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## Some Facts and Figures on Development Attainments in Nagaland

Purusottam Nayak

### Abstract

*The present paper is a humble attempt to highlight the progress of Nagaland in some socioeconomic and demographic dimensions using indicator variables on demographic features, infrastructure, economy and human development. The study reveals that in the last decade there has been a decline in death rate and male population and an increase in sex ratio. The state is observed to be the worst performer in terms of drinking water supply, particularly in rural areas. Although every household is provided with electricity connection, per capita consumption of power in the state is lowest in the region. Banking facilities are not up to the mark in the state and lagging behind Tripura in terms of credit-deposit ratio. Road is the major source of transport and it is the second best state in the region after Assam. However, road transport has been handicapped by poor maintenance. The state has done a commendable job in terms of literacy rate, girl's enrollment in schools and average years of schooling but failed in bridging the gap between rural-urban literacy rates. There is inadequacy of health facilities in the state resulting in the increase in infant mortality rate. Work participation has been higher for males than that of females but rural female participation has been higher than that of the urban female participation. The state is also witnessing significant increase in participation of urban females in work. The economy of the state is primarily forest-based and agricultural but it has achieved remarkable progress in small and medium scale industries. However, employment creation and productivity of labor and capital are quite low in factories. It has not been able to attract foreign tourists because of frequent law and order problem. It is lagging behind in terms of per capita income though her per capita consumption expenditure is highest in the region. In terms of human development it has made a tremendous progress while Mizoram is in competition with her in terms of literacy.*

**Introduction:** Nagaland emerged as the Sixteenth State of Indian Union out of the Naga Hills district of Assam and NEFA province in 1963 as per the Thirteenth Amendment Act 1962. It is one of the eight states in North East India and is situated in the far north-eastern corner of the country. The state is bounded by Assam in the west, Myanmar on the East, Manipur in the south and Arunachal Pradesh and part of Assam on the north. It lies between 25<sup>0</sup>6' and 27<sup>0</sup>4' latitude North of Equator and between 93<sup>0</sup>20' and 95<sup>0</sup>15' eastern longitudes. The state has a geographical area of 16,579 sq km constituting 0.5 per cent of the total geographical area of the country along with a population of 19.78 lakh persons as per Census 2011. It consists of eleven administrative districts (Dimapur, Kiphire, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, and Zunheboto), 74 development blocks, 19 statutory towns and 1428 inhabited villages. The state is inhabited by 16 major tribes, namely, Ao, Angami, Chang, Konyak, Lotha, Sumi, Chakhesang, Khamniungam, Kachari, Phom, Rengma, Sangtam, Yimchungrü, Kuki, Zeliang and Pochury along with a number of sub-tribes. Each tribe is distinct and unique in character from the others in terms of customs, language and attire. Each district generally has predominant concentration

of one of the major/minor tribes of the state, making the districts distinct in their sociopolitical, traditional, cultural and linguistic characteristics.

The state has a temperate climate ranging between 16°C–31°C in the winters and 4°C–24°C in the summers along with a largely monsoon climate with high humidity levels. Annual rainfall averages around 70–100 inches, concentrated in the months of May to September. Topographically, the state is mountainous and the altitude varies approximately between 194 meters and 3048 meters above sea level. The Naga Hills rise from the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam to about 610 meters, and rise further to the south-east, as high as 1829 meters. Mount Saramati, at an elevation of 3826 meters is the state's highest peak and this is where the Naga Hills merge with the Patkai Range in Myanmar. Rivers such as the Doyang and Dhiku to the north, the Barak River in the southwest and the Chindwin river of Myanmar in the south-east, dissect the entire state.

**Demographic Features:** The total population of the state as per 2011 Census is 19.78 lakh of which 48.21 per cent are females (Table 1). Among the eleven districts in the state, Tuensang has the largest population followed by Kohima. The least populated district is Phek. While the state witnessed the highest decadal growth of population of 64.41 per cent during 1991-2001 as against the corresponding figure of 21.56 per cent at the national level the situation got reversed in the last decade (Table 2). Although female population increased by 1.16 per cent in the last decade, the negative growth of population of 0.01 per cent has been due to decrease in male population by 18.04 per cent. This unprecedented negative growth of male population is a cause of serious concern. The density of population in the state is as low as 119 per sq km as against lowest density of 17 in Arunachal Pradesh and highest of 350 in Tripura in the northeastern region and all India average of 382. The sex ratio which had steadily declined from 933 in 1961 to 863 in 1981, showed a reverse trend over the last three decades. From 863 in 1981, it rose to 900 in 2001 and further to 931 in 2011 (Table 3). This is a positive trend as far as the demographic pattern is concerned. In spite of the progress in overall sex ratio the state is lagging not only behind the country but also behind all other northeastern states excepting Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which have sex ratios as low as 889 and 920 respectively. What is alarming is the declining child sex ratio in the state from 964 in 2001 to 944 in 2011. The same is true in case of the entire country and all other NE states excepting Mizoram wherein it improved marginally from 964 to 971 during the same period. The socio-cultural practices of the state valuing the girl child and the governmental and civil society interventions have recently failed to contribute to a better sex ratio for the children.

The birth rate in the state is observed to be 17.2 per cent as against 22.5 per cent at the national level but lower than that of other NE states excepting Manipur and Tripura (Table 4). While the country as a whole and other NE states have been witnessing declining birth rates over the period from 1994 to 2009, it has been fluctuating from 20.1 in 1994 to 13.9 in 2004 and further to 17.2 in 2009 in Nagaland. As regards death rate, Nagaland is observed to be the best state in the region having a rate of 3.6 per cent as against highest figure of 8.4 per cent in Assam and 7.3 per cent for the country. Like the state of Assam, death rate is consistently declining in Nagaland during the period whereas in other NE states it is either fluctuating or increasing. Particularly the situation seems to be alarming in case of Sikkim.

**Infrastructure:** Infrastructure is a physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. It covers a wide spectrum of services such as transport, power, telecommunication, water supply, sewage disposal, and irrigation, medical, educational and other primary services. Some of these services have a direct impact on the economy, while others are more important from a societal point of view. It contributes to economic development by increasing productivity and by providing amenities that enhance the quality of life. It affects each of the economic activities such as production, consumption, distribution, trade, etc directly or indirectly. The availability of adequate infrastructure facilities is imperative for the overall economic development of a state. Some of the above mentioned infrastructure for which data are available are analyzed in the following few paragraphs.

**Water Supply:** Most of the villages in Nagaland are located on hilltops. This makes supply of drinking water a challenging task on the part of the government. Therefore, water has to be normally supplied, through gravity, from a source located at a higher altitude than the village. The number of villages having protected water supply sources in 1963 was only 59 which were increased to 1304 villages (Govt. of Nagaland, 2004). Though efforts are being made to augment the water supply in the state to keep pace with the increasing requirement of water, it has virtually failed in rural areas. As low as 46.8 per cent of households are getting drinking water within the premises in rural areas as against 72 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh and 63.3 per cent in Assam (Table 5). During the period from 1993 to 2008 percentage of households getting drinking water while increased significantly in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram and Meghalaya, it declined in Nagaland from 51.0 to 46.8 per cent. Excepting Manipur all other states in the northeast have surpassed Nagaland in increasing urban water supply. Percentage of households having drinking water supply in urban Nagaland has declined from 94.6 per cent to 60.3 per cent during the same period. If we examine the data relating to source wise drinking

water we find that people in Nagaland unlike Meghalaya and Sikkim over time are depending more on other sources of drinking water than that of tap water irrespective of urban and rural areas (Table 6). Nagaland is the worst performing state in the northeast as regards percentage of households covered under tap water in urban areas. While 74.3 per cent households of the country have access to tap water in urban areas and 98.2 per cent in Sikkim it is as low as 25.7 per cent in Nagaland.

**Electricity:** Although Nagaland generates hydro electricity it is not self-sufficient. The state generates only 87.98 MU as against the annual energy consumption of 242.88 MU (Govt. of Nagaland, 2012). Nagaland purchases power from neighboring states to meet her requirement. It has a very low per capita consumption of power about 130 units per year as compared to an Indian average of 370 units. However, as regards distribution of power is concerned it is an ideal state not only in the region but also in the entire country. Almost every household has been provided with electricity connection. While India could provide electricity connection to 66 per cent of households in rural areas in 2008-09, Nagaland achieved a target of 99 per cent (Table 7). The progress in rural areas from the period from 1993 to 2008-09 has been exemplary. During the same period percentage of households having connection was increased from 94 per cent to 100 per cent in Nagaland where as in Assam and Tripura almost 5 per cent of households are yet to get their connection.

**Banking:** Banks play a vital role in the development of a state and its people by way of deposits and loans. Since Nagaland is not industrially developed and major sources of income are from agriculture and service sector, expansion of bank branches and banking activities are not very significant in comparison to other states in the region and country (Table 8). Each bank branch on an average serves 18,315 populations in Nagaland as against 11,951 persons at the all India level. The state is only better off in this regard over two other states in northeast, namely, Assam and Manipur. All other states in the region are ahead of Nagaland in the expansion of bank branches. Credit-deposit ratio is not satisfactory in the entire region in comparison to all India situations. Although there has been improvement over the years from 2004 to 2010, in case of Nagaland, it is yet to catch up with the best performing state, Tripura, in the region which has a C-D ratio of 50.2 per cent. In 2011 total deposits and credit in the state were Rs. 10,951 crores and Rs. 4,086 crores respectively. About 95 per cent of deposits and 92 per cent of credits were from two districts only, namely, Dimapur and Kohima (Govt. of Nagaland, 2012).

**Transport:** Overall transport network is quite poor in Nagaland. The rail network in the state is hardly 13 km and it is the third best state in the region after Assam and Tripura. The only airport in the state is at Dimapur. Road is the main source of transportation in this land-locked hilly state. In terms of length of

surfaced road, it is the second best state in the region after Assam having 15,470 km of road of which only 7 per cent are national highways (Table 9). Increase in road length during the period from 2004-05 to 2010-11 has not been quite satisfactory in comparison to few smaller states in the region like Mizoram and Sikkim. If we compare in terms of population served for each kilo meter of surfaced road, Nagaland however is the second best state in the region after Arunachal Pradesh but far behind all India situations. Besides, road transport has been handicapped by poor maintenance. Data on number of vehicles reveals that Nagaland is one of the leading tribal states in the region and number of vehicles is increasing at a faster rate compared to other sister states.

**Education:** Total number of schools in Nagaland is 2,552 of which 13 are centrally sponsored, 677 are private and the rest 1,862 are state schools (Govt. of Nagaland, 2012). Total number of enrollment is 1.74 lakhs of which almost 50 per cent are girls. Enrollment in primary school is only 49 per cent in case of girls. There has been a phenomenal increase in the levels of literacy in the state as compared to all India average. Literacy rate in the state which was 66.59 per cent in 2001 was increased to 80.11 per cent in 2011 as against a national increase from 64.83 to 74.04 per cent during the same period (Table 10). However, Meghalaya and Tripura are the leading states in the region. The performance of Nagaland has not been satisfactory in terms of reduction of urban-rural gap in literacy rates unlike Tripura, Manipur and Sikkim. The quality of education is also a matter of concern. The pass percentage in the matriculation examination is only 48.6 percent, whereas in higher secondary it is 76.5 percent. The dropout rates in class X and XII are considerable. Average years of schooling in the state is as high as 7.1 as against 4.7 in India and 6.8 in Mizoram and 6.3 in Manipur (Table 11). All other states in the northeast are lagging behind. Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur are progressing over time and performing well in this regard both in male and female education.

**Health:** During 1980, the state had 204 health centers, including urban hospitals, rural hospitals, primary health centers and sub-centers with a total of 1,367 beds and 156 doctors. By 2011-12, the number of health centers increased to 591, with 2,738 beds and 390 doctors. The coverage was roughly 20 doctors and 30 hospitals/ health centers per lakh population. The ratio of health professionals to total population was 1: 4000, against the recommended ratio of 1: 3500 (Govt. of Nagaland, 2004). This showed inadequacy of health facilities to meet the requirements of the state. This has resulted in the increase in infant mortality rate from 17 in 2004 to 26 in 2009 (Table 12). Though Nagaland is in better off position as compared to the nation as a whole, it is lagging behind Manipur which is the best state in the region and the country wherein infant mortality rate is 16. However, the rural-urban gap in infant mortality rate is quite satisfactory in Nagaland in comparison to other NE states and India as a whole.

**Work Participation Rate:** WPR is a measure of the active portion of an economy's labor force. It refers to the number of people who are either employed or are actively looking for work. The numbers of people who are no longer actively searching for work are not included in WPR. Thus WPR is an indicator of a growing economy. Data reveals that WPR has been always higher for males than that of females whether it is in Nagaland or in any other state in northeast or in the nation as whole (Table 13). Similarly rural female participation has been higher than that of the urban female participation excepting in the state of Tripura. It is worth noting that WPR has increased considerably over the period from 1993-94 to 2004-05 in comparison to other states in the northeast and nation as a whole. This increase in WPR is more prominent in case of urban females in the state. In contrast to this there has been decrease of WPR in many of the northeastern states such as rural and urban males in Sikkim, rural and urban females in Tripura, and urban males in Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

**The Economy:** The economy of Nagaland is primarily forest-based and agricultural. It is also rich in mineral resources including coal, limestone, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and marble. The approximate reserve of limestone is 1,000 million tonnes and substantial reserves of marble and decorative stone, petroleum and natural gas, nickel, cobalt, and chromium are available in the state. But these mineral resources are yet to be explored fully and exploited. At present, Nagaland has an agrarian economy. About 68 per cent of the total working population of the state depends on cultivation. The main crops grown in the state include rice, millet, maize, and pulses. Cash crops, like sugarcane and potato, are also grown in some parts. Coffee, cardamom, and tea come under plantation crops, which are grown in hilly areas. A majority of the population is involved in the cultivation of rice as it is the main staple diet of the people. More than 80 per cent of the gross cropped area is under rice cultivation. A sizeable population of the state grows oilseeds, which include rapeseed, mustard, etc. There are two methods of cultivation prevalent in Nagaland. Farmers in the state practice both *jhum* (shifting) and terrace cultivation. The area under *jhum* cultivation is about 87,339 hectares and under terraced cultivation is about 62,091 hectares. Although a majority of population is engaged in cultivation, still the state depends on the import of food supplies from other states because of inadequacy of land area under cultivation and low productivity.

**Industry:** Nagaland has achieved remarkable progress in small and medium scale industries. People in the state make beautiful decorative materials. Cottage industries such as weaving, woodwork, and pottery are also an important source of revenue in the state. The state had 30 industrial units, and over 300 small scale industries (Govt. of Nagaland, 2004). Presently the state has 90 factories in which 2,676

workers are engaged. In the last decade there has been closure of 39 factories for various reasons (Table 14). Compared to other northeastern states there has not been substantial increase in employment in factories. The northeastern states which have been able to create more employment in factories are Manipur and Meghalaya. Both labor and capital productivity are quite low in Nagaland by Indian standard. Sikkim, Meghalaya and Assam are leading states in terms labor productivity whereas Assam and Manipur in capital productivity. Although Nagaland has been able to increase labor productivity during the last decade it has witnessed decrease in capital productivity.

**Eco-Tourism:** The focus on tourism, particularly eco-tourism in Nagaland, is of recent origin and is based on areas of strength. Some of the advantages the state enjoys include comparatively unexplored destinations, scenic beauty, and strong existence of local community networks, abundant natural resources, unique eco-system and cultural diversity. The Government of Nagaland declared tourism as a core industry under the State Industrial Policy, and in 2000, adopted its Tourism Policy. Prior to 1998–99 it was estimated that not more than 200 foreign tourists and 15,000–20,000 domestic tourists visited the state annually (Govt. of Nagaland, 2004). However, since 2000, after relaxation of the restricted area permit (RAP), there was a steady increase in the arrival of international tourists to nearly 1500, in 2002. But due to frequent law and order problem numbers of tourists are fluctuating over the years. In 2010 the number was reduced to 1132 though there has been substantial increase in domestic tourists from 2005 to 2010 (Table 15). Sikkim and Assam are the leading states in northeast attracting foreign tourists.

**Net State Domestic Product:** About 33 per cent of the NSDP of Nagaland is contributed by the primary sector and 53 percent by tertiary sector. The secondary sector contributes only 13 per cent to the NSDP. Per capita monthly income of the state was Rs. 1686.17 as against Rs. 2011.92 in the country (Table 16). Nagaland was only better off as compared to Assam and Manipur whereas other northeastern states were ahead of her. The relative progress in per capita income of the state over the period from 1993-94 to 2004-05 has been slow. However, per capita monthly consumption expenditure has been quite high in comparison to other NE states and nation as a whole. While Tripura's per capita monthly expenditure was as low as Rs. 578.91, Nagaland had the highest per capita expenditure at Rs. 1094.88 in the region. As regards difference in per capita monthly income and expenditure is concerned Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tripura are the leading states in the region and all other NE states are lagging behind the national average.

**Human Development:** Per capita income or expenditure does not capture the actual level of development or welfare of a society. An alternative to these indicators is the latest measure of



development known as the Human Development Index (HDI). HDI captures three dimensions of development such as quality of life based on health indicators, education and income. According to an estimate of Ministry of DONER, Nagaland has been the best performing states in the region in terms of attainments in human development (Table 17). In 1993-94 HDI was as high as 0.553 as against 0.239 in Assam and the second best state was Mizoram. In 2004-05 Nagaland has taken the second position after Mizoram. Assam has retained her last position among the NE states in 2004-05. Although Nagaland secured first position in terms of HDI in both the periods, 1993-94 and 2004-05, she secured second position after Mizoram in terms of literacy in successive periods. In terms of health indicators the best performing state was Manipur securing quality of life index being as high as 0.706 in 2004-05 as against 0.364 in Assam.

**Concluding Remarks:** Experience of Nagaland on development attainments in the recent past is a mixed one. In some areas it has been able to achieve a good progress while in some others it has miserably failed. There has been commendable progress in the reduction of death rate, provision of electricity connection to households, increase in overall literacy, girl's enrollment in schools and average years of schooling, work participation of urban females, development of small and cottage industries, increase in per capita consumption expenditure and human development while in creating infrastructure in terms of drinking water supply, banking, maintenance of road, health facilities, and achievement in reduction of infant mortality rate, bridging literacy gap between rural and urban areas, development of tourism, increase in per capita income, etc there is a scope to do a lot on the part of the government in Nagaland.

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| <b>Table 1: Basic Statistics of NE States</b> |                   |                |         |           |              |
|---|-------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| State/Country                                 | Area<br>(Sq. Km.) | Population     | Density | Sex Ratio | Literacy (%) |
| Arunachal Pradesh                             | 83743             | 1,383,727      | 17      | 920       | 65.38        |
| Assam   | 78438             | 31,205,576     | 398     | 954       | 72.19        |
| Manipur                                       | 22327             | 2,570,390      | 115     | 987       | 79.21        |
| Meghalaya                                     | 22429             | 2,966,889      | 132     | 986       | 74.43        |
| Mizoram                                       | 21081             | 1,097,206      | 52      | 975       | 91.33        |
| Nagaland                                      | 16579             | 1,978,502      | 119     | 931       | 79.55        |
| Sikkim  | 7096              | 610,577        | 86      | 889       | 81.42        |
| Tripura                                       | 10486             | 3,673,917      | 350     | 961       | 87.22        |
| INDIA   | 3287240           | 1,21,05,69,573 | 382     | 940       | 73.00        |

**Source:** Census of India 2011.

**Table 2: Growth of Population in NE States**  
(population in thousands)

| State/Country | 1961   | 1971   | 1981    | 1991   | 2001    | 2011    | Decadal Growth Rate |           |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
|               |        |        |         |        |         |         | 1991-2001           | 2001-2011 |
| Ar. Pradesh   | 337    | 468    | 632     | 865    | 1098    | 1384    | 26.94               | 26.05     |
| Assam*        | 10837  | 14625  | 18041   | 22414  | 26656   | 31205   | 18.93               | 17.07     |
| Manipur       | 780    | 1073   | 1421    | 1837   | 2294    | 2570    | 24.88               | 12.03     |
| Meghalaya     | 769    | 1012   | 1336    | 1775   | 2319    | 2967    | 30.65               | 27.94     |
| Mizoram       | 266    | 332    | 494     | 690    | 889     | 1097    | 28.84               | 23.40     |
| Nagaland      | 369    | 516    | 775     | 1210   | 1990    | 1978    | 64.46               | -0.01     |
| Skkim         | 162    | 210    | 316     | 406    | 541     | 610     | 33.25               | 12.75     |
| Tripura       | 1142   | 1556   | 2053    | 2757   | 3199    | 3674    | 16.03               | 14.84     |
| INDIA         | 439235 | 548160 | 683329* | 846303 | 1028737 | 1210193 | 21.56               | 17.64     |

**Source:** Basic Statistic of North Eastern Region 2006 & Census of India 2011.

**Note:** \* Interpolated population since no census was held in Assam during 1981.

**Table 3: Change in Sex Ratio in NE States**

| State/Country     | Overall Sex Ratio<br>(Total population) |      | Child Sex Ratio<br>(0-6 years) |      |
|-------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|------|
|                   | 2001                                    | 2011 | 2001                           | 2011 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 893                                     | 920  | 964                            | 960  |
| Assam             | 935                                     | 954  | 965                            | 957  |
| Manipur           | 974                                     | 987  | 957                            | 934  |
| Meghalaya         | 972                                     | 986  | 973                            | 970  |
| Mizoram           | 935                                     | 975  | 964                            | 971  |
| Nagaland          | 900                                     | 931  | 964                            | 944  |
| Skkim             | 875                                     | 889  | 963                            | 944  |
| Tripura           | 948                                     | 961  | 966                            | 953  |
| INDIA             | 933                                     | 940  | 927                            | 914  |

**Source:** Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

**Table 4: Percentage Change in Birth and Death Rates in NE States**

| State/Country     | Birth Rate |      |      | Death Rate |      |      |
|-------------------|------------|------|------|------------|------|------|
|                   | 1994       | 2004 | 2009 | 1994       | 2004 | 2009 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 28.5       | 21.2 | 21.1 | 9.9        | 4.7  | 6.1  |
| Assam             | 30.8       | 25.1 | 23.6 | 9.2        | 8.8  | 8.4  |
| Manipur           | 21.7       | 13.9 | 15.4 | 6.7        | 4.3  | 4.7  |
| Meghalaya         | -          | 19.1 | 17.6 | -          | 5.2  | 4.5  |
| Mizoram           | 29.5       | 25.2 | 24.4 | 7.1        | 7.3  | 8.1  |
| Nagaland          | 20.1       | 13.9 | 17.2 | 4.3        | 3.7  | 3.6  |
| Skkim             | 24.6       | 19.5 | 18.1 | 2.9        | 4.9  | 5.7  |
| Tripura           | 21.9       | 15.0 | 14.8 | 5.3        | 5.5  | 5.1  |
| INDIA             | 28.7       | 24.1 | 22.5 | 9.3        | 7.5  | 7.3  |

**Source:** (1) Compendium of India's Fertility & Mortality Indicators 1971 to 2007 based on Sample Registration System (SRS); (2) SRS Bulletin, January 2011.

**Table 5: Percentage of Households getting Drinking Water within Premises in NE States**

| State/ Country    | Rural |      | Urban |      |
|-------------------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                   | 1993  | 2008 | 1993  | 2008 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 39.9  | 72.0 | 91.3  | 90.1 |
| Assam             | 54.1  | 63.3 | 78.5  | 91.9 |
| Manipur           | 18.8  | 19.0 | 46.4  | 46.3 |
| Meghalaya         | 1.9   | 10.8 | 17.0  | 66.8 |
| Mizoram           | 16.2  | 21.7 | 73.3  | 83.2 |
| Nagaland          | 51.0  | 46.8 | 94.6  | 60.3 |
| Skkim             | 71.4  | 63.2 | 86.8  | 97.7 |
| Tripura           | 39.4  | 36.8 | 73.7  | 78.8 |
| INDIA             | 33.6  | 40.5 | 65.6  | 74.5 |

**Source:** 49<sup>th</sup> & 65<sup>th</sup> Round NSSO Report Nos. 429 & 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India (Jan – June 1993 & July 2008 - June 2009).

**Table 6: Percentage of Households by Sources of Drinking Water in NE States**

| State/<br>Country | Rural |         |           |         |        |         | Urban |         |           |         |        |         |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
|                   | Tap   |         | Tube well |         | Others |         | Tap   |         | Tube well |         | Others |         |
|                   | 1993  | 2008-09 | 1993      | 2008-09 | 1993   | 2008-09 | 1993  | 2008-09 | 1993      | 2008-09 | 1993   | 2008-09 |
| Ar. Pradesh       | 66.3  | 79.8    | 3.8       | 11.2    | 29.9   | 9.0     | 100   | 87.2    | 0.0       | 3.8     | 0.0    | 9.0     |
| Assam             | 08.4  | 6.3     | 46.6      | 65.4    | 45.0   | 28.3    | 43.6  | 36.6    | 39.8      | 41.1    | 16.6   | 22.3    |
| Manipur           | 39.2  | 24.7    | 06.9      | 10.4    | 53.9   | 64.9    | 68.4  | 65.6    | 7.4       | 7.4     | 24.2   | 27.0    |
| Meghalaya         | 19.9  | 50.6    | 07.6      | 09.4    | 72.5   | 40.0    | 32.8  | 95.6    | 2.3       | 0.7     | 64.9   | 3.7     |
| Mizoram           | 25.1  | 14.6    | 04.6      | 04.8    | 70.3   | 80.6    | 85.4  | 72.0    | 0.2       | 0.1     | 14.4   | 27.9    |
| Nagaland          | 91.7  | 28.6    | 01.1      | 05.2    | 07.2   | 66.2    | 81.4  | 25.7    | 9.6       | 2.6     | 9.0    | 71.7    |
| Skkim             | 77.0  | 67.4    | -         | 0.0     | 23.0   | 32.6    | 97.7  | 98.2    | 0.0       | 0.0     | 2.3    | 1.8     |
| Tripura           | 23.4  | 27.4    | 33.6      | 43.7    | 43.0   | 28.9    | 66.8  | 60.6    | 18.3      | 33.7    | 14.9   | 5.7     |
| INDIA             | 18.9  | 30.1    | 44.5      | 54.7    | 36.6   | 15.2    | 70.4  | 74.3    | 18.5      | 17.5    | 11.1   | 8.2     |

**Source:** 49<sup>th</sup> & 65<sup>th</sup> Round NSSO Report Nos. 429 & 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India (Jan – June 1993 & July 2008 - June 2009).

**Table 7: Percentage of Households having Electricity in NE States**

| State/ Country    | Rural |         | Urban |         |
|-------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
|                   | 1993  | 2008-09 | 1993  | 2008-09 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 27.3  | 77.9    | 87.3  | 98.5    |
| Assam             | 15.6  | 40.2    | 74.0  | 94.6    |
| Manipur           | 58.1  | 86.8    | 92.6  | 99.5    |
| Meghalaya         | 27.2  | 69.8    | 89.8  | 99.3    |
| Mizoram           | 61.4  | 81.9    | 91.3  | 99.8    |
| Nagaland          | 68.4  | 99.0    | 94.0  | 100.0   |
| Skkim             | 65.3  | 95.8    | 91.9  | 99.4    |
| Tripura           | 30.2  | 66.1    | 83.5  | 95.3    |
| INDIA             | 36.5  | 66.0    | 80.9  | 96.1    |

**Source:** 49<sup>th</sup> & 65<sup>th</sup> Round NSSO Report Nos. 429 & 535: Housing Condition and Amenities in India (Jan – June 1993 & July 2008 - June 2009).

| Table 8: Growth Banking in NE States |                       |        |  |                             |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|-----------------------------|------|
| State/Country                        | No. of Bank Branches* |        | Population served per bank branch (in thousands) | Credit Deposit Ratio (%) ** |      |
|                                      | 2009                  | 2012   | 2012   | 2004                        | 2010 |
| Ar. Pradesh                          | 77                    | 96     | 14417  | 17.35                       | 26.8 |
| Assam                                | 1420                  | 1641   | 19016  | 30.77                       | 38.5 |
| Manipur                              | 81                    | 95     | 27053  | 29.02                       | 44.1 |
| Meghalaya                            | 206                   | 240    | 12363  | 38.83                       | 24.3 |
| Mizoram                              | 95                    | 111    | 9883   | 38.37                       | 47.4 |
| Nagaland                             | 87                    | 108    | 18315  | 18.84                       | 30.2 |
| Skkim                                | 71                    | 91     | 6703   | 25.56                       | 28.5 |
| Tripura                              | 219                   | 271    | 13557  | 23.30                       | 50.2 |
| INDIA                                | 82485                 | 101261 | 11951  | -                           | 73.6 |

**Source:** \* Reserve Bank of India, Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, 2011-12; \*\* <http://www.indiastat.com>

| Table 9: Growth of Transport in NE States<br>(Length of Railways and Roads in kms.) |          |         |                |         |                 |          |
|---|----------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| State/Country   | Railways |         | Surfaced Roads |         | No. of Vehicles |          |
|   | 2004-05  | 2010-11 | 2004-05        | 2010-11 | 2002            | 2010     |
| Ar. Pradesh   | 1        | 1       | 10325          | 14336   | 5272            | 5430     |
| Assam   | 2506     | 2434    | 24366          | 37816   | 129628          | 245737   |
| Manipur   | 1        | 1       | 6682           | 8140    | 11409           | 22140    |
| Meghalaya   | 0        | 0       | 6241           | 7072    | 22661           | 48290    |
| Mizoram   | 2        | 2       | 3215           | 7001    | 8135            | 17230    |
| Nagaland  | 13       | 13      | 10587          | 15470   | 58437           | 106946   |
| Skkim   | 0        | 0       | 1654           | 4119    | 5111            | 12102    |
| Tripura   | 64       | 151     | 12180          | 14203   | 17036           | 37773    |
| INDIA   | 63465    | 64460   | 1596450        | 2341480 | 6058863         | 13071720 |

**Source:** <http://www.indiastat.com>

| State/Country     | Total Literacy in |       | Urban-Rural Literacy Gap |       |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
|                   | 2001              | 2011  | 2001                     | 2011  |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 54.34             | 66.95 | 30.43                    | 22.98 |
| Assam             | 63.25             | 73.18 | 25.61                    | 18.44 |
| Manipur           | 69.93             | 79.85 | 12.54                    | 08.83 |
| Meghalaya         | 88.80             | 91.58 | 14.86                    | 13.79 |
| Mizoram           | 62.56             | 75.48 | 30.01                    | 20.18 |
| Nagaland          | 66.59             | 80.11 | 21.95                    | 14.35 |
| Sikkim            | 68.81             | 82.20 | 17.09                    | 09.44 |
| Tripura           | 73.19             | 87.75 | 19.49                    | 08.03 |
| INDIA             | 64.83             | 74.04 | 21.18                    | 16.07 |

**Source:** Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

| State/Country     | 1993-94 |        |       | 2004-05 |        |       |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|
|                   | Male    | Female | Total | Male    | Female | Total |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 2.9     | 1.5    | 2.3   | 4.9     | 3.3    | 4.2   |
| Assam             | 4.9     | 3.1    | 4.1   | 5.4     | 3.7    | 4.6   |
| Manipur           | 7.0     | 4.3    | 5.6   | 7.4     | 5.2    | 6.3   |
| Meghalaya         | 3.9     | 2.8    | 3.4   | 4.9     | 4.3    | 4.6   |
| Mizoram           | 6.4     | 5.2    | 5.8   | 7.3     | 6.3    | 6.8   |
| Nagaland          | 7.4     | 5.1    | 6.4   | 7.9     | 6.3    | 7.1   |
| Sikkim            | 4.8     | 3.1    | 4.0   | 4.9     | 3.9    | 4.4   |
| Tripura           | 5.0     | 3.3    | 4.2   | 5.3     | 3.8    | 4.6   |
| INDIA             | 4.6     | 2.5    | 3.6   | 5.7     | 3.6    | 4.7   |

**Source:** G.O.I (2009) Gendering Human Development Indices, Ministry of Women and Child Development, based on NSSO 50th Round (1993-94); NSSO 61<sup>st</sup> Round (2004-05); calculated values

| <b>Table 12: Percentage Change in Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) in NE States</b> |             |      |      |             |      |      |             |      |      |
|---|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| State/Country   | IMR (Total) |      |      | IMR (Rural) |      |      | IMR (Urban) |      |      |
|   | 1994        | 2004 | 2009 | 1994        | 2004 | 2009 | 1994        | 2004 | 2009 |
| Ar. Pradesh   | 40.1        | 42.0 | 32.0 | 41.0        | 44.0 | 35.0 | 29.6        | 27.0 | 14.0 |
| Assam   | 78.0        | 66.0 | 61.0 | 78.0        | 69.0 | 64.0 | 76.0        | 38.0 | 37.0 |
| Manipur   | 23.8        | 13.0 | 16.0 | 24.2        | 11.0 | 18.0 | 22.2        | 17.0 | 11.0 |
| Meghalaya   | -           | 27.0 | 36.0 | -           | 36.0 | 45.0 | -           | 11.0 | 19.0 |
| Mizoram   | 47.3        | 43.0 | 59.0 | 50.2        | 43.0 | 61.0 | 19.0        | 37.0 | 40.0 |
| Nagaland  | NA          | 17.0 | 26.0 | NA          | 17.0 | 27.0 | NA          | 18.0 | 23.0 |
| Skkim   | 26.8        | 30.0 | 34.0 | 27.0        | 32.0 | 36.0 | 18.6        | 12.0 | 21.0 |
| Tripura   | 39.1        | 30.0 | 31.0 | 37.8        | 31.0 | 33.0 | 47.7        | 23.0 | 20.0 |
| INDIA   | 74.0        | 58.0 | 50.0 | 80.0        | 64.0 | 55.0 | 52.0        | 40.0 | 34.0 |

**Source:** (1) Compendium of India's Fertility & Mortality Indicators 1971 to 2007 - (Based on Sample Registration System (SRS)). (2) SRS Bulletin, January, 2011. IMR for smaller states (with the exception of Assam) are based on three-years period (2007-09)

| <b>Table 13: Work Participation Rate in NE States</b> |            |         |              |         |            |         |              |         |
|---|------------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| State/<br>Country                                     | Rural Male |         | Rural Female |         | Urban Male |         | Urban Female |         |
|   | 1993-94    | 2004-05 | 1993-94      | 2004-05 | 1993-94    | 2004-05 | 1993-94      | 2004-05 |
| Ar. Pradesh   | 49.7       | 50.0    | 40.9         | 41.0    | 51.5       | 46.1    | 10.1         | 14.8    |
| Assam   | 51.6       | 55.1    | 15.9         | 20.9    | 52.8       | 55.1    | 09.2         | 10.9    |
| Manipur   | 47.7       | 52.4    | 30.8         | 35.1    | 43.4       | 45.6    | 22.3         | 22.1    |
| Meghalaya   | 61.9       | 57.2    | 49.3         | 47.8    | 50.0       | 45.4    | 18.9         | 30.3    |
| Mizoram   | 52.9       | 59.4    | 31.7         | 44.1    | 48.4       | 48.4    | 26.4         | 28.1    |
| Nagaland  | 43.9       | 54.9    | 21.6         | 50.4    | 37.8       | 45.7    | 09.9         | 25.7    |
| Skkim   | 56.3       | 55.4    | 19.1         | 31.8    | 58.0       | 54.5    | 13.6         | 16.8    |
| Tripura   | 52.2       | 54.9    | 12.8         | 08.5    | 49.7       | 50.4    | 12.4         | 10.0    |
| INDIA   | 55.3       | 54.6    | 32.8         | 32.7    | 52.1       | 54.6    | 15.5         | 16.6    |

**Source:** <http://www.indiastat.com>



| <b>Table 14: Growth of Industry in NE States</b><br>(Capital and productivity values in Rupees) |                  |         |                |         |                         |           |                     |         |                      |         |
|---|------------------|---------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| State/<br>Country   | No. of Factories |         | No. of Workers |         | Capital (Fixed+Working) |           | Labour Productivity |         | Capital Productivity |         |
|   | 2000-01          | 2009-10 | 2000-01        | 2009-10 | 2000-01                 | 2009-10   | 2000-01             | 2009-10 | 2000-01              | 2009-10 |
| Ar. Pradesh   | -                | -       | -              | -       | -                       | -         | -                   | -       | -                    | -       |
| Assam   | 1435             | 2247    | 92474          | 125759  | 684751                  | 1499744   | 9.45                | 29.16   | 1.28                 | 2.44    |
| Manipur   | 59               | 85      | 695            | 2950    | 718                     | 6625      | 2.55                | 5.16    | 2.47                 | 2.30    |
| Meghalaya   | 30               | 100     | 870            | 4984    | 5974                    | 233327    | 11.55               | 44.84   | 1.68                 | 0.96    |
| Mizoram   | -                | -       | -              | -       | -                       | -         | -                   | -       | -                    | -       |
| Nagaland  | 129              | 90      | 2440           | 2676    | 3418                    | 37631     | 3.78                | 10.78   | 2.70                 | 0.77    |
| Sikkim  | -                | 46      | -              | 4854    | -                       | 156504    | -                   | 64.28   | -                    | 1.99    |
| Tripura   | 239              | 407     | 7839           | 25756   | 8145                    | 86976     | 3.96                | 3.95    | 3.81                 | 1.17    |
| INDIA   | 131268           | 158877  | 6135236        | 9158295 | 50481261                | 173908516 | 15.11               | 40.65   | 1.84                 | 2.14    |

**Source:** <http://www.indiastat.com>; labor and capital productivity were computed by the authors.

| <b>Table 15: Growth of Tourism in NE States</b> |                         |           |                        |          |                      |           |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|
| State/Country                                   | Domestic Tourist Visits |           | Foreign Tourist Visits |          | Total Tourist Visits |           |
|   | 2005                    | 2010      | 2005                   | 2010     | 2005                 | 2010      |
| Ar. Pradesh                                     | 50560                   | 227857    | 289                    | 3395     | 50849                | 231252    |
| Assam   | 2467652                 | 4050924   | 10782                  | 15157    | 2478434              | 4066081   |
| Manipur   | 94299                   | 114062    | 316                    | 389      | 94615                | 114451    |
| Meghalaya                                       | 375901                  | 652756    | 5099                   | 4177     | 381000               | 656933    |
| Mizoram   | 44715                   | 57292     | 273                    | 731      | 44988                | 58023     |
| Nagaland  | 17470                   | 21094     | 883                    | 1132     | 18353                | 22226     |
| Sikkim  | 251744                  | 700011    | 16523                  | 20757    | 268267               | 720768    |
| Tripura   | 216330                  | 342273    | 2677                   | 5212     | 219007               | 347485    |
| INDIA   | 391948589               | 740214297 | 9939782                | 17852777 | 401888371            | 758067074 |

**Source:** Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

**Table 16: Growth of Per Capita Monthly Income and Consumption Expenditure (Rs.) in NE States**

| State/Country          | Income <sup>1</sup> |         |          | Consumption Expenditure <sup>2</sup> |         |         |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
|                        | 1993-94             | 1999-00 | 2004-05  | 1993-94                              | 1999-00 | 2004-05 |
| Arunachal Pradesh      | 727.75              | 1165.83 | 2272.58  | 343.75                               | 672.31  | 798.76  |
| Assam                  | 476.25              | 1023.50 | 1398.50  | 280.42                               | 473.42  | 613.67  |
| Manipur                | 487.17              | 1105.00 | 1543.92  | 305.59                               | 596.36  | 643.62  |
| Meghalaya              | 574.42              | 1196.25 | 1982.75  | 390.00                               | 639.13  | 762.26  |
| Mizoram                | 693.25              | 1370.25 | 2055.17  | 472.59                               | 935.53  | 993.72  |
| Nagaland               | 760.75              | 1175.58 | 1686.17  | 454.48                               | 1005.99 | 1094.88 |
| Sikkim                 | 700.17              | 1240.83 | 2224.42  | 321.12                               | 559.97  | 738.52  |
| Tripura                | 461.17              | 1176.58 | 2032.83  | 367.43                               | 589.50  | 578.91  |
| INDIA (per capita NNP) | 640.83              | 1319.92 | 2011.92* | 328.18                               | 590.98  | 700.33  |

**Source:** 1. CSO, State Domestic Product (State Series), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.  
2. NSS38th, 50th, 55th & 61st Round on Household Consumption Expenditure.  
\* The figure pertains to Net National Income (NNI).

**Table 17: Growth of Human Development and their Components in NE States**

| State       | 1993-94 |       |       |       | 2004-05 |       |       |       |
|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
|             | QLI     | QOI   | EWI   | HDI   | QLI     | QOI   | EWI   | HDI   |
| Ar. Pradesh | 0.313   | 0.201 | 0.348 | 0.287 | 0.491   | 0.334 | 0.475 | 0.427 |
| Assam       | 0.153   | 0.324 | 0.241 | 0.239 | 0.364   | 0.382 | 0.345 | 0.364 |
| Manipur     | 0.593   | 0.419 | 0.265 | 0.426 | 0.706   | 0.487 | 0.369 | 0.521 |
| Meghalaya   | 0.385   | 0.278 | 0.343 | 0.335 | 0.540   | 0.380 | 0.446 | 0.455 |
| Mizoram     | 0.729   | 0.503 | 0.417 | 0.550 | 0.657   | 0.572 | 0.523 | 0.584 |
| Nagaland    | 0.780   | 0.463 | 0.417 | 0.553 | 0.662   | 0.512 | 0.535 | 0.570 |
| Sikkim      | 0.567   | 0.333 | 0.324 | 0.408 | 0.666   | 0.391 | 0.469 | 0.509 |
| Tripura     | 0.330   | 0.354 | 0.297 | 0.327 | 0.534   | 0.415 | 0.390 | 0.447 |

**Source:** G.O.I. (2011): *Human Development Report of North East States*, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.

**Note:** QLI, QOI, EWI and HDI respectively are Quality of Life Index, Quality of Opportunity Index, Economic Well-being Index and Human Development Index. To measure QOL, crude death rate with one-third weight and infant mortality rate with two-third weight are employed; To measure QOI, literacy rate (7+) with one-third weight and mean year of education (15+) with two-third weight are employed; and finally to measure EWI, per capita income with one-third weight and adjusted per capita expenditure with two-third weight are employed.