9 |
| 11 | Hospitality and tourism | 4 |
| 12 | Iron and steel fabrication | 2 |
| 13 | Information technology | 12 |
| 14 | Logistics | 1 |
| 15 | Mechanical engineering | 1 |
| 16 | Media and entertainment | 4 |
| 17 | Office and business-related work | 1 |
| 18 | Security | 0 |
| 19 | Telecom | 0 |
| 20 | Textiles, handlooms and apparels | 5 |
| 21 | Childcare and pre-school | 6 |
| 22 | Others | 29 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.4. USUAL PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.4.1. As can be seen from Table-3.6, a majority of the residents in Nagaland reported as 'self-employed' (with 24 percent), while the respondents who registered as 'unable to work owing to disability' account for less than 1 percent. Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Nagaland is 56 percent. Notably, while the employment rate in the state is 83.92 percent, the unemployment rate is 16.07 percent. The proportion of salaried employees in the public sector and private sector in the state is 13 percent. Significantly, the labour force participation rate in Nagaland is 56 percent. The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to status of usual principal activity are given Table-3.6.

Table-3.6: Status of usual principal activity in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Status of usual principal activity | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | Self employed | 24 |
| 2 | Employer | 1 |
| 3 | Unpaid helper in household enterprise | 4 |
| 4 | Salaried employee | 13 |
| 5 | Casual wage labour in public works | 3 |
| 6 | Casual wage labour in other works | 6 |
| 7 | Seeking for work | 9 |
| 8 | Attending educational institution | 22 |
| 9 | Attending domestic duties | 7 |
| 10 | Attending domestic duties and other unpaid works | 9 |
| 11 | Rentier, pensioner, remittance recipient, etc. | 1 |
| 12 | Unable to work owing to disability | 0 |
| 13 | Others (begging, prostitution, and so on) | 1 |
| | Total (1 -13) | 100 |
| 14 | Labour Force Participation Rate | 56 |
| 15 | Employment Rate | 83.92 |
| 16 | Unemployment Rate | 16.07 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.4.2. As can be observed from Table-3.7, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland engaged in the various principal activities (as outlined in Table-9) have been in such activities for more than 3 years (with 72 percent), while 2 percent of the respondents reported to have been engaged in the activities for less than or equal to 6 months. The percentage distribution of other aspects concerning duration of engagement in principal activity are given in Table-3.7.

Table-3.7: Duration of engagement in principal activity in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Duration of engagement in principal activity | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | Less than or equal to 6 months | 2 |
| 2 | Between 6 months and 1 year | 14 |
| 3 | Between 1 year and 2 years | 6 |
| 4 | Between 2 years and 3 years | 6 |
| 5 | More than 3 years | 72 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.4.3. As can be gleaned from Table-3.8, most of the respondents in Nagaland with jobs have no written job contracts (with 65 percent), followed by the category of respondents with written job contracts for more than 3 years (with 32 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to type of job contract are given in Table-3.8.

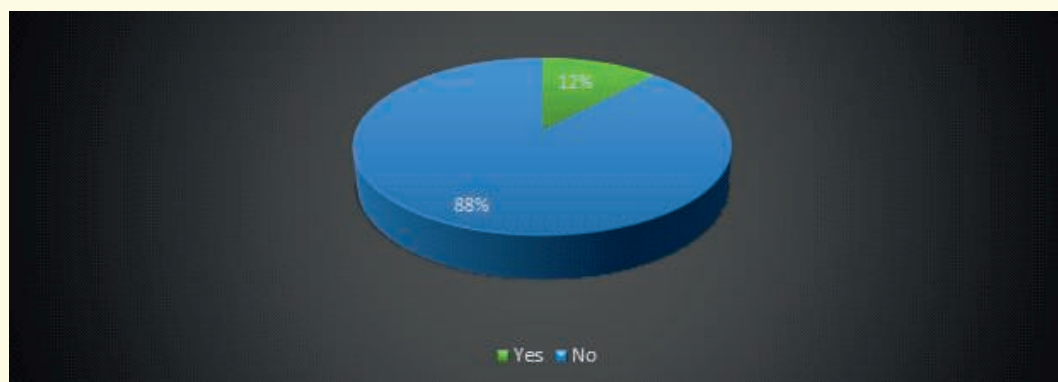
Table-3.8: Type of job contract in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Type of job contract | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1 | No written job contract | 65 |
| 2 | Written job contract for less than 1 year | 2 |
| 3 | Written job contract for 1 year to 3 years | 1 |
| 4 | Written job contract for more than 3 years | 32 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.5. SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITY OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

3.5.1. As presented in Figure-3.1, most of the respondents in Nagaland with principal activity are not engaged in any subsidiary activity (with 88 percent), while the residents who engage in subsidiary activity account for 12 percent.

Figure-3.1: Status of subsidiary activity in Nagaland

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.6. JOB SEARCH AND REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT:

3.6.1. As can be gleaned from Table-3.9, most of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland have given job applications and have visited worksites as part of job search efforts (with 49 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have registered in public employment exchange (with 24 percent). The percentage distribution of other parameters concerning job search efforts are given in Table-3.9.

Table-3.9: Job search efforts in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Job search efforts | Percentage |
|---------|---|------------|
| 1 | Job application and worksite visits | 49 |
| 2 | Registration in public employment exchange | 24 |
| 3 | Registration in private employment center | 2 |
| 4 | Sought financial assistance to start business | 7 |
| 5 | Sought assistance from relatives and friends | 4 |
| 6 | Permit application to start business | 1 |
| 7 | Others | 13 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.6.2. As can be seen from Table-3.10, the maximum number of respondents in Nagaland without jobs have been unemployed for more than 3 years (with 35 percent), followed by the category of respondents who have been unemployed for 1 year to 2 years (with 23 percent). The percentage distribution of other dimensions relating to duration of unemployment are given in Table-3.10.

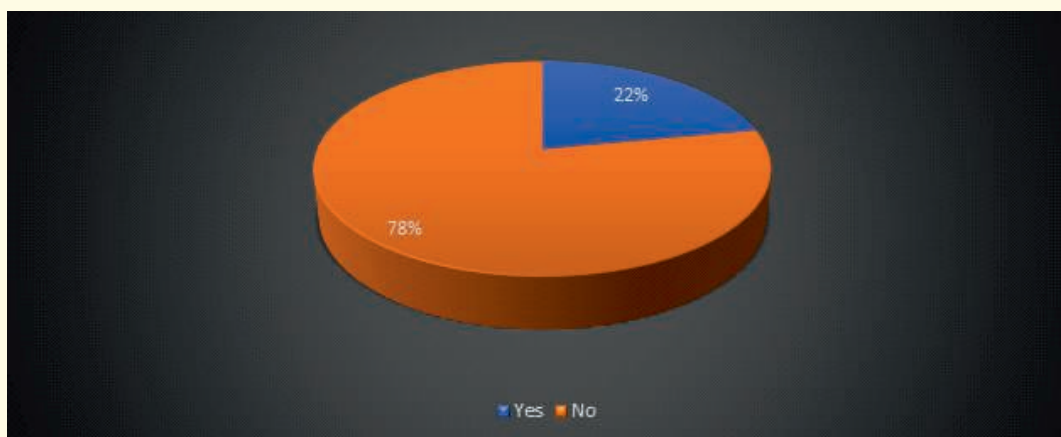
Table-3.10: Duration of unemployment in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Duration of unemployment | Percentage |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Less than or equal to 6 months | 6 |
| 2 | Between 6 months and 1 year | 17 |
| 3 | Between 1 year and 2 years | 23 |
| 4 | Between 2 years and 3 years | 19 |
| 5 | More than 3 years | 35 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.6.3. As presented in Figure-3.2, while a majority of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland have no prior work experience (with 78 percent), 22 percent of the respondents without jobs reported to have prior work experience.

Figure-3.2: Prior work experience - Nagaland



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

3.6.4. As can be observed from Table-3.11, most of the unemployed respondents in Nagaland cited unspecified 'others' as the reason for unemployment (with 59 percent), while none of them cited 'shutdown of production unit' and 'no financial need to work' as factors for unemployment. Notably, 8 percent of the respondents reported 'absence of employment opportunities in the area' as a reason for unemployment. The percentage distribution of other aspects relating to unemployment reasons are given in Table-3.11.

Table-3.11: Unemployment reasons in Nagaland

| Sl. No. | Unemployment reasons | Percentage |
|---------|---|------------|
| 1 | Retrenchment/ lay off | 1 |
| 2 | End of contract/quit | 6 |
| 3 | Shutdown of production unit | 0 |
| 4 | Absence of employment opportunities in the area | 8 |
| 5 | Retirement | 1 |
| 6 | Childcare | 4 |
| 7 | Household responsibilities other than childcare | 19 |
| 8 | Ill health | 2 |
| 9 | No financial need to work | 0 |
| 10 | Others | 59 |
| | Total | 100 |

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

Chapter - 4

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT : HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND



Chapter - 4

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT : HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

4.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SCHOOL EDUCATION:

4.1.1 Education is considered primary to the holistic development of the populace. While society relies on educated individuals to productively pilot its way towards development, the responsibility of the State remains in providing easy access to affordable and quality education. This task coincides with the objective of inclusive growth of the nation. Furthermore, the State needs to address the challenge of enhancing employability of the educated population by correlating knowledge and skills developed through quality education and training.

Number of Schools in Nagaland:

4.1.2 During 2024-25 the State has a total of 2734 schools. Out of the total schools, 1915 is managed by the State Government and 819 schools under the management of the Central and Private entities. Table 4.1 presents the number of schools in Nagaland in the year 2024-25.

Table-4.1: District-wise number of Schools in Nagaland

| District | State Government | Private | EMRS | Railway Board | Sainik | Grand Total |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| DIMAPUR | 288 | 260 | 1 | 1 | | 550 |
| KIPHIRE | 106 | 27 | | | | 133 |
| KOHIMA | 166 | 104 | | | | 270 |
| LONGLENG | 85 | 22 | | | | 107 |
| MOKOKCHUNG | 193 | 60 | | | | 253 |
| MON | 221 | 94 | 1 | | | 316 |
| PEREN | 124 | 41 | | | 1 | 166 |
| PHEK | 173 | 64 | | | | 237 |
| TUENSANG | 194 | 49 | 1 | | | 244 |
| WOKHA | 147 | 41 | | | | 188 |
| ZUNHEBOTO | 218 | 52 | | | | 270 |
| Grand Total | 1915 | 814 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2734 |

EMRS- Eklavya Model Residential School
Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Total Enrolment of Student:

4.1.3 During 2024-25, the total number of school enrolment was 425303. Out of the total enrolment, 31.01 percent are from the State Government managed school and the remaining 68.99 are from other school i.e. Private school, Eklavya Model Residential School, Railway Board Sainik. Level wise, the respective percentage of enrolment are, Pre-Primary 21.04 percent, Primary (Class 1-5) 38 percent, Upper Primary (6-8) 20.11 percent, Secondary (Class 9-10) 12.45 percent, Higher Secondary (Class 11-12) 8.40 percent. The district wise enrolment of student by all management is presented in Table 4.2.

Table-4.2: District wise Enrolment of student (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) |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| 1 | DIMAPUR | 32600 | 55357 | 30457 | 18566 | 15815 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 3998 | 6544 | 3262 | 2051 | 716 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 9925 | 18889 | 11837 | 8114 | 8264 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 2050 | 3936 | 1603 | 1078 | 430 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 4924 | 9053 | 4936 | 3242 | 2107 |
| 6 | MON | 9945 | 22729 | 10242 | 5616 | 2310 |
| 7 | PEREN | 5388 | 7891 | 4228 | 2574 | 1229 |
| 8 | PHEK | 4935 | 8961 | 5152 | 3042 | 1294 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 7627 | 14864 | 7405 | 4255 | 1732 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 3610 | 5669 | 2933 | 2148 | 957 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 4474 | 7713 | 3470 | 2280 | 876 |
| State Total | | 89476 | 161606 | 85525 | 52966 | 35730 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Gross Enrolment Ratio:

4.1.4 According to UNESCO, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is the number of students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. In Nagaland, GER at the Primary Level is seen to be highest in comparison to other levels of School education with a GER of 102.55 percent

(Table 4.3). Dimapur district has the highest GER throughout the different level of Schooling i.e. Primary level, Upper Primary level, Secondary level and Higher Secondary level.

Table-4.3: District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools in Percentage

| Sl. No. | District | Primary | Upper Primary | Elementary | Secondary | Higher Secondary |
|---------|--------------------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | DIMAPUR | 170.48 | 130.01 | 153.52 | 117.51 | 95.35 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 82.17 | 48.35 | 66.66 | 54.12 | 16.40 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 102.75 | 70.03 | 87.08 | 69.66 | 69.49 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 76.89 | 40.17 | 60.80 | 44.16 | 16.04 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 97.81 | 48.02 | 71.61 | 43.73 | 28.68 |
| 6 | MON | 100.82 | 54.48 | 79.75 | 44.08 | 17.54 |
| 7 | PEREN | 87.15 | 57.44 | 73.83 | 54.17 | 24.19 |
| 8 | PHEK | 59.94 | 40.24 | 50.85 | 36.12 | 14.52 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 77.09 | 44.86 | 62.22 | 39.37 | 14.95 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 69.34 | 29.44 | 47.43 | 30.88 | 14.02 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 74.21 | 35.77 | 55.66 | 33.50 | 12.81 |
| 12 | State Total | 102.55 | 62.67 | 84.04 | 57.84 | 37.50 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Net Enrolment Ratio:

4.1.5 UNESCO defines Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) as the total number of students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. As presented in the Table 4.4, the NER at the Primary level is highest throughout the different levels of school education in the state. Dimapur district is seen to have highest NER when compared with other districts at all levels i.e. Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary.

Table-4.4: District wise Net Enrolment Ratio in Percentage

| Sl. | District | NER Primary | NER Upper Primary | NER Elementary | NER Secondary | NER Hr. Secondary |
|-----|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| No. | | Total | Total | Total | Total | Total |
| 1 | DIMAPUR | 138.80 | 92.37 | 119.34 | 72.33 | 62.74 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 65.77 | 33.27 | 50.87 | 27.23 | 9.46 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 89.21 | 53.11 | 71.92 | 45.35 | 45.09 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 63.00 | 26.43 | 46.98 | 24.25 | 8.84 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 81.82 | 36.10 | 57.76 | 28.92 | 19.03 |
| 6 | MON | 79.29 | 36.38 | 59.78 | 24.75 | 10.20 |
| 7 | PEREN | 70.04 | 39.19 | 56.20 | 31.44 | 13.80 |
| 8 | PHEK | 50.72 | 29.26 | 40.82 | 21.74 | 8.74 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 62.02 | 30.08 | 47.28 | 21.82 | 8.35 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 59.58 | 22.81 | 39.38 | 19.88 | 7.84 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 59.76 | 25.52 | 43.23 | 19.45 | 6.90 |
| 12 | State Total | 83.98 | 44.55 | 65.68 | 34.97 | 23.73 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Dropout rate:

4.1.6 Dropout rate, as defined by UNESCO, is the proportion of pupils from a group enrolled in a given grade at a given school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year. Table 4.5 presents the district wise dropout rate in the State which should ideally approach 0%. The dropout rate was the highest at the higher Secondary level with a dropout rate of 14.41 percent and the least in the Upper Primary with a dropout rate of 2.42 percent. At the intra State level, Kohima district and Wokha district registered a negative dropout rate at different level of schooling implying a positive trend in student retention, often resulting from school admitting more students than they lose during an academic year.

Table-4.5: District wise Dropout rate

| Sl. No | District | Primary | Upper Primary | Elementary | Secondary | Higher Secondary |
|--------------------|------------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 | DIMAPUR | 2.65 | 1.02 | 2.07 | 9.47 | 1.8 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 5.94 | 2.18 | 4.69 | 11.04 | 72.4 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | -0.83 | -2.49 | -1.47 | 4.03 | -5.0 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 16.34 | 15.42 | 16.06 | 19.48 | 63.7 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 2.59 | 1.76 | 2.29 | 9.21 | 27.31 |
| 6 | MON | 7.21 | 4.05 | 6.20 | 14.85 | 52.89 |
| 7 | PEREN | 5.07 | 6.50 | 5.59 | 15.46 | 39.4 |
| 8 | PHEK | 2.66 | 2.78 | 2.70 | 15.27 | 48.23 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 7.18 | 6.50 | 6.96 | 20.97 | 41.7 |
| 10 | WOKHA | -0.71 | 0.53 | -0.26 | -0.48 | 32.20 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 8.96 | 7.20 | 8.40 | 10.58 | 65.48 |
| State Total | | 4.11 | 2.42 | 3.52 | 10.64 | 14.41 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR):

4.1.7. As defined by UNESCO, Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of pupils per teacher at a given level of education, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers. As against the New education Policy 2020 target of maintain the Pupil-Teacher Ratio of 30:1 and 25:1 in the Socio-economically disadvantages areas, Nagaland has a PTR which is better than the national target in the school managed by the State Government. The respective PTR are presented in the Table 4.6.

Table-4.6: District wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) (Government only)

| Sl. No | District | Primary (Classes 1-5) | Upper Primary (Classes 6-8) | Secondary (Classes 9-10) | Hr. Secondary (Classes 11-12) |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | DIMAPUR | 4 | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 36 | 40 | 43 | 61 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 9 | 15 | 18 | 118 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 | MON | 4 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| 7 | PEREN | 8 | 6 | 7 | 12 |
| 8 | PHEK | 4 | 5 | 4 | 14 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 7 | 7 | 7 | 19 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 3 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| State Total | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 14 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

4.2 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION:

4.2.1 Nagaland has 1 Central University, 4 Private Universities and 1 Institute of National Importance. There are 73 colleges, the breakup of the colleges as per management are 19 Government Colleges, 28 Private Aided Colleges, 24 Private unaided and one Local body as per the AISHE 2024-25(All India Survey on Higher Education). The district-wise number of colleges is presented in Table 4.7.

Table-4.7: District Wise Number of Colleges in Nagaland

| Sl/No | District | Government Colleges | Private Colleges | Total |
|-------|-------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|
| 1 | Kohima | 5 | 17 | 22 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| 3 | Wokha | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Mokokchung | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 5 | Tuensang | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Zunheboto | 1 | - | 1 |
| 7 | Kiphire | 1 | - | 1 |
| 8 | Longleng | 1 | - | 1 |
| 9 | Peren | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | Phek | 2 | - | 2 |
| 11 | Mon | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 12 | Chumukedima | - | 8 | 8 |
| 13 | Shamator | - | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 19 | 54 | 73 |

Sources: AISHE 2024-25

Enrolment of Student:

4.2.2 As per the Annual administrative Report 2024-25 of the Higher Education Department, Government of Nagaland. The total number of student enrolment in the college during the year was 32915, out of which 22479 were from Private colleges and 10436 from Government colleges. Compared to the previous year's enrolment of 36289, the enrolment of students in the college has fallen by -9.29 percent.

4.2.3 With the ever-improving teaching faculty along with infrastructure in the Government Colleges, the enrolment of students in the government colleges has been increasing over the years. The student enrolment in Government colleges is presented in Table 4.8.

Table-4.8: Student enrolment in Government colleges

| year | Male | Female | Total |
|---------|------|--------|-------|
| 2020-21 | 3658 | 4798 | 8456 |
| 2021-22 | 3894 | 5317 | 9211 |
| 2022-23 | 3603 | 5410 | 9013 |
| 2023-24 | 4176 | 5667 | 9843 |
| 2024-25 | 4257 | 6179 | 10436 |

Sources: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

Accreditation and Assessment:

4.2.4 To imbibe quality into higher education, the Department of Higher Education has initiated a combination of self and external quality evaluation, promotion and sustenance initiative through the mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education Institutions in conformity with MHRD, UGC and NAAC guidelines. During 2024-25, 13 Government colleges and 26 Private colleges have been accredited by NAAC and many colleges have initiated the process of accreditation to progress towards quality higher education.

Grant-in-aid:

4.2.5 Private colleges in the State have been contributing immensely to the growth of education in the State with 68.29% of the students pursuing higher education enrolled in private recognized colleges. Financial assistance to recognized private colleges in the form of Grants-in-aid has been issued by the State Government for augmentation and quality improvement to Higher education in Nagaland. During 2024-25, the Government of Nagaland has granted financial assistance to 28 private secular colleges, 21 theological recognized colleges and to a number of other institutions involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.65 crore.

4.2.6 In stimulating the pursuit of higher education, the Government of India along with the State Government, several Scholarships have been offered to students in Nagaland, as seen in the following table.

Table-4.9: Number of Higher education Student beneficiaries 2022-23

| Scheme | No. of student beneficiaries | Amount of fund (in Rs. lakhs) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Post Matric Scholarship | 42824 | 4062.32 |
| Nagaland State Merit Scholarship | 4339 | 173.34 |
| Nagaland State Research fellowship | 94 | 21.98 |

Source: Department of Higher Education, Nagaland

4.3 STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SCERT):

4.3.1 The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), the academic wing for the Department of Education in the State, functions with the primary objective in bringing about qualitative changes in the field of school education, particularly in the area of teacher education. There are 8 functional District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) in the State as of 2025.

Workshops and Seminars:

4.3.2 For effecting improvement in the quality of education in the State, several workshops and seminars were conducted addressing areas such as Pre-School Curriculum Development, Use of Teaching aids and Teaching learning materials, Learning science joyfully through activities, Inclusion and Learning disability, Vocational guidance.

4.3.3 A series of workshops on the development of State Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (SCF-FS) and State Curriculum Framework for School Education (SCF-SE) was held throughout the year and the 1st Draft of SCF-FS and SCF-SE has been approved. The department is in the process of developing textbooks in alignment with the NCF 2020 in all the core subjects.

4.3.4 The State Institute of Educational Management and Training (SIEMAT) under SCERT has conducted two phases of one-month certificate courses on the School Leadership Development Programme (SLDP) benefiting 73 school heads. The Academy documented innovative leadership practices through 5 video documentaries and 5 case studies, highlighting community participation, ICT based teaching, Vocational Education, Mentorship, and learner-centered approaches.

4.3.5 The National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) examination for the project year 2026-27 was conducted on 1st November 2025 with a total of 512 candidates from 11 districts. The result of the examination was declared on the 4th of December 2025. A total of 180 students has qualified for the scholarship.

4.3.6 The 5th Edition of Nagaland- Teachers Eligibility Test (N-TET) was conducted on 22nd November 2025 where out of 2196 candidates, a total of 897 candidates qualified for both Paper –I (Primary class 1-5) & Paper –II (Upper Primary class 6-8). Previously the N-TET was conducted in 2013, 2016, 2023, and 2024. The validity of the N-TET qualifying certificate for appointment remains for life.

4.4 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

4.4.1 The Government of Nagaland for the development of human resources of the State impart technical education to its students. The students availing technical education were selected through score obtained by the student from the test conducted by the National Testing Agency. The total number of students pursuing undergraduate courses in Medical and Allied studies during the session 2024-25 is presented in Table 4.10.

Table-4.10: Number of Student Undergoing Undergraduate Degree Courses in Medical & Allied Courses Within and Outside the State for the Session 2024-25

| Sl. No | Name of the course | 2025 | | |
|--------|----------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | MBBS | 7 | 95 | 152 |
| 2 | BDS | | 11 | 12 |
| 3 | BASLP | | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | BHMS (Homeo) | | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | BAMS (AYUS) | | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | BV.Sc & A.H. | | 9 | 14 |
| 7 | B.Sc Agri. | 3 | 35 | 48 |
| 8 | B.Sc. Horticulture | | 6 | 12 |
| 9 | B.Sc Fishery | | 3 | 5 |
| 10 | B. Pharmacy | | 8 | 10 |
| 11 | B.Sc Nurshing | | 11 | 11 |
| 12 | B.Sc. MLT | | 23 | 28 |
| 13 | B.Sc RIT | | 2 | 3 |
| 14 | B.Sc OOT | | 2 | 3 |
| 15 | B.Sc Sericulture | | - | 1 |
| 16 | B.Sc. FORESTRY | | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | Natural Farming | | 3 | 5 |
| 18 | Agriculture Engineering | | 5 | 11 |
| 19 | Biotechnology | | 3 | 3 |
| 20 | Community Science | | 3 | 3 |
| 21 | Food Technology | | 4 | 4 |
| 22 | Information Technology | | 2 | 3 |
| 23 | Food Nutrition & Dietetics | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | 106 | 232 | 338 |

Sources: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland

4.4.2 The total number of students pursuing engineering degrees within and outside the State through the State Government during 2024-25 is presented in Table 4.11.

Table-4.11: Number of students undergoing undergraduate engineering courses within and outside the State for the session 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Name of the course | 2024-25 | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | Civil Engg. | 34 | 7 | 41 |
| 2 | Electrical & Electronics Engineering | 3 | - | 3 |
| 3 | Mechanical Engineering | 6 | - | 6 |
| 4 | Computer Sc. & Engineering | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 | Computer Engineering | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| 6 | Electronics & Communication | 1 | - | 1 |
| 7 | Architecture | 2 | - | 2 |
| 8 | Chemical Engineering | - | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Pharmacy | - | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Elect. Engineering | 6 | - | 6 |
| 11 | Agri. Engineering | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | | 67 | 12 | 79 |

Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland

4.4.3 The Government of Nagaland managed a total of 9 (Nine) Polytechnics Institution to cater to the need of students offering varied diplomas courses. In addition to the 9 (Nine) Polytechnics, the Government of Nagaland also sent its students to varied colleges outside the State for Diploma courses. The details of the number of students pursuing Diploma courses out the State are presented in Table 4.12.

Table-4.12: Number of Students Nominated for Diploma Courses Outside the State During 2024-25

| Sl. No | Name of the Course | Male | Female | Total |
|--------|---|------|--------|-------|
| 1 | Photography | 1 | - | 1 |
| 2 | Printing Technology | 2 | - | 2 |
| 3 | Cinematography | 1 | - | 1 |
| 4 | Audiography & Sound Engineering | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5 | Film & Video Editing | 1 | - | 1 |
| 6 | Architecture Assistantship | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 7 | Civil Engg. | 120 | 57 | 177 |
| 8 | Elect. & Electro. Engg. | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| 9 | Automobile Engg. | 6 | | 6 |
| 10 | Mechanical Engg. | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 11 | Computer Science & Engineering | 22 | 8 | 30 |
| 12 | Information Technology | | | |
| 13 | Fashion Technology | 2 | 28 | 30 |
| 14 | Computer Engineering | 6 | - | 6 |
| 15 | Electronics & Communication Engineering | 1 | - | 1 |
| Total | | 208 | 102 | 310 |

Sources: Directorate of Technical Education, Nagaland

4.4.4 The State Government established Industrial Training Institute (ITIs) to impart skill-oriented training to the youth to enable them to be absorbed in gainful employment and to be engaged in self-employment ventures. Towards this end, ITIs offers 19 different types of trade. The details are presented in Table 4.13.

Table-4.13: Number of Trainees under Industrial Training Institutes during 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Name of Trade | 2024-2025 |
|--------------|--|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | Draughtsman (Civil) | 11 |
| 2 | Electrician | 106 |
| 3 | Electronic Mechanic | 5 |
| 4 | Fitter | - |
| 5 | Mechanist | - |
| 6 | Motor Mechanic | 18 |
| 7 | Surveyor | 17 |
| 8 | I & CTSM | - |
| 9 | Woodwork Technology (Carpenter) | 119 |
| 10 | Sewing Technology (Cutting & Sewing, Dress Making) | 121 |
| 11 | C.O.P. A | 92 |
| 12 | Diesel Mechanic | 10 |
| 13 | Hair & Skin Care | - |
| 14 | Knitting | 21 |
| 15 | Plumber | 26 |
| 16 | Stenographer, Secretarial Assistant (Stenography) | 29 |
| 17 | Welder | 14 |
| 18 | Mason | 28 |
| 19 | Basic Cosmetology | - |
| Total | | 617 |

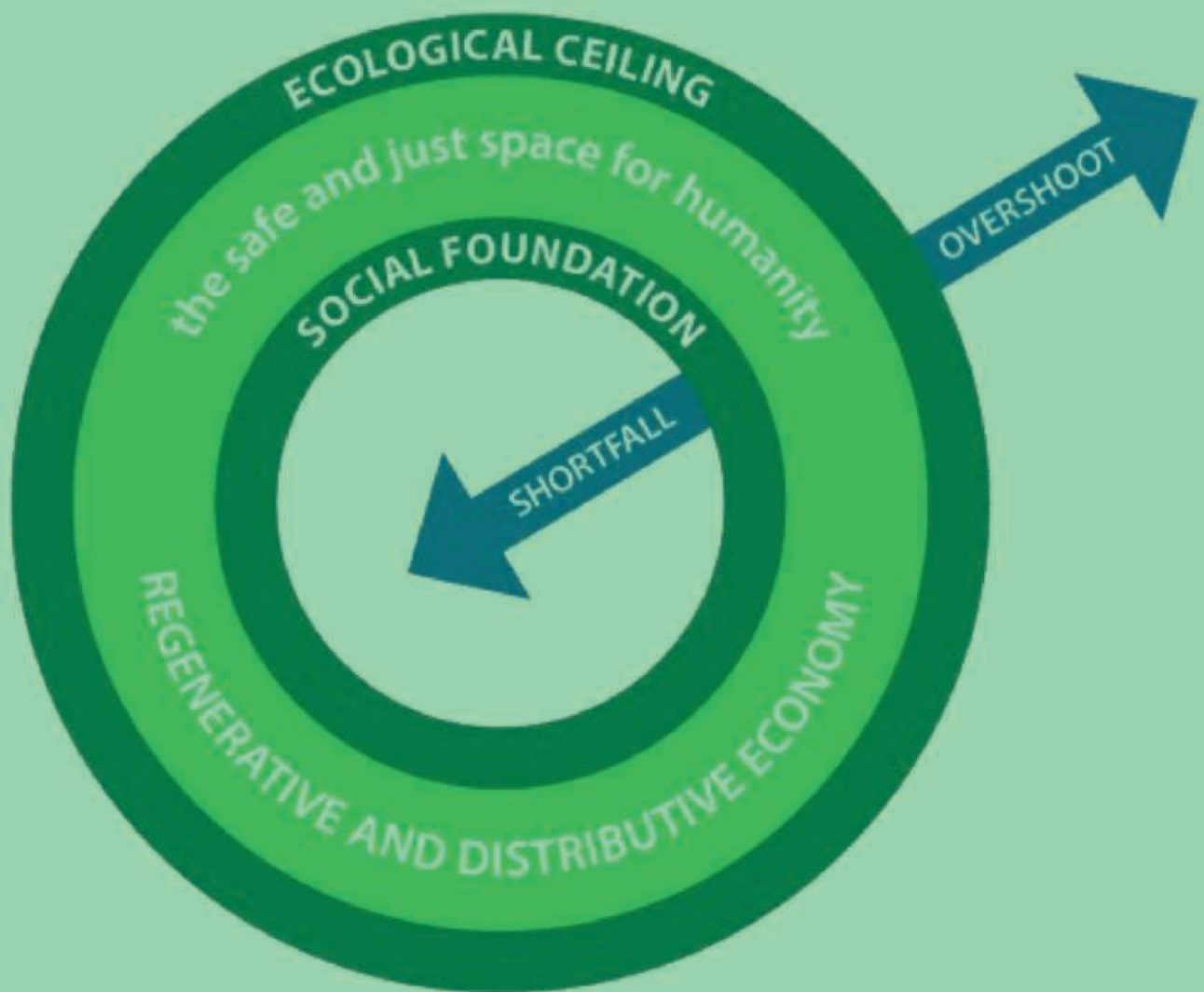
Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

* COPA: Computer Operator & Programming Assistant

* I& CTSM: Information & Communication Technology System Maintenance

Chapter - 5

CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GROWTH: INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT



Chapter - 5

INFRASTRUCTURE IN NAGALAND: CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GROWTH

5.1. INTRODUCTION:

5.1.1. Infrastructure is crucial for both economic and social advancement. It acts as a backbone that drives productivity, enhances connectivity, facilitates trade, and boosts GSDP, with estimates suggesting every unit invested yields significant economic returns.

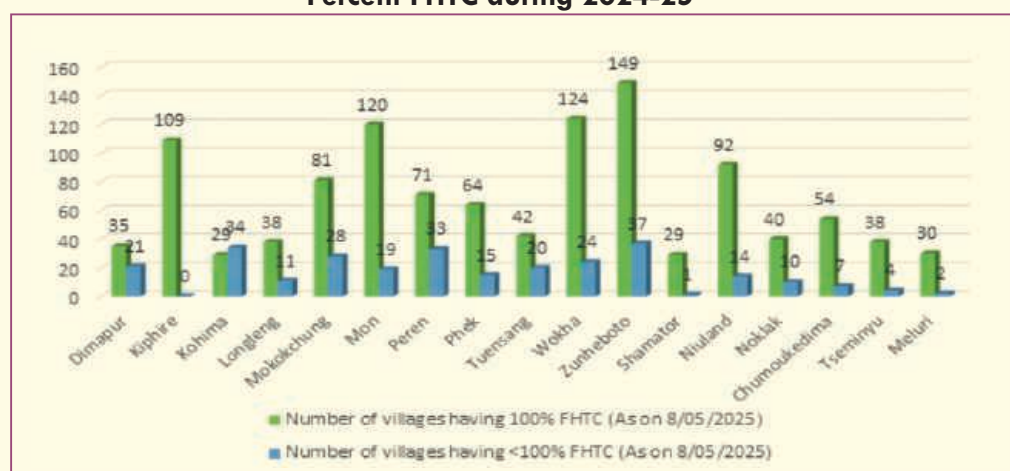
5.2. PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING:

5.2.2. The Government of Nagaland through the Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department is committed to protecting public health by providing safe and potable drinking water supply, ensuring safe disposal of solid and liquid waste and promoting environmental hygiene.

Water Supply:

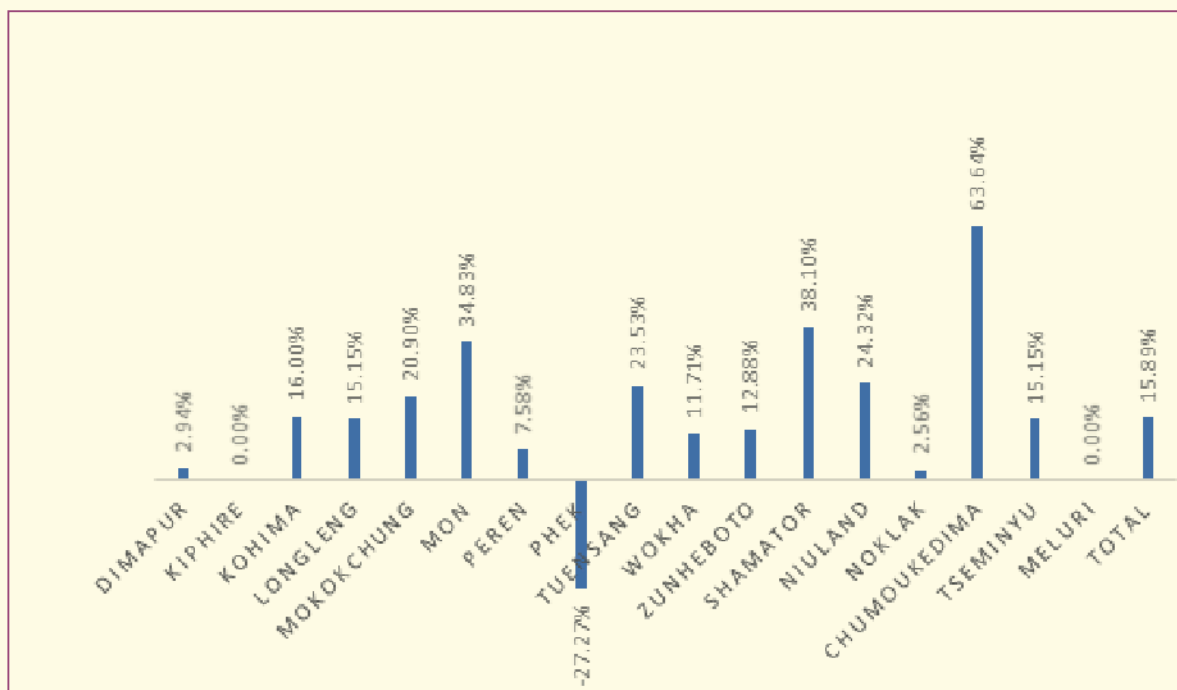
5.2.3. The Government through the PHE Department is making dedicated efforts to provide 100 percent Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) in the State. As on May 8, 2025, out of 1425 villages/habitants in Nagaland, 1145 villages/habitants have 100 percent FHTC while the remaining 280 villages/habitants have partial coverage. This number reflects a 15.8 percent increase in the number of villages/habitants with 100 percent FHTC from the previous year's figure which stood at 988 villages as on May 8, 2024. District-wise number of villages/habitants with 100 percent FHTC and number of villages with partial coverage during 2024-25 is presented in **Figure 5.1** and District wise positive increase in number of villages/habitants with 100 percent FHTC in 2025 as compared to 2024 is presented in **Figure 5.2**

Figure-5.1: District-wise Number of Villages with 100 Percent and Less Than 100 Percent FHTC during 2024-25



Source: Chief Engineer, PHED

Figure 5.2: District-Wise Growth Rate of Number of Villages with 100% FHTC



Source: Chief Engineer PHED

Note: Negative growth rate of Phek district is owing to the creation of Meluri District from the erstwhile Phek district.

Rural Sanitation:

5.2.4. To create a people's movement which reinforce the capacity of individuals and communities to contribute to ensure that the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of rural areas is sustained, people continue to practice safe hygiene practices and that all villages have solid and liquid waste management facilities, the Government through PHE Department has initiated the ODF Plus activities under Phase-II of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen). Under this initiative, there are 1217 ODF Plus villages in Nagaland. Of which 509 are ODF Plus Aspiring Villages (villages that have declared ODF but still strengthening usage, maintenance and cleanliness), 67 ODF Plus Rising Villages (ODF sustained, improving cleanliness and partial waste management) and 641 ODF Plus Model Villages (ODF sustained, improving cleanliness and full waste management)

Urban Sanitation:

5.2.5. The Nagaland government, primarily through the PHE Department, is actively developing Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTP) to manage liquid waste, particularly in urban areas. Under phase-I of FSTP Nagaland, 13 Urban Local Bodies are covered.

5.3. NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY:

5.3.1. New and Renewable energy plays a crucial role in combating climate change as it offers sustainable and environment friendly alternative to fossil fuels by utilizing naturally replenished sources like solar wind and hydropower. The Government of Nagaland recognizing the importance of green energy in the view of global warming is, through Department of New and Renewable Energy, facilitating project development in the State in consonance with the various schemes and programmes under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Government of India.

On-Grid Solar Power Projects:

5.3.2. The 1st Phase (5 MW) of the 10 MW Solar Power Plant at Hovukhu village under Niuland district has been completed and a Power Purchase Agreement of the same has been signed with the Department of Power, Government of Nagaland at a tariff of Rs. 3.87. During trial run, about 1.48 million units (approx.) of energy were injected into the state grid from this solar plant. The 2nd Phase (5 MW) has been completed and is under trial run. Energy generated from this plant will also be injected into the state grid.

5.3.3. A 5 MW Solar Power Plant project at Zhadima/Teichuma village under Kohima district is underway and is expected to be completed within the current financial year. The energy generated from this plant will also be fed into the state grid.

Off-Grid Solar Power Project:

5.3.4. In Nagaland, the Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment (SASCI) Scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM), a centrally sponsored scheme under MNRE, Government of India, are key initiatives driving infrastructure development and renewable energy adoption. Under PM- KUSUM, the state has been allotted 200 nos. of 2HP and 3HP Solar Water Pump. The project is underway and is expected to be completed within the current financial year. Under SASCI scheme, the State is in the process of distributing 5000 Solar Street Lights across the State.

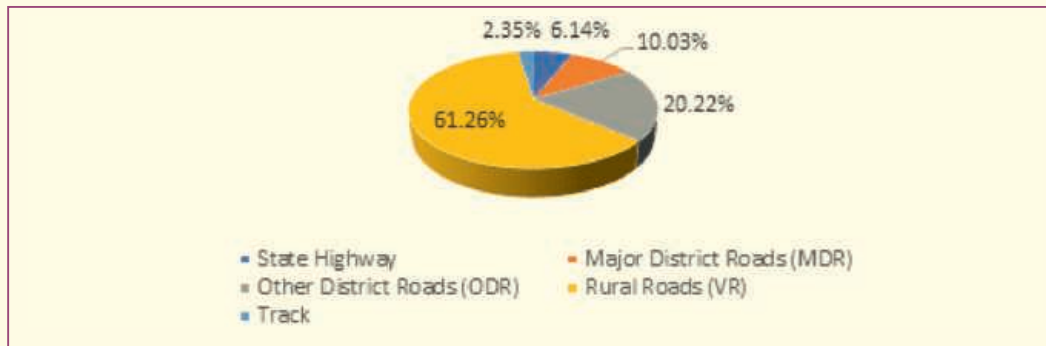
5.4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

5.4.1. Transport has an indispensable role in economic development. In the current global economy, where opportunities often depend on mobility, effective transportation network is a vital factor in every sphere of a country's development. The development of agriculture, industry and trade is heavily dependent on the growth and development of road network. It plays an important role in economic growth linking producers to consumers, providing economic and social opportunities, and benefits that result in positive multiplier effects.

Length of Road:

5.4.2. The construction and maintenance of road under Government of Nagaland is delegated to the department of Public Works Department PWD (Roads & Bridges) and PWD (National Highway). During 2025-26, the total length of road under PWD (R&B) excluding National Highways and Urban Roads is 10315.9 Km. Percentage distribution of roads under PWD (R&B) during 2025-26 is presented in **Figure 5.3** and Physical targets and achievement under PWD (R&B) during 2025-26 is presented in **Table 5.1**.

Figure -5.3: Percentage Distribution of Roads under PWD (R&B) during 2025-26.



Source: Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B)

Table- 5.1: Physical Targets and Achievements under PWD (R&B) during 2025-26

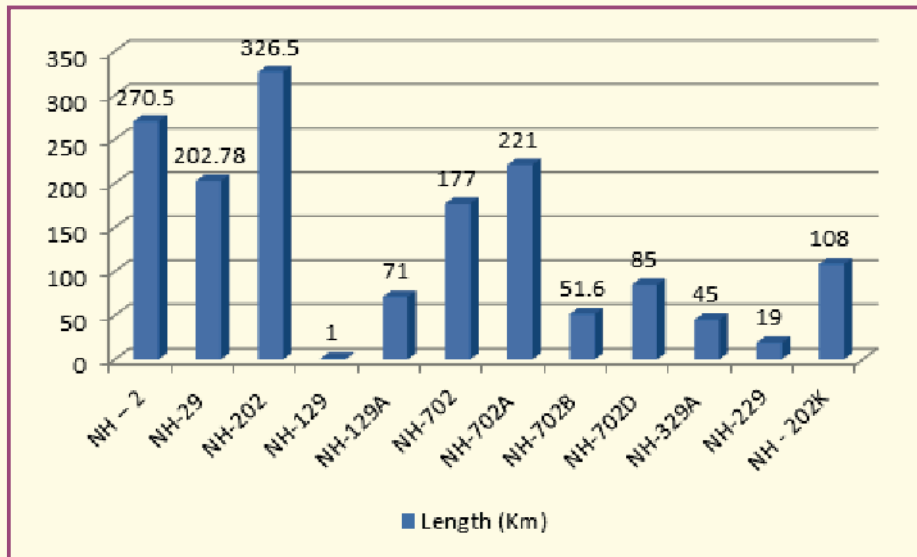
| Sl.No. | Scheme | Category | Physical Target (in Km for Roads & in Nos. for bridges) | Achievement (in Km for Roads & in Nos. for bridges) |
|--------|---|----------|---|---|
| 1 | North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme | ODR/MDR | 127.067 Km of road & 7 Nos. of Bridges | 95.56 km road & 5 Nos. of bridges |
| 2 | Special Roads Development Programme (SRDP) | MDR/ODR | 42 | 26.3 |
| 3 | Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment (SASCI) | MDR/ODR | 602.09 km of road & 9 Nos. of bridges | 303.6 km of road and 1 No. of Bridge |
| 4 | Improvement of Other Roads | MDR/ODR | 30.12 | 24.5 |

Source: Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B)

National Highways:

5.4.3. There are 12 National Highways in the State covering a total of 1578.38 km out of which 910 Km is under PWD (National Highway) and the rest is under National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL). Length of National Highways in Nagaland is presented in **Figure 5.4** and distribution of National Highways between PWD (NH) and NHIDCL is presented in **Figure 5.5**.

Figure 5.4: Length of National Highways during 2024-25



Source: Chief Engineer, PWD (NH)

Figure-5.5: Length of Road under PWD (NH) and NHIDCL during 2024-25



Source: Chief Engineer, PWD (NH)

Status of Projects during 2025-26:

5.4.4. Under the current financial year, the total length of road projects in Nagaland stands at 165.76 Km, out of which 62.12 Km has been completed. Details of projects and their status are presented in **Table 5.2**.

Table-5.2: Status of Projects under PWD (NH) during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Nature | Stretch | Length (in Km) | Status |
|---------|--|--|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Widening of 2 Lane on NH 61 (New NH 2) | i) Longsa to New Wokha Village | 10.6 | Completed |
| | | ii) Tsungiki to Izheto | 24 | Ongoing |
| | | iii) Alichen to Sewak-Gate Mokokchung Town | 12 | Completed |
| | | iv) DEF Mokokchung Town to Yisemyong | 12 | Completed |
| | | v) Unger to Tuli | 35 | Ongoing |
| 2 | Widening of Existing Single Lane to Intermediate Lane | Mokokchung to Chare via Dikhu | 20.64 | Completed |
| 3 | Strengthening of Dimapur City Portion Road | Dillai Gate to Tragopan Junction (NH 36) | 6.88 | Completed |
| 4 | Improvement of Riding Quality on NH 702A | i) Alaphumi Village to Stone Crusher between Awotsakili and Kisakita Village | 19 | Ongoing |
| | | ii) Asukhomi Village to Assam Rifle Zunheboto Town | 13 | Ongoing |
| 5 | One Time Improvement of NH 39 | Jotsoma Bypass Junction to Lerie Welcome Gate | 12.64 | Ongoing |
| 6 | Repair and Rehabilitation of & Bridges on NH 202 | Under Tuensang and Kiphire Divisions | | Ongoing |

Source: Chief Engineer, PWD (NH)

Nagaland State Transport:

5.4.5. Transportation network system is a key element of economic infrastructure, it plays a vital role in economic growth linking producers and consumers and providing economic and social opportunities that result in positive multiplier effect, such as accessibility to markets, employment and additional investments.

5.4.6. The Government of Nagaland, taking the reality of the hilly terrain and land locked nature of the State, has prioritized the development of communication through land transport. Toward this end, the

Government, for round the year monitoring of transportation, has established the Nagaland State Transport (NST). The NST serves the length and breadth of the State providing critical public transport connectivity. During 2024-25, the NST total fleet strength stood at 171 buses. Compared to 2023-24, operational deployment improved during 2024-25, with average buses on road increasing from 80 during 2023-24 to 85 during 2024-25. This resulted in fleet utilization rising from 41 percent to 50 percent during the same period. Infrastructure and operational performance of NST during 2023-24 and 2024-25 is presented in **Table 5.3**.

Table-5.3: Infrastructure and Operational Performance of NST during 2023-24 and 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Description | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | Total No. of Buses | 181 | 171 |
| 2 | No. of On-Road Buses | 80 | 85 |
| 3 | Fleet Utilization (in Percentage) | 44 | 50 |
| 4 | Gross Km (in Lakh) | 23.53 | 26.82 |
| 5 | No. of Depots | 26 | 26 |
| 6 | No. of Central Workshop | 1 | 1 |

Source: General Manager, Nagaland State Transport

5.5. POWER:

- 5.5.1. Power is a foundational component of modern infrastructure which acts as the backbone of industrial, residential, and commercial activity. Power infrastructure includes facilities that generate, transport and distribute energy from source to consumers.
- 5.5.2. Nagaland, till 2024-25, had a total installed power generation capacity of only 26 MW from its three hydropower projects, details of which are presented in **Table 5.4**. The electricity produced from these projects is injected into the state grid. During 2025-26, the Government through the Department of Power has successfully completed and inaugurated two new Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects, namely Duilumroi SHP (2.4MW) located at Poilwa Village in Peren district and Ponglefo SHP (1MW) at Salomi Village under Pungro Sub-division in Kiphire District.

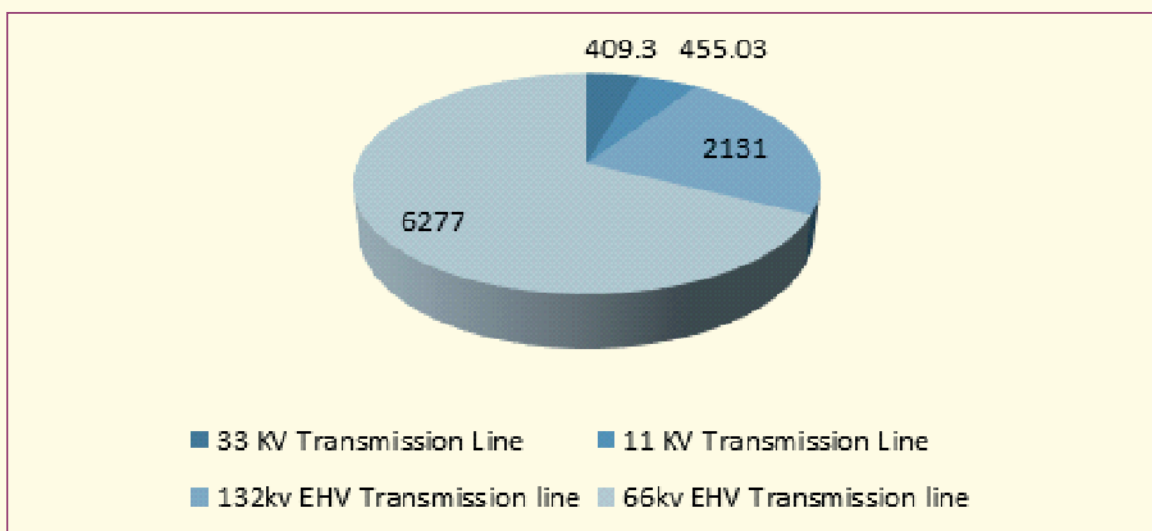
Table-5.4: Hydro Generation Projects during 2024-25

| Sl.No. | Name of the project | Location/district | Capacity (in MW) |
|--------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Likimro HEP | Kiphire | 24 |
| 2 | Lang HEP | Noklak | 1 |
| 3 | Tehok HEP | Mon | 1 |

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power

5.5.3. Transmission lines ensure high voltage electricity over long distances from generation sources to distribution networks. Nagaland has a vast interconnected network of transmission lines which act as essential link between power generation hubs and end-users, ensuring a steady and uninterrupted electricity supply. Details of the State's transmission lines during 2024-25 is presented in **Figure 5.6**. During 2025-26, the Government has completed and inaugurated the up-gradation of 132/66kV, 100MVA and 66/33kV, 50 MVA at 132kV Sub-Station Nagarjan, Dimapur to provide stable power supply and to meet the increasing load demand under Dimapur Load Centre.

Figure 5.6: Length (in Km) of Transmission Lines during 2024-25:



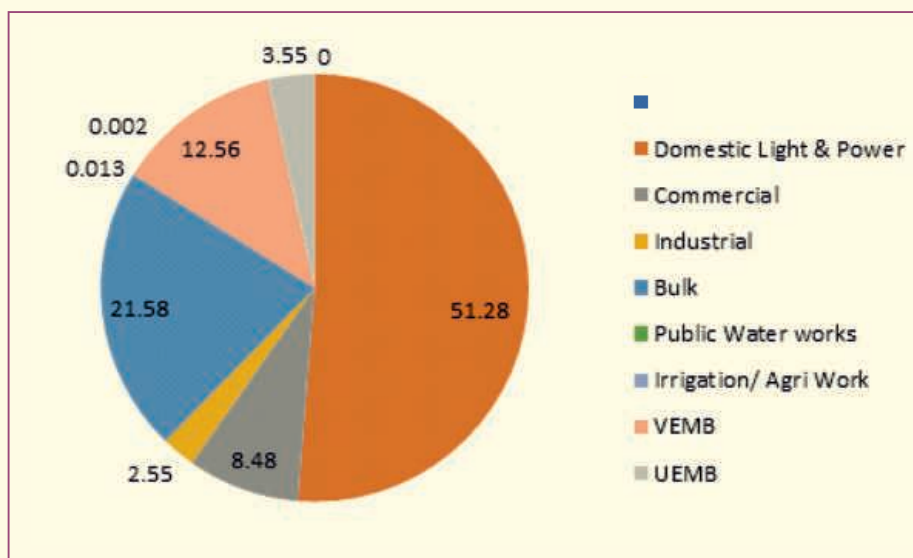
Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power
EHV: Extra High Voltage

5.5.4. Distribution networks (substations and transformers) are vital for reducing high voltage electricity to safe and usable levels for end-users. In order to minimize power loss and maximize efficiency, Nagaland has a vast power distribution network enabling reliable power delivery to end-users while minimizing losses. Details of the State's distribution networks (sub-stations and transformers) during 2024-25 is presented in **Table 5.5**.

Table- 5.5 Distribution Networks during 2024-25

| Sl. No. | Category | Total (In No.) |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 33/11 kV Sub-Station | 116 |
| 2 | 33/0.4 kV Sub-Station | 337 |
| 3 | 11/0.4 kV Sub- Station | 6035 |
| 4 | 132/66kV EHV Sub- Station | 3 |
| 5 | 132/33kV EHV Sub- Station | 9 |
| 6 | 66/33kV EHV Sub- Station | 13 |
| 7 | 66/11kV EHV Sub- Station | 4 |
| 8 | Distribution Transformer | 6372 |

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power

Figure- 5.7: Category-Wise Percentage Consumption during 2024-25

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power

Nagaland Solar Mission (NSM):

5.5.5. In line with the National objective towards green energy transition through Roof-Top Solar Scheme (RTS), the Government through the Dept. of Power launched the NSM on 14th April, 2025 by providing additional state subsidy. The mission aims to reach 10938 households and generate RTS Capacity of 32814 KW by 2027. As of December, 2025, 130 households are covered under NSM which has generated 440 KW of power.

Smart Metering under Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment (SASCI):

5.5.6. To reduce Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses, improve billing, revenue collection and reduce power theft within Dimapur, Chumoukedima and Kohima towns, 18000 nos. of Smart Prepaid Meters were sanctioned under SASCI of which 15665 were installed as of December, 2025.

Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS):

5.5.7. RDSS is a flagship programme of Government of India aimed at improving the quality, reliability and affordability of power supply to consumers through a financially sustainable and operationally efficient distribution sector, reducing AT&C losses to 12-15 percent and reducing of ACS (Avg. Cost of Supply)-ARR (Avg. Revenue Realised) gap to zero. The Scheme is broadly categorized into two components.

A) Smart Pre-paid Metering: Under this component, installation of Smart Prepaid Metering of all electricity consumers including Distribution Transformers and feeders in the state was made 100 percent

mandatory by Ministry of Power, GOI. Under the scheme, the State was awarded 317210 meters of consumer metering, 6276 meters of distribution transformer metering and 392 meters of feeder metering of which 32548 meters of consumer metering, 535 meters of distribution transformer metering, and 161 meters of feeder metering have already been installed as of December, 2025.

B) Loss Reduction Works: This component covers new power infrastructure including improvement of existing power infrastructure across the state. Status of works under this component is presented in **Table 5.6.**

Table- 5.6: Status of Works under Loss Reduction Works as of December 2025

| Sl.No. | Work | Units | Awarded Quantity | Achieved as of Dec,2025 |
|----------|--|-------|------------------|-------------------------|
| A | Replacement of Lengthy LT network with HT | | | |
| 1 | New HT Line (11kV) | km | 746.3 | 118.99 |
| 2 | New Distribution Transformers- 100KVA-3Ph | no. | 437 | 72 |
| 3 | New Distribution Transformers- 63KVA-3Ph | no. | 481 | 92 |
| 4 | LT ABC 3*50+1*35+1*16 sq.mm | km | 299.73 | 26.286 |
| 5 | LT ABC 3*70+1*50+1*25 sq.mm | km | 151.97 | 20.515 |
| B | Replacement of Bare Conductor with ABC | | | |
| 1 | AB Cable 3*50+1*25+1*16 sq.mm | km | 305 | 14.73 |
| 2 | AB Cable 3*70+1*50+1*16 sq.mm | km | 260 | 9 |
| 3 | AB Cable 3*95+1*70+1*16 sq.mm | km | 200 | 8.2 |
| C | NERSIP Downlinking | | | |
| 1 | New 11 or 22kV Downlinking lines | km | 138.8 | 7.06 |
| D | 11KV Reconductoring | | | |
| 1 | Reconductoring of 11kV Line (Bare Conductors) | km | 488.85 | 17.377 |
| 2 | Reconductoring of 11kV Line (MVCC) | km | 345 | 14.64 |
| E | 33 KV Reconductoring | | | |
| 1 | Reconductoring of 33kV Line (Bare Conductors) | km | 147.5 | 0 |

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power

Ongoing Power Projects in Nagaland:

Table- 5.7: Status of Projects undertaken Under Development Activities (State Resources) during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Project | Location | Unit | Target | Status (as of Dec,2025) |
|---------|--|-----------------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Construction of 33kV HT Line | Pfutsero to Chizami | km | 16.3 | 9 |
| 2 | Construction of 33kV HT Line | Sangsangnyu to Tobu | km | 12 | 10.2 |
| 3 | Construction of 33kV, 2.5 MVA Sub-Station | Tobu | No. | 1 | 85% |
| 4 | Construction of 33/11kV, 1.6 MVA Sub-Station | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | No. | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Construction of 33kV Line | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | km | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Construction of 11 KV Line | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | km | 5 | 5 |
| 7 | Construction of LT Line | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | km | 6 | 5.5 |
| 8 | Construction of 100kVA, 11/0.4kV Distribution Transformer | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | No. | 2 | 2 |
| 9 | Construction of 63 kVA, 11/0.4kV Distribution Transformer Substation | Losami, between Chizami and Lanye | No. | 1 | 50% |
| 10 | Upgradation of 33/11 kV, 5 MVA Substation | Medziphema | No. | 1 | 50% |
| 11 | Upgradation of 33/11 kV, 2.5MVA Substation | Meluri | No. | 1 | 50% |
| 12 | Repair & Maintenance of 33/11kV Sub-station | Across the State | No. | 6 | 50% |
| 13 | Purchase of Sistribution Transformers | | Lot | | 50% |
| 14 | Purchase of Conductors | | km | | 50% |
| 15 | Purchase of Steel Tubular Poles | | Lot | | 50% |

Source: Engineer-in-Chief, Power

5.6. DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

- 5.6.1. The Government of Nagaland to enhance digital infrastructure and e-Governance in the State established the Department of Information, Technology & Communication (IT&C). Since its inception, the IT&C Department has been playing a crucial role in successfully implementing various government projects to strengthen financial inclusion, transparency, accountability, service delivery and accessibility through online platforms.
- 5.6.2. At present, the Nagaland State Data Centre (NSDC) is hosting a total of 143 websites and applications to support seamless digital governance. In order to digitally empower citizens by providing access to authentic digital documents to citizen's digital document wallet, 34 services are covered under DigiLocker. In order to enhance transparency, eliminate intermediaries, reduce leakages and ensure timely delivery of funds, 74 schemes are covered under Direct Benefit Transfer programme.
- 5.6.3. To improve government service delivery, 12 government departments were covered under the e-District Mission Mode Project (MMP) during 2024-25. During the same period, 1144 Common Service Centres (CSCs) have been established to provide village level ICT-enabled access points that deliver government services to rural citizens. CSCs offer essential services such as digipay micro-ATMs, e-Shram (unorganized workers) registration, Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) digipay services and Common Service Centre Grameen e-Stores. During 2024-25, digipay micro-ATMs recorded 1.57 lakh transactions, e-Shram registration service recorded 5126 registrations, 422 Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs) were actively providing digipay services and 62 CSC Grameen e-Stores have been set up to facilitate e-Commerce in rural areas.

5.7. DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERDEVELOPED AREA:

- 5.7.1. To accelerate development and holistic growth in the underdeveloped regions of the State, the State Government through the Department of Underdeveloped Areas (DUDA) initiates a number of programmes and schemes with the primary goal to drive transformative change through State and Central government programs and interventions.

Underdeveloped Areas Program (UDAP):

- 5.7.2. The primary objective of the Underdeveloped Areas Program (UDAP) is to address the development gaps in the most deprived and backward districts of Nagaland, especially in Eastern Districts and selected pockets in other districts. Under UDAP, the Government has implemented 60 Iconic Projects since 2022-23 with the goal to deliver tangible improvements in connectivity and services in remote areas. The Government has also undertaken initiatives such as Anghya Marketing Network and procurement and marketing of products from SHGs to boost skill development and livelihood. Further, 140 beneficiaries were trained in 6 varieties of trade under Multidisciplinary Skill Trades for Rural

Unemployed Youths of Eastern Nagaland. With the view to help create sustainable livelihoods within the apparel industry, the Government has established the Mongken Home Furnishing and Apparel Production Centre as an incubation hub.

Border Area Development Programme (BADP):

5.7.3. The Border Area Development Programme (BADP) aims to address the special developmental needs and improve the well-being of people living in remote and inaccessible areas near the International Boundary (IB). The work accomplished under the BADP during 2024-2025 includes construction of one Bridge/Culvert and 13 Km of Minor Irrigation.

Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM):

5.7.4. PMJVM is a central government initiative under *Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation of India* (TRIFED) primarily led by Ministry of Tribal Affairs aimed at socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled (ST) and tribal communities. Under the Mission, DUDA has formed 64 VDVK/SHGs with 19200 beneficiaries actively involved in collection, branding and marketing of Minor Forest Products. These SHGs have procured 366.67 Metric Tonnes of Hill Broom Grass till date, boosting the local economy, improving livelihoods and fostering entrepreneurship.

Prime Minister Development Initiative for North East (PM-DevINE):

5.7.5. Under PM-DevINE programme, 22 livelihood projects with an outlay of 180 Crore are being implemented in Eastern Nagaland, status of which currently stood at 80% of completion. The implementation of such livelihood project will give further impetus to growth and development and help achieve tangible progress in the region.

Konyak Heritage Complex:

5.7.6. This project, officially inaugurated on 5th April, 2025 at Leangha village in Mon district, was implemented under the North Eastern Council (NEC) Ministry of DoNER, Gol and stands as a pioneering effort to preserve traditional Konyak architecture, sculptures, traditions and cultural heritage.

Chapter - 6

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE: FOSTERING ENTREPRENEUR



Chapter - 6

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE: FOSTERING ENTREPRENEUR

6.1. STATE INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP):

- 6.1.1. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is a statistical tool for assessing the performance of Industrial sector. The data of IIP is mostly used to see the performance of the industrial sector during a short period i.e., monthly, quarterly. The scope and coverage of IIP is confined to registered manufacturing, electricity and mining & quarrying units.
- 6.1.2. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2011-12 for the state of Nagaland is compiled and estimated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES), Nagaland, Kohima. Following a time lag of four week, DES releases State IIP on the 28th day of every month or the previous working day if the 28th day is a non-working day on the Department website www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in. For construction of State IIP, the manufacturing data are directly collected from the producing factories and electricity data are gathered from the national power portal. Mining data are obtained from Directorate of Geology and Mining. Coal is the only item for construction of mining index in the state.
- 6.1.3. The General Index of IIP for the month of December 2025 was estimated at 111.65. The General Index of IIP registered a positive growth of 17.95 percent over the corresponding month of the previous year index as shown in **Table-6.4**.

Table-6.1: Index of Industrial Production (Manufacturing)

| (Base:2011-12=100) | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--|
| Month | Manufacturing (Weight=212.98) | | |
| | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year (in percentage) |
| April | 273.23 | 359.04 | 31.41 |
| May | 284.37 | 294.22 | 3.46 |
| June | 225.91 | 396.95 | 75.71 |
| July | 235.68 | 290.48 | 23.25 |
| August | 287.13 | 367.69 | 28.06 |
| September | 335.72 | 478.98 | 42.67 |
| October | 304.88 | 373.73 | 22.58 |
| November | 330.86 | 408.45 | 23.45 |
| December | 291.48 | 372.11 | 27.66 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

Table-6.2: Index of Industrial Production (Electricity)

| (Base:2011-12=100) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| Month | Electricity (Weight=744.45) | | |
| | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year (in percentage) |
| April | 23.02 | 9.28 | -59.69 |
| May | 29.37 | 19.72 | -32.85 |
| June | 92.71 | 108.23 | 16.74 |
| July | 273.73 | 161.67 | -40.94 |
| August | 283.95 | 255.79 | -9.92 |
| September | 237.81 | 274.25 | 15.32 |
| October | 54.64 | 178.29 | 226.30 |
| November | 37.49 | 44.94 | 19.87 |
| December | 34.45 | 43.52 | 26.33 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

Table-6.3: Index of Industrial Production (Mining)

| (Base:2011-12=100) | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|--|
| Month | Mining (Weight=42.57) | | |
| | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year (in percentage) |
| April | 44.06 | 0.00 | -100.00 |
| May | 173.51 | 0.00 | -100.00 |
| June | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| July | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| August | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| September | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| October | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| November | 30.17 | 0.00 | -100.00 |
| December | 162.94 | 0.00 | -100.00 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

Table-6.4: Index of Industrial Production (General)

| (Base:2011-12=100) | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Month | General (Weight=1000) | | |
| | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year (in percentage) |
| April | 77.20 | 83.38 | 8.00 |
| May | 89.81 | 77.34 | -13.88 |
| June | 117.13 | 165.12 | 40.97 |
| July | 253.97 | 182.22 | -28.25 |
| August | 272.54 | 268.74 | -1.39 |
| September | 248.54 | 306.18 | 23.19 |
| October | 105.61 | 212.33 | 101.05 |
| November | 99.66 | 120.45 | 20.86 |
| December | 94.66 | 111.65 | 17.95 |

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

6.1.1. The Indices of Industrial Production for Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining sectors for the month of October 2025 were estimated at 373.73, 178.29 and 0.00 respectively and the corresponding growth over October 2024 were estimated at 22.58 percent, 226.30 percent and 0.00 percent as reflected in **Table-6.1, 6.2 and 6.3**.

6.2 INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE:

6.2.1 To ensure development of adequate and appropriate infrastructure for industrial growth, promote establishment of medium and small-scale industries and create an industrial base offering large scale employment opportunities through backward and forward linkages, the Department of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland, explores and formulates technically feasible and economically viable industrial projects.

6.3. MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME):

6.3.1. The Government through the Department of Industries & Commerce has been playing a proactive role in organizing different programs and disseminating information on schemes and benefits under MSME Sector to promote entrepreneurs and develop enterprises in the State. Status of ongoing projects under MSME, Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP) and Promotion of MSMEs in NER & Sikkim are highlighted in **Table 6.6, Table 6.7** and **Table 6.8** respectively.

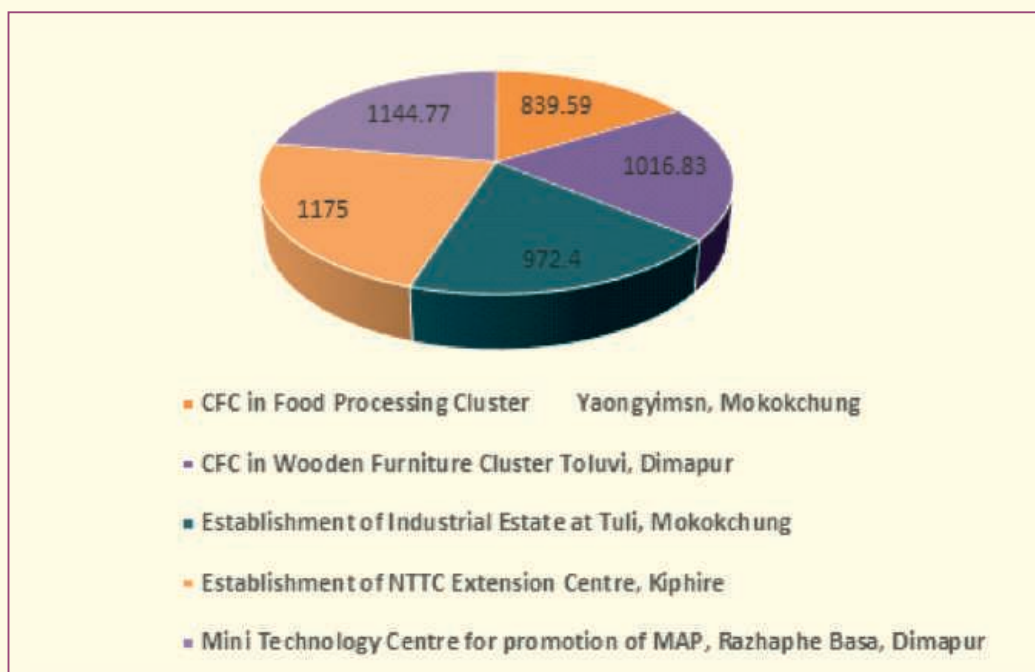
6.3.2. As of January 2026, the State has 46,248 Udyam Registered MSME units, out of which 46056 units are under Micro, 176 units are under Small and 16 units are under Medium Enterprises. Dimapur district has the highest registration followed by Kohima district. With the progressive growth of enterprises and ongoing sensitization programmes in all the districts, the registration is expected to grow even more.

Table-6.5: Ongoing Projects under MSME

| SI.No | Name of the Project and Locations | Project Cost | Physical Progress |
|-------|---|----------------|--|
| 1 | CFC in Food Processing Cluster Yaongyimsn, Mokokchung | 839.59 | Civil Works completed. Procurement & installation of Machineries in progress |
| 2 | CFC in Wooden Furniture Cluster Toluvi, Dimapur | 1016.83 | Civil Works completed. Procurement & installation of Machineries in progress |
| 3 | Establishment of Industrial Estate at Tuli, Mokokchung | 972.40 | 90% (Civil Works) completed |
| 4 | Establishment of NTTC Extension Centre, Kiphire | 1175.00 | Civil Works completed. Procurement of Machineries in progress |
| 5 | Mini Technology Centre for promotion of MAP, Razhaphe Basa, Dimapur | 1144.77 | Civil Works completed. Procurement & installation of Machineries in progress |
| | Total | 5148.59 | |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Figure- 6.1: Project Cost of Ongoing project under MSME



Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Table- 6.6: Micro Small Enterprise-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Project and Locations | Project Cost (in Lakhs) | Physical Progress |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | CFC in Animal Feeds, Mongsenyimti, Mokokchung District | 998.26 | Civil Works in progress |
| 2 | CFC Honey Spices & Food Processing Cluster, Longkhim Chare, Tuensang District | 1276.39 | Civil Works in progress |
| 3 | CFC Food Processing Cluster Mukalimi, Pughoboto, Zunheboto District | 972.40 | Civil Works completed and Tender process for Procurement of Machineries in progress |
| Total | | 3247.05 | |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

Table- 6.7: Promotion of MSMEs in Nagaland.

| Sl.No. | Name of the project and Locations | Project cost (in Lakhs) | Physical Progress |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex at Tizit, Mon | 947.00 | Civil Works in progress |
| 2 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex at Zunheboto District | 1487.00 | Civil Works in progress |
| 3 | Development of Flatted Factory Complex at Hozukhe, Niuland | 1486.00 | Civil Works in progress |
| 4 | Industrial Estate with Flatted Factory Complex at Phusachodu, Phek | 1450.00 | Civil Works in progress |
| 5 | Industrial Estate with Flatted Factory Complex at Bhumnyu, Longleng | 1371.00 | Civil Works in progress |
| Total | | 6741.00 | |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

6.3.3. To enhance the performance and competitiveness of the MSME sector, Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) scheme was launched by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MoMSME) in partnership with the World Bank. A total budget of Rs. 52.02 Crores has been approved by the Ministry of MSME for Implementation of Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) of Nagaland under the RAMP from FY 2024-25 till FY 2026-27.

6.4. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS (EODB):

6.4.1. Under EoDB framework, the exercise for Business Reforms Action Plan Plus (BRAP+) 2024-25 is undertaken. Out of the total 434 reforms under (BRAP+) 2024-25, the State has submitted evidence for 186 reforms implemented thus achieving 42% during the cycle.

6.4.2. To extend business-friendly reforms to the district level, where most entrepreneurs interact with government authorities for approvals, licenses, and services called the District Business Reforms Action Plan (D-BRAP) 2025 has been initiated by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the broader Ease of Doing Business framework.

6.5. START-UP:

6.5.1. Startup Nagaland was honoured with a national-level award by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) during the National Startup Day. The award recognised Government of Nagaland as a Leader in Building a Strong Startup Ecosystem, marking the ten-year milestone of the Startup India initiative.

6.6. FOOD PROCESSING:

6.6.1. The Pradhan Mantri Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) is a central government initiative to support food processing business in Nagaland. As on 2nd February, 2026 a total of 443 applicants has been sanctioned Credit Link Subsidy for New & Existing Units. In addition, 208 applications are currently under the sanctioning process at the respective lending banks.

6.6.2. As part of capacity building, a total of 2,683 beneficiaries has been trained so far. Further, 29 beneficiaries participated in a three-day hands-on training programme on Fruits and Vegetables Processing conducted at NIFTEM, HO Guwahati, in two batches. A Common Incubation Centre (CIC) has been successfully established at SAS-NU, Medziphema, and M/s Cold Mountain Food Processing & Marketing Co-operative Society has been selected as the O&M partner for running the CIC.

6.6.3. The proposal for the Branding and Marketing Project has been approved by the State Level Approval Committee (SLAC) and has been subsequently submitted to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI), Government of India, for final approval.

6.6.4. The Department participated in the international food event World Food India 2025, along with local food processors for exhibition-cum-sale of their products. PMFME Scheme awareness programmes were conducted in all districts during the month of May, followed by sensitization programmes across all districts from August to September of FY 2025–26. Further, the Third Edition of the Nagaland Food Connect was organized by the Department under the PMFME Scheme at the Handloom and Craft Pavilion, Kisama, during the Hornbill Festival 2025, under the theme “Promoting Foodpreneurs.” A total of 20 local food brands were promoted in the event through exhibition and sale of their locally processed products, generating an income of Rs. 28.50 Lakhs approximately.

6.7. TEXTILES:

6.7.1. Out of 2860 target set for FY 2025-2026 under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) (Life Insurance) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) (Accidental Insurance), 1092 weavers have enrolled in the State till date.

- 6.7.2. An amount of Rs.184.80 lakh was approved and sanctioned during 2024-2025 for 154 beneficiaries for Construction of Individual Work-sheds for Weavers Other than Assisted Clusters under NHDP funded by DC (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
- 6.7.3. Under handloom sector, 213 beneficiaries were provided solar lighting units, 438 were provided frame looms, 238 were provided loin loom and 9 were provided warping machine during 2025-26.

Table-6.8: Ongoing and Completed Projects under SASCI (Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment) Part-V

| Name of the Project | Total Cost (Rs. In Lakh) |
|--|--------------------------|
| Incubation Centre for Food Processing (PEB) and Procurement of Machineries for Food Processing at State Industrial Area, Toluvi, Dimapur - Ongoing | 750.00 |
| Incubation Centre for Entrepreneurs and infrastructure development at Industrial Development Centre at Ganeshnagar, Dimapur – Ongoing | 750.00 |
| Infrastructure Development and provision of rain water harvesting unit at Integrated Industrial Development Centre Kiruphema – Ongoing | 450.00 |
| FIRST MILE CONNECTIVITY Connecting Modern Aggregation Centre (Gati Shakti) Longnak, Mangkolemba with NH-702 D (1 Km) – Completed | 300.00 |
| Incubation Centre for Food Processing (PEB) and procurement of Machineries for Food Processing at Tuensang – Ongoing | 850.00 |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

6.8. ECONOMIC PLANT:

- 6.8.1. Since 2024, the Department has undertaken the cultivation of lemongrass on trial basis at the Training-Cum-Production Centre, Sirhima. During 2025-2026, seven Economic plant (EP) farms were in operation. During the reporting period, 250 litres of citronella oil and 28 litres of lemongrass oil were produced. The approximate market value of the total produce was estimated at Rs.417000.

6.9. NAGALAND KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD:

- 6.9.1. The Board implements programmes and scheme in accordance with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) pattern of assistance from time to time by providing assistance in the form of marginal grant to the beneficiaries/units financed by the banking agencies under PMEGP scheme to promote Khadi and Village Industries activities in the State. The target and achievements of PMEGP during 2025-26 are presented in **Table 6.9**.

Table -6.9: Target and Achievement of PMEGP during 2025-26

| | TARGET FOR THE YEAR 2025-26 | | | ACHIEVEMENT AS ON 09-02-2026 | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| | Sl. No | Budget allocation (Margin Money Rs. in lakhs) | No. of project | No. of employment to be generated | Sanctioned by Bank as per pmegpeportal | | Disbursed by nodal branches as per pmegpeportal |
| Margin Money (Rs. in lakhs) | | | | | No of projects | Margin Money (Rs. in lakhs) | No of projects |
| 1. | 1461.70 | 470 | 3760 | 208.42 | 70 | 411.87 | 223 |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

6.10. NAGALAND TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE:

6.10.1. NTTC conducts diploma programmes in Tool & Die Making, Mechanical Engineering, and Computer Science & Engineering, along with vocational diploma programmes in Automobile and Electrical trades. The present strength of the students is presented in **Table 6.10**.

Table- 6.10: Status of Trainees during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Name of Programme | Duration | Current Enrolment of Students | | Total |
|---------|---|----------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | Female | |
| 1 | Diploma in Tool & Die Making | 4 years | 34 | 1 | 35 |
| 2 | Diploma in Mechanical Engineering | 3 years | 26 | - | 26 |
| 3 | Diploma in Computer Science & Engineering | 3 years | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 4 | Vocational Diploma (Automobile) | 3 years | 114 | - | 114 |
| 5 | Vocational Diploma (Electrical) | 3 years | 11 | - | 11 |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

6.10.2. NTTC conducts training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 4.0 CSCM), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), which focuses on skill job-oriented training programmes. During 2025-26, 115 trainees had undergone training under PMKVY, out of which 47 were trained under assistant electrician course, 53 under four-wheeler service assistant course and 15 under MMAW welder course.

6.10.3. NTTC has been granted approval by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India to conduct skill training for minority youth under Pradhan Mantri Virasat Ka Samvardhan (PM VIKAS) scheme in NSQF-compliant job roles with total target of 800 candidates in need-based courses ensuring employment/livelihood opportunities, and some batches have already commenced. Status of PM VIKAS during 2025-26 is presented in **Table 6.11**.

Table- 6.11: Status of PM VIKAS during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Name of the course | Eligibility | Duration | Target Allocation | No. in Progress |
|---------|--|-------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Assistant Electrician | 10 th Passed | 2 Months | 300 | 30 |
| 2 | Automotive Body Painting Assistant | 8 th Passed | 2 Months | 300 | 25 |
| 3 | Manual Metal Arc Welding/Shielded Metal Arc Welding Welder | 8 th Passed | 2 Months | 200 | 20 |
| | Total | | | 800 | 75 |

Source: Directorate of Industries & Commerce

6.10.4. NTCC also conducts internship programmes for undergraduate students and provides IT and job-oriented courses. College Internship Programme in various trades were conducted at NTTC, Dimapur wherein around 400 undergraduate students from various colleges across the state availed the programme. During 2025-26, 43 trainees were provided IT and job-oriented courses.

6.11. LABOUR:

6.11.1. During 2025-26, the total number of factories registered in Nagaland increased to 12844, up from 1110 in 2024-25. Similarly, the total number of employees grew from 1295 in 2024-25 to 12844 in 2025-26. Dimapur district recorded the highest number of registered factories in the state, with 51 factories, while Zunheboto recorded the least registered factories, with only one. In terms of employment, Chümoukedima has the highest number of employees, with 4,221, while Kiphire has the least, with only 26 employees. District-wise number of factories (registered under Factories Act, 1948) and number of workers employed in factories during 2024-25 and 2025-26 is presented in **Table 6.12**. The State recorded an enrolment of 242314 unrecognised workers during 2025 in e-Shram (National Database for Unorganised Workers).

Table - 6.12: Number of Factories and Number of Workers Employed during 2024-25 and 2025-26

| Year | | 2024-25 | | 2025-26 | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sl. No. | District | No. of Factories | No. of Employees | No. of Factories | No. of Employees |
| 1 | Kohima | 206 | 1307 | 208 | 1318 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 510 | 2856 | 510 | 2856 |
| 3 | Kiphire | 137 | 1794 | 2 | 26 |
| 4 | Mokokchung | 5 | 721 | 137 | 1794 |
| 5 | Mon | 20 | 406 | 5 | 721 |
| 6 | Peren | 6 | 77 | 3 | 35 |
| 7 | Phek | 17 | 4196 | 18 | 64 |
| 8 | Tuensang | 21 | 1286 | 6 | 77 |
| 9 | Wokha | 1 | 40 | 20 | 406 |
| 10 | Zunheboto | 2 | 25 | 1 | 40 |
| 11 | Chumoukedim a | 21 | 208 | 179 | 4221 |
| 12 | Nuiland | 3 | 35 | 21 | 1286 |
| Total | | 1110 | 1295 | 1110 | 12844 |

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

6.11.2. Under Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Scheme, 710 beneficiaries in Nagaland availed medical benefits from April to November, 2025. As of November 2025, total number of insured persons in Nagaland stood at 9372.

Table- 6.13: Nagaland Building and Other Construction Workers (NBOCW) Welfare Board

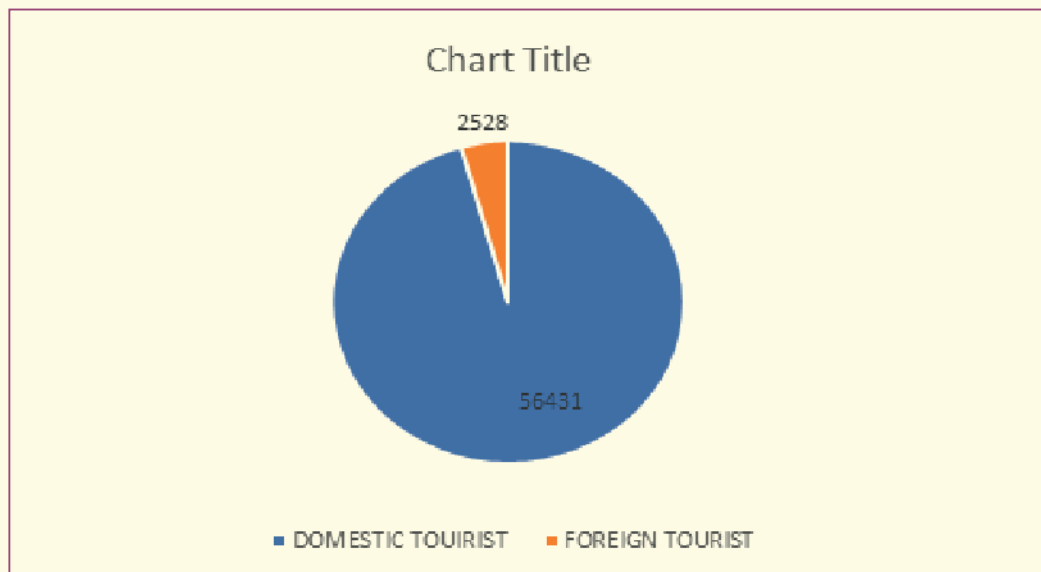
| District | No. of registered construction workers | |
|-------------|--|--------|
| | Male | Female |
| DIMAPUR | 1410 | 1816 |
| KOHIMA | 3577 | 3264 |
| TUENSANG | 2907 | 498 |
| LONGLENG | 1599 | 354 |
| ZUNHEBOTO | 1378 | 362 |
| PEREN | 558 | 238 |
| PHEK | 1016 | 660 |
| KIPHIRE | 1373 | 42 |
| WOKHA | 1216 | 183 |
| MON | 2454 | 1855 |
| MOKOKCHUNG | 4415 | 534 |
| CHUMUKEDIMA | 39 | 4 |
| NUILAND | 149 | 0 |
| NOKLAK | 117 | 2 |
| SHAMATOR | 147 | 4 |
| TSEMINYU | 2907 | 498 |

Source: Office of the Labour Commissioner

6.12. TOURISM:

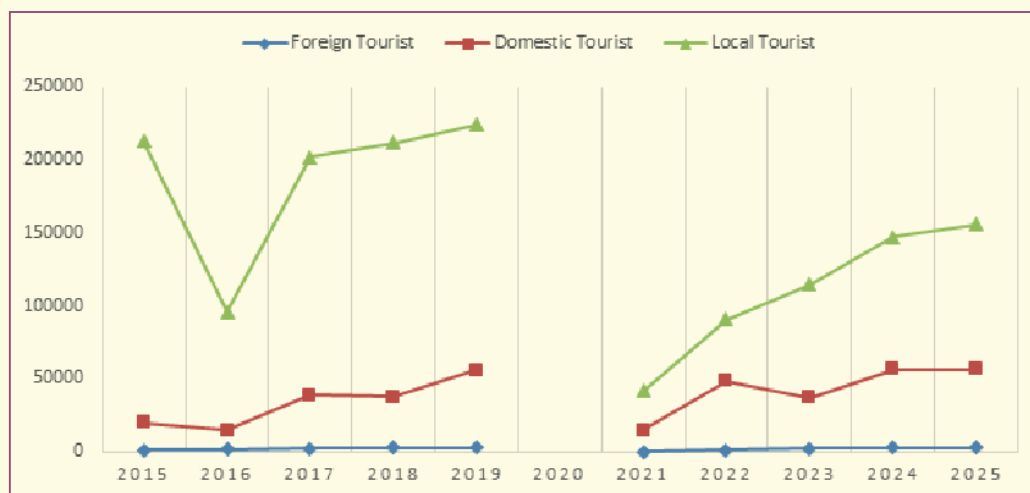
6.12.1. The Hornbill Festival, which is called the 'Festival of Festivals', is a 10-days annual cultural fest of the State that showcases the rich and diverse Naga ethnicity through folk dances, traditional music, local cuisine, handicraft, art workshops, etc. During the 26th edition of Hornbill Festival held from 1st to 10th December, 2025, the total inflow tourist was 2,14,493, of which number of foreign tourists was 2,528 while domestic tourist was 56,431 and number of local tourists from Nagaland was 1,55,534. Tourist statistics during Hornbill Festival, 2025 and Year-wise tourist inflow during Hornbill Festival from 2015 to 2025 are presented in **Figure 6.1** and **Figure 6.2** respectively.

Figure 6.1: Tourist Inflow Hornbill Festival 2025



Source: Directorate of Tourism

Figure 6.2: Year wise Tourist Inflow during Hornbill Festival from 2015 to 2025



Source: Directorate of Tourism

*During 2020, due to pandemic there was zero inflow of tourists.

6.12.2. To promote the Tourism, the Department has initiated number of infrastructure and development projects in the State which are aided by different agencies. Some of the ongoing projects in the State along with the funding agencies is presented in **Table 6.15**.

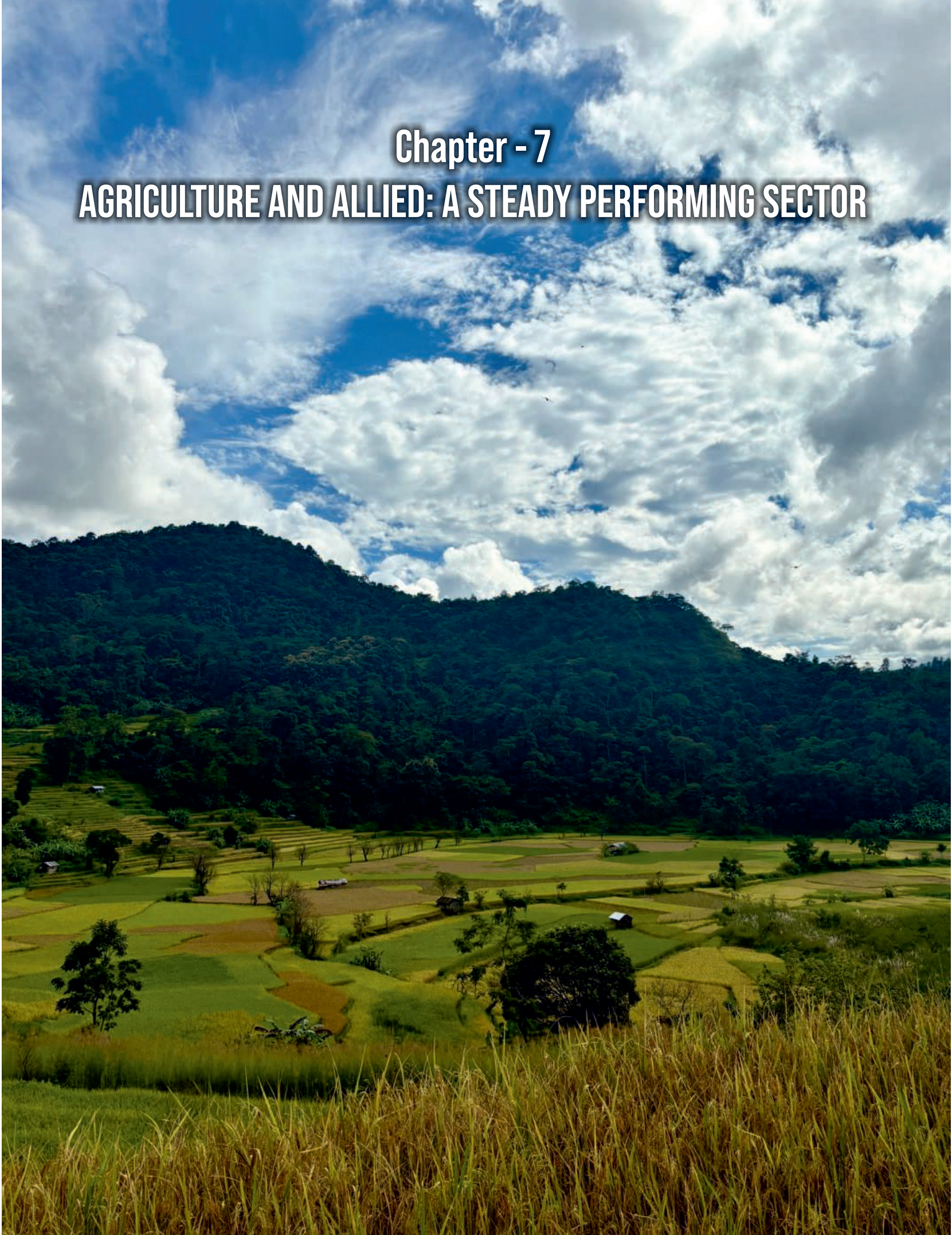
Table- 6.14: Status on Ongoing Projects during 2025-26

| Sl.No | Name of the project | Funded by | Status |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Development of Pilgrimage Facilitation (Zunheboto) | Ministry of Tourism, GOI | Ongoing |
| 2 | Development of Tribal Cultural Experience at Midway Retreat (Chumoukedima) | Ministry of Tourism, GOI | Ongoing |
| 3 | Development of Eco-Tourism Experience of Chumoukedima view point (Chumoukedima) | Ministry of Tourism, GOI | Ongoing |
| 4 | Capacity Building and Development Infrastructure for Off Road Tourism | North East Council | Ongoing |
| 5 | Establishment of Services Block at Enopen Tourist Resort, Khonoma | North East Council | Ongoing |
| 6 | Development Trekking Route to Aradura Hill | North East Council | Ongoing |
| 7 | Tourist Destination Resort TsuzaEryu at Pangti village, Wokha | North East Council | Ongoing |
| 8 | Provision of Recreational Facilities for public at Dzu river, Chakhabama- The Dawn Chalet | State Innovative Program | Ongoing |
| 9 | Eco-Tourism Development at Jotsoma | State Innovative Program | Ongoing |
| 10 | Upgradation of Vingoï Resort, Mon Town | State Innovative Program | Ongoing |
| 11 | Development of tourist amenities at tourist village Touphema and Phezou, Touphema, Phase 11 | State Innovative Program | Ongoing |
| 12 | Development of Tourist Amenity Centre at Lower Tizu, Kiphire | State Innovative Program | Ongoing |
| 13 | Upgradation of Main Arena NHV, Kisama | State Government | Ongoing |

Source: Directorate of Tourism

Chapter - 7

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED: A STEADY PERFORMING SECTOR





Chapter - 7

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED: A STEADY PERFORMING SECTOR

7.1 INTRODUCTION:

7.7.1 The 'Agriculture and Allied Activities' sector contributes about 22.73 percent to the state's GDP for FY 2025-26(AE) at current prices, significantly driving economic growth. For FY 2025-26, the sector recorded a growth rate of 2.6 percent, continuing to play a pivotal role in the economic development of Nagaland.

7.2 AGRICULTURE:

7.2.1 Agriculture remains the primary source of livelihood and a key pillar of Nagaland's economy, engaging over 60 percent of the population. Significant improvements in food grain production and productivity have been achieved through State Plan interventions and ongoing centrally sponsored schemes. An overview of the agricultural sector in Nagaland is presented in Table -7.1

Table – 7.1: Overview of the State of Agriculture

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Total geographical area | 16,579 sq.km |
| Total cultivable area | 10,06,204 ha |
| Gross cropped area | 3,74,262 ha |
| Double cropped area | 87,344 ha |
| Net cropped area | 2,86,918 ha |
| Gross irrigated area | 1,09,102 ha |
| Net irrigated area | 1,05,870 ha |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Area under cultivation, Production and Yield:

7.2.2. Agriculture in Nagaland continues to demonstrate resilience in crop production and productivity despite structural constraints such as hilly terrain and the prevalence of Jhum (shifting) cultivation. The performance of major crops over the last three years reflects moderate fluctuations in area and output. The total cultivated area decreased by 3.44 percent from 387,587 hectares in 2023–24 to 374,262 hectares in 2024–25 and is anticipated to further decline by 3.14 percent to 362,524 hectares in 2025–26. Correspondingly, total production declined by 4.80 percent from 1,179,057 MT in 2023–24 to 1,122,436 MT in 2024–25, with a marginal recovery of 0.39 percent anticipated at 1,126,768 MT in 2025–26. Overall yield decreased in 2024–25 but is expected to improve to 3,108 kg/ha in 2025–26.

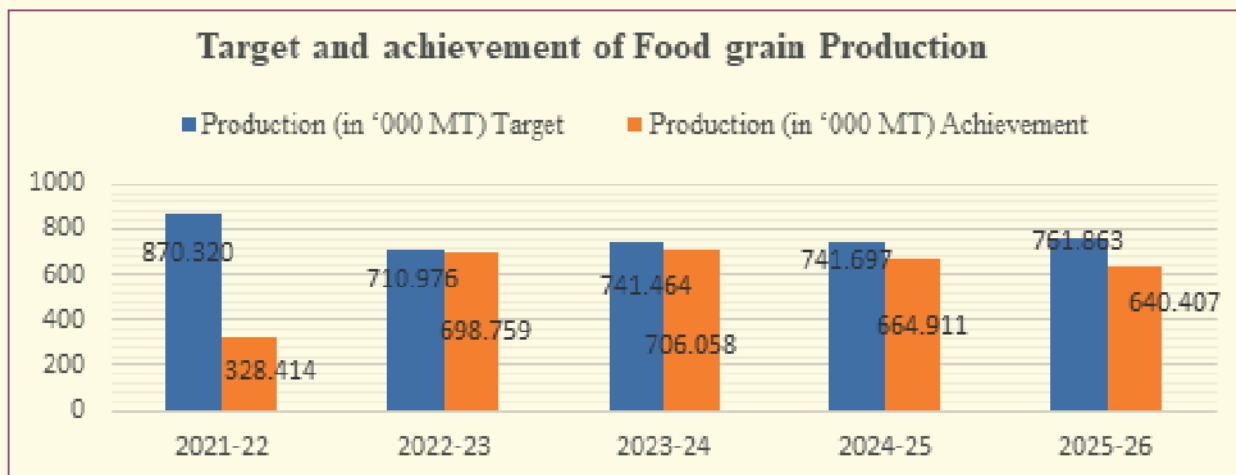
7.2.3. Food grains recorded a steady decline in area and production, while oilseeds showed marginal fluctuations with gradual yield improvement. Commercial crops are expected to register higher production and yield in 2025–26.

Table- 7.2: Area under cultivation (in '000' hectares), Production (in '000' MT) & Yield in Kg)

| Sl. No. | Crops | 2023-24 | | | 2024-25 | | | 2025-26 (Anticipated achievement) | | |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | Area | Prod | Yield | Area | Prod | Yield | Area | Prod | Yield |
| 1 | Cereals | 275.31 | 665.79 | 2418 | 260.94 | 623.78 | 2390 | 250.47 | 599.99 | 2395 |
| 2 | Pulses | 33.33 | 40.26 | 1208 | 34.06 | 41.12 | 1207 | 33.23 | 40.41 | 1216 |
| Food grains | | 308.65 | 706.05 | 2288 | 295.01 | 664.91 | 2254 | 283.70 | 640.40 | 2257 |
| 3 | Oilseeds | 39.95 | 42.35 | 1060 | 39.89 | 42.65 | 1069 | 38.34 | 41.42 | 1080 |
| 4 | Commercial Crops | 38.98 | 430.64 | 11047 | 39.35 | 414.87 | 10542 | 40.47 | 444.93 | 10994 |
| Total all Crops | | 387.58 | 1179.05 | 3042 | 374.26 | 1122.43 | 2999 | 362.52 | 1126.76 | 3108 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Figure no. 7.1 Food grain Production: A Five-Year Achievement Overview



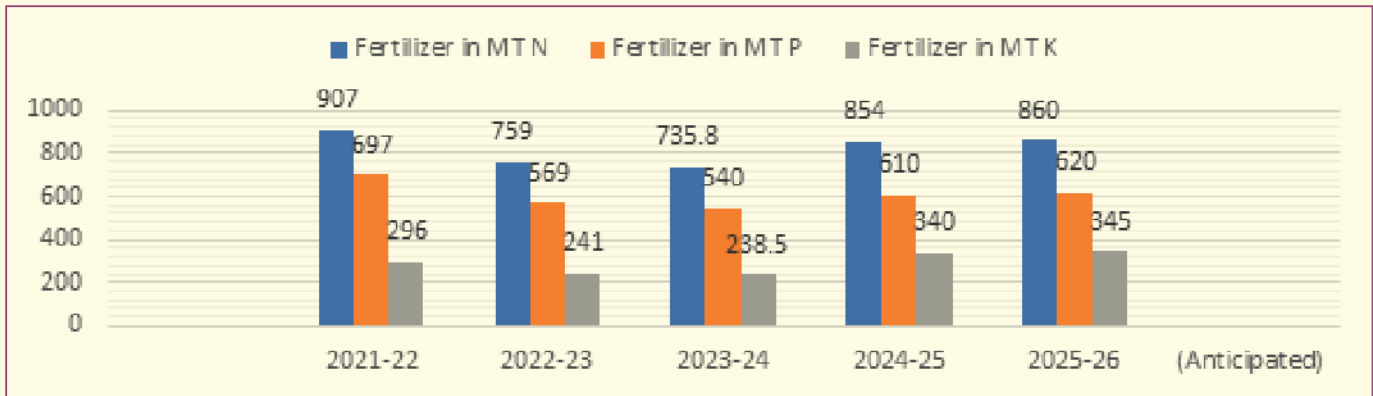
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Fertilizers and Pesticides:

7.2.4 There has been an overall decline in fertilizer and pesticide consumption in recent years, indicating a gradual shift towards sustainable agricultural practices. Total fertilizer use decreased from 1,900 MT in 2021–22 to 1,563.8 MT in 2023–24, with reductions observed in Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K). However, consumption increased to 1,804 MT in 2024–25 and is anticipated at 1,825 MT in 2025–26. Pesticide use also declined significantly. Liquid pesticide consumption fell from 33,890 litres in 2021–22 to 10,319 litres in 2023–24, further dropping to 5,598 litres in 2024–25, with a

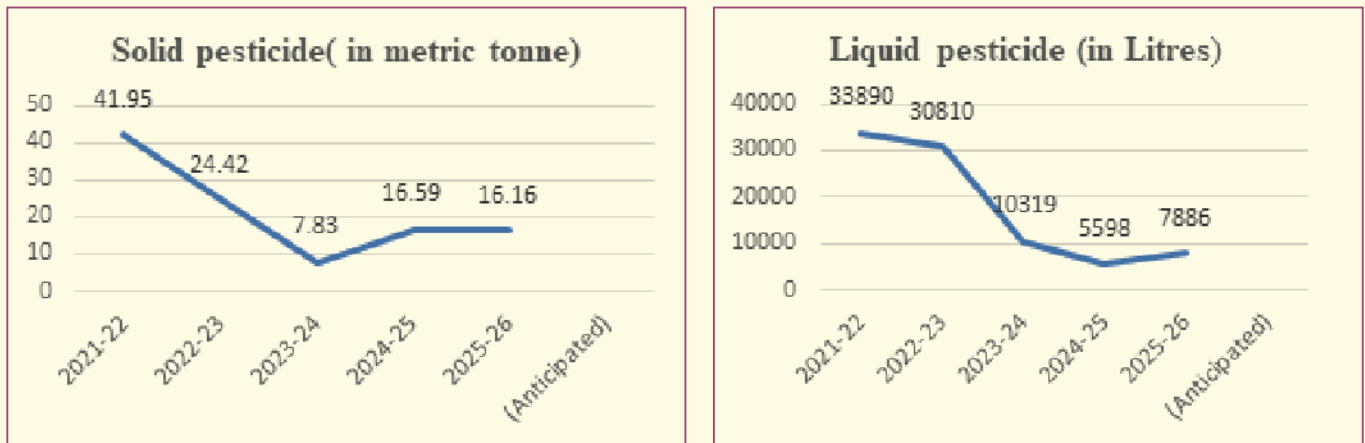
slight rise anticipated at 7,886 litres in 2025–26. Similarly, solid pesticide use decreased from 41.95 MT in 2021–22 to 7.83 MT in 2023–24, before moderately increasing in the subsequent years. Overall, the trend reflects reduced reliance on chemical inputs up to 2023–24, with a moderate rebound in fertilizer use thereafter. The use of chemical fertilizers is illustrated in Figure 7.2, while pesticide use is shown in Figure 7.3.

Figure no. 7.2 Consumption of fertilizer



Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Figure no. 7.3 Consumption of Pesticide

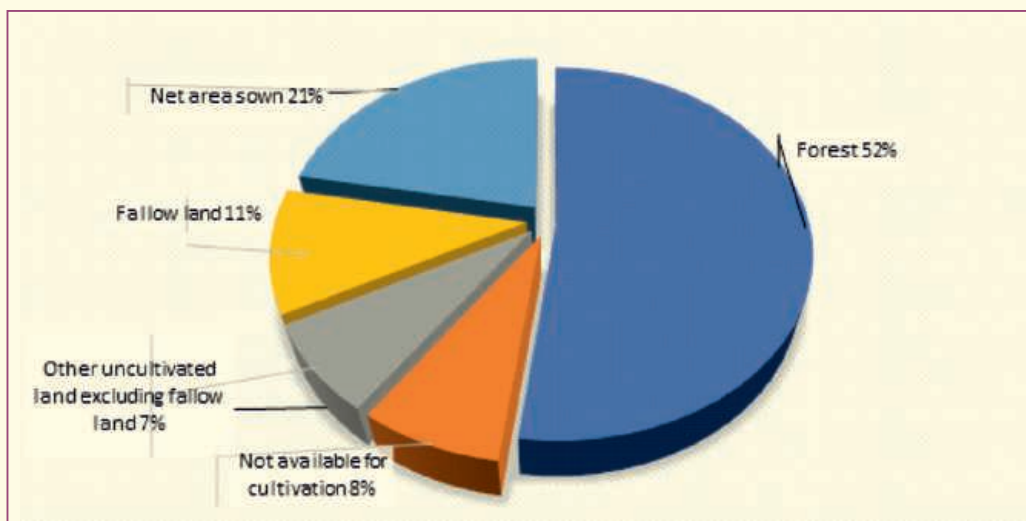


Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Land Utilisation:

7.2.5 According to the Land Use Statistics of the year 2024-25, out of total geographical area of the State (16,579 sq.km), The pie chart presents the land classification for 2024-25, with a total reporting area of 1,656,826 ha. Forest land constitutes the largest share at 52.08% (862,930 ha), followed by net sown area at 21.48% (355,946 ha). The Land Use Statistics of the year 2024-25 are depicted below.

Figure no. 7.4. Land Utilisation in the State 2024-25



Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Schemes under implementation:

I) **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):** The **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in 2007–08 to enhance food security by increasing the production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, and nutri cereals through area expansion and productivity improvement in identified districts. It also aims to restore soil fertility and strengthen farm-level profitability to boost farmers' confidence. During the 12th Five Year Plan, NFSM covered five components including Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals, and Commercial Crops with NFSM–Nutri Cereals added in 2018–19. NFSM-Rice supports HYVs, hybrid rice, demonstrations, training, and resource conservation. NFSM-Pulses focuses on demonstrations, seed distribution, nutrient and pest management, and efficient water use. NFSM-Coarse Cereals emphasizes demonstrations and quality seeds, while NFSM-Nutri Cereals includes seed distribution, production, and training. NFSM-Commercial Crops (Jute) promotes certified seeds, retting technologies, intercropping, and training. The status of activities under NFSM schemes during 2025-26 is given in Table:7.3

Table -7.3: Status of Activities under NFSM during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Crops | Demonstration(hectares) | Seeds (Qtls) |
|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Rice | 620 | 1870 |
| 2 | Pulses | 1330 | 4590 |
| 3 | Coarse Cereals | 1250 | 1980 |
| 4 | Nutri Cereals | 550 | 970 |
| 5 | Jute | 175 | 60 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

- ii) **National Food Security Mission/National Mission on Edible Oil- Oilseed (NMEO-OS):** NMEO(OS) aims to enhance domestic oilseed production and reduce dependence on imports. Nagaland's agro-climatic conditions are suitable for seven oilseed crops, though cultivation remains largely rainfed and at a nascent stage. The Department promotes oilseed development through distribution of certified seeds, farm machinery, and block demonstrations. With rising demand and favourable conditions, oilseed cultivation holds significant potential for boosting production and supporting agro-tourism, particularly sunflower cultivation in Chumoukedima district.
- iii) **National Mission on Edible Oils-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP):** The Mission aims to reduce dependence on imported palm oil by expanding domestic oil palm cultivation and strengthening oil security. Oil palm, the highest edible oil-yielding perennial crop, has the potential to produce 20–30 MT of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) per hectare annually after five years under proper management. Accordingly, the State has adopted a cluster-based approach to expand oil palm cultivation in the foothill areas. During 2021–22 to 2025–26, the State has targeted 15,000 hectares under oil palm cultivation. Two full-fledged nurseries have been established at Tuli and Niuland, and 1,185 hectares have been covered up to November 2025. Around 200 MT of FFBs have been procured by the implementing partners, Godrej Agrovet Limited and Patanjali Foods Limited. A Mega Oil Palm Plantation Drive was conducted across identified zones during 2024–25, along with awareness and training programmes in cultivation villages to promote adoption and capacity building
- iv) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** The **PMKSY-PDMC** scheme, launched in 2015, aims to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation sector at field level. The scheme also supports water harvesting structures, small tank renovation, distribution of pipes, and water lifting devices to strengthen irrigation infrastructure. In Nagaland, the scheme is implemented by the Agriculture and Horticulture Departments across all districts. During 2025–26, 980 hectares and 896 hectares have been covered under drip and sprinkler irrigation, respectively.
- v) **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for Northeastern Region (MOVCDNER):** The MOVCDNER scheme, launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, is a 100 percent Government of India-funded scheme aimed at developing certified organic production. The initiative focuses on linking growers with consumers through a structured value chain, covering input supply, certification, processing, marketing, and brand promotion.

Implementation in Nagaland:

Nagaland has 30,500 hectares under organic cultivation, benefiting 31,104 farmers with 53 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) or Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs). The government has registered the brand 'NAGA ORGANIC', under which FPCs and Entrepreneurs sell organic produce.

Table -7.4: Status of Infrastructure developed under MOVCDNER – FPO Wise till date.

| Sl. No | Custom Hiring centre | Collection Centre | Transport vehicle | Small processing units | Pack House | Organic outlet | Cold storage |
|--------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | 57 | 30 | 42 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 1 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

Major Organic Crops:

Key crops under MOVCDNER in Nagaland include Ginger, Glutinous rice, King chili, Rajma, Pineapple, Turmeric, Large cardamom, Millets, Perilla, Nutri Cereals, Coffee, Persimmon, and Citrus Fruits. Additionally, Tuensang Organic Producer Company supplied 15 metric tons of foxtail millets to CHAK HAO Traders. During Phase IV (2023-24 to 2025-26), the Department has engaged service providers: The Green Caravan, COLKS, Green Hills Research and Development, and The Entrepreneur Associates (Horticulture Department).

I) Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms (ATMA) Scheme of Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) under Umbrella Scheme- Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana:

The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) was introduced to strengthen the agricultural extension system, ensuring effective delivery of farmer-centric schemes. In the state, the Scheme implements various extension led activities in convergence with the Allied Departments and the State's missions at the State, District and Block levels. In addition capacity building and technical skilling courses are conducted at SAMETI, Medziphema to upgrade the knowledge on advance agricultural technologies for transfer of the tested applications to the farmers and farmwomen.

Table -7.5: Achievements for Implementation of ATMA Activities during 2025-26

| Sl. no | Cafeteria of activities | No. of activities conducted | No. of beneficiaries |
|--------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Training of Extension Functionaries at SAMETI, EEI & MANAGE | 17 | 380 |
| 2. | Training of Farmers | 74 | 2220 |
| 3. | Demonstrations | 814 | 12210 |
| 4. | Farmers Exposure Visits | 15 | 210 |
| 5. | Mobilization of Farmers group | 370 | 6660 |
| 6. | District Level exhibitions/Kisan Melas | 15 | 29985 |
| 7. | Organization of Field Days/ Kisan Ghosties | 15 | 135 |
| 8. | No. of Farm Schools Established | 15 | 180 |
| 9. | PGDAEM | 74 | 888 |
| 10. | Farmers Friend | 16 | 521 |
| | Total | | 53389 |

*PGDAEM: Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

vii) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM):

This scheme was launched in Nagaland in 2014-15 and expanded to all districts by 2017-18. Under this scheme, the state has made significant progress, aligning with the vision “Food for All by 2025.” Farm power availability has increased from 0.507 kW/ha in 2018-19 to 0.732 kW/ha in 2023-24, though still below the national average of 2.761 kW/ha. During 2024-25, the department distributed various farm machinery, including tractors, mini tractors, rice-cum-maize mills, power tillers, power cultivators, paddy threshers, brush cutters, power sprayers, and manual sprayers, alongside continued financial assistance for machinery procurement. Additionally, Agro Servicing Centres have been established across the state since 2017-18 to provide machinery repair and maintenance services.

viii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The Scheme aims to achieve a 4 percent annual growth in the agriculture and allied sectors by providing financial assistance to states for agricultural and rural development. It is implemented by Agri & Allied departments along with Three Missions, the Marketing Board, and IFAD-FOCUS, with the Agriculture Department as the nodal agency.

For 2025-26 to 2026-27, the scheme covers 132 villages across districts and sub-divisions on a cluster basis. Key activities undertaken in 2025-26 include the construction of Marketing Shed/Collection Centre, Integrated Pest Management, Support to Production of Cash Crops & Truthfully Labelled Seeds, Production Support for Traditional crops, Strengthening of Departmental farms, Strengthening of Research Stations and Sub-Stations, etc.

ix) Rainfed Area Development (RAD):

This scheme is a component of RKVY, promotes sustainable agriculture and climate resilience in rainfed areas through resource conservation, integrated farming, and capacity building. During FY 2024–25, under the revised RAD guidelines, the scheme was implemented in 50 new clusters covering 87 villages across all districts of Nagaland. A total area of 2,554 hectares was covered, benefiting 3,537 farmers.

In FY 2025–26, 890 farmers have been covered over 1,068 hectares against a target of 5,082 beneficiaries, with an approved treatment area of 19,242 hectares. Implementation is being continued in the same clusters for two consecutive years (2024–25 and 2025–26).

x. Agroforestry under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

The Agroforestry Scheme promotes climate resilience, resource conservation, and livelihood security by integrating tree plantations with crops, enhancing farm productivity, and mitigating climate risks. It ensures the availability of Quality Planting Material (QPM), supporting small and marginal farmers. In 2024-25, the scheme established one small nursery under Government Agency and 15 small nurseries under non-government beneficiary components, providing free QPM to farmers and SHGs.

From FY 2025–26, the scheme is being implemented by the Agriculture and Soil & Water Conservation Departments. During the current year, support has been extended for establishment of 4 nurseries

under Government Agency and 7 private nurseries under the non-government beneficiary component. The initiative enhances tree cover, timber and non-timber production, reduces dependence on forests, and contributes to carbon sequestration and livelihood security.

xi. Sub-mission on seeds and planting material (SMSPM):

Since 2014-15, a Sub-Mission under National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) has been implemented in the State to enhance seed production and quality. It aims to increase certified seed production, improve the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR), upgrade farm-saved seeds, promote seed treatment, strengthen the seed multiplication chain, introduce new varieties, modernize infrastructure, advance seed technologies, ensure seed availability in contingencies, and disseminate seed-related information.

Table -7.6: Achievement under SMSP during 2025-26

| Sl.No. | Particulars | No. of Seed Village/trainings/Seed Storage bins |
|--------|-------------|---|
| 1. | Field Pea | 33 Seed Villages |
| 2. | Maize | 30 Seed Villages |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

xii. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) – NAGALAND :

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) promotes chemical-free, low-input and climate-resilient farming based on traditional knowledge and agro-ecological practices. The mission emphasizes soil health improvement, livestock integration, and use of locally prepared natural inputs.

In Nagaland, NMNF is implemented through a cluster-based approach with 121 clusters covering 6,050 hectares and enrolling 15,125 farmers (50 ha and 125 farmers per cluster). A total of 25 Bio-Input Resource Centres has been established, and 7 KVKs are linked to the clusters for training and technical support.

Table -7.7: Achievements for Implementation of NMNF activities during 2025-26

| Sl.no. | Activity | Physical (No. of activities conducted) | Beneficiaries |
|--------|--|--|---------------|
| 1 | Engagement of Community Resource Persons | 121 | 242 |
| 2 | Awareness programmes | 847 | 38115 |
| 3 | Output-based incentive to trained farmers | 121 | 15125 farmers |
| 4 | Orientation programmes | 242 | 8470 |
| 5 | Farmers’ Kits (Study materials, diaries, booklets) | | 15125 farmers |
| 6 | Mobile devices for CRPs | 121 | 242 CRPs |
| 7 | Bio-Input Resource Centres | 25 | 11400 |
| | Total | | 88719 |

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland

xiii. Krishi vigyan kendra (KVK):

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) serve as key institutions for transferring advanced agricultural technologies from research institutions and universities to farmers. The Department of Agriculture, Nagaland, hosts 4 KVKs in Kohima, Mokokchung, Tuensang, and Mon.

To minimize the time gap between technology development and adoption, KVKs actively demonstrate innovations to farmers, extension workers, and stakeholders from agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, and animal sciences. They operate on a collaborative model involving scientists, subject matter specialists, extension workers, and farmers, with a primary focus on experiential learning for those engaged in farming.

7.3 HORTICULTURE:

7.3.1 The State's diverse agro-climatic conditions provide a natural comparative advantage for horticulture, enabling the cultivation of a wide variety of fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, and tuber crops. The Government of Nagaland extends various forms of assistance to farmers and entrepreneurs to promote the sector. While notable progress has been made, significant potential remains to be fully harnessed in the horticulture sector.

Fruits, Vegetables and Spices:

7.3.2 The production of fruits declined by 7.25 percent, from 342,475.50 MT in 2023–24 to 317,660.71 MT in 2024–25. Productivity also decreased significantly by 14.46 percent, from 261.91 to 224.03. In the case of vegetables, production marginally declined by 0.20 percent, from 456,938 MT in 2023–24 to 456,027.31 MT in 2024–25. However, productivity increased by 8.36 percent. Regarding spices, total production decreased by 7.50 percent, from 59,073 MT in 2023–24 to 54,644.94 MT in 2024–25. Productivity also declined by 15.13 percent compared to the previous year.

Table-7.8 Area and Production of Fruits, Vegetables and Spices

| Sl. No. | Year | Fruits | | | Vegetables | | | Spices | | |
|---------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | | Area (in hectares) | Production (in MT) | Productivity | Area (in hectares) | Production (in MT) | Productivity | Area (in hectares) | Production (in MT) | Productivity |
| 1 | 2022-23 | 34778.37 | 333435.3 | 258.51 | 42497.44 | 464479 | 294.72 | 12247 | 57601.65 | 66.63 |
| 2 | 2023-24 | 35185.48 | 342475.5 | 261.91 | 42515.48 | 456938 | 264.84 | 12358 | 59073 | 81.94 |
| 3 | 2024-25 | 33575.65 | 317660.71 | 224.03 | 42463.06 | 456027.31 | 286.98 | 11761.19 | 54644.94 | 69.54 |

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland

Plantation Crops:

7.3.3 In 2024–2025, there was a decrease in total area to 1,882.33 ha compared to 2,730.94 ha in 2023–2024, reflecting a decline of 848.62 ha. Total production also decreased from 11,729.19 MT in 2023–2024 to 11,519.25 MT in 2024–2025, registering a reduction of 209.94 MT. However, overall productivity increased from 17.15 in 2023–2024 to 20 in 2024–2025

Table-7.9: Area, Production and Productivity of Plantation crops

| Sl. No | Name of Crops | year 2022-2023 | | | Year 2023-2024 | | | Year 2024-2025 | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Area | Production | Productivity | Area | Production | Productivity | Area | Production | Productivity |
| 1 | Tea | 42 | 55 | 1.30 | 44 | 60 | 1.36 | | | |
| 2 | Coffee | 370 | 28.20 | 0.07 | 428.94 | 10.593(Dried Cherry) 30.794(Parchment) = 41.39 | 0.10 | | | |
| 3 | Other Plantation Crops (Specify Crop in Remarks Column) | 10 | 5 | 0.5 | 10 | 6 | 0.60 | | | |
| 4 | Arecanut | 223 | 1351.8 | 5.82 | 236 | 1372.8 | 5.81 | 210 | 1328.09 | 6.32 |
| 5 | Cashewnut | 938 | 499.7 | 0.53 | 938 | 499 | 0.53 | 936 | 495 | 0.52 |
| 6 | Coconut in Lakh Number | 1072 | 9651 | 9 | 1074 | 9750 | 9.07 | 736.325 | 9696.16 | 13.16 |
| Total | | 2655 | 11590.7 | 16.63 | 2730.94 | 11729.19 | 17.15 | 1882.325 | 11519.25 | 20 |

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Nagaland

7.4 SERICULTURE:

7.4.1 The potential of sericulture for employment generation is immense. An acre of sericulture, along with supporting activities such as silkworm rearing, silk spinning, and silk weaving, can provide direct employment to six people throughout the year. In Nagaland, Eri-culture remains the most robust sericulture activity. The district-wise area under sericulture activities is presented in Table below. Amongst the districts, Mokokchung is the highest sericulture producing district.

Table- 7.10: District-wise area under sericulture activities during 2025-26

| Sl. No | Name of District | Sector (ha) | | | | Total |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Mulberry | Eri | Muga | Oak Tasar | |
| 1 | Dimapur | 40 | 360 | 66 | | 466 |
| 2 | Kohima | | 234 | 40 | 32 | 306 |
| 3 | Peren | 46 | 452 | 138.8 | | 636.8 |
| 4 | Mokokchung | 88 | 1366 | 242.8 | | 1696.8 |
| 5 | Wokha | | 604.8 | 256 | | 860.8 |
| 6 | Mon | | 280 | 44.8 | | 324.8 |
| 7 | Zunheboto | | 286 | 22 | | 308 |
| 8 | Tuensang | | 364 | | | 364 |
| 9 | Phek | | 229 | 8 | 38 | 275 |
| 10 | Longleng | | 396.8 | 20 | | 416.8 |
| 11 | Kiphire | | 262 | | 56 | 318 |
| 12 | Niuland | 40 | 92 | 72 | | 204 |
| 13 | Chumoukedima | 120 | 630 | 30 | | 780 |
| 14 | Tseminyu | - | 310 | | | 310 |
| 15 | Shamator | - | 60 | | | 60 |
| 16 | Noklak | - | 68 | | | 68 |
| 17 | Meluri | - | 57 | | | 57 |
| Total | | 334 | 126 | 6051.6 | 940.4 | 7452 |

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland

Production of Cocoon:

7.4.2 Eri production increased by 7.45 percent, rising from 440.89 MT in 2023–24 to 473.75 MT in 2025–26, while Mulberry production declined slightly by 5.19 percent, dropping from 39.25 MT to 37.22 MT over the same period. Muga production fell sharply by 80.72 percent, decreasing from 10.385 lakh no. to 2 lakh no., and Oak Tasar production declined completely by 100 percent, falling from 3.33 lakh no. to nil. Overall, Eri-culture showed steady growth, whereas Mulberry experienced a small decline, and Muga and Oak Tasar production saw significant decreases.

Table-7.11: Production of Cocoon from silkworms

| year | Mulberry(MT) | Eri(MT) | Muga(Lakh no.) | Oak Tasar(Lakh no.) |
|---------|--------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2021-22 | 144.39 | 316.05 | 9.91 | 3.6 |
| 2022-23 | 47.57 | 341.75 | 18.49 | 1.71 |
| 2023-24 | 39.25 | 440.89 | 10.385 | 3.33 |
| 2024-25 | 37.23 | 450.55 | 2.01 | 0 |
| 2025-26 | 37.22 | 473.75 | 2 | 0 |

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland

Production of Raw Silk:

7.4.3 Eri production increased by 7.39 percent, rising from 375.47 MT in 2023–24 to 403.24 MT in 2025–26, while Mulberry production declined by 6.27 percent, dropping from 4.31 MT to 4.04 MT over the same period. Muga production registered a sharp decline of 83.33 percent, decreasing from 0.24 MT to 0.04 MT, while Oak Tasar production fell completely by 100 percent, declining from 0.081 MT to nil. Overall, raw silk production increased by 7.16 percent, rising from 380.10 MT to 407.32 MT, driven primarily by steady growth in Eri production, despite declines in Mulberry, Muga, and Oak Tasar.

Table-7.12: Production of raw silk from silkworms

| year | Mulberry(MT) | Eri(MT) | Muga(MT) | Oak Tasar(MT) | Raw silk (MT) |
|---------|--------------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 2021-22 | 4.18 | 268.78 | 0.223 | 0.085 | 273.268 |
| 2022-23 | 4.98 | 298.26 | 0.223 | 0.04 | 303.503 |
| 2023-24 | 4.31 | 375.47 | 0.24 | 0.081 | 380.101 |
| 2024-25 | 4.05 | 384.33 | 0.045 | 0 | 388.425 |
| 2025-26 | 4.04 | 403.24 | 0.04 | 0 | 407.32 |

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Nagaland

7.4.4 Project and Schemes under implementation by the Department of Sericulture, Government of Nagaland for development of silk Industry in the state during 2024-25 under State & Centrally Sponsored Schemes are Augmentation of Eri & Muga Silk Industry, The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY) and Development of Eri under Silk-Samagra – 2

7.5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

7.5.1 According to the Annual Sample Survey of Animal Husbandry Production Report, 2024–25, conducted by the Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, the per capita availability of milk, meat, and eggs in the State during 2024–25 was recorded at 60 grams per person per day, 30 grams per person per day, and 20 eggs per person per year, respectively. The figures are presented in Table 7.13 below.

Table-7.13: Per capita availability of milk, meat and egg in the state

| Items | Per capita availability |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | 2024-25 |
| Milk (gm/head/day) | 60 |
| Meat (gm/head/day) | 30 |
| Egg (No/head/annum) | 20 |

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Nagaland

7.5.2 In 2024–25, the domestic production of meat, eggs, and dairy further declined to Rs. 1010.57 crores (-0.99 percent), while imports also decreased to Rs. 263.56 crores (-3.10 percent) compared to the previous year's figures of Rs. 1020.67 crores and Rs. 271.99 crores, respectively. This indicates a continued moderation in both local production and imports during the year.

Table -7.14: Value of Domestic Production and Import cost of meat, egg and diary

| Year | Import (in crores) | Domestic production (in crores) |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2020-21 | 211.94 | 1022.61 |
| 2021-22 | 211.22 | 818 |
| 2022-23 | 276.69 | 1067.44 |
| 2023-24 | 271.99 | 1020.67 |
| 2024-25 | 263.56 | 1010.57 |

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Nagaland

7.5.3 The State produces 44.47 percent of the total requirement, valued at Rs. 1010.57 crores, leaving a shortfall of 24.65 percent. To bridge this gap, the State imported Animal Husbandry products worth Rs. 263.56 crores, as shown in the table below:

Table-7.15: State's Meat, Milk and Egg Production, Shortfall, and Imports for 2024-25

| Item | Total Requirement of the State | Availability (State Internal Production) | Monetary Value of Availability in the State (Rs. In Crores) | Total Shortfall in the State | Total Import into the State | Monetary Value of Import into the State (Rs. In Crores) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Meat ('000 tones) | 53.37 ('000 tones) | 24.42 ('000 tones) | 679.15 | 27.94('000 tones) | 7.85('000 tones) | 144.48 |
| Milk ('000 tones) | 112.23('000 tones) | 49.19('000 tones) | 295.18 | 63.03('000 tones) | 3.52('000 tones) | 103.96 |
| Egg (Lakh No.) | 1870(Lakh No.) | 453.04(Lakh No.) | 36.24 | 1417.82(Lakh No.) | 287.40(Lakh No.) | 15.12 |
| Total (Monetary value) | 2268.64 | | 1010.57 | 1257.78 | | 263.56 |

Source: Directorate of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Nagaland

Animal Health Care:

7.5.3 At present, there are 13 Veterinary Hospitals, 62 Dispensaries, 104 Veterinary Health Centres, and 16 functional Quarantine Check Posts (QCPs) providing veterinary services and consultancy to farmers in both urban and rural areas. The Veterinary Hospitals offer both clinical medicine and surgical treatment, supported by pathological, microbiological, and parasitological services through laboratories attached to each hospital. Similarly, Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Health Centres also provide veterinary services such as medical treatment, vaccination, and first aid, helping prevent contagious diseases in the state and reducing economic losses caused by livestock mortality. Important Animal Husbandry Activities in 2024-25 are:

- i) **Bovine Development:** The Department operates five Cattle Breeding Farms at Lerie, Aliba, Tuensang, Medziphema, and Jalukie, with an upcoming farm at Pfutsero, along with a Surti Buffalo Farm at Jalukie. These farms aim to enhance milk production by producing quality progeny through artificial insemination using imported straws from ABS Pune, ABS/CRI USA, and NDDDB India.
- ii) **Poultry Development:** The Department maintains nine poultry farms supplying vaccinated Low Input Technology (LIT) chicks at subsidized rates. In 2024-25, approximately 1.80 lakh LIT chicks of varieties like FFG, FFFG, and BV-300 were distributed.

- iii) **Piggery Development:** Pig farming is a key livelihood enterprise; however, the outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) has severely affected production and led to the closure of many piggeries. The Department is undertaking re-stocking as per Government of India guidelines and strengthening pig breeding centres under PPP mode to boost piglet production.
- iv) **Dairy Development:** Dairy development initiatives are being implemented under the National Plan for Dairy Development, along with credit-linked schemes like EDEG/DEDS in collaboration with NABARD and banks to support dairy farmers.
- v) **Small Animal Development:** The Department supports the rearing of rabbits, goats, sheep, and ponies, with state-run farms serving as demonstration and seed farms. Small animal farming is gaining popularity due to its profitability and accessibility, particularly for economically weaker sections and women.
- vi) **Disease Control:** All animal husbandry activities are backed by mass vaccination programs against major livestock diseases such as Foot & Mouth Disease, Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Classical Swine Fever, Brucellosis, and Peste des Petits Ruminants under the Centrally Sponsored Livestock Health and Disease Control Scheme.

Chapter - 8

GOVERNANCE: ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY



Chapter - 8

GOVERNANCE: ENSURING ACCOUNTABILITY

8.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE:

8.1.1 Good governance is widely recognized as the backbone of sustainable development. It emphasizes transparency, accountability, participation, and efficiency in public administration. From an economic perspective, good governance ensures that resources are managed effectively, corruption is minimized, and citizens benefit equitably from growth.

Key Elements of Good Governance:

- **Transparency and Accountability:** Clear decision-making processes and mechanisms to hold institutions accountable.
- **Rule of Law:** Fair enforcement of laws to protect rights and encourage investment.
- **Participation:** Involving citizens in policymaking to ensure inclusivity.
- **Efficiency and Responsiveness:** Delivering public services effectively and adapting to changing needs.
- **Equity and Inclusiveness:** Ensuring marginalized groups are not left behind in development.
- **Digital Governance:** Expanding e-governance platforms to improve service delivery and reduce bureaucratic delays.
- **Capacity Building:** Training officials and strengthening institutions to enhance performance.
- **Fiscal Responsibility:** Maintaining financial discipline while investing in infrastructure and social welfare.
- **Collaborative Federalism:** Encouraging cooperation between central and state governments for better policy implementation.
- **Citizen-Centric Policies:** Designing programmes that directly address local needs, especially in rural and underdeveloped regions.

8.1.2. Good governance is not a static goal but a continuous process of reform and adaptation. The way forward lies in leveraging technology, strengthening institutions, and fostering citizen trust. By embedding these principles, governments can ensure inclusive growth, economic resilience, and long-term prosperity.

8.2 STRENGTHENING DIGITAL GOVERNANCE IN NAGALAND:

Digital Locker (Nagaland Digilocker):

8.2.1 Nagaland has advanced citizen-centric governance by enabling secure digital access to vital government-issued documents such as certificates, licenses, and identity records. Through the Digilocker platform, citizens can now seamlessly access 34 essential services, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and promoting transparency.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) System:

8.2.2 The state has expanded its DBT framework to ensure efficient and accountable delivery of welfare schemes. In 2024, 60 schemes were onboarded and by 2025 this number rose to 74. This growth reflects the government's commitment to ensure every benefit reaches the beneficiaries thereby strengthening financial inclusion.

Unified Service Portal (Nagaland One):

8.2.3 Launched under the National eService Delivery Assessment 2023, the Nagaland One portal represents a transformative step in e-governance. Serving as a single-window platform, it consolidates diverse government services, making them more accessible and citizen-friendly. The portal has rapidly expanded from 42 e-services in 2024 to 85 in 2025, demonstrating the state's dedication to efficiency, inclusivity and responsive governance.

Government Credit Portal:

8.2.4 To strengthen transparency and citizen empowerment, the Government of Nagaland developed the Credit Portal, enabling applicants to track loan status and access information on government-sponsored schemes. By simplifying processes and ensuring accountability, the portal processed 1,504 applications in 2024, which rose sharply to 7,206 in 2025, reflecting growing trust and adoption.

State Right of Way (ROW) Portal:

8.2.5. Recognizing telecom connectivity as a backbone of governance and development, the ROW portal provides a single-window clearance for setting up telecom infrastructure. It streamlines approvals for towers, OFC cables, and related facilities while ensuring legal compliance and fee collection. Applications processed grew from 1,658 in 2024 to 2,018 in 2025, underscoring the state's commitment to digital inclusion.

Online Inner Line Permit (ILP) Portal:

8.2.6. The Online ILP Portal has transformed visitor access to Nagaland by digitizing the permit process. Citizens and visitors can now apply and download permits without visiting district offices, enhancing efficiency and convenience. Issuance of ILP rose dramatically from 60,640 permits in 2024 to 1,95,026 in 2025, showcasing the impact of digital governance on mobility and tourism.

Common Scholarship Portal:

8.2.7. By consolidating 11 state scholarship schemes under one platform, the Common Scholarship Portal ensures transparency, accessibility, and equitable opportunities for students. Applications processed increased from 85,998 in 2024 to 95,563 in 2025, reflecting improved outreach and streamlined service delivery.

Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) Portal:

8.2.8. The CMHIS portal embodies the principle of inclusive governance by reducing financial burdens during medical emergencies and advancing universal healthcare access. Applicants processed rose from 301,259 in 2024 to 332,622 in 2025, strengthening resilience and social protection.

Chief Minister's Universal Life Insurance Scheme (CMLIS) Portal:

8.2.9. Launched in August 2024, the CMLIS digital platform has streamlined enrolment, claims and fund disbursement, ensuring financial security for citizens. With 2.20 lakh beneficiaries registered and 4.77 lakh citizens covered, the scheme demonstrates the government's commitment to safeguarding families against unforeseen circumstances.

Nagaland State Data Centre (NSDC):

8.2.10. The NSDC serves as the backbone of e-governance, providing secure and centralized hosting for government applications. The number of hosted applications grew from 97 in 2024 to 143 in 2025, reinforcing reliability in digital service delivery.

Nagaland Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Mission Portal:

8.2.11. With a focus on youth empowerment, this mission aims to skill and train 500 unemployed youth during 2025–26, aligning governance with employment generation and sustainable development.

8.3. ADVANCING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY GOVERNANCE IN NAGALAND:**Public Science Infrastructure:**

8.3.1 Commissioned the *Innovation Hub & Space Education Centre* (Digital Planetarium, 50-seater) at Kohima in August 2023, enhancing science outreach for students and citizens.

8.3.2 Upgradation of Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur. The Project includes ecological park, new galleries, medicinal garden, and Astro Park to strengthen cultural-scientific engagement.

Nagaland Science Mission – AI & Innovation:

- **Human Resource Database:** 25 indigenous scientists have been registered to strengthen research capacity.
- **AI Adoption:** A pilot exercise is being undertaken in Kohima to address district-level challenges using AI applications. The preliminary phase is completed.

- **Scientific Outreach:** Hands-on programs in Noklak and Longleng (VR, robotics, astronomy) to build STEM awareness with phased expansion statewide.
- **R&D Support:** Grant support to priority projects in ecology, drug discovery, agro-ecosystems and satellite-based land mapping.
- **Scientific Temper:** Funds earmarked for STEM promotion among students, fostering innovative culture.

Strategic Research & Governance Hubs:

8.3.3 Established specialized centres to bridge S&T gaps and support evidence-based governance:

- Biotechnology Hub
- Remote Sensing & GIS Centre
- Patent Information Centre
- State Climate Change Cell
- State Spatial Data Infrastructure Centre
- PM Gati Shakti Data Centre

VAHAN & SARATHI: Transforming Road Transport Governance in Nagaland

Digital Rollout & Evolution :

8.3.4. Nagaland adopted VAHAN 2.0 and SARATHI 1.0 during 2008–09. The new digital systems were first launched in Kohima RTO. From 2015 onwards, VAHAN 4.0 and SARATHI 4.0 (centralized web-based platforms) were mandated nationwide. Nagaland launched them officially in June 2018 at Dimapur DTO.

Governance Impact:

- **Transparency:** Digital records and minimized manual intervention ensure accountability in vehicle registration and licensing.
- **Efficiency:** Web-based access through Parivahan and mParivahan enables anywhere-anytime services.
- **Citizen-Centric Delivery:** Real-time status updates and streamlined workflows enhance trust in public service.

Recent Initiatives:

- **Online Payments:** Citizens can now pay fees for licenses and renewals digitally, thereby, reducing physical visits.
- **E-Challan System:** Piloted in Dimapur, this initiative modernizes traffic enforcement, strengthens compliance and will gradually expand statewide.

8.4 ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN REVENUE REALIZATION:

8.4.1 The Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection Department has demonstrated steady progress in strengthening financial governance through systematic fee realization and enforcement.

Governance Insight:

- **Transparency:** The department's structured fee collection ensures that citizens and businesses operate under clear, accountable rules.
- **Consumer Protection:** Verification and stamping fees safeguard consumers against unfair practices, reinforcing trust in market transactions.
- **Compliance:** The decline in compounding fines suggests better adherence to regulations, a sign of maturing governance.
- **Inclusivity:** Growth in licensing and registration reflects more businesses entering the formal economy, strengthening both consumer rights and state revenue.

8.5 STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE IN NAGALAND:

High-Performance Disaster Modelling:

8.5.1 The NSDMA has established *ELIONA*, a supercomputer system enabling real-time, high-resolution modelling of rainfall, landslides, and hydrology. This innovation enhances evidence-based decision-making and strengthens disaster risk governance in the state.

School Safety Policy Compliance:

8.5.2 Aligned with Supreme Court directives, NSDMA launched the *School Safety Policy Compliance Course* to build a "Safer Generation Next." The initiative ensures adherence to the Nagaland Disaster Management School Safety Policy (2019) covering disaster preparedness, child protection and health risks. By December 2025, over 11,800 teachers had enrolled, reflecting strong institutional participation.

Urban & Local Resilience Training:

8.5.3 In partnership with the Department of Urban Development, NSDMA trained elected Urban Local Bodies in July 2025. The program focused on disaster risk reduction, resilience building and creating a cadre of local trainers, strengthening governance capacity at the sub-national level.

Citizen-Centric Weather Services:

8.5.4 On 24 October 2025, NSDMA launched the *Safer Nagaland* mobile app, extending its Weather Portal. The integrated system provides real-time forecasts, early warnings and alerts, ensuring timely information reaches even remote communities. This initiative empowers citizens to plan, protect property and reduce disaster risks.

Emergency Communication Capacity:

8.5.5 NSDMA's collaboration with Team OSCAR India introduced advanced radio communication training in April 2025. This strengthens emergency response capacity by ensuring communication lifelines remain functional when conventional infrastructure fails.

8.6 FRONTIER NAGALAND TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY (FNTA):

8.6.1 The **Frontier Nagaland Territorial Authority (FNTA)** was formally signed in February 2026 through a **tripartite agreement** between the Government of India, the Government of Nagaland, and the Eastern Nagaland Peoples' Organisation (ENPO). It represents a landmark governance arrangement aimed at addressing long-standing demands for greater autonomy and equitable development in Nagaland's eastern districts.

Governance Features of FNTA:

- **Autonomous Structure:** FNTA covers six eastern districts which includes Tuensang, Mon, Kiphire, Longleng, Noklak, and Shamator.
- **Devolution of Powers:** Legislative, executive, and financial authority over **46 subjects** have been devolved to FNTA, enabling localized decision-making.
- **Constitutional Safeguards:** The arrangement explicitly preserves Nagaland's special protections under **Article 371 (A)** of the Indian Constitution, ensuring cultural and legal continuity.
- **Inclusive Development:** FNTA is designed to bridge socio-economic disparities by empowering local institutions to plan and implement development projects tailored to regional needs.

Governance Significance:

- **Decentralization:** FNTA will strengthen grassroots governance by shifting authority closer to the people.
 - **Conflict Resolution:** It will address historical grievances of neglect and underdevelopment in eastern Nagaland.
 - **Balanced Growth:** By focusing on infrastructure, education, healthcare, and livelihood programs, FNTA aims to create parity between eastern districts and the rest of Nagaland.
 - **Participatory Governance:** Local communities will gain a stronger voice in shaping policies and enhancing democratic legitimacy.
- 8.6.2. FNTA is a progressive step toward inclusive federalism. It balances autonomy with constitutional safeguards, ensuring that eastern Nagaland can pursue development while remaining integrated within the state. The way forward lies in effective implementation, capacity building, and transparent administration to realize the full potential of this new territorial authority.

Chapter - 9

SOCIAL WELFARE: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND





Chapter - 9

SOCIAL WELFARE: LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

9.1. INTRODUCTION:

9.1.1. The state government is implementing a number of social welfare schemes to ensure inclusive development in the state.

9.2. CHILD AND WOMEN WELFARE PROGRAMME:

9.2.1. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Nagaland implements Child and Women Welfare Programmes aimed at enhancing the social and economic well-being of women and children in the State. These programmes focus on nutrition, health, education, protection, and livelihood support for vulnerable groups, including children, women, and marginalized households. Through targeted schemes and inter-departmental coordination, the initiatives seek to improve human development outcomes, strengthen social security, and promote inclusive and sustainable development in Nagaland.

Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0:

9.2.2. Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme. It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

9.2.3. Under Saksham Anganwadi & Poshan 2.0, the State operates 60 ICDS projects through 3,980 Anganwadi Centres across 16 districts. As per the Poshan Tracker, a total of 1.14 lakh beneficiaries were covered, including 49,461 children (3–6 years), 37,651 children (6 months–3 years), 19,549 adolescent girls and 4,160 pregnant and lactating mothers as shown in Table-9.1 and Table-9.2.

Table-9.1: Number of Beneficiaries under Poshan 2.0

| Sl. No | Particulars | Total no. |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0-6 months | 3217 |
| 2 | 6 months to 3 years | 37651 |
| 3 | 3 years to 6 years | 49461 |
| 4 | Pregnant and lactating mothers | 4160 |
| 5 | Adolescent girls | 19549 |
| 6 | Total | 114038 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Table-9.2: District-wise ICDS Projects, ICDS Cells and Anganwadi Centres

| Sl. No. | District | No. of ICDS Project | No. of AWC |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 | Kohima | 4 | 348 |
| 2 | Tseminyu | 1 | 83 |
| 3 | Mokokchung | 6 | 400 |
| 4 | Zunheboto | 8 | 388 |
| 5 | Wokha | 5 | 358 |
| 6 | Mon | 6 | 403 |
| 7 | Tuensang | 4 | 248 |
| 8 | Phek | 5 | 319 |
| 9 | Meluri | 1 | 73 |
| 10 | Longleng | 2 | 162 |
| 11 | Peren | 5 | 266 |
| 12 | Kiphire | 3 | 199 |
| 13 | Dimapur (U) | 1 | 191 |
| 14 | Niuland | 2 | 134 |
| 15 | Chumukedima | 3 | 196 |
| 16 | Noklak | 2 | 107 |
| 17 | Shamator | 2 | 105 |
| 18 | Total | 60 | 3980 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Welfare Programme for Senior Citizens, Widows and Persons with Disabilities:

9.2.4. Under this programme, the Department provides services to Senior Citizens, Widows and Persons with Disabilities.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):

9.2.5. NSAP Scheme funded 100 percent by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India implements the following 3 Schemes through the Department of Social Welfare:

- a) Indira Gandhi National Old Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): Senior citizens who are BPL and are 60-79 years of age are given a monthly pension of Rs. 200/- per month and those above 80 years are given Rs. 500/- per month.
- b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): Under IGNWPS, deserving BPL widows of 40-64 years of age are provided with pension of Rs. 300/- per month.
- c) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): Under IGNDPS, deserving BPL persons with severe multiple disabilities from 18-64 years of age are provided with pension of Rs. 300/- per month.

Table-9.3: District-wise List of Beneficiaries under NSAP (2025-2026)

| Sl. No. | District | IGNOAPS (60-79 Years) | IGNOAPS (80+ Years) | IGNWPS | IGNDPS |
|---------|--------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Kohima | 6413 | 718 | 496 | 165 |
| 2 | Mokokchung | 6861 | 639 | 478 | 142 |
| 3 | Tuensang | 5517 | 625 | 460 | 92 |
| 4 | Mon | 6168 | 723 | 464 | 113 |
| 5 | Zuneheboto | 5754 | 533 | 436 | 132 |
| 6 | Wokha | 5491 | 517 | 412 | 137 |
| 7 | Phek | 5834 | 527 | 436 | 145 |
| 8 | Dimapur | 4383 | 837 | 491 | 117 |
| 9 | Longleng | 1495 | 145 | 261 | 77 |
| 10 | Kiphire | 1762 | 186 | 261 | 75 |
| 11 | Peren | 2074 | 200 | 270 | 81 |
| | Total | 51752 | 5650 | 4465 | 1276 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

- d) National Family Benefit Scheme: Under the National Family Benefit Scheme, bereaved BPL households received one-time assistance of Rs.20,000 upon the death of the primary breadwinner.

Mission Shakti-Nagaland:

- 9.2.6. Mission Shakti is a scheme in mission mode aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India and implemented by the Department of Social Welfare.

Current status of women assisted:

- i) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): During 2025-26, a total of 5435 beneficiaries were enrolled, out of which 6854 beneficiaries received payments through DBT amounting to Rs. 33394000.
- ii) One Stop Centre and 181-Women Helpline: Number and type of cases received under this during April 2025 to December 2025 are given below:

Table-9.4: Number and Type of Cases under One Stop Centre and 181-Women Helpline

| Sl. No. | Types of Cases | Total no. of Case | Total no. of calls received | Total no. of effective calls received |
|---------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Domestic Violence | 35 | 1584 | 120 |
| 2 | Support & Assistance | 3 | | |
| 3 | Cyber Crime/ Obscene Phone Calls/ Obscene text messages | 20 | | |
| 4 | Rape | 2 | | |
| 5 | Missing | 9 | | |
| 6 | Harassment | 2 | | |
| 7 | Stalking | 1 | | |
| 8 | Emotional Violence/Abuse | 3 | | |
| 9 | Fraud/Cheating | 2 | | |
| 10 | Sexual assault | 1 | | |
| 11 | Distress | 4 | | |
| 12 | Psychological assistance/counselling/guidance | 3 | | |
| 13 | Information on government related to schemes/program/laws | 35 | | |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Mission Vatsalya Nagaland:

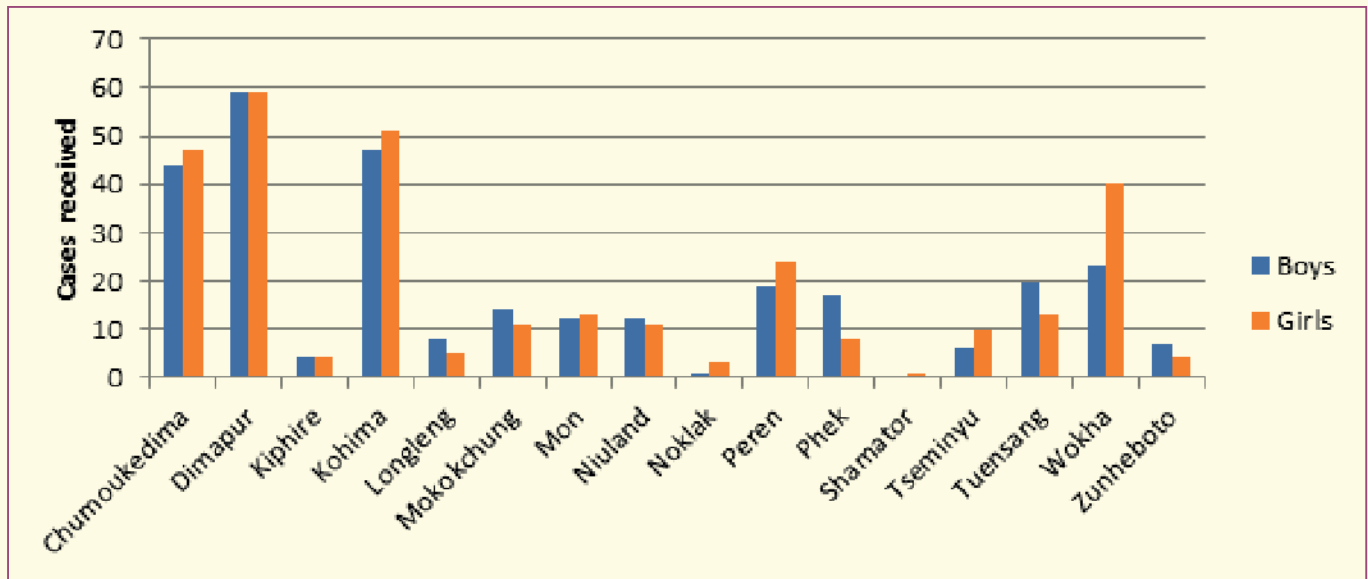
9.2.7. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme “Mission Vatsalya” erstwhile Child Protection Services (CPS) Scheme, since 2009-10 for the welfare, protection and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances. The current status of district-wise cases of CNCP and CCL received and disposed are given in Table-9.5 and Table-9.6.

Table-9.5: District-wise Cases of Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) Received by the Child Welfare Committee from 1st January to 31 December 2025.

| Sl. No. | District | Cases received 1st Jan - 31st Dec | | Cases Disposed 1st Jan - 31st Dec | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | Chumoukedima | 44 | 47 | 43 | 45 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 59 | 59 | 54 | 59 |
| 3 | Kiphire | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 4 | Kohima | 47 | 51 | 43 | 49 |
| 5 | Longleng | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 6 | Mokokchung | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 |
| 7 | Mon | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 8 | Niuland | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| 9 | Noklak | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | Peren | 19 | 24 | 19 | 24 |
| 11 | Phek | 17 | 8 | 17 | 8 |
| 12 | Shamator | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Tseminyu | 6 | 10 | 5 | 7 |
| 14 | Tuensang | 20 | 13 | 20 | 13 |
| 15 | Wokha | 23 | 40 | 23 | 40 |
| 16 | Zunheboto | 7 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | Total | 293 | 304 | 277 | 294 |
| | Grand total | 597 | | 571 | |

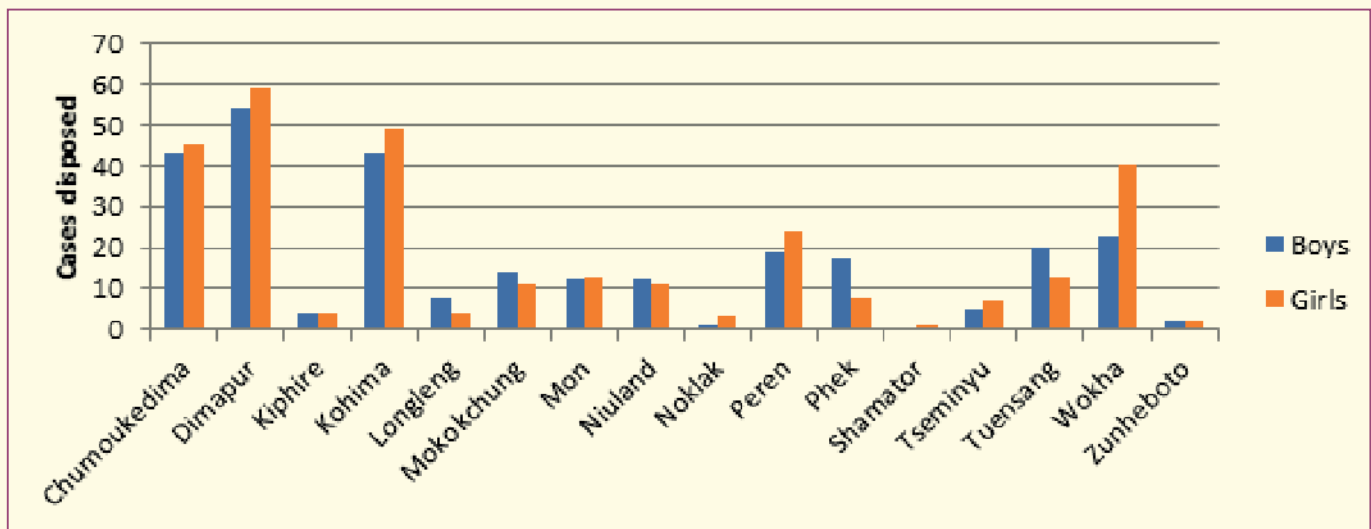
Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Figure-9.1: Cases Received under CWC



Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Figure-9.2: Cases Disposed under CWC



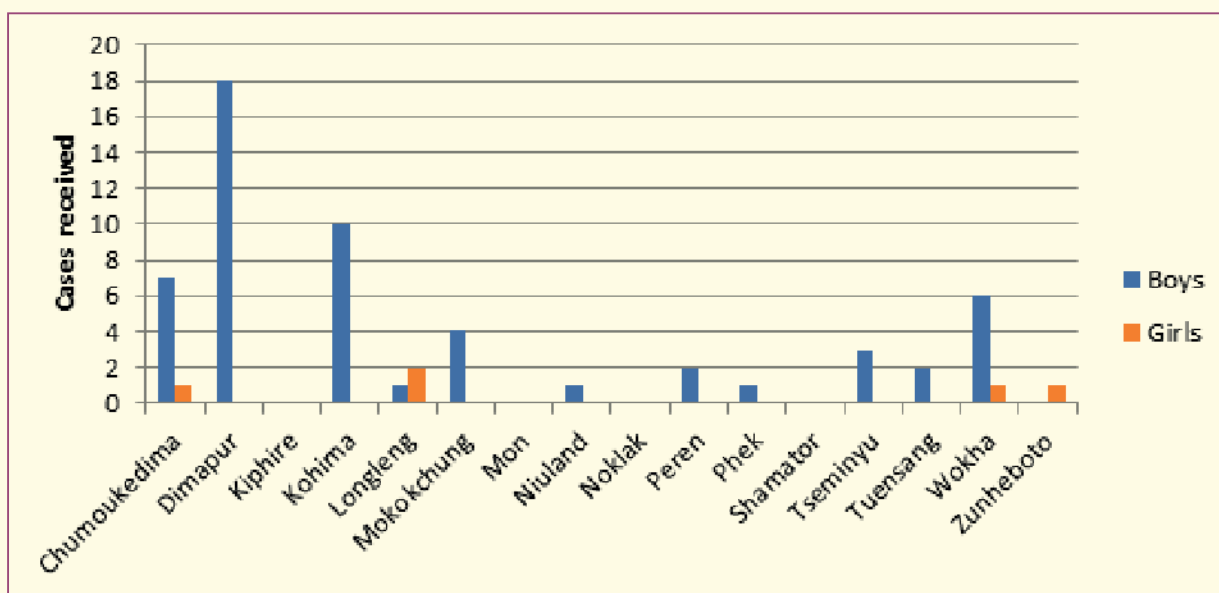
Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Table-9.6: District-wise Cases of Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) Received by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) 1st January to December 2025

| Sl. No. | District | Cases received 1st Jan - 31st Dec | | Cases Disposed 1st Jan- 31st Dec | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | Chumoukedima | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 3 | Kiphire | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 | Kohima | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | Longleng | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 | Mokokchung | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 7 | Mon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Niuland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Noklak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Peren | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | Phek | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Shamator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Tseminyu | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 14 | Tuensang | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 15 | Wokha | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 16 | Zunheboto | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 55 | 5 | 47 | 3 |
| | Grand total | 60 | | 50 | |

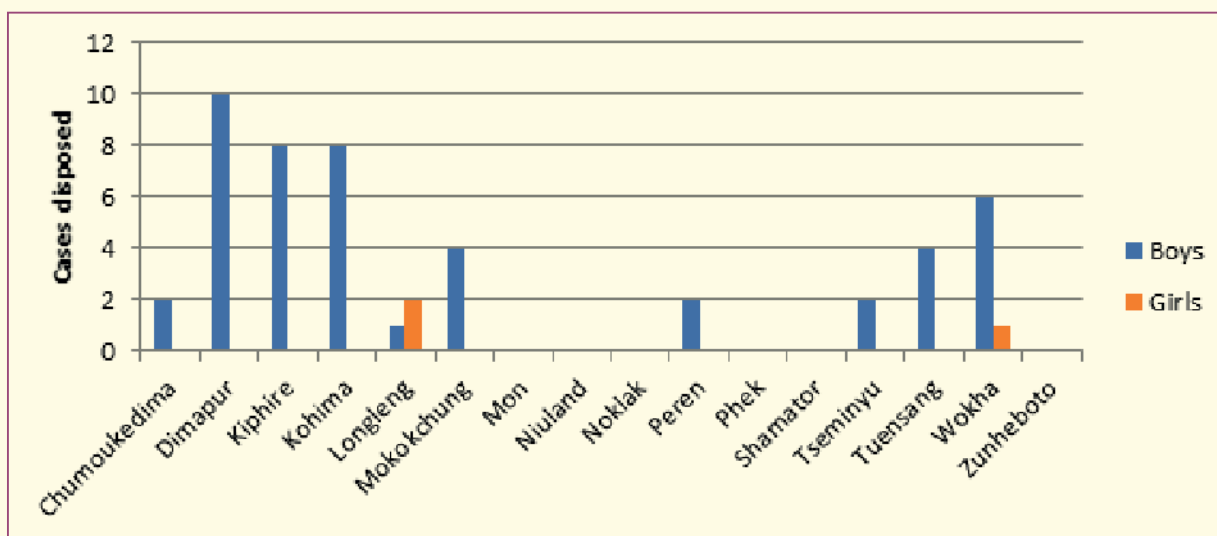
Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Figure-9.3: Cases Received under JJB



Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Figure-9.4: Cases Disposed under JJB



Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Table-9.7: District-wise Total Number of Children Living in Child Care Institutions (CCIs)

| Sl. No. | District | Total number of children as on 1st Jan 2025 (Opening) | | Total number of children as on 31st Dec 2025 (Closing) | | New Admission from 1st Jan -31st Dec 2025 | |
|---------|--------------|---|-------|--|-------|---|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | Chumoukedima | 71 | 61 | 71 | 58 | 50 | 8 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 53 | 76 | 50 | 78 | 53 | 61 |
| 3 | Kiphire | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | Kohima | 52 | 35 | 55 | 34 | 33 | 23 |
| 5 | Longleng | 22 | 14 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 14 |
| 6 | Mokokchung | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | Mon | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 8 | Niuland | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 3 |
| 9 | Noklak | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | Peren | 28 | 22 | 62 | 42 | 36 | 34 |
| 11 | Phek | 71 | 30 | 69 | 29 | 16 | 7 |
| 12 | Shamator | 5 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Tseminyu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Tuensang | 14 | 25 | 14 | 25 | 8 | 6 |
| 15 | Wokha | 19 | 31 | 19 | 23 | 0 | 11 |
| 16 | Zunheboto | 16 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| | Total | 367 | 340 | 399 | 347 | 229 | 171 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Table-9.8: District-wise Total Number of Interventions Carried Out by the DCPU-Child Helpline 1098 from 1st January to 31 December 2025

| Sl. No. | District | Total number of children as on 1 st Jan 2025 (Opening) | | Total number of children as on 31 st Dec 2025 (Closing) | |
|---------|--------------|---|-------|--|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | Chumoukedima | 35 | 51 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Dimapur | 130 | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Kiphire | 69 | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Kohima | 94 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Longleng | 61 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Mokokchung | 127 | 123 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | Mon | 29 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Niuland | 24 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Noklak | 15 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Peren | 61 | 62 | 2 | 0 |
| 11 | Phek | 37 | 26 | 1 | 0 |
| 12 | Shamator | 30 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| 13 | Tseminyu | 39 | 12 | 11 | 0 |
| 14 | Tuensang | 25 | 24 | 17 | 2 |
| 15 | Wokha | 25 | 62 | 3 | 1 |
| 16 | Zunheboto | 23 | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 824 | 726 | 37 | 5 |
| | Grand total | 1550 | | 42 | |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

9.3. NAGALAND STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (NSCPCR):

9.3.1. The Nagaland State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NSCPCR) is an Autonomous Statutory Body constituted under the provision of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 and established in 2013 in the State for the protection of child rights and other related matters. NSCPCR is mandated to monitor the implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), JJ Act, 2015, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE Act 2009), Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO Act, 2012), Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Amendment Act, 2016 and other laws relating to children such as Child Health & Nutrition, Child Psychology & Sociology, Prevention of Child Trafficking, Child Adoption, Child Marriage, Children in Street Situations, Prevention of Drugs, Substance Use amongst Children and Illicit Trafficking, etc.

9.4. NAGALAND STATE COMMISSION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (NSCPD):

9.4.1. The Nagaland State Commission for Persons with Disabilities is a statutory body constituted to safeguard the rights and entitlements of people with disabilities in the State. The Commission monitors the implementation of disability-related laws and schemes, addresses grievances, and advises the State Government on policies and programmes aimed at promoting inclusion, accessibility, and equal participation of people with disabilities in economic and social life. Table-9.9 shows disabled people by type of disability and sex.

Table-9.9: Disabled People by Type of Disability and Sex (Census 2011)

| Type of Disability | Persons | Male | Female |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|
| Blindness and Low Vision | 4150 | 2130 | 2020 |
| Deaf/ Hearing | 8940 | 5007 | 3933 |
| Speech and language disability | 2294 | 1261 | 1033 |
| Movement | 3828 | 2235 | 1593 |
| Intellectual disability | 1250 | 666 | 584 |
| Mental illness | 995 | 547 | 488 |
| Multiple disability | 3336 | 1773 | 1563 |
| Any other | 4838 | 2529 | 3336 |
| Total | 29631 | 16148 | 14550 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

9.5. NAGALAND STATE RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION:

9.5.1. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) achievements/activities in the State during 2025-26 is as follows:

1. Geographical Coverage: The Mission has covered 1231 villages across 76 blocks spread over 17 districts under the intensive implementation strategy.
2. Social Mobilization/Institution Building: During 2025-26, 1669 rural women have been mobilized into 116 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) which includes the PWDs and Elderly member in the village and 15 Village Level Organization (VLO), while 7 Cluster Level Federations (CLFS) were registered as Cooperative Societies.
3. Capitalization Support: In 2025-26, about Rs. 4332.2 lakhs have been provided to the SHGs and their Federations and Collectives as community investment support fund which remains as corpus at the Community level.

4. SHG-Bank Linkage: During 2025-26, 791 SHGs availed a bank credit of Rs. 17.42 crore across the State. The State has trained and positioned 16 Bank Sakhi in Bank branches during 2025-26. Community Based Recovery Mechanism (CBRM) are functioning smoothly in all the financing bank branches. Overall NPA in Nagaland is 1.89 percent which represents all SHGs promoted by various department and organizations in Nagaland.
5. SHG members as Business Correspondent Agents (BCAs): During 2025-26, BC intervention has reached 714 villages. During 2025-26, 35 more SHG members have been identified and trained as Business Correspondent Agents/ Digipay points in order to provide last mile delivery of financial services to the SHGs and rural communities.

Table-9.10: SHGs Members Insurance Enrolment

| Sl. No | Scheme | Enrolment |
|--------|--------|-----------|
| 1. | PMSBY | 54535 |
| 2. | PMJJBY | 46944 |
| 3. | PMJAY | 63574 |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

6. Livelihoods: During 2025-26, 8045 Mahila Kisans have been covered under Agro-Ecological Practice Interventions, 7751 Mahila Kisans have been covered under Livestock Interventions, 7895 Mahila Kisan HHs is promoting Agri-Nutrition Garden to enhance nutritional intake of the households, 122 Producer Groups covering 3150 women SHG members have been promoted, and 30 Integrated Farming Cluster has been promoted. Under the non-farm interventions, the Mission works on Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) in 4 Blocks that aims to support entrepreneurs in rural areas to set up local enterprises. During 2025-26, nearly 169 enterprises have been supported under SVEP. And 433 enterprises is supported under Micro Enterprise Development (MED)
7. Lakhpati Didi Initiative: The State Mission is strengthening 31,921 SHGs members who are identified as potential Lakhpati Didi, out of which 5447 are having more than 1 Lakh Income as of December.
8. Custom Hiring Centers/Tool Banks: Existing 1031 Custom Hiring Centre/ Community Managed Tool Bank set up across Districts was strengthened during 2025-26.
9. Under the skills division (DDU-GKY): During 2025-26, a total of 510 rural youths were trained in the Tourism and Hospitality sector in the State. Out of these, 412 candidates were successfully placed. And under RSETI, 598 unemployed rural youths are trained for self-employment during 2025-26, out of which, 481 are settled for self-employment with bank loan support for start-up activities.

9.6. GRANT-IN-AID (GIA) TO VDBs:

9.6.1. There are 76 RD Blocks and 1338 Government recognized VDBs in the State with 2,50,315 tax-paying households. Fund under this programme is allocated based on the number of tax-paying households of Rs. 1000/- for implementation of development activities. Another 20% of the fund is also earmarked for the youth programme in all the villages. Likewise, under GIA, Fixed Deposit forms an integral part of the VDBs. Similarly, there are three main components under Fixed Deposit, namely, Fixed Deposit (Normal), VDB Welfare Fund, and Matching Cash Grant, which are implemented to improve the upliftment of the rural people.

Fixed Deposit (FD):

9.6.2. Precisely, a village on being recognized by the Government has to mandatorily deposit a minimum amount of Rs. 10,000/- into the VDB account as Fixed Deposit for a term of 5 years. The VDBs has the liberty to deposit unlimited amount of money into the VDBs account as Fixed Deposit (Normal) from household contributions and funds raised from implementation of projects etc.

VDB Welfare Fund (WF):

9.6.3. VDB Welfare Fund is a mandatory scheme under GIA. The funds are deposited at Rs.10,000/- for villages having 50 households and below and Rs. 200/- per household for villages having 51 households or more from the general allocation to mobilize resources for the VDBs to supplement their activity. The deposits are made annually for a period of 5 years and at maturity the interest accrued will be utilized for the scheme and the seed money is re-invested, creating a continuous cycle of resource to supplement the grants provided by the State.

Matching Cash Grant (MCG):

9.6.4. This programme was introduced in the later part of 5th Plan with a view to encourage the VDBs to raise its own village resources either through household contribution, donations or by implementation of project through community participations and other innovative means. The fund is deposited in the VDB Fixed Deposit Account initially for a period of five years and the same is renewed on maturity. In order to encourage the VDBs not only to mobilize more funds but also to provide an incentive, the State Government will provide an equivalent amount in the form of Matching Cash Grant to the VDBs. The maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 75.000/- fixed earlier has now been enhanced to Rs. 2.50 lakhs for each VDB.

9.6.5. The village common funds i.e FD, WF and MCG can be utilized for availing Bank loans for socio-economic development programmes and will provide the much needed security for the village and against which the Financial Institutions may advance loan to the VDBs. These schemes are also utilized for administrative maintenance expenditure of the VDBs, etc.

9.6.6. During the year 2023-24 and 2024-25, an amount of Rs. 7600.00 lakhs was proposed under State Plan which is yet to be released. During the year 2025-26 an amount of Rs. 3900.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme for allocation of funds to the Village Development Boards (VDBs)

Micro-financing Activities to VDBs:

9.6.7. Nagaland has been the State selected for experimenting with a Pilot scheme whereby the VDBs will take up the responsibility of obtaining loans from the Banks and its disbursement to beneficiaries and also for recovery of the same, for which initially, 25 VDBs selected were declared as Financial Intermediaries for the purpose. A Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh was created through contributions of VDBs (40 percent), Govt. of India (20 percent), NABARD (20 percent) and Govt. of Nagaland (20 percent), which has now been revised as follows:

- (a) State Govt-Rs. 1,00,000/-
- (b) VDB -Rs. 40,000/-

This Corpus Fund is kept in the Savings Bank Account and the Bank in turn will provide initially a matching share of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the Corpus Fund and the matching share together would be the Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for loan. This Bank loan at 7.5 percent interest is to be obtained by the VDBs who in turn were to disburse the amount for further lending against the schemes, projects, enterprises, etc. at a higher maximum permissible interest of 18 percent. The VDBs, in turn will take on the responsibility of recovery of this loan within a time frame and penalty for the default also to be borne by them. Based on the experience and the success of the initial loan provided at 1:1 matching share of the Bank against the Corpus Fund, the quantum of loan available can be raised to 1:4, which would mean that on a Corpus Fund of Rs. 1.00 lakh, the total fund available as loan would be Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

9.7. HEALTH:

Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS):

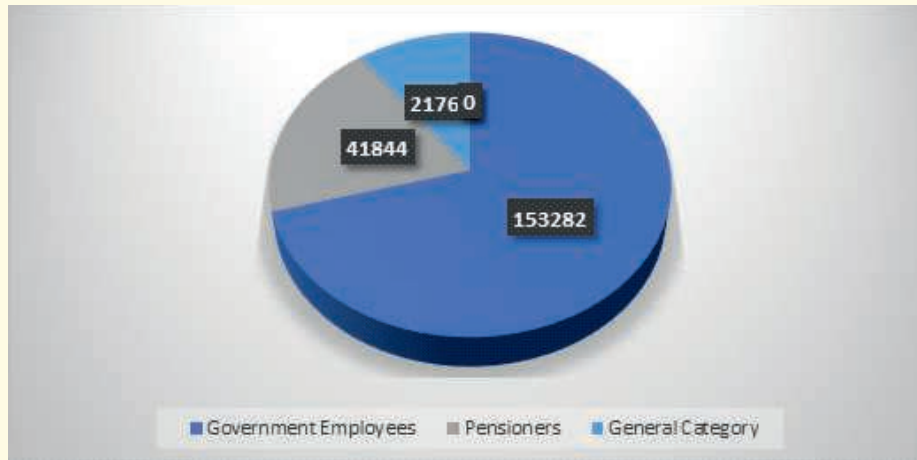
9.7.1. The Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) is a flagship public health insurance initiative by the Government of Nagaland. Designed to provide cashless treatment to eligible beneficiaries, CMHIS bridges the gap for government employees, pensioners, and Indigenous Inhabitants or Permanent Residents of Nagaland not covered under the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY).

9.7.2. In convergence with AB PM-JAY, the scheme is referred to as the "Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana - Chief Minister Health Insurance Scheme (AB PM-JAY CMHIS)" and offers comprehensive health insurance benefits across two categories:

1. CMHIS Employee & Pensioner (EP) Coverage: 20 lakhs per year per family.
2. CMHIS General Category (GC) Coverage: 5 lakhs per year per family.

9.7.3. As of February 12, 2026, a total of 21 6888 CMHIS cards have been issued as shown in figure below:

Figure-9.5: Distribution of CMHIS Card Issued



Source: CMHIS Nagaland Portal

9.7.4. Additionally, 31,485 households are registered under CMHIS, with the highest enrollment from the Government Employee, followed by pensioners.

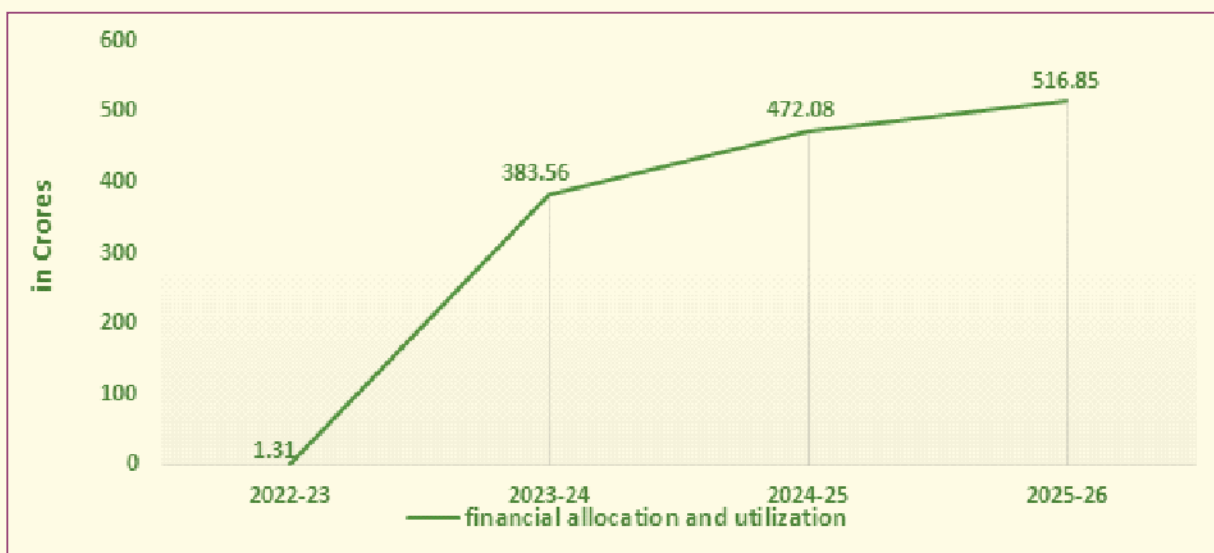
Network of Empaneled Hospitals:

9.7.5. A total of 69 hospitals are empanelled under CMHIS, including 52 hospitals under CMHIS (EP) and 17 hospitals under CMHIS & PMJAY (General) in Nagaland.

Financial Utilization Trends:

9.7.6. The financial allocation and utilization under CMHIS (EP) have shown significant growth as seen in figure-9.6. This indicates an increasing demand for health coverage among government employees and Pensioners, with a substantial rise in claims.

Figure- 9.6: Trends of Financial Allocation and Utilization under CMHIS (EP)

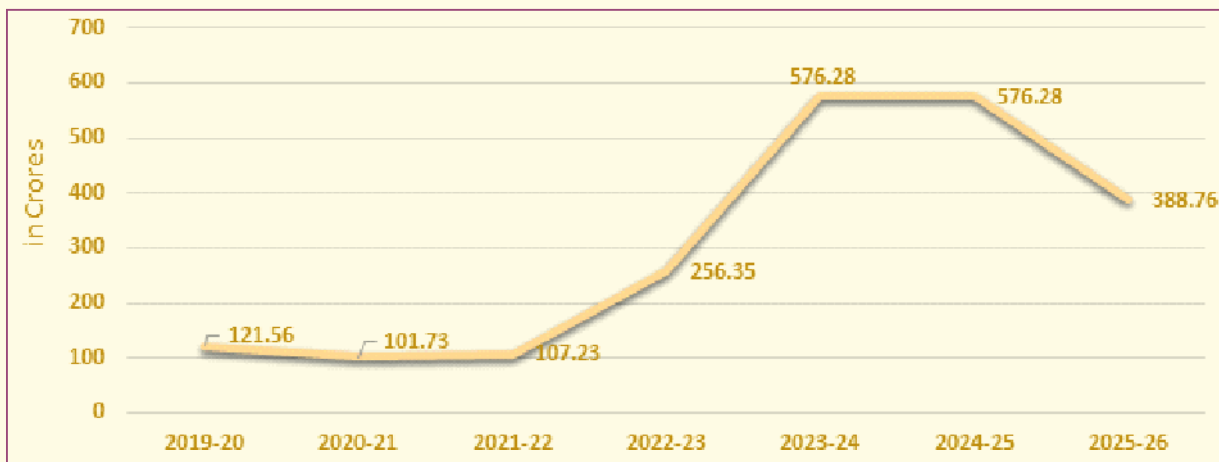


Source: CMHIS Nagaland Portal

ABPMJAY/CMHIS (General) Utilization:

9.7.7. The utilization under CMHIS (General) and Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY) has also risen steadily as shown in figure below:

Figure 9.7: Trends of Utilization under CMHIS (General) and Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY)



Source: CMHIS Nagaland Portal

9.7.8. There was a peak in 2023-24, reflecting higher enrolment and increased awareness of the scheme, followed by lower utilization in 2025-26, possibly due to improved preventive healthcare measures or streamlined claims processing.

9.7.9. The Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme (CMHIS) in the state demonstrated significant growth in enrolment, financial utilization, and healthcare accessibility. With over 21 6888 CMHIS cards issued, the scheme successfully expanded its reach, particularly benefiting government employees, pensioners, and the general category. The steady rise in financial utilization, from 576.28 crore in 2024-25 to 516.85 crore in 2025-26 under CMHIS (EP), and from 472.08 crore in 2024-25 to 388.76 crore in 2025-26 under CMHIS (General) & PMJAY, highlights the reliance on the scheme for healthcare support for healthcare. Additionally, the growing network of 69 empaneled hospitals ensures improved access to medical facilities across the state. The state government's sustained commitment to healthcare affordability and accessibility is evident through continuous funding and expansion of services. The scheme not only reduces the financial burden on citizens but also strengthens the overall healthcare infrastructure, positioning Nagaland as a model for comprehensive health coverage.

9.8. MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME (MGNREGS):

9.8.1. During 2025-26, under MGNREGA, the state generated 96.26 lakh person-days (as on 12-01-2026) out of the total approved labour budget of 1 50 lakh person-days, and provided employment to 2.66

lakh households, covering 2.74 lakh individuals. The percentage of women participation stood at 38.14 percent as of 12-01-2026, with an average of 36.14 days of employment provided per household. Additionally, 57.19 percent of the total expenditure under the scheme has been incurred on agriculture and allied works.

9.8.2. In adherence to Ministry Directives, wage payment for Job Card holders are mandatorily made through Aadhaar Based System (ABPS) and as on 12-01-2026, 3.08 lakh active workers are eligible for the Aadhaar Based System (ABPS).

9.9. TRIBAL AFFAIRS:

9.9.1 Article 275(1): During 2024–25, 19 projects were approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs amounting to RS. 2,070.00 lakh, out of which 5 projects have been completed and the rest are ongoing. During 2025–26, an amount of RS. 740.00 lakh has been sanctioned for 4 projects towards committed liabilities.

9.9.2. PMAAGY: In Nagaland, 530 villages have been selected under PMAAGY, with each village receiving Rs. 20.38 lakh as gap-filling funds over a five-year period (2021–22 to 2025–26). Till date, 323 projects have been completed, while 207 projects are ongoing.

9.9.3. Tribal Research Institute (TRI): During 2024–25, 16 new projects were approved and sanctioned amounting to Rs. 335.00 lakh.

9.9.4. EMRS: The three functional EMRSs in the State viz., Diphupar, Tuensang and Tizit (Mon) had a total enrolment of 747 students during the academic year 2025–26.

9.9.5. Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DA-JGUA): The Scheme is for a five-year period (2024–25 to 2028–29) and comprises 25 interventions across 17 Ministries. In Nagaland, it covers 17 districts, 74 blocks and 608 villages. During the first phase (2024–25), the Scheme covered 14 blocks across 4 districts.

9.10. ART AND CULTURE:

9.10.1. Under the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, a scheme of construction of 120 Children & Adolescence Library and Digital Infrastructure under Special Assistance to State for Capital Investment (SASCI) 2023-24 has been implemented. It was officially launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Neiphiu Rio on statehood day, 1st December, 2025.

9.11. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM:

9.11.1. Births and Deaths are the two most important vital events that define life of an individual. Not only do they describe the legal existence of an individual, but registrations of these events are also a primary source of vital data of the population to which they belong. Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969

envisage uniform procedure for registration of vital events through-out the country. The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been functioning as the Nodal Department for implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths scheme in the State since 1974.

9.11.2. There are 1474 registration centres functioning in the State as of 31st December 2024. Out of these, 1447 are in the rural areas (including 119 PHCs and 19 CHCs) and 27 in the urban areas (including 11 district hospitals). Online registration of Birth and Death can be accessed through dc.crsorgi.gov.in. As per the RBD (Amendment) Act 2023, the Birth Certificate is now the only document to prove the date and place of birth of a person born on or after 1st October, 2023 for various purposes.

9.11.3. As per the provisional report of Civil Registration System 2024, the birth rate of Nagaland is 1.98 per thousand population and Death Rate is 1.18 per thousand population.

Chapter - 10

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ENSURING GENDER PARITY IN NAGALAND





Chapter - 10

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ENSURING GENDER PARITY IN NAGALAND

10.1. INTRODUCTION:

10.1.1. The empowerment of women by improving their political, social, economic and health status is a highly important end in itself. In addition, it is essential for the achievement of sustainable development. Achieving change requires policies that will improve women's access to secured livelihoods, economic resources, quality education and better healthcare facilities, remove impediments to their participation and enhance their decision-making capacity. Accordingly, the State government constituted the Nagaland State Commission for Women under the Nagaland Women Commission Act, 2006 and empowered it to investigate and examine all matters relating to women rights, and to safeguard provisions made for women in the constitution and other laws. The state is making strides towards gender inclusivity and women are being empowered to play a more active role in the socio-economic development as well as political affairs of the state.

10.2. SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN:

10.2.1. The State government is ensuring nutritional security of women and maternity benefits through central schemes such as Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 which aims at providing nutritional support for children below 6 years of age, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) and Adolescent Girls (14-18 years), and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), a central maternity benefit scheme, which aims at providing partial compensation for wage loss to pregnant and lactating women (except those in regular employment with the Central/State Govt. or PSUs) for their first two children. During 2025-26, 4160 pregnant and lactating mothers and 19549 adolescent girls were provided support under Poshan 2.0 as per report generated from Poshan Tracker App. During the Financial Year 2025-26, 6854 beneficiaries were provided financial assistance through Direct Benefit Transfer under PMMVY Scheme.

Mission Shakti:

10.2.2. Mission Shakti is a scheme in mission mode aimed at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. The mission has two verticals 'Sambal' and 'Samarthyaa'

Sambal-safety and Security of Women:

10.2.3. Lack of safety acts as a significant barrier to women's empowerment which limits mobility, education and workforce participation. Ensuring safety is therefore a foundational requirement for genuine economic and social empowerment. On this front, the Government has set up One Stop Centre and 181-Women Helpline to support women affected by violence. From April-December, 2025, the 181-WHL received 120 effective calls out of which 35 calls were related to domestic violence case, 20 were

related to cybercrime/obscene phone calls or text messages, 2 each were related to rape and harassment and 1 related to sexual assault. During the same period, the 17 One Stop Centres received a total of 220 cases, of which 66 each were domestic violence and abandoned/distressed cases, 28 were missing/kidnapping/abduction/runaway cases, 12 were sexual offence/assault/harassment cases, 11 were rape cases and 4 were trafficking cases. The Status of Schemes under Sambal is presented in **Table 10.1**.

Table- 10.1: Status of Women Safety and Security Schemes during 2025-26

| Sl. No. | Scheme | Status |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) | Implemented in 17 Districts |
| 2 | Sakhi One Stop Centre (OSC) | Established in 17 Districts |
| 3 | 181-Women Helpline | Set up along with the 1098-Child Helpline (CHL) as the Women and Child Development (WCD) Control Room in Kohima. WCD Control Room is integrated with 112- Emergency Response Support system (ERSS) |
| 4 | Nari Adalat | Established in Jakhama Administrative Circle under Kohima district and Dhansiripar Sub-division under Chumoukedima district on pilot basis. |

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare

Samarthya-Empowerment of Women:

10.2.4. Under the 'Samarthya' vertical, SANKALP (hubs for empowerment of women) were established at the State level and 16 districts, the PMMVY is being implemented through the Anganwadi platform, 15 Shakti Niwas (Working Women Hostel) were set up across Nagaland, 470 functional Palna (Anganwadi cum Creche) were set up and Shakti Sadan (integrated relief and rehabilitation homes) were set up in Chumoukedima, Dimapur, Kohima, Mon, Phek and Tuensang.

10.2.5. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Child Sex Ratio (CSR) are critical indicators of the quality of healthcare services available to women. The Child Sex Ratio of Nagaland has shown a positive trend over the years. It increased from 931 females per 1000 males (2011 Census) to 944 females per 1000 males as per National Family Health Survey-5 (2019-21). As per the same survey Nagaland the MMR of Nagaland stands at 97 per every 1,00,000 live births. Notably, Nagaland has recorded zero maternal deaths from 2021-24 according to data received from Registrars of Births and Deaths, Department of Economics and Statistics. The percentage distribution of medical attention received at the time of delivery is shown in **Table 10.2**. The prevalence of institutional delivery increased from 13.73 percent in 2023 to 18.53 percent in 2024 while delivery by untrained mid-wife declined from 29.17 percent in 2023 to 27.18 percent in 2024. Besides the rise in income and increased awareness, the positive trend is attributed to government scheme to improve Child Sex Ratio, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, and schemes to incentivize institutional delivery such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) and PMMVY.

Table-10.2: Percentage Distribution of Medical Attention Received at the Time of Delivery

| Sl.No. | Year | Institutional | Physician/Nurse and Trained Mid-wife | Untrained Mid-wife | Others | Total |
|--------|------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2023 | 13.73 | 13.74 | 29.17 | 43.35 | 100 |
| 2 | 2024 | 18.53 | 10.54 | 27.18 | 43.75 | 100 |

Source: Registrars of Births and Deaths, Department of Economics & Statistics

10.2.6. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Nagaland has also shown a declining trend over the years. The TFR declined from 3.7 in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 1.7 in NHFS-5(2019-21). The decline can be attributed to several factors including urbanization, higher female literacy rate, increased workforce participation by women, and changing societal attitudes towards family size.

10.2.7. Education is one of the most important means of empowering women with knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. The gender-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio, Retention Rate, Promotion Rate, Dropout Rate and Repetition Rate at all level of school education is presented in **Table 10.3**. As can be observed, girls consistently registered a higher Gross Enrolment Ratio, Retention Rate and Promotion Rate than boys at all levels while it consistently registered lower dropout rate and repetition rate than boys at all levels from 2021-22 to 2023-24.

Table-10.3: Gender-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio, Retention Rate, Promotion Rate, Dropout Rate and Repetition Rate at all Level of School Education from 2021-22 to 2023-24 (in Percentage)

| Sl. No. | Year | Particulars | Primary | | Upper Primary | | Elementary | | Secondary | | Hr. Secondary | |
|---------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| 1 | 2021-22 | GER | 94 | 100 | 64 | 70.9 | 80.6 | 86.9 | 56.9 | 66.4 | 33.4 | 38.6 |
| | | Retention Rate | 82.9 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 92 | 57 | 61 | 41 | 46 | 21 | 26 |
| | | Promotion Rate | 92 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 94 | 86 | 89 | 79 | 86 |
| | | Drop Out Rate | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 12 |
| | | Repetition Rate | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 2022-23 | GER | 92.52 | 96.3 | 66.16 | 73.17 | 81.16 | 86.33 | 51.35 | 61.35 | 36.69 | 42.98 |
| | | Retention Rate | 72.23 | 74.82 | 87.83 | 90.57 | 57.57 | 63.01 | 33.38 | 39.71 | 21.61 | 25.99 |
| | | Promotion Rate | 92.13 | 93.32 | 90.2 | 91.86 | 89.98 | 90.62 | 74.42 | 80.55 | 87.9 | 94.7 |
| | | Drop Out Rate | 8.51 | 8.9 | 8.27 | 7.12 | 8.43 | 8.26 | 21.21 | 15.47 | 10.37 | 4.64 |
| | | Repetition Rate | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| 3 | 2023-24 | GER | 100.52 | 101.42 | 60.61 | 64.81 | 82 | 84.43 | 52.58 | 60.48 | 33.44 | 41.65 |
| | | Retention Rate | 69.91 | 70.74 | 86.56 | 87.2 | 64.85 | 67.78 | 38.35 | 45.05 | 25.04 | 31.19 |
| | | Promotion Rate | 92.78 | 93.45 | 92.29 | 94.18 | 92.62 | 93.74 | 77.16 | 81.71 | 74.08 | 79.23 |
| | | Drop Out Rate | 6.02 | 5.81 | 6.59 | 5.21 | 6.22 | 5.59 | 18.98 | 14.81 | 24.27 | 20.22 |
| | | Repetition Rate | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 |

Source: UDISE+

10.3. PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMY:

- 10.3.1. The female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) indicates the number of women aged 15 and above who are employed or actively seeking employment. According to the Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2023-24, the female LFPR in the State is 64.3 percent, which is higher than the national average of 41.7 percent. The higher LFPR can be attributed to factors such as government initiatives to promote women's empowerment and entrepreneurship as well as cultural acceptance of women participation in socio-economic activities.
- 10.3.2. The number of women in organized sector is showing an increasing trend. In 2005-2006, 18.23 percent of women were engaged in public sector and 35.02 percent in private sector. By 2024-25, the same has increased to 24.39 percent and 56.50 percent respectively. Consequently, female employment now constitutes 26.51 percent of the total employment in Nagaland.
- 10.3.3. As per PIMS data, female state government employees increased from 22.65 percent of the total government employees during 2015-2016 to 27.54 percent during 2024-25.
- 10.3.4. During 2024-25, out of 29020 registered business enterprises in Nagaland, 9892 were owned by women indicating that women account for a sizeable share in business sector.
- 10.3.5. According to the Nagaland Agriculture Census Report 2021-22, the total land holding in the state is 195,390 hectares with women owning 18.31 percent (35,795 hectares). Efforts are being made to promote gender equality in land ownership which is crucial for empowering women and ensuring economic independence.

10.4. PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING:

- 10.4.1. Nagaland achieved a historic milestone with the election of two women Members of Legislative Assembly to the 13th Nagaland Legislative Assembly election. One of them was further appointed as a cabinet minister, a first for the state, marking a significant step towards gender inclusivity in political landscape. This achievement reflects the State's changing political landscape and marked a new era of women empowerment and gender equality in governance.
- 10.4.2. Female participation in Lok Sabha elections has increased from 50.37 percent in the 5th General Election (1971) to an impressive 82.69 percent in the 17th General Election (2019) indicating a significant growth in political participation.
- 10.4.3. The passing of the Nagaland Municipal Bill, 2023 and the subsequent conduct of Nagaland Urban Local Bodies elections on June 26, 2024 in accordance with the 74th Amendment of the Constitution that stipulates 33% reservation for women in ULBs marked a significant milestone in the State's democratic and social journey.

- 10.4.4. The reservation of seats and the allocation of 25 percent of funds for women in Village Development Boards in Nagaland further empower women in rural local governance.
- 10.4.5. During 2024-25, of the total of 10176 members serving in the VDBs, 2835 were women. This shows significant female participation in the decision-making processes at the village level. Of the 1271 VDB secretaries, 14 were women. While the number is relatively small, it is nevertheless a significant step towards gender inclusivity in leadership roles within the VDBs.
- 10.4.6. During 2025, 6 out of 12 district judges and 5 out of 8 senior civil judges in Nagaland were female marking women's participation and equitable representation at all levels decision making process.

10.5. GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS:

- 10.5.1. SDG-5 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. In the SDG India Index 2023-24, Nagaland ranked 1st in Gender Equality among all states and union territories in India, with a score of 74 and is one of the only five states and UTs in the country which is in the Frontrunner Category. This score reflects improvement in various indicators such as sex ratio at birth, female labour force participation and women in managerial positions.

Chapter - 11

SAFEGUARDING ENVIRONMENT : FOREST AND WILDLIFE



Chapter - 11

SAFEGUARDING ENVIRONMENT : FOREST AND WILDLIFE

11.1 INTRODUCTION:

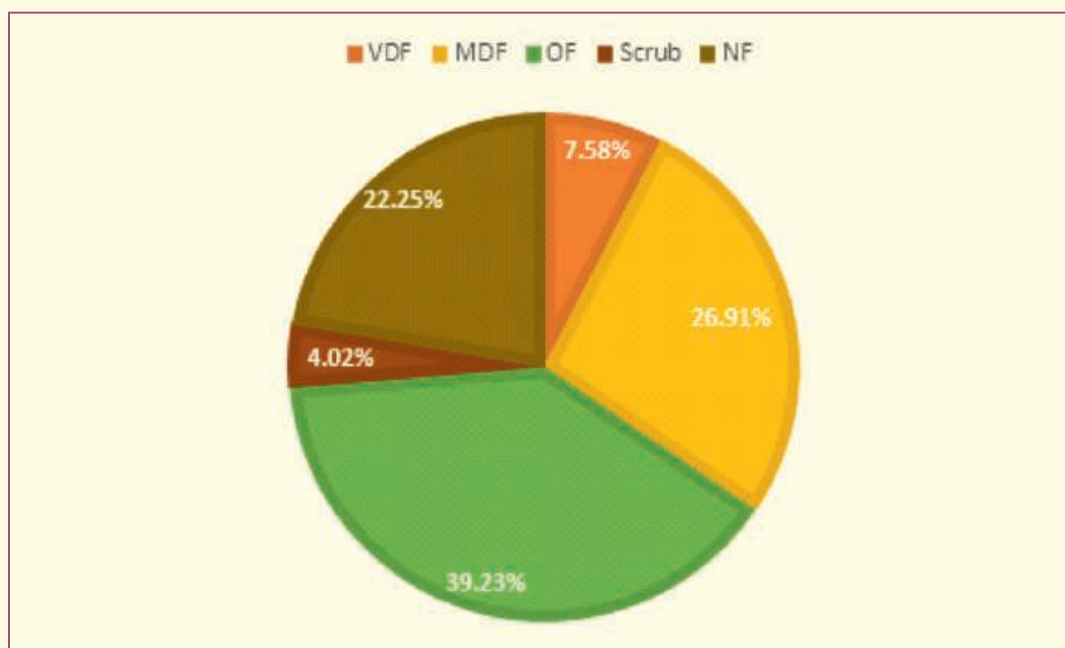
- 11.1.1 Achieving environmentally sustainable development requires the integration of environmental factors into all levels of policy formulation. Monitoring environmental trends and changes within the state is crucial in this process. Accordingly, the state government partners with central agencies to generate comprehensive environmental data to guide strategic planning and policy actions.
- 11.1.2 As per the Indian State of Forest Report (ISFR), the forest cover includes all lands more than one hectare in tree canopy density of more than 10 percent. No distinction has been made between the origin of tree crops (whether natural or manmade) or tree species, and encompasses all types of land irrespective of their ownership, land use and legal status. Thus, all the tree species along with bamboos, fruit bearing trees, coconut, palm trees etc. and all the areas including forest, private, community, government or institutional land, meeting the above defined criteria have been termed as Forest Cover.
- 11.1.3 With the help of satellite technology, the forest cover of the country has been classified and mapped into three canopy density classes viz. Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). In addition to the three density classes, scrub areas, which are not part of Forest Cover, have also been classified and mapped. Table 11.1 presents the area figures for the classes of forest cover and shrub in Nagaland. The relative composition of Forest Cover in different classes of forest cover is shown in Figure 11.1.
- 11.1.4 The total forest cover of Nagaland was 12222.47 sq km in 2023 which represents 73.72 percent of the total geographical area of the state. In terms of canopy density classes, area covered by VDF is 1256.38 sq km (7.58 percent), MDF is 4461.81 (26.91 percent) and OF is 6504.28 sq km (39.23 percent).
- 11.1.5 Out of the total forest cover of Nagaland, 8520.03 sq km of forest cover is inside the Recorded Forest area (or Green Wash), which is 51.39 percent of the total geographical area of the state.

Table 11.1 Forest Cover of Nagaland in 2023

| Class | Area (in km ²) | Percentage of Total Geographical area of Nagaland |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| VDF | 1256.38 | 7.58 |
| MDF | 4461.81 | 26.91 |
| OF | 6504.28 | 39.23 |
| Total Forest Cover | 12222.47 | 73.72 |
| Scrub | 667.27 | 4.02 |
| Non-Forest | 3689.26 | 22.25 |
| Total Geographical Area | 16579 | 100.00 |

Source: ISFR 2023

Figure 11.1. Forest Cover of Nagaland in 2023



Source: ISFR 2023

11.2. CHANGE IN FOREST COVER OF NAGALAND:

11.2.1. Forest cover in Nagaland as per the ISFR 2023 assessment and change therein with respect to the previous assessment as per ISFR 2021 has been presented in Table 11.2.

11.2.2. The forest cover decreased by 28.53 sq km in 2023 (0.23 percent) as compared to 2021 assessment.

Table 11.2. Net Change in Forest cover in Nagaland between 2021 and 2023

| Class | ISFR 2021 | ISFR 2023 | Net Change | Change in Area |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Area (in km ²) | Area (in km ²) | | |
| VDF | 1272 | 1256.38 | -15.62 | -1.23 |
| MDF | 4449 | 4461.81 | 12.81 | 0.29 |
| OF | 6530 | 6504.28 | -25.72 | -0.39 |
| Total Forest Cover | 12251 | 12222.47 | -28.53 | -0.23 |
| Scrub | 824 | 667.27 | -156.73 | -19.02 |
| Non-Forest | 3504 | 3689.26 | 185.26 | 5.29 |
| Total Geographical Area | 16579 | 16579 | 0 | 0 |

Source: ISFR 2023

11.3. DISTRICT-WISE FOREST COVER IN NAGALAND:

- 11.3.1. The details of district wise change in Forest Cover for the three density classes in Nagaland are shown in Table 11.3. Peren district has the highest percentage (90.84 percent) of Forest Cover w.r.t. total geographical area of the district, followed by Zunheboto (90.01 percent) and Mokokchung (83.02 percent).
- 11.3.2. The district with the largest forest cover is Peren (1499.80 sq km), followed by Phek (1492.31 sq km) and Tuensang (1359.41 sq km). The district with the lowest forest cover is Longleng (385.42 sq km).
- 11.3.3. The districts namely Longleng, Mokokchung and Phek show an increase in Forest Cover in 2023 as compared to 2021 assessment.
- 11.3.4. From the table below, it is observed that the districts showing major decrease in Forest Cover w.r.t 2021 assessment are Mon (18.30 percent) Zunheboto (15.69 percent) and Tuensang (14.28 percent).

Table 11.3 District-wise Forest Cover in Nagaland in 2023

| District | Area | 2023 Assessment | | | Total | Percentage of Area | Change w.r.t 2021 | Scrub |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | | VDF | MDF | OF | | | | |
| Dimapur | 927 | 24.7 | 116.04 | 323.13 | 463.87 | 50.04 | -3.48 | 7.49 |
| Kiphire | 1130 | 139.29 | 268.29 | 404.31 | 811.89 | 71.85 | -0.54 | 65.2 |
| Kohima | 1463 | 119.25 | 345.1 | 625.54 | 1089.89 | 74.50 | -4.15 | 42.47 |
| Longleng | 562 | 15.73 | 125.76 | 243.93 | 385.42 | 68.58 | 5.26 | 22.76 |
| Mokokchung | 1615 | 2.32 | 546.66 | 791.87 | 1340.85 | 83.02 | 14.88 | 36.72 |
| Mon | 1786 | 96.35 | 523.69 | 735.76 | 1355.80 | 75.91 | -18.30 | 99.9 |
| Peren | 1651 | 148.4 | 649.11 | 702.29 | 1499.80 | 90.84 | -8.48 | 74.95 |
| Phek | 2026 | 265.57 | 549.16 | 677.58 | 1492.31 | 73.66 | 0.88 | 62.08 |
| Tuensang | 2536 | 356.8 | 433.8 | 568.81 | 1359.41 | 53.60 | -14.28 | 108.56 |
| Wokha | 1628 | 0.93 | 461.6 | 831.04 | 1293.57 | 79.46 | -7.99 | 59 |
| Zunheboto | 1255 | 87.04 | 442.6 | 600.02 | 1129.66 | 90.01 | -15.69 | 88.14 |
| Grand Total | 16579 | 1256.38 | 4461.81 | 6504.28 | 12222.47 | 73.72% | -51.89 | 667.27 |

Source: ISFR 2023

11.2. FOREST FIRE:

11.2.1. The district-wise number of forest fire detected by FSI using SNPP-VIIRS sensors (This includes large, continuous and repeated forest fires) during the fire season 2022-23 & 2023-24 is shown in Table 11.4 and Figure 11.2.

11.2.2. As per the ISFR 2023, as shown in the table below, the detection of forest fire in the state has decreased by 1273 (32.79 percent) during 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.

11.2.3. Phek district recorded the largest decrease in forest fire detection by 56.70 percent during 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23, followed by Kohima (54.73 percent) and Peren (41.53 percent)

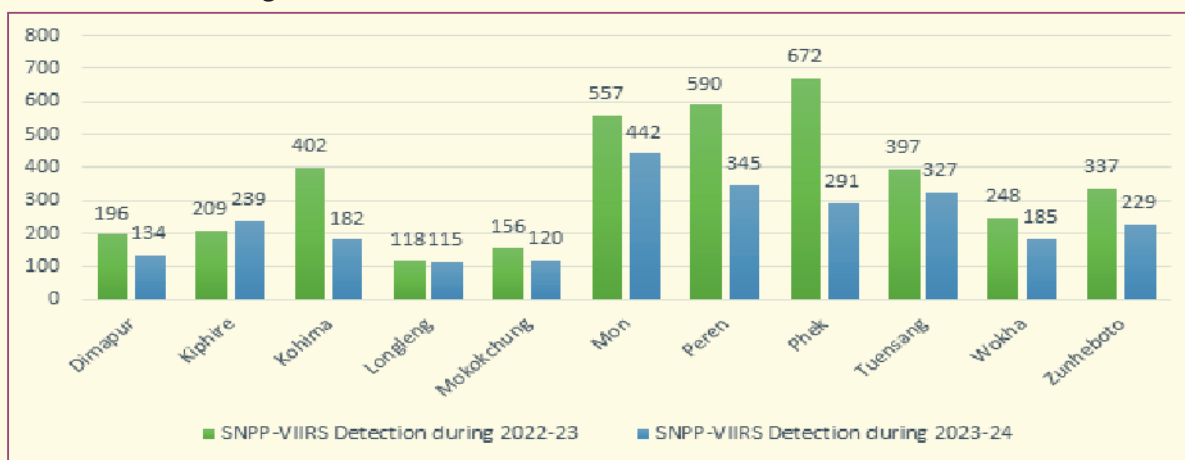
11.2.4. The highest number of forest fires were detected in Mon district (442) while the least number of forest fires were detected in Longleng District (115) during 2023-24 using SNPP-VIIRS sensors.

Table 11.4 District-Wise Number of Forest fire detected

| S.I No | District | SNPP-VIIRS Detection during 2022-23 | SNPP-VIIRS Detection during 2023-24 | Net Change in forest fire detection | Percentage change in forest fire detection |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Dimapur | 196 | 134 | -62 | -31.63 |
| 2 | Kiphire | 209 | 239 | 30 | 14.35 |
| 3 | Kohima | 402 | 182 | -220 | -54.73 |
| 4 | Longleng | 118 | 115 | -3 | -2.54 |
| 5 | Mokokchung | 156 | 120 | -36 | -23.08 |
| 6 | Mon | 557 | 442 | -115 | -20.65 |
| 7 | Peren | 590 | 345 | -245 | -41.53 |
| 8 | Phek | 672 | 291 | -381 | -56.70 |
| 9 | Tuensang | 397 | 327 | -70 | -17.63 |
| 10 | Wokha | 248 | 185 | -63 | -25.40 |
| 11 | Zunheboto | 337 | 229 | -108 | -32.05 |
| Total | | 3882 | 2609 | -1273 | -32.79 |

Source: ISFR 2023

Figure 11.2 District-Wise Number of Forest fire detected



Source: ISFR 2023

Forest Fire Prevention and Management schemes:

- 11.2.1. To carry out activities related to forest fire prevention and management in the state the department under this scheme has taken up activities such as construction of water towers for early detection of Forest fires, creation of fore lines in fire prone areas and engagement of fire watchers in vulnerable areas.
- 11.4.6 The Department of Environment, Forest & Climate Change has formulated policies to preserve flora and fauna, convert jhum areas into sustainable woodlands, protect endangered species, and regulate resource harvesting.

11.3. KEY PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES:

- 11.3.1. **JICA Assisted Nagaland Forest Management Project:** This project, active in 170 villages, has raised approximately 1.10 crore tree saplings. The FY 2025-26 budget is 48.36 Crore. The project has been lauded for using non-plastic materials in nurseries and for high-quality departmental construction. An Eco-Park is also being developed in Kohima under this initiative.
- 11.3.2. **KfW Indo-German Project:** Focusing on forest and biodiversity management in the Himalayas, this grant-funded project (EUR 6.5 million) operates in 64 villages across 5 districts, managing 12 Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) to improve connectivity and livelihoods.
- 11.3.3. **Doyang Reservoir Wetland Management:** Sanctioned at 301.86 lakhs, this project focuses on regeneration, catchment treatment, and alternative livelihoods in 20 villages within the Doyang Catchment Area.
- 11.3.4. **Nagar Van Yojana (Urban Forest Scheme):** This initiative is establishing eight Urban Parks in locations including Mokokchung, Peren, Dimapur, Chumukedima, Niuland, Mon, and Longleng to improve air quality and urban biodiversity.
- 11.3.5. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** In partnership with Oil India Limited (OIL), ecotourism activities have been initiated at Ntangki National Park.

11.4. WILDLIFE HABITAT AND SPECIES CONSERVATION:

- 11.4.1. **Community Reserves (CRs):** Recognizing Nagaland's strong community bonds, the state has notified 208 Community Reserves to protect biodiversity and provide economic returns to villagers for forest preservation.
- 11.4.2. **Amur Falcon Conservation:** This internationally recognized program includes patrolling roosting sites, eco-tourism initiatives, and student engagement for awareness.
- 11.4.3. **Project Elephant:** This initiative focuses on mitigating human-elephant conflict through anti-depredation squads, non-lethal deterrent training, and ex-gratia payments to affected individuals.

Chapter - 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ECONOMICS PROGRESS WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION



Chapter - 12

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ECONOMICS PROGRESS WITH SOCIAL INCLUSION

12.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NAGALAND:

- 12.1.1 The United Nations' (UN) 2030 Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), provide a comprehensive framework for tracking developmental progress at all levels of governance. As a successor to the erstwhile Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs encompasses a wider scope by integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. With an aim to achieve the goals by 2030, the 17 SDGs serve as guiding principles for sustainable development at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. The state government is also making sincere efforts towards realizing the SDGs in Nagaland.
- 12.1.2 In order to achieve the SDGs in the state, the state government established a dedicated SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC) in 2019 with technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The SDGCC serves as a hub for SDG knowledge dissemination, policy advocacy, acceleration of SDG implementation, localisation and monitoring across the state. Since its inception, the SDGCC is actively supporting and facilitating SDG implementation on the ground by engaging with all the relevant departments and by conducting capacity building workshops.
- 12.1.3 The state government formulated a strategic roadmap, 'Nagaland SDG Vision 2030: Leaving No One Behind', to drive progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF) are being developed aligning with the National Indicator Framework (NIF) to track the progress of the SDGs in the state. SIF and DIF will also be instrumental in shaping policy discussion and guiding the execution and monitoring of policy interventions. All the centrally sponsored and state schemes have been aligned and mapped into the SDGs.
- 12.1.4 Various SDG knowledge materials, toolkits, publicity materials including videos and songs have been developed to localise SDGs across the state. A real-time SDG dashboard is now operational to monitor the development outcomes, and to utilise the localised data for informed decision-making.

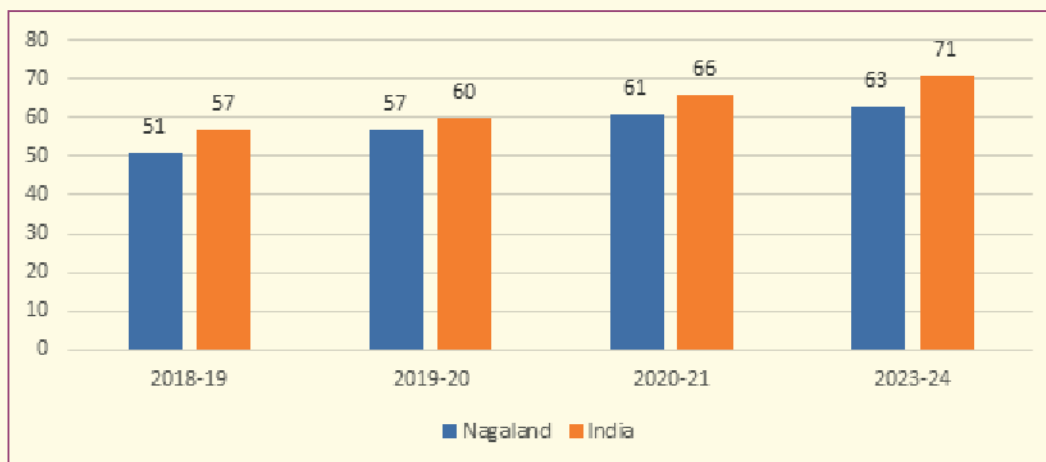
12.2 PERFORMANCE OF NAGALAND IN SDGs:

- 12.2.1 SDG India Index is a performance framework developed by NITI Aayog to measure the progress of the states and union territories (UTs) of India in SDGs. The first baseline index was released in 2018. The latest edition of the index was released in 2024 and uses 113 indicators mapped across 70

targets. The index categorizes the states and UTs into 4 categories according to the scores achieved in the index: aspirant (0 - 49), performer (50 - 64), front runner (65 – 99) and achiever (100).

- 12.2.2 Nagaland's composite score significantly increased from 51 in 2018-19 to 63 in 2023-24, placing it in the performer category. The comparative performance of the state vis-à-vis All India is graphically presented in Figure 12.1.

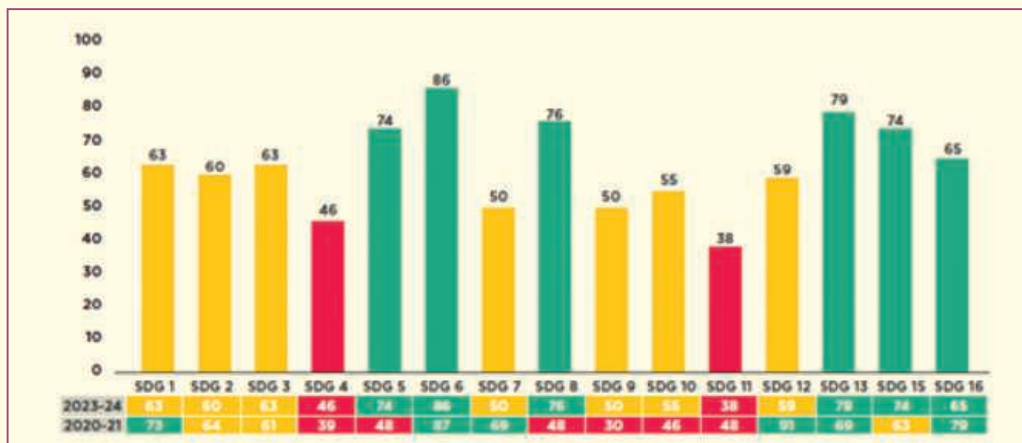
Figure 12.1: Composite Score of Nagaland and All India in SDG India Index



Source: SDG Coordination Centre, Department of Planning and Transformation

- 12.2.3 The performance of the state in the different categories as per the SDG India Index 2023-24 are listed below (also presented in Figure-12.2):
- 12.2.4 The state was placed under the frontrunner category in the following SDGs: SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). Notably, the state ranks 1st in SDG 5 (gender equality) in the country in the 2023-24 Index. In SDG 5 Gender Equality, Nagaland ranked among the top five States and Union Territories in the country.
- 12.2.4 The state was placed under the performer category in the following SDGs: SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequality) and SDG 12 (sustainable consumption and production).
- 12.2.5 The state was placed under the aspirant category in the following SDGs: SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).

Figure 12.2: Nagaland's goal-wise performance



Colour legend: Green (front runner – 99 to 65), Yellow (performer – 64 to 50) and Red (aspirant – 49 to 0).
 Source: SDG Coordination Centre, Department of Planning and Transformation

12.3. DISTRICT RANKINGS WITHIN NAGALAND:

12.3.1 Mokokchung secured 4th rank among 121 districts in the Northeast with a score of approximately 78.43. Kohima ranked 6th with a score of approximately 76.93 and Dimapur ranked 10th with a score of approximately 76.29. These rankings indicate that several districts of Nagaland are among the top performers in the Northeast region.

Note: SDG goals: 14 and 17 are not included.

Source: SDG Coordination Centre, Department of Planning and Transformation

12.4. WAY FORWARD:

12.4.1 Nagaland is making progress in SDGs despite its myriad challenges in relation to its topography and political imbroglio. In order to translate the Nagaland SDG Vision 2030 into a reality, the state government is working to address the following areas:

- 12.4.2 Integrating SDG indicators into existing development programs through departmental and district action plans.
- 12.4.3 Implementing targeted interventions and innovative projects to fast-track progress on priority SDGs, especially in SDG 4 (quality education) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities).
- 12.4.4 Enhancing capacities at all levels to bridge data gaps for effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- 12.4.5 Ensuring the availability of disaggregated data at different levels of administrative hierarchy for measuring real progress.
- 12.4.6 Enhancing capacities of both public and private institutions for public welfare.
- 12.4.7 Identifying and promoting best practices through a peer-learning model to drive meaningful change.

A hand is shown resting on a row of eight wooden blocks, each with a black letter on top. The letters spell out 'APPENDIX'. The blocks are on a light-colored surface. In the background, there is a small potted plant and a blue textured object.

APPENDIX

TABLE

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ANNEXURES

Table No. 2.1 TOTAL RECEIPTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crores)

| Sl. No. | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 Actual | 2018-19 Actual | 2019-20 Actual | 2020-21 Actual | 2021-22 Actual | 2022-23 Actual | 2023-24 R.E) | 2024-25 B.E) | 2025-26 B.E) |
|---------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts (Revenue + Capital) | 8983.97 | 8935.26 | 8475.32 | 10065.90 | 11590.00 | 14887.72 | 16161.32 | 14345.73 | 19294.21 | 22863.53 | 22161.56 | 21710.99 | 22236.91 | 24284.79 | 24849.01 |
| 1 | Revenue receipts(RR) | 5586.38 | 6204.29 | 6497.90 | 7650.94 | 8043.56 | 9442.28 | 11019.21 | 11437.43 | 11423.30 | 11427.44 | 13451.14 | 14099.26 | 16155.14 | 17247.02 | 18744.26 |
| 2 | Capital Receipts | 3397.58 | 2730.97 | 1977.42 | 2414.96 | 3546.44 | 5445.44 | 5142.11 | 2908.30 | 7870.91 | 11436.09 | 8710.42 | 7611.73 | 6081.78 | 7037.77 | 6104.75 |
| 3 | Percentage increase in Consolidated Fund of Nagaland | | -0.54 | -5.15 | 18.77 | 15.14 | 28.45 | 8.55 | -11.23 | 34.49 | 18.50 | -3.07 | -2.03 | 2.42 | 9.21 | 2.32 |
| 4 | Percentage increase in Revenue Receipts | | 11.06 | 4.73 | 17.74 | 5.13 | 17.39 | 16.70 | 3.80 | -0.12 | 0.04 | 4.82 | 14.58 | 6.76 | 8.68 | |
| 5 | Percentage increase in Capital Receipts | | -19.62 | -27.59 | 22.13 | 46.85 | 53.55 | -5.57 | -43.44 | 170.64 | 45.30 | -23.83 | -12.61 | -20.10 | 15.72 | -13.26 |
| 6 | Revenue Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund | 62.18 | 69.44 | 76.67 | 76.01 | 69.40 | 63.42 | 68.18 | 79.73 | 59.21 | 49.98 | 60.70 | 64.94 | 72.65 | 71.02 | 75.43 |
| 7 | Capital Receipts as a percentage of Consolidated Fund | 37.82 | 30.56 | 23.33 | 23.99 | 30.60 | 36.58 | 31.82 | 20.27 | 40.79 | 50.02 | 39.30 | 35.06 | 27.35 | 28.98 | 24.57 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.2 REVENUE RECEIPT (Rs. in crores)

| SL.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (R.E) | 2024-25 (B.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tax Revenue (a+b+c+d) | 1107.08 | 1257.09 | 1334.66 | 1451.29 | 2967.82 | 3543.38 | 3991.41 | 4638.85 | 4225.31 | 4432.00 | 6176.35 | 6862.07 | 8024.91 | 9113.27 | 9972.12 |
| | a) Goods and Services Tax | | | | | | | 574.01 | 1482.37 | 1540.36 | 1683.51 | 2276.64 | 2485.88 | 3013.49 | 3400 | 3619.46 |
| | b) Taxes on Income and Expenditure | 503.93 | 554.12 | 587.04 | 664.33 | 1398.21 | 1680.00 | 1929.5 | 2332.44 | 2017.41 | 2104.28 | 2958.51 | 3607.19 | 4090.05 | 4614.14 | 5307.69 |
| | c) Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transaction | 37.6 | 2.85 | 3.39 | 3.68 | 2.92 | 5.09 | 3.49 | 4.14 | 3.89 | 3.34 | 4.80 | 4.52 | 5.56 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| | d) Taxes on Commodities and Services | 599.39 | 700.12 | 744.23 | 783.29 | 1566.69 | 1858.29 | 1484.41 | 819.9 | 663.65 | 640.87 | 936.4 | 764.48 | 819.02 | 996.57 | 1040.07 |
| 2 | Non-tax Revenue (a+b) | 232.95 | 207.17 | 216.57 | 270.61 | 256.38 | 345.52 | 388.53 | 255.25 | 339.30 | 242.60 | 303.58 | 478.4 | 677.85 | 621.22 | 593.71 |
| | a) Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits | 9.62 | 5.90 | 7.62 | 7.23 | 10.13 | 6.73 | 6.97 | 12.72 | 8.53 | 7.02 | 5.59 | 9.6 | 20.61 | 15.55 | 15.05 |
| | b) Other Non-Tax Revenue (i+ii+iii) | 223.33 | 201.27 | 208.95 | 263.38 | 246.25 | 338.79 | 381.56 | 242.53 | 330.77 | 235.58 | 297.99 | 468.8 | 657.24 | 605.67 | 578.66 |
| | i) General services | 63.10 | 18.85 | 13.97 | 19.61 | 18.96 | 49.19 | 85.63 | 33.93 | 62.95 | 26.44 | 26.22 | 109.16 | 302.71 | 149.21 | 77.66 |
| | ii) Social Services | 19.20 | 53.52 | 76.86 | 112.92 | 85.21 | 130.68 | 143.36 | 18.72 | 71.80 | 13.16 | 21.52 | 23.05 | 22.59 | 44.29 | 23.35 |
| | iii) Economic Services | 141.03 | 128.90 | 118.12 | 130.86 | 142.08 | 158.92 | 152.57 | 189.88 | 196.02 | 195.98 | 250.25 | 336.59 | 331.94 | 412.17 | 477.65 |
| 3 | Grant-in-aid from Central Government | 4246.35 | 4740.03 | 4946.67 | 5929.04 | 4819.36 | 5553.38 | 6639.27 | 6543.33 | 6858.69 | 6752.84 | 6971.21 | 6758.78 | 7452.37 | 7512.53 | 8178.43 |
| | TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (1+2+3) | 5586.38 | 6204.29 | 6497.90 | 7650.94 | 8043.56 | 9442.28 | 11019.21 | 11437.43 | 11423.30 | 11427.44 | 13451.14 | 14099.25 | 16155.13 | 17247.02 | 18744.26 |
| 4 | State's own tax revenue (SOTR) | 303.88 | 339.95 | 333.39 | 388.61 | 427.10 | 510.76 | 638.28 | 846.43 | 958.23 | 1022.74 | 1300.90 | 1461.88 | 1598.09 | 1790.9 | 1878.42 |
| 5 | Share of central taxes | 803.20 | 917.14 | 1001.27 | 1062.68 | 2540.72 | 3032.62 | 3353.13 | 3792.41 | 3267.08 | 3409.25 | 4875.45 | 5400.19 | 6426.82 | 7322.37 | 8093.70 |
| | Total Tax Revenue (4+5) | 1107.08 | 1257.09 | 1334.66 | 1451.29 | 2967.82 | 3543.38 | 3991.41 | 4638.84 | 4225.31 | 4431.99 | 6176.35 | 6862.07 | 8024.91 | 9113.27 | 9972.12 |
| 6 | State non-tax revenue | 232.95 | 207.17 | 216.57 | 270.61 | 256.38 | 345.52 | 388.53 | 255.25 | 339.30 | 242.60 | 303.58 | 478.40 | 677.85 | 621.22 | 593.71 |
| | Total State Own Revenue Receipts (SORR) (4+6) | 536.83 | 547.12 | 549.96 | 659.22 | 683.48 | 856.28 | 1026.81 | 1101.68 | 1297.53 | 1265.34 | 1604.48 | 1940.28 | 2275.94 | 2412.12 | 2472.13 |
| 7 | Growth rate of SORR | | 1.92 | 0.52 | 19.87 | 3.68 | 25.28 | 19.92 | 7.29 | 17.78 | -2.48 | 26.80 | 20.93 | 17.30 | 5.98 | 2.49 |
| 8 | Percentage of SORR to Total Revenue | | 8.82 | 8.46 | 8.62 | 8.50 | 9.07 | 9.32 | 9.63 | 11.36 | 11.07 | 11.93 | 13.76 | 14.09 | 13.99 | 13.19 |
| 9 | Tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts | 19.82 | 20.26 | 20.54 | 18.97 | 36.90 | 37.53 | 36.22 | 40.56 | 36.99 | 38.78 | 45.92 | 48.67 | 49.67 | 52.84 | 53.20 |
| | 9.i) Share of central tax as a percentage of Tax Revenue | 72.55 | 72.96 | 75.02 | 73.22 | 85.61 | 85.59 | 84.01 | 81.75 | 77.32 | 76.92 | 78.94 | 78.70 | 80.09 | 80.35 | 81.16 |
| | 9.ii) Share of SOTR as a percentage of Tax Revenue | 27.45 | 27.04 | 24.98 | 26.78 | 14.39 | 14.41 | 15.99 | 18.25 | 22.68 | 23.08 | 21.06 | 21.30 | 19.91 | 19.65 | 18.84 |
| | Non-tax Revenue as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts | 4.17 | 3.34 | 3.33 | 3.54 | 3.19 | 3.66 | 3.53 | 2.23 | 2.97 | 2.12 | 2.26 | 3.39 | 4.20 | 3.60 | 3.17 |
| 11 | Grand-in-aid as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts | 76.01 | 76.40 | 76.13 | 77.49 | 59.92 | 58.81 | 60.25 | 57.21 | 60.04 | 59.09 | 51.83 | 47.94 | 46.13 | 43.56 | 43.63 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.3 CAPITAL RECEIPTS (Rs. in crores)

| Sl.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (Actual) | 2024-25 (R.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | PUBLIC DEBT | 3395.14 | 2730.12 | 1976.41 | 2414.87 | 3545.94 | 5444.35 | 5141.02 | 2907.22 | 7869.82 | 11434.86 | 8708.54 | 7158.69 | 6078.79 | 7036.25 | 6103.23 |
| | a) Internal debt of the state government | 1297.88 | 2730.12 | 1976.41 | 2409.57 | 3545.94 | 5444.09 | 5140.69 | 2903.24 | 7863.13 | 11227.24 | 8393.33 | 6640.41 | 5088.30 | 5393.93 | 6065.41 |
| | b) Loans and advances from the central government | 2097.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.30 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.33 | 3.98 | 6.69 | 207.62 | 315.21 | 518.28 | 990.49 | 1642.3 | 37.82 |
| 2 | RECOVERIES OF LOANS AND ADVANCES | 2.44 | 0.84 | 1.01 | 0.09 | 0.50 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.23 | 1.88 | 3.04 | 2.99 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| | TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS (1+2) | 3397.58 | 2730.97 | 1977.42 | 2414.96 | 3546.44 | 5445.44 | 5142.11 | 2908.30 | 7870.91 | 11436.09 | 8710.42 | 7161.73 | 6081.78 | 7037.78 | 6104.76 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.4 DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX OF STATE GOVERNMENT (own tax revenue) (Rs. in crore)

| Sl. NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 Actual | 2018-19 Actual | 2019-20 Actual | 2020-21 Actual | 2021-22 Actual | 2022-23 Actual | 2023-24 Actual | 2024-25 (R.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|--------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | Total Own Tax Revenue (2+3) | 303.88 | 339.95 | 333.39 | 388.61 | 427.10 | 510.76 | 638.29 | 846.45 | 960.30 | 1024.97 | 1305.81 | 1758.22 | 1917.60 | 2242.62 | 2340.24 |
| 2 | Direct Tax | 29.56 | 29.52 | 30.77 | 30.63 | 32.44 | 33.15 | 38.40 | 38.99 | 34.47 | 34.58 | 35.13 | 34.65 | 35.54 | 36.05 | 37.00 |
| | a) Taxes on Income & Expenditure | 27.02 | 27.22 | 28.30 | 27.96 | 29.65 | 30.28 | 34.88 | 35.33 | 30.64 | 31.24 | 30.51 | 30.13 | 29.98 | 31.25 | 32.1 |
| | b) Taxes on property, Capital and other transaction | 2.54 | 2.30 | 2.47 | 2.68 | 2.79 | 2.87 | 3.52 | 3.66 | 3.83 | 3.34 | 4.62 | 4.52 | 5.56 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 3 | Indirect Tax | 274.32 | 310.43 | 302.62 | 357.98 | 394.66 | 477.61 | 599.89 | 807.46 | 925.83 | 990.39 | 1270.68 | 1723.57 | 1882.06 | 2206.57 | 2303.24 |
| | a) Taxes on commodities & services | 274.32 | 310.43 | 302.62 | 357.98 | 394.66 | 477.61 | 412.32 | 337.82 | 312.61 | 326.58 | 440.34 | 764.48 | 819.02 | 996.57 | 1040.07 |
| | b) Goods and Services Tax | | | | | | | 187.57 | 469.64 | 613.22 | 663.81 | 830.34 | 959.09 | 1063.04 | 1210.00 | 1263.17 |
| 4 | Growth rate of Own Tax Revenue | | 11.87 | -1.93 | 16.56 | 9.90 | 19.59 | 24.97 | 32.61 | 13.45 | 6.73 | 27.40 | 34.65 | 9.06 | 16.95 | 4.35 |
| 5 | Growth rate of Direct Taxes | | -0.13 | 4.24 | -0.44 | 5.89 | 2.19 | 15.84 | 1.54 | -11.59 | 0.32 | 1.59 | -1.37 | 2.57 | 1.44 | 2.64 |
| 6 | Growth rate of Indirect Taxes | | 13.17 | -2.52 | 18.29 | 10.25 | 21.02 | 25.60 | 34.60 | 14.66 | 6.97 | 28.30 | 35.64 | 9.20 | 17.24 | 4.38 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.5 ANNUAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs in crores)

| S.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 Actual | 2018-19 Actual | 2019-20 Actual | 2020-21 Actual | 2021-22 Actual | 2022-23 Actual | 2023-24 Actual | 2024-25 R.E | 2025-26 B.E |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund | 6926.37 | 9201.92 | 8395.26 | 10091.84 | 11346.69 | 14803.76 | 15918.39 | 15117.09 | 19719.86 | 22633.53 | 21663.70 | 21439.22 | 21319.12 | 24768.31 | 24699.01 |
| | 1.1 Revenue Expenditure | 4875.66 | 5601.39 | 5750.35 | 6762.41 | 7581.92 | 8664.07 | 10191.35 | 10919.98 | 11637.02 | 11052.06 | 11817.08 | 13410.36 | 14819.7 | 16145 | 17126.5 |
| | 1.2 Capital Expenditure (disbursement) | 2050.71 | 3600.52 | 2644.92 | 3329.43 | 3764.77 | 6139.69 | 5727.04 | 4197.11 | 8082.84 | 11581.47 | 9846.62 | 8028.86 | 6499.41 | 8623.35 | 7572.48 |
| 2 | Percentage increase in Total Expenditure | | 32.85 | -8.77 | 20.21 | 12.43 | 30.47 | 7.53 | -5.03 | 30.45 | 14.78 | -4.28 | -1.04 | -0.56 | 16.18 | -0.28 |
| 3 | Percentage increase in Revenue Expenditure | | 14.88 | 2.66 | 17.60 | 12.12 | 14.27 | 17.63 | 7.15 | 6.57 | -5.03 | 13.48 | 10.51 | 8.94 | 6.08 | |
| 4 | Percentage increase in Capital Expenditure | | 75.57 | -26.54 | 25.88 | 13.08 | 63.08 | -6.72 | -26.71 | 92.58 | 43.28 | -14.98 | -18.46 | -19.05 | 32.68 | -12.19 |
| 5 | Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget Expenditure | 70.39 | 60.87 | 68.50 | 67.01 | 66.82 | 58.53 | 64.02 | 72.24 | 59.01 | 48.83 | 54.55 | 62.55 | 69.51 | 65.18 | 69.34 |
| 6 | Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Budget expenditure | 29.61 | 39.13 | 31.50 | 32.99 | 33.18 | 41.47 | 35.98 | 27.76 | 40.99 | 51.17 | 45.45 | 37.45 | 30.49 | 34.82 | 30.66 |
| 7 | Expenditure on Consolidated fund as a percentage of GDP | 56.88 | 65.16 | 50.54 | 54.84 | 58.12 | 68.15 | 65.26 | 56.99 | 66.36 | 75.87 | 67.14 | 58.23 | 51.67 | 54.88 | 48.42 |
| 9 | GSDP at current prices | 12176.76 | 14121.27 | 16611.73 | 18400.67 | 19523.95 | 21722.45 | 24392.96 | 26527.42 | 29715.87 | 29831.64 | 32265.38 | 36820.34 | 41258.00 | 45133.95 | 51014.11 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.6 REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crores)

| SL.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 Actual | 2018-19 Actual | 2019-20 Actual | 2020-21 Actual | 2021-22 Actual | 2022-23 Actual | 2023-24 Actual | 2024-25 R.E | 2025-26 B.E |
|-------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Total Revenue Expenditure | 4875.66 | 5601.39 | 5750.35 | 6762.41 | 7581.92 | 8664.07 | 10191.35 | 10919.98 | 11637.02 | 11052.06 | 11817.08 | 13410.36 | 14819.71 | 16144.96 | 17126.53 |
| | 1.a. Interest Payment | 417.39 | 481.64 | 493.85 | 555.34 | 586.45 | 635.50 | 677.75 | 771.74 | 813.74 | 856.77 | 932.09 | 993.23 | 1068.43 | 1193.49 | 1326.83 |
| | 1.b. Salary & Wages | 2358.94 | 2673.90 | 3151.35 | 3234.57 | 3546.21 | 3813.20 | 4105.34 | 4842.70 | 5249.81 | 5581.16 | 5726.77 | 6145.74 | 6660.85 | 7008.4 | 7529.1 |
| | 1.c. Pension & Retirement Benefits | 586.68 | 677.03 | 695.11 | 905.15 | 1028.80 | 1093.47 | 1264.10 | 1552.80 | 1810.91 | 1752.47 | 2158.67 | 2819.16 | 3101.92 | 3415.91 | 3871.71 |
| | 1.d. Others | 1512.66 | 1768.82 | 1410.05 | 2067.35 | 2420.46 | 3121.90 | 4144.16 | 3752.74 | 3762.56 | 2861.66 | 2999.55 | 3452.23 | 3988.51 | 4527.16 | 4398.89 |
| 2 | Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account | 2557.39 | 3063.59 | 3019.47 | 3629.17 | 3958.68 | 4767.62 | 5871.94 | 5901.87 | 6208.22 | 5952.03 | 6073.38 | 6589.66 | 7601.43 | 8112.84 | 8575.22 |
| | 2.a. Social Services | 1154.12 | 1461.78 | 1701.56 | 1855.17 | 2093.61 | 2305.21 | 2558.56 | 3158.59 | 3030.05 | 3138.51 | 3378.12 | 3746.13 | 4317.93 | 4576.07 | 4664.37 |
| | 2.b. Economic Services | 1403.26 | 1601.80 | 1317.91 | 1774.00 | 1865.06 | 2462.41 | 3313.38 | 2743.28 | 3178.17 | 2813.52 | 2695.26 | 2843.53 | 3283.50 | 3536.77 | 3910.85 |
| 3 | Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account | 2318.27 | 2537.80 | 2730.88 | 3133.24 | 3623.25 | 3896.45 | 4319.40 | 5018.12 | 5428.79 | 5100.04 | 5743.69 | 6820.70 | 7218.27 | 8032.12 | 8551.31 |
| | 3.a. General Services | 2318.27 | 2537.80 | 2730.88 | 3133.24 | 3623.25 | 3896.45 | 4319.40 | 5018.12 | 5428.79 | 5100.04 | 5743.69 | 6820.70 | 7218.27 | 8032.12 | 8551.31 |
| 4 | Interest Payment as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure | 8.56 | 8.60 | 8.59 | 8.21 | 7.73 | 7.33 | 6.65 | 7.07 | 6.99 | 7.75 | 7.89 | 7.41 | 7.21 | 7.39 | 7.75 |
| 5 | Pensions & Retirement Benefits as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure | 12.03 | 12.09 | 12.09 | 13.39 | 13.57 | 12.62 | 12.40 | 14.22 | 15.56 | 15.86 | 18.27 | 21.02 | 20.93 | 21.16 | 22.61 |
| 6 | Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Revenue Expenditure | 48.38 | 47.74 | 54.80 | 47.83 | 46.77 | 44.01 | 40.28 | 44.35 | 45.11 | 50.50 | 48.46 | 45.83 | 44.95 | 43.41 | 43.96 |
| 7 | Others as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure | 31.02 | 31.58 | 24.52 | 30.57 | 31.92 | 36.03 | 40.66 | 34.37 | 32.33 | 25.89 | 25.38 | 25.74 | 26.91 | 28.04 | 25.68 |
| 8 | Salaries & Wages as a percentage of Total Expenditure on Consolidated Fund | 34.06 | 29.06 | 37.54 | 32.05 | 31.25 | 25.76 | 25.79 | 32.03 | 26.62 | 24.66 | 26.43 | 26.11 | 28.85 | 28.30 | 30.48 |
| | Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure | 52.45 | 54.69 | 52.51 | 53.67 | 52.21 | 55.03 | 57.62 | 54.05 | 53.35 | 53.85 | 51.39 | 49.14 | 51.29 | 50.25 | 50.07 |
| 10 | Non-Developmental Expenditure on Revenue Account as a Percentage of total Revenue Expenditure | 47.55 | 45.31 | 47.49 | 46.33 | 47.79 | 44.97 | 42.38 | 45.95 | 46.65 | 46.15 | 48.60 | 50.86 | 48.71 | 49.75 | 49.93 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.7 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (Rs. in crores)

| SLNO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 Actual | 2017-18 Actual | 2018-19 Actual | 2019-20 Actual | 2020-21 Actual | 2021-22 Actual | 2022-23 Actual | 2023-24 Actual | 2024-25 R.E | 2025-26 B.E |
|------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Total Capital expenditure (disbursement) | 2050.71 | 3600.52 | 2644.92 | 3329.43 | 3764.77 | 6139.69 | 5727.04 | 4197.11 | 8082.84 | 11581.47 | 9846.62 | 8028.86 | 6499.41 | 8623.35 | 7572.48 |
| | 1.1 Loan & Advances | 2.76 | 2.15 | 0.92 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 5.28 | 9.27 | 5.61 | 2.61 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| | 1.2 Public Debt | 798.57 | 2343.19 | 1436.93 | 2306.08 | 2705.35 | 5065.03 | 4452.01 | 2596.28 | 6867.25 | 9903.92 | 7950.16 | 5324.29 | 3376.54 | 4237.23 | 4603.23 |
| | 1.3 Capital Outlay on Development | 1249.39 | 1255.18 | 1207.06 | 1023.17 | 1059.23 | 1074.47 | 1274.86 | 1595.55 | 1206.32 | 1671.92 | 1893.85 | 2704.22 | 3122.52 | 4385.55 | 2968.69 |
| | 1.3.a. Social Services | 338.77 | 346.81 | 324.47 | 350.99 | 287.49 | 431.72 | 485.69 | 329.89 | 457.02 | 508.21 | 916.50 | 1094.09 | 1054.68 | 1750.73 | 1146.12 |
| | 1.3.b. Economics Services | 674.86 | 697.36 | 701.41 | 511.23 | 665.96 | 511.82 | 522.07 | 846.18 | 583.57 | 754.10 | 684.05 | 1163.22 | 1539.73 | 2025.35 | 1203.51 |
| | 1.3.c. General Services | 235.75 | 211.01 | 181.19 | 160.95 | 105.78 | 130.93 | 267.10 | 419.48 | 165.73 | 409.61 | 293.30 | 446.91 | 528.11 | 609.47 | 619.06 |
| 2 | Growth rate of Capital Outlay on Development | | 0.46 | -3.83 | -15.23 | 3.52 | 1.44 | 18.65 | 25.15 | -24.39 | 38.60 | 13.27 | 42.79 | 15.47 | 40.45 | -32.31 |
| 3 | Capital Outlay as a percentage of Total Capital Expenditure (disbursement) | 60.92 | 34.86 | 45.64 | 30.73 | 28.14 | 17.50 | 22.26 | 38.02 | 14.92 | 14.44 | 19.23 | 33.68 | 48.04 | 50.86 | 39.20 |
| 4 | Expenditure on Public Debt as a percentage of Capital Expenditure (disbursement) | 38.94 | 65.08 | 54.33 | 69.26 | 71.86 | 82.50 | 77.74 | 61.86 | 84.96 | 85.52 | 80.74 | 66.31 | 51.95 | 49.14 | 60.79 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No.2.8 DEPARTMENTS/SERVICES WISE ALLOCATION AS PER DEMAND FOR GRANTS 2023-24

| Sl.No | Name of the Department/Services | Amount Allocated for 2023-24 (Rs. in crores) | As a Percentage of Total Expenditure on consolidated fund 2023-24 (i.e Rs. 23085.66 crores) | Amount Allocated for 2024-25 (Rs. in crores) | As a Percentage of Total Expenditure on consolidated fund 2024-25 (i.e Rs. 23727.87 crores) | Amount Allocated for 2025-26 (Rs. in crores) |
|-------|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | Servicing of Debt | 7324.70 | 31.73 | 5611.87 | 23.65 | 6035.05 |
| 2 | Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits | 3082.26 | 13.35 | 3557.05 | 14.99 | 3871.71 |
| 3 | School Education | 2239.87 | 9.70 | 2241.68 | 9.45 | 2437.27 |
| 4 | Civil Police | 1821.55 | 7.89 | 1853.93 | 7.81 | 1888.19 |
| 5 | Medical,Public Health and Family Welfare | 996.67 | 4.32 | 956.96 | 4.03 | 1019.19 |
| 6 | Rural Development | 792.42 | 3.43 | 1601.22 | 6.75 | 1158.98 |
| 7 | Power | 782.88 | 3.39 | 838.65 | 3.53 | 898.50 |
| 8 | Roads and Bridges | 737.98 | 3.20 | 740.06 | 3.12 | 999.66 |
| 9 | Agriculture | 470.05 | 2.04 | 571.89 | 2.41 | 526.44 |
| 10 | Planning Machinery | 423.26 | 1.83 | 692.09 | 2.92 | 759.73 |
| 11 | Civil Secretariat | 411.15 | 1.78 | 476.45 | 2.01 | 599.99 |
| 12 | Higher Education | 330.57 | 1.43 | 301.56 | 1.27 | 235.63 |
| 13 | Social Security and Welfare | 326.34 | 1.41 | 407.57 | 1.72 | 451.40 |
| 14 | District Administration | 213.00 | 0.92 | 203.94 | 0.86 | 205.28 |
| 15 | Housing | 208.76 | 0.90 | 204.76 | 0.86 | 211.84 |
| 16 | Forest, Ecology,Environment and Wildlife | 194.18 | 0.84 | 219.96 | 0.93 | 222.76 |
| 17 | Water Supply | 192.06 | 0.83 | 181.22 | 0.76 | 178.00 |
| 18 | Relief of Distress caused by Natural Calamities | 143.20 | 0.62 | 567.80 | 2.39 | 60.20 |
| 19 | Urban Development | 135.71 | 0.59 | 168.47 | 0.71 | 279.43 |
| 20 | Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development | 124.61 | 0.54 | 143.08 | 0.60 | 136.09 |
| 21 | Water Resources | 120.56 | 0.52 | 326.64 | 1.38 | 226.01 |
| 22 | Road Transport | 102.48 | 0.44 | 106.80 | 0.45 | 112.42 |
| 23 | State Council of Educational Research & Training | 96.50 | 0.42 | 121.40 | 0.51 | 100.28 |
| 24 | Industries | 96.11 | 0.42 | 126.74 | 0.53 | 130.53 |
| 25 | Municipal Administration | 88.55 | 0.38 | 349.64 | 1.47 | 180.76 |
| 26 | Soil and Water Conservation | 86.27 | 0.37 | 75.01 | 0.32 | 80.86 |
| 27 | Horticulture | 82.21 | 0.36 | 62.19 | 0.26 | 72.07 |
| 28 | Jails | 70.22 | 0.30 | 70.63 | 0.30 | 74.78 |
| 29 | Treasury and Accounts Administration | 67.84 | 0.29 | 66.70 | 0.28 | 67.41 |
| 30 | Employment and Craftsmen Training | 64.19 | 0.28 | 40.45 | 0.17 | 38.79 |
| 31 | Administration of Justice | 61.93 | 0.27 | 69.42 | 0.29 | 72.71 |
| 32 | Mechanical Engineering | 58.69 | 0.25 | 59.66 | 0.25 | 62.64 |
| 33 | Fire and Emergency Services | 57.10 | 0.25 | 58.49 | 0.25 | 74.88 |
| 34 | Development of Underdeveloped Areas | 55.82 | 0.24 | 30.76 | 0.13 | 38.56 |
| 35 | Village Guards | 55.42 | 0.24 | 59.11 | 0.25 | 55.89 |
| 36 | Statistics | 51.06 | 0.22 | 55.45 | 0.23 | 57.57 |
| 37 | State Legislature | 45.77 | 0.20 | 47.88 | 0.20 | 49.33 |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-------|------|--------|------|
| 38 | Land Resources Development | 45.76 | 0.20 | 51.99 | 0.22 |
| 39 | Information and Public Relations | 45.36 | 0.20 | 46.54 | 0.20 |
| 40 | Home Guards | 44.24 | 0.19 | 41.92 | 0.18 |
| 41 | Youth Resources and Sports | 42.86 | 0.19 | 44.60 | 0.19 |
| 42 | Mineral Development | 42.29 | 0.18 | 44.61 | 0.19 |
| 43 | Fisheries | 40.55 | 0.18 | 107.93 | 0.45 |
| 44 | Civil Supplies | 40.46 | 0.18 | 46.37 | 0.20 |
| 45 | Election | 37.99 | 0.16 | 42.60 | 0.18 |
| 46 | Technical Education | 35.55 | 0.15 | 35.81 | 0.15 |
| 47 | Stationery and Printing | 34.52 | 0.15 | 35.30 | 0.15 |
| 48 | Civil Administration Work | 33.77 | 0.15 | 28.36 | 0.12 |
| 49 | Police Engineering Project | 33.32 | 0.14 | 34.17 | 0.14 |
| 50 | State Excise | 30.80 | 0.13 | 29.27 | 0.12 |
| 51 | Land Records and Survey | 28.28 | 0.12 | 32.74 | 0.14 |
| 52 | Art and Culture and Gazetteers | 27.66 | 0.12 | 28.39 | 0.12 |
| 53 | Sales Tax | 27.33 | 0.12 | 27.42 | 0.12 |
| 54 | Co-operation | 26.13 | 0.11 | 27.03 | 0.11 |
| 55 | Sericulture | 25.23 | 0.11 | 25.91 | 0.11 |
| 56 | Tourism | 22.57 | 0.10 | 23.48 | 0.10 |
| 57 | Taxes on Vehicles | 21.21 | 0.09 | 22.08 | 0.09 |
| 58 | State Guest Houses | 18.88 | 0.08 | 19.60 | 0.08 |
| 59 | Labour | 14.35 | 0.06 | 13.06 | 0.06 |
| 60 | Legal Metrology & Consumer Protection | 13.30 | 0.06 | 13.78 | 0.06 |
| 61 | Women Welfare | 12.87 | 0.06 | 13.50 | 0.06 |
| 62 | Evaluation | 12.77 | 0.06 | 13.79 | 0.06 |
| 63 | Special Development Programme | 12.00 | 0.05 | 12.00 | 0.05 |
| 64 | Lokayukta | 11.55 | 0.05 | 11.86 | 0.05 |
| 65 | Council of Ministers | 10.87 | 0.05 | 11.17 | 0.05 |
| 66 | Information Technology & Communication | 10.15 | 0.04 | 9.63 | 0.04 |
| 67 | Head of State | 9.62 | 0.04 | 9.77 | 0.04 |
| 68 | New and Renewable Energy | 8.89 | 0.04 | 9.05 | 0.04 |
| 69 | Public Service Commission | 8.61 | 0.04 | 8.61 | 0.04 |
| 70 | State Institute of Rural Development | 8.56 | 0.04 | 9.14 | 0.04 |
| 71 | Administrative Training Institute | 7.74 | 0.03 | 10.38 | 0.04 |
| 72 | Science, Technology, Ecology and Environment | 7.10 | 0.03 | 6.12 | 0.03 |
| 73 | Border Affairs | 4.90 | 0.02 | 6.02 | 0.03 |
| 74 | Rajya Sainik Board | 4.39 | 0.02 | 4.23 | 0.02 |
| 75 | State Lotteries | 3.69 | 0.02 | 3.90 | 0.02 |
| 76 | State Information Commission | 3.42 | 0.01 | 3.63 | 0.02 |
| 77 | Relief, Rehabilitation | 1.20 | 0.01 | 1.20 | 0.01 |
| 78 | Parliamentary Affairs | 1.14 | 0.00 | 2.64 | 0.01 |
| 79 | Land Revenue | 1.12 | 0.00 | 1.32 | 0.01 |
| 80 | Loans to Government Servants | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| 81 | Housing Loans | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| 82 | Small Savings | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |

Table No. 2.9 LIABILITIES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT AS 31st MARCH (Rs. in crores)

| SLNO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 (Actual) | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (Actual) | 2024-25 (R.E) |
|------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Total Liabilities (a+b) | 6759.87 | 7452.54 | 8356.91 | 7822.48 | 8265.87 | 8979.95 | 9616.25 | 10573.07 | 11546.48 | 12810.47 | 12425.42 | 13621.79 | 18182.73 | 20274.16 |
| | a. Public Debt | 4735.50 | 5124.67 | 5796.94 | 5764.45 | 6288.55 | 7014.49 | 7671.86 | 8115.53 | 8454.76 | 9957.14 | 11410.42 | 11466.33 | 15889.82 | 18154.50 |
| | a.1. Internal Debt | 4446.39 | 4857.53 | 5602.15 | 5536.12 | 6081.77 | 6827.74 | 7507.75 | 7969.16 | 8323.60 | 9639.25 | 10797.88 | 11354.19 | 13810.07 | 15096 |
| | a.2. Loan from Centre | 289.11 | 267.14 | 194.79 | 228.33 | 206.78 | 186.75 | 164.11 | 146.37 | 131.16 | 317.89 | 612.54 | 112.14 | 2079.75 | 3058.5 |
| | b. Other Liabilities | 2024.37 | 2327.87 | 2559.97 | 2058.03 | 1977.32 | 1965.46 | 1944.39 | 2457.54 | 3091.72 | 2853.33 | 1015.00 | 2155.46 | 2292.91 | 2119.66 |
| | b.1. Small Saving, Provident Fund | 735.37 | 805.63 | 915.05 | 850.32 | 1042.52 | 1036.37 | 1110.42 | 1565.96 | 2131.38 | 1874.80 | 106.82 | 1397.28 | 1431.8 | 1358.55 |
| | b.2. Other Obligation (Civil Deposit etc.) | 1289.00 | 1522.24 | 1644.92 | 1207.71 | 934.8 | 929.09 | 833.97 | 891.58 | 960.34 | 978.53 | 908.18 | 758.18 | 861.11 | 761.11 |
| 2 | Total Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP | 55.51 | 52.78 | 50.31 | 42.51 | 42.34 | 41.34 | 39.42 | 39.86 | 38.86 | 42.94 | 38.51 | 37.00 | 44.07 | 44.92 |
| 3 | Public Debt as a Percentage of GSDP | 38.89 | 36.29 | 34.90 | 31.33 | 32.21 | 32.29 | 31.45 | 30.59 | 28.45 | 33.38 | 35.36 | 31.14 | 38.51 | 40.22 |
| 4 | Other Liabilities as a Percentage of GSDP | 16.62 | 16.48 | 15.41 | 11.18 | 10.13 | 9.05 | 7.97 | 9.26 | 10.40 | 9.56 | 3.15 | 5.85 | 5.56 | 4.70 |
| 5 | Public Debt as a Percentage of Total Liabilities | 70.05 | 68.77 | 69.37 | 73.69 | 76.08 | 78.11 | 79.78 | 76.76 | 73.22 | 77.73 | 91.83 | 84.18 | 87.39 | 89.55 |
| 6 | GSDP at current prices | 12176.76 | 14121.27 | 16611.73 | 18400.67 | 19523.95 | 21722.45 | 24392.96 | 26527.42 | 29715.87 | 29831.64 | 32265.38 | 36820.34 | 41258.00 | 45133.95 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No.2.10 BRIEF MACRO ECONOMICS FRAMEWORK STATEMENT OF THE STATE (Rs. In crores)

| SL.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 (Actual) | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (Actual) | 2024-25 (R.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | GSDP at current prices | 12176.76 | 14121.27 | 16611.73 | 18400.67 | 19523.95 | 21722.45 | 24392.96 | 26527.42 | 29715.87 | 29831.64 | 32265.38 | 36820.34 | 41258.00 | 45133.95 | 51014.11 |
| 2 | Revenue Receipts | 5586.38 | 6204.29 | 6497.90 | 7650.94 | 8043.57 | 9442.28 | 11019.21 | 11437.41 | 11423.29 | 11427.43 | 13451.15 | 14099.25 | 16155.14 | 17247.02 | 18744.26 |
| | 2.a. Tax Revenue | 1107.08 | 1257.09 | 1334.66 | 1451.29 | 2967.82 | 3543.38 | 3991.41 | 4638.84 | 4225.31 | 4431.99 | 6176.35 | 6862.07 | 8024.91 | 9113.27 | 9972.12 |
| | 2.b. Non- Tax Revenue | 4479.31 | 4947.20 | 5163.24 | 6199.65 | 5075.75 | 5898.90 | 7027.80 | 6798.57 | 7197.98 | 6995.44 | 7274.80 | 7237.18 | 8130.23 | 8133.75 | 8772.14 |
| 3 | Recoveries of Loans | 2.44 | 0.84 | 1.01 | 0.71 | 0.49 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.09 | 1.23 | 1.88 | 1.51 | 2.99 | 1.53 | 1.53 |
| 4 | Other Receipt | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Revenue Expenditure | 4875.66 | 5601.39 | 5750.35 | 6762.41 | 7581.92 | 8664.07 | 10191.35 | 10919.98 | 11637.02 | 11052.06 | 11817.08 | 13410.36 | 14819.71 | 16144.96 | 17126.53 |
| | 5.a. Interest Payment | 417.39 | 481.64 | 493.85 | 555.34 | 586.45 | 635.50 | 677.75 | 771.74 | 813.74 | 856.77 | 932.09 | 993.23 | 1068.43 | 1293.49 | 1431.83 |
| 6 | Capital Expenditure net of Loan repayment | 1249.3868 | 1255.179 | 1207.06 | 1023.17 | 1059.23 | 1074.47 | 1274.86 | 1595.55 | 1206.32 | 1671.92 | 1893.85 | 2704.22 | 3122.52 | 4385.56 | 2968.69 |
| 7 | Total Expenditure | 6125.04 | 6856.57 | 6957.41 | 7785.58 | 8641.16 | 9738.54 | 11466.21 | 12515.53 | 12843.34 | 12723.98 | 13710.93 | 16114.58 | 17942.23 | 20530.52 | 20095.22 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit [7-(2+3+4)] | 536.22 | 651.44 | 458.50 | 133.93 | 597.10 | 295.17 | 445.91 | 1077.04 | 1418.96 | 1295.32 | 257.90 | 2013.82 | 1784.10 | 3281.97 | 1349.43 |
| 9 | Revenue Surplus (2-5) | 710.73 | 602.90 | 747.55 | 888.53 | 461.65 | 778.21 | 827.86 | 517.43 | -213.73 | 375.37 | 1634.07 | 688.89 | 1335.43 | 1102.06 | 1617.73 |
| 10 | Primary Deficit (8-5.a) | 118.83 | 169.80 | -35.34 | -421.41 | 10.65 | -340.33 | -231.84 | 305.30 | 605.22 | 438.55 | -674.19 | 1020.59 | 1474.82 | 80.40 | 80.40 |
| 11 | Fiscal Deficit as a Percentage of GSDP at current Prices | 4.40 | 4.61 | 2.76 | 0.73 | 3.06 | 1.36 | 1.83 | 4.06 | 4.78 | 4.34 | 0.80 | 5.47 | 4.32 | 7.27 | 2.65 |
| 12 | Primary Deficit as a Percentage of GDP at current Prices | 0.98 | 1.20 | -0.21 | -2.29 | 0.05 | -1.57 | -0.95 | 1.15 | 2.04 | 1.47 | -2.15 | 2.77 | 3.57 | 0.18 | 0.16 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No. 2.1.1 PUBLIC ACCOUNT OF NAGALAND (DISBURSEMENT) (Rs. In crores)

| SL.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 (Actual) | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (Actual) | 2024-25 (R.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Small Saving Provident Fund, etc. | 160.54 | 163.14 | 175.31 | 246.45 | 267.92 | 280.55 | 292.43 | 292.70 | 345.22 | 666.56 | 749.33 | 624.63 | 506.75 | 370.00 | 320.00 |
| 2 | Reserve Fund | 37.50 | 45.01 | 54.07 | 69.35 | 210.67 | 251.07 | 261.01 | 431.99 | 743.50 | 172.55 | 176.33 | 747.94 | 181.98 | 342.93 | 237.50 |
| 3 | Deposit and Advances | 408.46 | 718.32 | 693.78 | 818.44 | 760.10 | 531.42 | 598.77 | 436.79 | 488.09 | 917.37 | 721.98 | 789.44 | 1108.99 | 798.03 | 898.03 |
| 4 | Suspense and Miscellaneous | 5427.34 | 4073.11 | 5531.97 | 4700.65 | 5137.07 | 4879.60 | 6030.91 | 8582.35 | 3754.75 | 1259.00 | 5386.20 | 10087.71 | 14380.61 | 6550.00 | 6550.00 |
| 4 | Remittances | 1776.31 | 1912.28 | 1871.35 | 1785.01 | 1913.81 | 1767.22 | 2168.15 | 2209.17 | 1838.84 | 2059.09 | 2340.92 | 2596.37 | 3277.57 | 2000.60 | 2000.60 |
| Total | Public Accounts | 7810.16 | 6911.87 | 8326.48 | 7619.90 | 8289.56 | 7709.86 | 9351.27 | 11953.00 | 7170.40 | 5074.57 | 9374.76 | 14846.09 | 19455.90 | 10061.56 | 10006.13 |

Source: Annual Financial Statement 2025-26

Table No.2.12 BRIEF ACCOUNT OF (BUDGET) AS PER AFS 2023-24 (Rs. In crores)

| SL.NO | ITEM | 2011-12 Actual | 2012-13 Actual | 2013-14 Actual | 2014-15 Actual | 2015-16 Actual | 2016-17 (Actual) | 2017-18 (Actual) | 2018-19 (Actual) | 2019-20 (Actual) | 2020-21 (Actual) | 2021-22 (Actual) | 2022-23 (Actual) | 2023-24 (Actual) | 2024-25 (R.E) | 2025-26 (B.E) |
|-------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Receipts | 6907.68 | 8935.26 | 8475.32 | 10066.52 | 11590.01 | 14887.73 | 16161.32 | 14345.71 | 19294.20 | 22863.52 | 22161.58 | 21710.99 | 22236.91 | 24284.79 | 24849.01 |
| 2 | Consolidated Fund of Nagaland Disbursements | 6926.37 | 9201.92 | 8395.26 | 10091.84 | 11346.69 | 14803.76 | 15918.39 | 15117.09 | 19719.85 | 22633.53 | 21663.70 | 21439.21 | 21319.12 | 24768.31 | 24699.01 |
| 3 | Net of Consolidated Fund of Nagaland | -18.69 | -266.66 | 80.06 | -25.32 | 243.32 | 83.97 | 242.93 | -71.38 | -425.65 | 229.99 | 497.88 | 271.78 | 917.79 | -483.52 | 150.00 |
| 4 | Contingency Fund of Nagaland Receipts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Contingency Fund of Nagaland Disbursements | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Net of Contingency Fund of Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | Public Account of Nagaland Receipts | 8232.69 | 7079.51 | 8657.22 | 7281.94 | 8452.94 | 7686.00 | 9220.45 | 12548.85 | 7656.47 | 4778.27 | 8319.68 | 15294.75 | 19455.91 | 10061.56 | 10006.13 |
| 8 | Public Account of Nagaland Disbursements | 7810.16 | 6911.87 | 1871.35 | 1785.01 | 1913.81 | 7709.88 | 9351.28 | 11953.00 | 7170.40 | 5074.58 | 9374.77 | 14846.09 | 20287.05 | 10411.56 | 10156.13 |
| 9 | Net of Public Account of Nagaland | 422.53 | 167.65 | 6785.87 | 5496.93 | 6539.13 | -23.88 | -130.83 | 595.85 | 486.07 | -296.31 | -1055.09 | 448.66 | -831.15 | -350.00 | -150.00 |
| 10 | NET TRANSACTION (3+6+9) | 403.84 | -99.01 | 6865.93 | 5471.61 | 6782.45 | 60.09 | 112.10 | -175.53 | 60.42 | -66.32 | -557.21 | 720.44 | 86.64 | -833.52 | 0.00 |
| 11 | Opening Balance | -602.70 | -198.86 | -297.88 | 112.92 | -250.36 | 156.33 | 226.92 | 339.01 | 163.48 | 223.90 | 157.58 | -399.63 | 320.80 | -968.71 | -843.21 |
| 12 | Closing Balance (10+11) of Nagaland | -198.86 | -297.88 | 6568.05 | 5584.53 | 6532.08 | 216.42 | 339.02 | 163.48 | 223.90 | 157.58 | -399.63 | 320.81 | 407.44 | -843.21 | -843.21 |

The opening balance of (-) Rs.9.69 crore for the year 2023-24 represent the cash balance as per the accounts of the RBI (As per explanatory memorandum to the Budget 2025-26)

Source: Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget 2025-26

Table No. 4.1 DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF SCHOOL IN NAGALAND

| District | State Government | Private | EMRS | Railway Board | Sainik | Grand Total |
|--------------------|------------------|------------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------|
| DIMAPUR | 288 | 260 | 1 | 1 | | 550 |
| KIPHIRE | 106 | 27 | | | | 133 |
| KOHIMA | 166 | 104 | | | | 270 |
| LONGLENG | 85 | 22 | | | | 107 |
| MOKOKCHUNG | 193 | 60 | | | | 253 |
| MON | 221 | 94 | 1 | | | 316 |
| PEREN | 124 | 41 | | | 1 | 166 |
| PHEK | 173 | 64 | | | | 237 |
| TUENSANG | 194 | 49 | 1 | | | 244 |
| WOKHA | 147 | 41 | | | | 188 |
| ZUNHEBOTO | 218 | 52 | | | | 270 |
| Grand Total | 1915 | 814 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2734 |

Source : UDISE 2024-25

Table No. 4.2 District level wise Enrolment during UDISE+2024-25 (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 | 19616 | 12984 | 32600 | 28525 | 26832 | 55357 | 15066 | 15391 | 30457 | 9083 | 9483 | 18566 | 7488 | 8327 | 15815 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 2375 | 1623 | 3998 | 3386 | 3158 | 6544 | 1656 | 1606 | 3262 | 939 | 1112 | 2051 | 314 | 402 | 716 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 5951 | 3974 | 9925 | 9591 | 9298 | 18889 | 6011 | 5826 | 11837 | 3922 | 4192 | 8114 | 3978 | 4286 | 8264 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 1133 | 917 | 2050 | 2028 | 1908 | 3936 | 792 | 811 | 1603 | 508 | 570 | 1078 | 173 | 257 | 430 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 2920 | 2004 | 4924 | 4724 | 4329 | 9053 | 2565 | 2371 | 4936 | 1663 | 1579 | 3242 | 1010 | 1097 | 2107 |
| 6 | MON | 4801 | 5144 | 9945 | 11600 | 11129 | 22729 | 4935 | 5307 | 10242 | 2579 | 3037 | 5616 | 970 | 1340 | 2310 |
| 7 | PEREN | 3401 | 1987 | 5388 | 4085 | 3806 | 7891 | 2186 | 2042 | 4228 | 1346 | 1228 | 2574 | 638 | 591 | 1229 |
| 8 | PHEK | 3034 | 1901 | 4935 | 4693 | 4268 | 8961 | 2640 | 2512 | 5152 | 1445 | 1597 | 3042 | 598 | 696 | 1294 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 4338 | 3289 | 7627 | 7762 | 7102 | 14864 | 3700 | 3705 | 7405 | 1968 | 2287 | 4255 | 725 | 1007 | 1732 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 2219 | 1391 | 3610 | 2819 | 2850 | 5669 | 1538 | 1395 | 2933 | 1044 | 1104 | 2148 | 437 | 520 | 957 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 2698 | 1776 | 4474 | 4070 | 3643 | 7713 | 1752 | 1718 | 3470 | 1114 | 1166 | 2280 | 384 | 492 | 876 |
| | State Total | 52486 | 36990 | 89476 | 83283 | 78323 | 161606 | 42841 | 42684 | 85525 | 25611 | 27355 | 52966 | 16715 | 19015 | 35730 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Table No. 4.2 (a) District level wise Enrolment during UDISE+2024-25 (Government Only)

| 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 | 1945 | 1989 | 3934 | 4231 | 4983 | 9214 | 1673 | 2553 | 4226 | 830 | 1388 | 2218 | 629 | 963 | 1592 |
| 2 | KIPHIRE | 4678 | 4396 | 9074 | 7978 | 8389 | 16367 | 3597 | 4778 | 8375 | 1471 | 2088 | 3559 | 683 | 1027 | 1710 |
| 3 | KOHIMA | 621 | 573 | 1194 | 914 | 1032 | 1946 | 418 | 543 | 961 | 311 | 451 | 762 | 137 | 187 | 324 |
| 4 | LONGLENG | 852 | 795 | 1647 | 1980 | 2081 | 4061 | 1273 | 1675 | 2948 | 726 | 1025 | 1751 | 739 | 916 | 1655 |
| 5 | MOKOKCHUNG | 392 | 371 | 763 | 586 | 600 | 1186 | 263 | 299 | 562 | 151 | 213 | 364 | 169 | 254 | 423 |
| 6 | MON | 1022 | 816 | 1838 | 1901 | 1707 | 3608 | 1016 | 968 | 1984 | 661 | 686 | 1347 | 441 | 555 | 996 |
| 7 | PEREN | 995 | 1062 | 2057 | 1544 | 1505 | 3049 | 733 | 886 | 1619 | 411 | 534 | 945 | 255 | 352 | 607 |
| 8 | PHEK | 650 | 627 | 1277 | 1328 | 1283 | 2611 | 1019 | 1003 | 2022 | 612 | 757 | 1369 | 435 | 515 | 950 |
| 9 | TUENSANG | 1456 | 1409 | 2865 | 3188 | 3331 | 6519 | 1365 | 1811 | 3176 | 609 | 958 | 1567 | 578 | 780 | 1358 |
| 10 | WOKHA | 476 | 459 | 935 | 562 | 571 | 1133 | 306 | 295 | 601 | 242 | 325 | 567 | 262 | 266 | 528 |
| 11 | ZUNHEBOTO | 724 | 676 | 1400 | 1240 | 1083 | 2323 | 386 | 409 | 795 | 281 | 343 | 624 | 177 | 225 | 402 |
| State Total | | 13811 | 13173 | 26984 | 25452 | 26565 | 52017 | 12049 | 15220 | 27269 | 6305 | 8768 | 15073 | 4505 | 6040 | 10545 |

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

Table No. 4.3 Gross Enrolment Ratio during UDISE+2024-25

| Sl | 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% | 126.72% | 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% | 46.96% | 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 | ZUNHEBOTO | 77.49% | 70.86% | 74.21% | 34.60% | 37.06% | 35.77% | 56.44% | 54.83% | 55.66% | 32.05% | 35.02% | 33.50% | 10.99% | 14.70% | 12.81% |
| 12 | 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: UDISE+ 2024-25

Table No. 4.4 NET Enrolment Ratio during UDISE+ 2024-25

| Sl | 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% | 24.75% | 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% | 42.46% | 43.23% | 18.47% | 20.48% | 19.45% | 5.70% | 8.15% | 6.90% |
| 12 | State 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: UDISE+ 2024-25

Table 4.5 Dropout Rate in School Education

| sl.no | District | Primary | | | Upper Primary | | | Elementary | | | Secondary | | | Hr. Secondary | | |
|-------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1 | 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 |
| 2 | 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 |
| 3 | 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 |
| 4 | 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 |
| 5 | 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 |
| 6 | 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 |
| 7 | 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 |
| 8 | 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 |
| 9 | 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 |
| 10 | 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 |
| 11 | 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: UDISE+ 2024-25

Important Reports Published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

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