



Munich Personal RePEc Archive

Some Facts and Figures on Development Attainments in Nagaland

Nayak, Purusottam

North Eastern Hill University

12 October 2013

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/51851/>
MPRA Paper No. 51851, posted 04 Dec 2013 02:38 UTC

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, male population and child sex ratio but an increase in overall sex ratio. The state is observed to be the worst performer in the region 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. 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°6' and 27°4' latitude North of Equator and between 93°20' and 95°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 and 6.32 per cent area of the region 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, in general, 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 64.46 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). Though female population increased by 1.16 per cent in the last decade, the negative growth of population of 0.01 per cent was believed to be due to decrease in male population by 18.04 per cent. However, the unprecedented positive growth of population during 1991-2001 and negative growth of population during 2001-11 created doubts in the minds of demographers about the reliability of Census figures in Nagaland. Although the matter was discussed extensively in the North-East in the run-up to the 2011 Census (Nagaland Post 2009), social scientists largely ignored the issue. Three possible explanations were given. First, it was argued that net in-migration was responsible for the high population growth during 1991-2001 (Rio, 2010; Singh, 2009) and net out-migration caused decline in population during 2001-11 (Chaurasia 2011; Jøermison 2011; and Kundu and Kundu 2011). Second, HIV/AIDS prevalence and drug addiction was also invoked to explain the decline in population (Jøermison 2011). Third, the struggle among tribes for political power and development funds was cited by the Chief Minister as the reason for the abnormal growth between 1991 and 2001 (Hazarika 2005; Thohe Pou 2011). Analyzing data on birth and death rates, in and out migration of population and HIV/AIDS data, Agarwal and Kumar (2012) concluded that demographic factors alone were insufficient to explain the unprecedented changes in population. Their analysis suggested that the Census

substantially overestimated the population in the state. Their study partly supported political–economic explanation, i.e., competing different Naga tribes who inflated their numbers to seek greater political representation and a greater share in state’s resources was responsible for unprecedented change in population.

The density of population in the state was 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). It was a positive trend as far as the demographic pattern is concerned. In spite of the progress in overall sex ratio the state was lagging not only behind the country but also behind all other northeastern states excepting Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh which had 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 in recent past failed to contribute to a better sex ratio for the children.

The birth rate in the state was 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 were witnessing declining birth rates over the period from 1994 to 2009, it was 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 was 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 was consistently declining in Nagaland during the period whereas in other NE states it was either fluctuating or increasing. Particularly the situation was 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, child sex ratio, 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.

References

- Agarwal, A. and Kumar, V. (2012) "Nagaland's Demographic Somersault", IEG Working Paper No.311,
- Chaurasia, A.R. (2011): "Population Growth in India during 2001-2011: An Analysis of Provisional Results of 2011 Population Census" *Studies in Population and Development*, No 11-02. Shyam Institute: Bhopal. Available at http://shyam institute.in/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/11_02.91173244.pdf (Retrieved on March 19, 2012)
- Government of India (1993-94) *Gendering Human Development Indices*, New Delhi: Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- Government of India (1994) *Housing Condition and Amenities in India 1993* (NSS 49th Round, Report No. 429), National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Government of India (2009) *Compendium of India's Fertility & Mortality Indicators 1971 to 2007*, New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General.
- Government of India (2010) *Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-09* (NSS 65th Round, Report No. 535), National Sample Survey Office, New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- Government of India (2011 & 2001) *Census of India*, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Government of India (2011) *Human Development Report of North East States*, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, New Delhi.
- Government of India (2011) *SRS Bulletin*, Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, January, New Delhi: Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Government of Nagaland (2004) *Nagaland State Human Development Report*, Department of Planning and Coordination, Nagaland: Kohima.
- Government of Nagaland (2012) *Statistical Handbook of Nagaland*, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland: Kohima.
- Hazarika, S. (2005) "Rio tosses interim solution idea" *The Statesman*, December 24.

Jeermison, R.K. (2011): "Politics of Population Growth in Nagaland" Available at http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=manipur.Census_of_Manipur.Politics_of_Population_Growth_in_Nagaland (Retrieved on January 07, 2012)

Kundu, A and Kundu, D. (2011) "The Census and the 'development' myth", *Business Standard*, April 08. Available at <http://www.business-standard.com/india/news/amitabhkundudebolina-kunducensusthe-5Cdevelopment5C-myth/431360/> (Retrieved on March 23, 2012)

Nagaland Post (2009): "Nagaland's Inflated Census" September 20. Available at <http://www.nagalandpost.com/ShowStory.aspx?npoststoryiden=UzEwMTczNTc%3D-yM3AkZLK3uc%3D> (Retrieved on January 07, 2012)

North Eastern Council (2006) *Basic Statistic of North Eastern Region*, Meghalaya: Shillong.

Rio, N. (2010) "Address at the Conference of the Chief Ministers on Internal Security", New Delhi, 7th February.

Singh, Amarjeet M. (2009) "A Study on Illegal Immigration into North-East India: The Case of Nagaland". IDSA Occasional Paper No. 8, Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses: New Delhi. Available at http://www.idsa.in/system/files/OccasionalPaper8_NagalandIllegalImmigrationI.pdf (Retrieved on March 19, 2012)

Thohre Pou, R.B. (2011) "Decadal Growth Rate of Nagaland is Minus 0.47% (or 31.97%)", Available at http://e-pao.net/epSubPageExtractor.asp?src=news.section.opinions.Politics_and_Governance.Decadal_Growth_Rate_of_Nagaland_is_Minus_point_47 (Retrieved on March 19, 2012)

Table 1: Basic Statistics of NE States						
State/ Country	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population	Female Population (%)	Density	Sex Ratio	Literacy (%)
Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1,383,727	47.91	17	920	65.38
Assam	78438	31,205,576	48.81	398	954	72.19
Manipur	22327	2,570,390	49.67	115	987	79.21
Meghalaya	22429	2,966,889	49.64	132	986	74.43
Mizoram	21081	1,097,206	49.37	52	975	91.33
Nagaland	16579	1,978,502	48.21	119	931	79.55
Sikkim	7096	610,577	47.07	86	889	81.42
Tripura	10486	3,673,917	49.01	350	961	87.22
INDIA	3287240	1,21,05,69,573	48.46	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
Sikkim	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 (Total population)		Child Sex Ratio (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
Sikkim	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: 49th & 65th 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/ 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: 49th & 65th 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: 49th & 65th 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		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 (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
Skkim	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
Skkim	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 61st Round (2004-05); calculated values

Table 12: Percentage Change in Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) in NE States

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	47.3	43.0	59.0	50.2	43.0	61.0	19.0	37.0	40.0
Mizoram	-	27.0	36.0	-	36.0	45.0	-	11.0	19.0
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)

Table 13: Work Participation Rate in NE States

State/ 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>

Table 14: Growth of Industry in NE States (Capital and productivity values in Rupees)										
State/ 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.

Table 15: Growth of Tourism in NE States						
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 ¹			Consumption Expenditure ²		
	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.