

## **Human Development and its Correlates in Nagaland**

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### *Abstract*

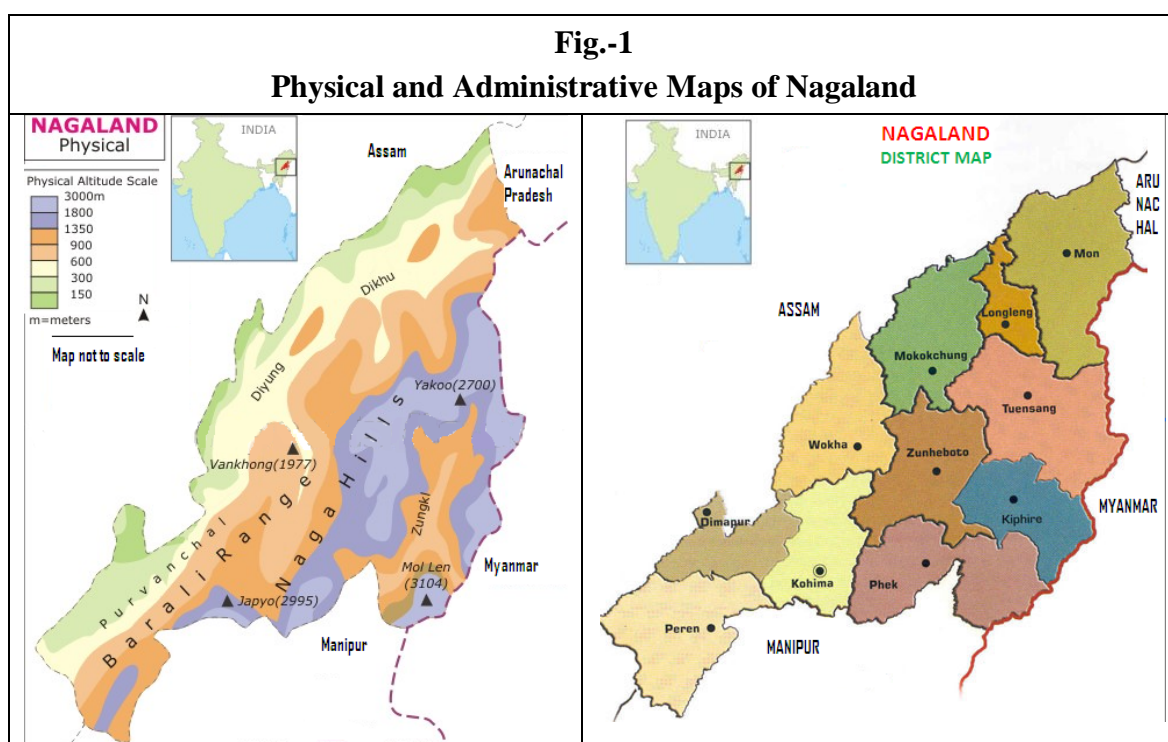
*This study has presented data relating to human development in Nagaland and made an attempt to observe regularities in the same that may be meaningful for devising development policies. The findings indicate that per capita income, human development index and gender-related development index are only poorly correlated with the health indicators such as IMR, IMRM and IMRF. Only the measures of educational attainment are appreciably correlated with PCY, HDI and GDI. The paper concludes that the reliability of data reported by a socio-economic system is dependent on the level of development of the system. Underdeveloped socio-economic systems report highly unreliable data. This is not only regarding the figures of income; this is also true of the figures on measures of attainment in matters of health and education. Official data on these variables are thrown up by a system that is administratively motivated and unsupervised with regard to their economic and developmental meaning. Use of such data, whether they pertain to income or any other measure of development, is not dependable for policy decisions meaningful to fostering development.*

### **An Introduction to Nagaland**

Nagaland, which attained its statehood in December 1963, is in the far northeastern corner of India, located between 25°6'N - 27°4'N and between 93°20'E - 95°15'E, bounded on the east by Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar, on north, north-west and west by Assam, and on the south by Manipur. It has the total geographical area of 16579 sq. km and as per the Census 2001 had a population of 19.9 million persons. It has a temperate climate ranging between 16°C-31°C in the winters and 4°C-24°C in the summers. Nagaland has a largely monsoon climate with high humidity levels. Annual rainfall averages around 70-100 inches - concentrated in the months of May to September.

Nagaland is largely a mountainous state (Fig.-1). The Naga Hills rise from the Brahmaputra Valley in Assam to about 2,000 feet and rise further to the southeast, as high as 6,000 feet. Mount Saramati at an elevation of 12,552 levels is the state's highest peak - 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 southeast, dissect the entire state. The entire state is earth-quake prone (seismic zone-V). The earthquake activity in this region is due to the Indian plate diving (thrusting) beneath the Eurasian plate. This process can trigger some really hefty shocks. The state is mainly mountainous and underlain by several thrusts. Most significant are the Main Boundary Thrust, the Main Central Thrust, the Himalayan Frontal Thrust and the Naga Thrust. The main boundary thrust forms the south-south-east trending Lohit thrust in the region of Nagaland and neighboring parts of south-eastern Arunachal Pradesh. Earthquakes in the state are generally shallow but some intermediate focus events have also occurred in the past.



About 20 per cent of the total geographical area of Nagaland is still covered by tropical and sub-tropical evergreen forests - including palms, bamboo and rattan as well as timber and mahogany forests. While some forest areas have been cleared for shifting cultivation, many scrub forests, high grass and reeds still cover a substantial part of the land. Intermittently are located 1317 villages and 9 towns inhabited by 16.36 million and 3.53 million people respectively. The population belongs to numerous different Naga tribes. Nagas speak 60 different dialects belonging to the Sino-Tibetan family of languages.

Nagamese, a variant language form of Assamese and local dialects is the most widely spoken market language. Every tribe has their own mother tongue language but communicate with each other in Nagamese. As such Nagamese is not a mother tongue of any of the tribes and nor is it a written language. English, the official state language is widely spoken in the towns of Nagaland.

The state's population is 1.988 million, of which 90.02 per cent are Christians. The census of 2001 recorded the state's Christian population at 1,790,349, making it one of the three Christian-majority states in India. The state has a very high church attendance rate in both urban and rural areas. The largest of Asia's churches dominate the skylines of Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. Among Christians, Baptists are the predominant group constituting more than 75 per cent of the state's population. Nagaland is known as "The most populated Baptist state in the world". About 75 per cent of the state's population professes the Baptist faith, thus making it more Baptist than Mississippi. Catholics, Revivalists and Pentecostals are the other Christian denominations numbers. Catholics are found in significant numbers in parts of Wokha district as also in the urban areas of Kohima and Dimapur. Hinduism and Islam are minority religions in the state, at 7.7 per cent and 1.8 per cent of the population respectively. A small minority, less than 0.3 per cent, still practice the traditional religions and are mainly concentrated in Peren and the Eastern districts (Wikipedia).

### **Administrative Divisions of Nagaland**

Presently Nagaland is administratively divided into 11 districts (Table-1). Earlier Nagaland had 8 districts namely, Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Junheboto. Subsequently, the erstwhile Kohima was divided into two districts, Kohima (presently comprising 4 Development Blocks) and Peren (3 Development Blocks). The erstwhile Tuensang (that had 13 Development Blocks) was divided into three districts, Tuensang (present, consisting of 8 Development Blocks), Longleng (2 Development Blocks) and Khiphire (3 Development Blocks).

Dimapur is one of the 11 administrative districts of Nagaland with its headquarters located at Dimapur town. The district was a subdivision of the erstwhile district of Kohima and was carved out in December 1997. The District is bounded by Kohima district on the south and east, Karbi Anglong district of Assam on the West.

Dimapur town is the commercial hub of the state, besides being referred to as the gateway of Nagaland and Manipur. A majority of the population of Dimapur is Naga tribes. Kohima is the most important district of Nagaland as the state capital is located here. It is the centrally located district of the state, bounded by the state of Assam on the west, Wokha district on the north, Zunheboto and Phek districts on the east and Manipur state on the south. Kohima town, the administrative seat of the district as well as of the state is situated at an altitude of 1444 m above sea level and is the political and cultural heart of the state. Kohima has the distinction of having the biggest Police Headquarter in the North-East. **Peren** district came into existence as a result of the bifurcation of Kohima District. The district shares common boundaries with Assam state and Dimapur District in the west and north-western part respectively, Kohima District in the east and Manipur state in the south. The administrative seat is situated at Peren town. Tening town is the other important town located in the district. Most of the inhabitants of this district are Zeliang and Kuki tribes. Mokokchung has its headquarters located at Mokokchung town. It is bounded by the state of Assam to its north, district of Wokha to its west, Tuensang to its east, and Zunheboto to its south. The physiographic of the district consists of six distinct hill ranges. Mokokchung district is home to the Ao Naga tribe. Kiphrie became a district as a result of the bifurcation of Tuensang district. The administrative seat is located at Kiphrie town. **Longleng** became a district as a result of the bifurcation of the undivided Tuensang District. The district shares common boundaries with Mon District to the north, Mokokchung District to the west and Tuensang District to the south. The district's administrative seat is at Longleng, which situated at an altitude of about 1,066 m above sea level. **Mon** has its headquarters located at Mon town. The district is bounded on the North by Sibsagar District of Assam, on the South by Tuensang District of Nagaland and Myanmar (Burma), on the East by Myanmar (Burma) and on the West by Tuensang and Mokokchung Districts of Nagaland. On her Northeast lies the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. The topography of the district is hilly with steep slopes. The District can be divided into two regions, namely the Upper Region comprising Longching, Chen, Mopong and Tobu areas and the Lower Region comprises Mon, Tizit and Naginimora area. The foothills lie adjacent to the plains of Assam. Most of the people of this district live in villages and agriculture is their main

occupation. They also largely depend on forests for their livelihood. Phek district is situated in the south-eastern part of the state with headquarters at Phek town. The district shares common boundary with Myanmar in the East, Zunheboto and Tuensang districts in the North, Manipur state in the South and Kohima district in the West. Phek gets its name from the word "Phekrekedze" meaning watch tower. Earlier it was a part of Kohima district. Most of the areas of the district are under high hills and deep forests with rich flora and fauna. Tuensang is bordered by Myanmar all along its eastern side. On the North lies Mon district. Tuensang touches Assam on its north on a narrow strip between Mon on the east and Mokokchung in the West. On the South of Tuensang lies Phek District and on the west are Zunheboto and Mokokchung districts. The district has approximately 180 Kms of international border with Myanmar. The district headquarter is located at Tuensang town. Most areas of the district are covered with hills, high ridges deep gorges and narrow valleys. The indigenous inhabitants of this district have Mongoloid features as other Nagas. Wokha, an administrative district of Nagaland is the home to the ancient Lothas. The district headquarters is located at Wokha town. The district is situated in the mid-western part of the Nagaland State, adjacent to the Sibsagar plains of the Assam State. It is bounded by Mokokchung district in the North, Kohima district in the South, Zunheboto district in the East and the State of Assam in the west. The topography of the district is more or less similar to Tuensang district with hills and ridges. **Zunheboto** district is located in the heart of Nagaland state with headquarters at Zunheboto town. The district is bounded by Mokokchung district in the East and Wokha district in the West. The topography of Zunheboto is defined by high hills spread over many areas of the district. Zunheboto is the home of the Semas.

### **The Economy of Nagaland**

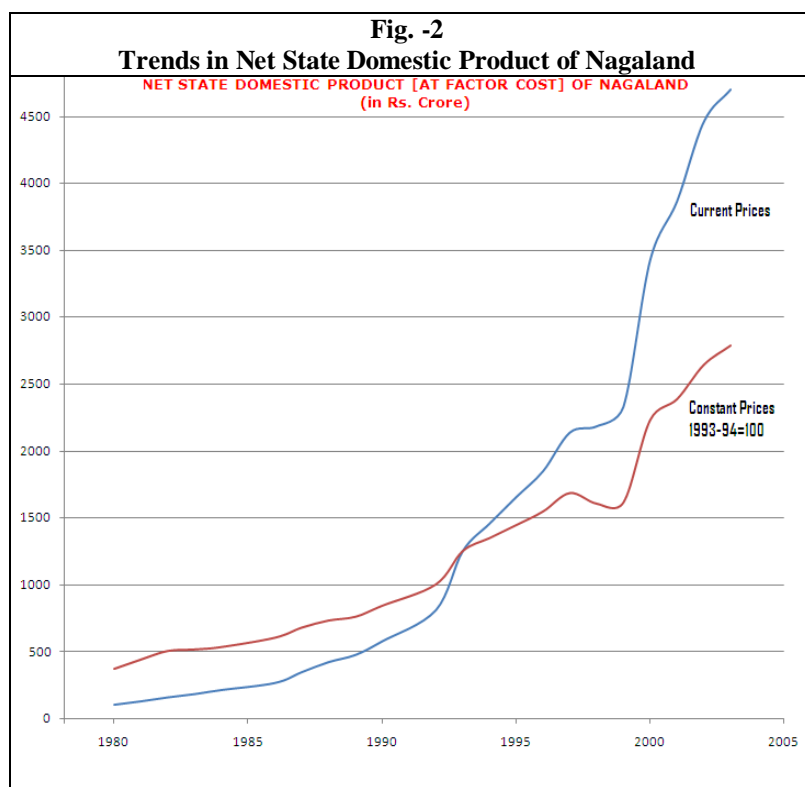
The economy of Nagaland is primarily forest-based and agricultural. It has very rich forest resources. Nagaland is also rich in mineral resources including coal, limestone, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and marble. The approximate reserve of lime stone is 1000 million tonnes and substantial reserves of marble & decorative stone, petroleum & natural gas, nickel, cobalt and chromium are available in the state. But these mineral resources are yet to be explored and exploited.

At present, Nagaland has an agrarian economy. About 68 per cent of the total working population of the state depends on cultivation (Table-2). 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. 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 oil seeds which includes rapeseed, mustard, etc. There are two methods of cultivation which exist in Nagaland. The Naga tribes practice both jhuming and terrace cultivation. The area under jhum (shifting) cultivation is about 87,339 hectares and under terraced cultivation is about 62,091 hectares. Although majority of population is engaged with cultivation, still Nagaland depends on the import of food supplies from other states. This is due to less availability of food grains in the state as the area under cultivation is less. Nagaland has achieved remarkable progress in small and medium scale industries. Today the state has 30 industrial units, and over 300 small-scale industries. The Nagaland Sugar Mill at Dimapur has an installed capacity of 1,000 tones per day. Nagas make beautiful decorative materials. Cottage industries such as weaving, woodwork and pottery are also an important source of revenue. Tourism is important, but largely limited owing to the state's geographic isolation and political instability in recent years. The major possibilities of industrial development of the state lies in food processing, bio-tech industries, tourism, floriculture, agro-forest based industries, handloom & handicrafts, mineral based industries, electronics & IT, sericulture and petrochemicals.

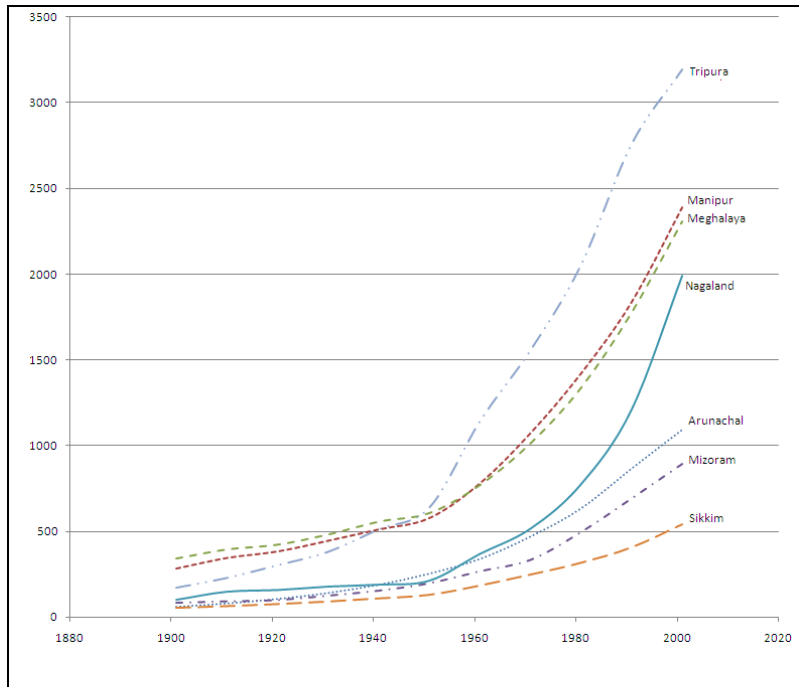
### **State Domestic Product and its Composition**

In Table-3 (corresponding to Fig.-2) we present the trends in the Net Domestic Product of the State for over 20 years. Except the brief period during 1997-99 when there were strong signs of stagnation mostly due to unfavorable weather conditions, the NSDP of Nagaland has been rising continuously with added vigour. About 33 per cent of the NSDP is contributed by the primary sector and another 53 percent is due to the tertiary sector. The secondary sector contributes only 13 per cent to the net state domestic product (Table-4). The secondary sector is mainly comprises construction activities. Manufacturing makes only a tiny sector of the economy. It contributes only 1.3 per cent

to the NSDP. There are no large manufacturing units in the state. Small scale and household industries are the only manufacturing activities. Table-5 presents the number of units and employment in the SSI sector.



**Fig.-3**  
**Trends in Growth of Population in the NE Region**





### **Demographic and Health Aspects**

Growth of population in Nagaland accelerated in the 1950's and since then population of the state is growing exponentially (Table-6 and Fig.-3). It appears that the population of Nagaland will surpass that of Manipur and Meghalaya in the coming decades.

The existing and growth of health facilities (Table-7 and Table-8) in Nagaland have encouraged more and more people to take advantage of the same. Other particulars of health facilities in the state are presented in Tables 9 through 14. The data do not clearly show up any meaningful pattern.

### **Educational Facilities**

Nagaland has a progressive educational infrastructure both at the school as well as college levels. The details are provided in Tables 15 through 22. Literacy in the state has increased very fast since 1951. Taking 1951 literacy as the base, the growth of literacy in Nagaland has been faster than any other state in the North Eastern Region (Table-18). Growth of educational system has also prompted private-managed colleges to come up and operate profitably. As it has been mentioned earlier, Nagaland is known as "The most populated Baptist state in the world". Other Christian denominations also are quite strong. Attendance in churches is very high. This is also reflected in the theological colleges thriving in the State.

### **Human Development in Nagaland**

In Tables 23(A) and 23(B) we present the indicators of human development and the Human Development Index (HDI) of Nagaland for the year 2001. These figures have been obtained from the State Human Development Report 2004 published by the Govt. of Nagaland. However, the indicators and the HDI index relate to the Year 2001.

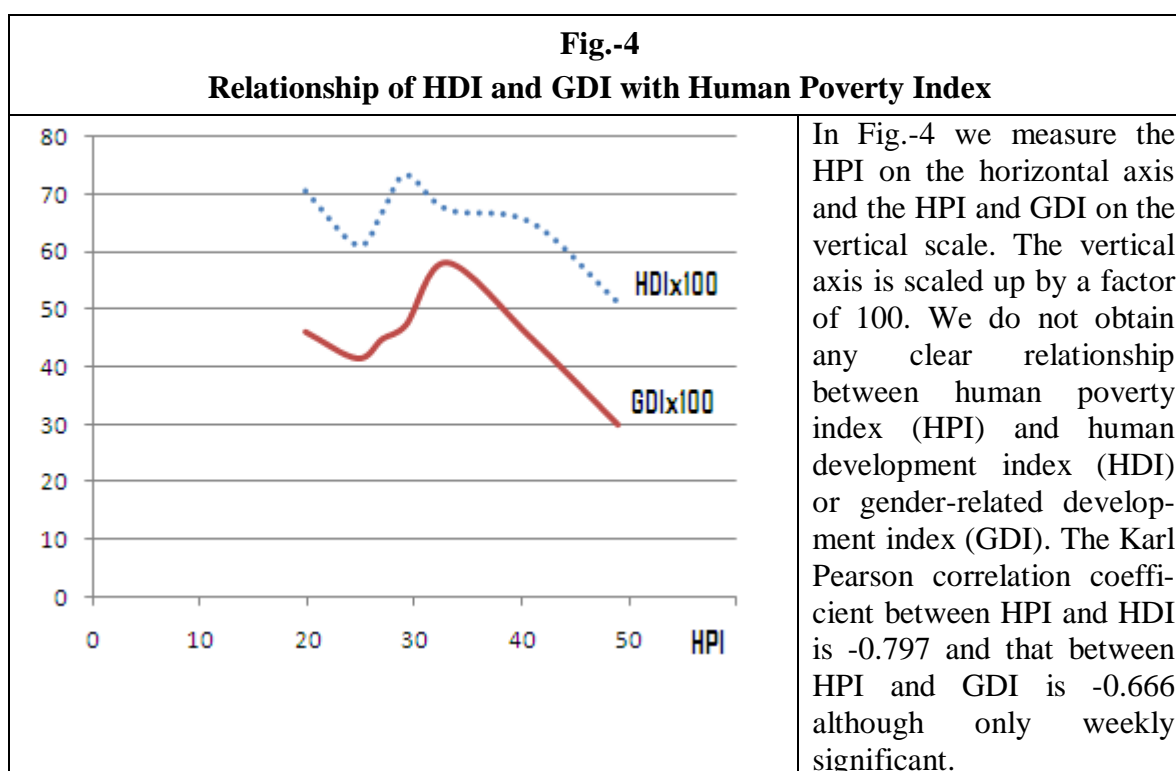
The figures on HDI [Table-23(B)] indicate that Dimapur leads while Mon lags behind all other districts. Except Zunheboto, Tuensang and Mon all other districts score higher than the state average. Kohima has the 4<sup>th</sup> rank although the state capital is located there.

Gender related Development indicators are presented in Tables 24(A) and 24(B). The GDI Index [Table-24(B)] for Kohima is the highest, followed by Dimapur,

Mokokchung and Phek. Mon ranks the last in GDI ranking. Tuensang and Zunheboto are a little better but below the state average.

### Relationship between Human Poverty and Human Development Indices

In Table 25 we present the Human Poverty Index (HPI) for different districts of Nagaland. These figures are obtained from the State Human Development Report 2004 published by the Govt. of Nagaland. We find that Mon and Tuensang are the two districts with very high HPI indices. Phek also is higher than the state average. Mokokchung has the lowest human poverty index followed by Zunheboto and Wokha. Dimapur and Kohima have HPI lower than the state average, but not far lower.



The robust Campbell (type-II, see Campbell, 1980; Mishra, 2008) correlation coefficient (not affected by outliers) between HPI and HDI is -0.70 and that between HPI and GDI is -0.72, both negative and statistically significant. This relationship indicates that human poverty is negatively correlated with HDI and GDI. It may be noted that Campbell's correlation matrix is a multivariate measure and not a bivariate measure (like Karl Pearson's correlation).

We have computed bivariate Karl Pearson and some other correlation matrices (Mishra, 2008; Shevlyakov, 1997) from the data presented in Table 26(A). Those correlation matrices have been presented in Tables 26(B) through 26(D). Some points are worth noting. First, the life expectancy has a negative correlation with all other variables including PCI, HDI and GDI, irrespective of the formula used for computing the correlation coefficient. What type of conclusion may follow from this and what policy implication can follow? Or can we say that all measures of correlation are inconsequential and irrelevant? Secondly, PCI, HDI and GDI are only poorly correlated with the health indicators such as IMR, IMRM and IMRF. Only the measures of educational attainment are appreciably correlated with PCI, HDI and GDI. But are the measures of educational attainment really correlated with the economic efficiency and performance of the economy? Do they go along with the measures of health attainment of the population?

### **Conclusion**

Discussing on the relevance of income as a representative measure of development, Simon Kuznets observed that the reliability of data reported by a socio-economic system is dependent on the level of development of the system. Underdeveloped socio-economic systems report highly unreliable data. This is not only regarding the figures of income; but also true of the figures on measures of attainment in matters of health and education. Official data on these variables are thrown up by a system that is administratively motivated and unsupervised with regard to their economic and developmental meaning. Use of such data, whether they pertain to income or any other measure of development, is not dependable for policy decisions meaningful to fostering development.

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District/ State	Area (sq. km)	Popn. (Persons)	District	Area (sq. km)	Popn. (Persons)	District/ State	Area (sq. km)	Popn. (Persons)
DMP	927	308382	Mon	1786	2 59604	KPR	1137	106136
KHM	1711	314366	PHK	2026	1 48245	WKH	1628	161098
PRN	2330	12882	TNS	2206	414801	ZBT	1255	154909
MKK	1615	227230	LNG	885	158300	Nagaland	17506	1858104

**Note:** These figures are compiled from different sources and may not be accurate up to 6 per cent either side; e.g. Basic Statistics of NER 2002 reports area and population of Nagaland as 16579 sq km and 1988636 persons. Nagaland State Development Report 2004 data also are inconsistent.

KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG\_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total

Total Population			Cultivators			Agricultural Laborers		
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1988636	1041686	946950	544433	271608	272825	33825	18141	15711
Total Non-workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1138654	553919	584735	708455	424236	284219	141527	63531	77996
Workers in household Industries			Other Workers			Total Workers		
Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
18072	6529	849982	849982	849982	62136	849982	487767	362215

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006

Year	CP	KP	Year	CP	KP	Year	CP	KP	Year	CP	KP
1980	105	372	1986	268	605	1992	811	1002	1998	2184	1605
1981	131	442	1987	349	680	1993	1251	1251	1999	2330	1614
1982	160	506	1988	424	733	1994	1457	1348	2000	3427	2230
1983	185	517	1989	477	761	1995	1656	1445	2001	3864	2385
1984	215	535	1990	579	843	1996	1849	1547	2002	4458	2641
1985	240	545	1991	691	878	1997	2137	1684	2003	4698	2785

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006

Note: CP – Current prices, KP- Constant prices

<b>Table-4</b>						
<b>NSDP at Current price of Industry of origin from 1999-2000 to 2003-2004</b>						
Sl. No.	Industry	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1.	Agriculture	66126	94234	116158	135468	143583
2.	Forestry & Logging	9004	6799	10206	10605	11652
3.	Fishing	2070	2078	2237	2337	1608
4.	Mining & Quarrying	39	91	183	259	305
<b>Primary Sector</b>		<b>77239</b>	<b>106202</b>	<b>128784</b>	<b>148669</b>	<b>157148</b>
5.	Manufacturing	3905	4164	4824	5582	6140
5 (a)	Registered	668	742	1137	1338	1539
5 (b)	Unregistered	3237	3422	3687	4244	4601
6.	Construction	27114	33484	41770	51760	53397
7.	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1027	2261	2453	2904	2694
<b>Secondary Sector</b>		<b>32046</b>	<b>39909</b>	<b>49047</b>	<b>60246</b>	<b>62231</b>
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	41662	56344	62033	67258	72524
8 (a)	Railways	104	122	143	190	205
8 (b)	Transport by other means	40838	55590	61049	65783	70639
8 (c)	Storage	31	32	31	38	87
8 (d)	Communication	689	600	810	1264	1593
9.	Trade Hostels & Restaurant	14279	18294	22086	24168	24987
10.	Banking & Insurance	2900	4611	5581	6022	7075
11.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Service	29603	36723	40095	44240	55692
12.	Public Administration	36212	42737	48710	54897	56471
13.	Other Services	21677	23782	31094	32689	33747
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>		<b>146333</b>	<b>182491</b>	<b>209599</b>	<b>229274</b>	<b>250496</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>255618</b>	<b>328602</b>	<b>387430</b>	<b>438189</b>	<b>469875</b>
<b>Per capita Income (Rs)</b>		<b>13819</b>	<b>16903</b>	<b>18961</b>	<b>20407</b>	<b>20821</b>

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006

District	Unit/ Employees	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Kohima including Peren	No. of SSI	49	35	39	20	24	25
	No. of Employees	335	556	512	280	161	278
Dimapur	No. of SSI	125	114	129	299	350	255
	No. of Employees	1793	1565	1202	2749	4096	2345
Phek	No. of SSI	6	7	2	2	25	12
	No. of Employees	35	54	16	24	264	142
Mokokchung	No. of SSI	42	66	73	44	26	17
	No. of Employees	415	678	623	509	282	204
Wokha	No. of SSI	14	11	25	12	17	13
	No. of Employees	118	117	161	135	172	178
Zunheboto	No. of SSI	38	56	60	132	84	35
	No. of Employees	441	567	380	1252	733	312
Tuensang +Longleng +Kiphire	No. of SSI	15	12	26	57	40	51
	No. of Employees	173	132	171	427	563	452
Mon	No. of SSI	13	14	8	7	3	8
	No. of Employees	144	358	153	21	47	44
Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006							

Year	ARP*	ASM	MAN	MEG	MIZ	NAG	SKM	TRP	NER	India
1901	58	3290	284	341	82	102	53	173	4.38	238
1911	78	3849	346	394	91	149	63	230	5.2	252
1921	104	4637	384	422	98	159	75	304	6.18	251
1931	139	5560	446	481	124	179	90	382	7.4	279
1941	187	6695	512	556	153	190	108	513	8.91	319
1951	251	8029	578	606	196	213	129	639	10.64	361
1961	337	10837	780	769	266	369	183	1142	14.68	439
1971	468	14625	1073	1012	332	516	247	1556	19.83	548
1981	632	18041	1421	1336	494	775	316	2053	25.07	683
1991	865	22414	1837	1775	690	1210	406	2757	31.95	846
2001	1091	26638	2389	2306	891	1989	540	3191	39.04	1027
<b>Source:</b> Basic Statistics of NER 2000.										
Note (1): Population figures for Arunachal Pradesh (1901-51) and Sikkim (1901-71) estimated by the authors. Population figures of the constituent States are in thousands. Population figures for NER and India are in million rounded off (and may not accurately sum up to total).										
Note (2): ARP- Arunachal Pradesh, ASM-Assam, MAN-Manipur, MEG- Meghalaya, MIZ-Mizoram, NAG-Nagaland, SKM- Sikkim, TRP-Tripura, NER- N.E. Region										

<b>Table-7</b>												
<b>No. of Hospital, Dispensaries, P.H.C, C.H.C. S.H.C, Sub-centre and Other Health Facilities</b>												
PAR	KHM	DMP	MKK	TNS	ZBT	WKH	PHK	PHK	PRN	LNG	KPR	T
DH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
CHC	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	1	-	1	20
PHC	12	6	11	8	9	8	17	8	4	2	-	85
SHC	2	1	-	3	3	4	2	6	4	1	1	27
DIS	-	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	15
TBH	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
MH	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SC	39	47	51	39	46	37	44	50	16	9	19	397
STDC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
DTC	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
PMC	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
T	62	61	75	57	64	54	71	70	27	14	24	579
Note(1): DH- District hospital, CHC-Community health centre, PHC-Primary health centre, SHC-Subsidiary health centre, DIS- Dispensaries, TBH- TB hospital, MH Mental hospital, SC- Sub centre, STDC- STD centre, PMC- Post mortem centre												
Note(2): PAR- Particulars, KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total												
Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006												

<b>Table-8</b>												
<b>No. of Hospital, Dispensaries, P.H.Cs, C.H.C. S.H.C, Sub-centre &amp; Other Health Facilities (2005)</b>												
PAR	KHM	DMP	MKK	TNS	ZBT	WKH	PHK	PHK	PRN	LNG	KPR	T
2001												
Doctor	121	58	49	38	26	26	28	20	-	-	-	366
Pharm	68	35	63	99	54	49	60	69	-	-	-	497
Nurse	255	165	243	166	103	84	65	35	-	-	-	1116
2002												
Doctor	121	59	49	38	26	26	28	20	-	-	-	367
Pharm	69	35	63	99	53	49	60	69	-	-	-	497
Nurse	282	120	203	205	123	100	134	111	-	-	-	1278
2003												
Doctor	122	59	51	38	26	26	28	20	-	-	-	370
Pharm	69	35	63	102	55	49	61	71	-	-	-	505
Nurse	269	134	205	218	109	95	113	89	-	-	-	1232
2004												
Doctor	122	60	51	38	26	26	29	20	-	-	-	372
Pharm	60	39	62	47	39	48	38	40	-	-	-	373
Nurse	277	130	206	196	114	98	110	94	-	-	-	1225
2005												
Doctor	120	46	51	41	26	26	26	29	13	3	3	384
Pharm	69	43	61	47	39	47	39	67	20	9	16	457
Nurse	252	149	222	184	123	113	141	114	42	20	33	1393
Note: Pharm = Pharmacist, PAR- Particulars, KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total												
Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006												



	KHM	DMP	MKK	TNS	ZBT	WKH	PHK	PHK	PRN	LNG	KPR	T
DH	250	150	150	100	50	50	75	50	50	50	50	1025
CHC	90	60	90	60	60	30	90	60	30	30	-	600
PHC	72	36	84	72	84	66	144	60	30	12	12	642
SHC	12	2	-	10	6	8	4	12	-	-	-	54
DIS	-	4	10	4	2	2	6	2	-	-	-	30
TBH	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
MH	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
LW	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	40
<b>T</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2516</b>

Note: DH- District hospital, CHC-Community health centre, PHC-Primary health centre, SHC-Subsidiary health centre, DIS- Dispensaries, TBH- TB hospital, MH Mental hospital, LW- Leprosy ward, T- Total

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006

Particulars	KHM	DMP	MKK	TNS	ZBT	WKH	PHK	Mon	T
<b>Year 2001</b>									
Indoor	18215	18355	12793	13826	6730	6695	5588	5948	88150
Outdoor	93907	96954	67555	21996	50096	41565	26656	33480	626209
<b>Year 2002</b>									
Indoor	24765	25032	14464	16158	7413	8834	6746	6326	109738
Outdoor	136345	150106	97064	77804	48802	47964	29892	35641	623618
<b>Year 2003</b>									
Indoor	26616	25549	12960	15446	7825	8345	6902	6561	110204
Outdoor	161903	15998	97250	74438	48265	48632	19013	36576	640075
<b>Year 2004</b>									
Indoor	26624	25716	13972	15614	8114	8706	7126	6909	112781
Outdoor	149836	152385	97324	74749	48559	5009	29001	36845	593708
<b>Year 2005</b>									
Indoor	25802	27704	20375	17721	11667	14462	9459	12144	139334
Outdoor	116628	116245	86047	84753	60577	55553	48698	47382	615888

Source : Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006

KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total

**Table-11**  
**District-wise Distribution of Doctors with Designations (2005)**

Particulars	KHM	DMP	MKK	TNS	ZBT	WKH	PHK	Mon	PRN	LNG	KPR	T
MS	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	10
CS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
ACS	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SMO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
SPL	35	16	4	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	60
AS	52	21	36	33	20	20	22	22	12	2	2	242
DS	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	17
ZLO	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
DTBO	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
ZMO	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
LMO	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
DIO	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
SDMO(H)	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	6
GEN	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>389</b>

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006

Note (1): KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG\_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total

Note (2): MS- Medical Superintendent, CS- Civil Surgeon, ACS- Asstt. Civil Surgeon, Sub-divisional Medical Officer, SPL-Specialist, AS- Asst. Surgeon, DS-Dental Surgeon, ZLO-Zonal Leprosy Officer, DTBO-Dist. T.B. Officer, ZMO-Zonal Malaria Officer, LMO-Leprosy Medical Officer, District Immunization Officer, GEN-Generalist in Directorate

**Table-12**  
**Registration of Births and Deaths (2005)**

	Particular	Rural	Urban	Total
(i)	Live Births Registered, 2005:			
	Persons	24595	22684	47279
	Males	12960	10922	23882
	Females	11635	11762	23397
(ii)	Death Registered, 2005:			
	Persons	3383	2966	6349
	Males	2091	1575	3666
	Females	1292	1391	2683
(iii)	Infant Death Registered, 2005	66	43	109
(iv)	Maternal Deaths Registered, 2005	43	31	74

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006

<b>Table-13</b>															
<b>Vital Rates (per 000 Persons) by Districts</b>															
District/ State	Live Birth Rate					Live Death Rate					Infant Death Rate				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
KHM	30.2	34.2	24.2	30.4	35.3	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	3.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6
DMP	25.6	30.5	25.3	29.1	26.5	3.8	4.9	3.8	4.6	4.2	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.7
MKK	14.3	20.1	17.9	20.8	17.6	1.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.4	1.5	2.9	2.9	2.4
TNS	11.5	13.8	10.4	12.1	21.3	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.9	4.9	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.8
PHK	26.8	37.1	22.3	29.5	21.9	5.5	6.3	3.4	4.4	3.3	5.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.8
WKH	24.7	26.2	21.0	26.3	21.0	3.1	4.5	2.7	3.3	2.7	3.5	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.5
ZBT	16.1	25.5	20.2	28.2	21.4	3.6	4.0	2.4	3.3	2.8	5.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.2
Mon	18.7	24.7	14.7	18.2	14.0	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.1	1.4
PRN	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	8.8
LNG	-	-	-	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	13.9
KPR	-	-	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	20.3
NAG	20.5	25.2	18.8	23.3	19.47	-	-	-	-	2.6					

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006  
 KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG\_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, T-Total, NAG-Nagaland

<b>Table-14</b>					
<b>Progress of Family Welfare Programme</b>					
Sl. No.	Description	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	<b>Family Planning Method</b>				
	(i) Sterilisation	1152	1148	754	1195
	(ii) I.U.D. Insertion	6792	3654	1749	2180
	C.C. Users	22551	21476	22525	48739
	Oral Pills Users	37456	15166	10052	7928
2.	<b>M.C.H. Activities</b>				
	(i) Tetanus immunisation for expectant Mother	22143	20817	21504	26363
	(ii) D.P.T. Immunisation for Children	11954	17239	16827	20872
	(iii) Polio	14812	18331	18845	22576
	(iv) B.C.G. Achievement	16476	17442	17741	23971
3.	<b>M.C.H. Activities</b>				
	(i) Measles Vaccination Programme	10615	11255	13126	18964

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2006

**Table-15**  
**District-wise Number of Schools (2006)**

District	Higher Secondary Schools			High Schools			Middle Schools			Primary Schools		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
Kohima	1	8	9	21	64	85	36	40	76	196	40	236
Dimapur	1	9	10	11	56	67	23	25	48	190	36	226
Phek	1	1	2	18	13	31	31	33	64	109	32	131
Wokha	1	1	2	8	15	23	17	17	34	102	10	112
Zunheboto	1	3	4	12	15	27	29	25	54	158	12	170
Mokokchung	2	3	5	15	24	39	37	27	64	171	16	187
Tuensang	1	-	1	22	17	39	55	36	91	268	36	304
Mon	1	-	1	9	12	21	38	15	53	125	18	143
Total	9	25	34	116	216	332	266	218	484	1319	190	1509

Source: Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006

**Table-16**  
**Number of Teachers in Different Types of Schools**

Institu- tions	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
PS	5188	3001	8189	4896	2578	7474	5159	2968	8127	4985	2963	7948
MS	3076	2163	5239	3775	1590	5365	3921	2375	6296	3871	2361	6232
HS	3895	2333	6228	3962	2321	6283	3904	2523	6427	3905	2556	6461
HSS	642	665	1307	752	767	1519	856	901	1757	1014	1039	2053
Total	12801	8162	20963	13385	7256	20641	13840	8767	22607	13775	8919	22694

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006.

Note: M-Male, F-Female, P-Person, PS- Primary School, MS- Middle School, HS-High School, HSS- Higher Secondary School

**Table-17**  
**State Government Expenditure on Different Types of School (Rs Lakh)**

Institutions	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006
PS	6174.96	6546.96	6938.00	8868.09	9667.40
MS	4723.17	52138.70	6154.23	6616.48	7033.10
HS	3480.96	3708.89	3930.53	4026.82	4163.77
HSS	895.92	9021.21	912.51	1814.17	1902.65

Source: Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006.

Note: PS- Primary School, MS- Middle School, HS-High School, HSS- Higher Secondary School

State	1951*	1961*	1971*	1981*	1991*	2001*
SKM	–	–	17.74	34.05	56.94	68.81
ARP	NA	7.13	11.29	25.55	41.59	54.34
NAG	10.52	21.95	33.78	50.28	61.65	66.59
MAN	12.57	36.04	38.47	49.66	59.89	70.53
MIZ	31.14	44.01	53.8	59.88	82.26	88.8
TRP	NA	20.24	30.98	50.1	60.44	73.19
MEG	NA	26.92	29.49	42.05	49.1	62.56
ASM	18.53	32.95	33.94	–	52.89	63.25
INDIA	18.33	28.3	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84

Note: \* = for population 5+ years; \*\* for population 7+ years  
Source: <http://indiabudget.nic.in/es2005-06/chapt2006/tab94.pdf>

State	Male			Female			State	Male			Female		
	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001		1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001
ARP	35.1	51.5	52.7	14.0	29.7	35.8	MAN	64.2	71.6	67.6	34.7	47.6	51.9
MEG	46.7	53.1	53.0	37.2	44.9	48.2	MIZ	79.4	85.6	76.5	68.6	78.6	72.2
NAG	58.6	67.6	62.0	40.4	54.7	52.9	SKM	53.0	65.7	-	27.4	46.7	-
TRP	61.5	70.7	70.7	38.0	49.6	56.6	India	56.5	64.2	64.0	29.9	39.2	45.7

Sources: (1) <http://www.education.nic.in/cd50years/g/Z/7G/0Z7G0501.htm>  
(2) Basic Statistics, NER 2002

Educational Institutions	2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
University	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
College of Gen. Education	8	27	35	8	28	36	8	28	36	8	30	38
Nagaland College of Teachers Education	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Agriculture College	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Theology	-	13	13	-	14	14	-	14	14	-	14	14
Polytechnics	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Institution of Communication and Information Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Law College	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3
Total	13	43	56	13	45	58	13	45	58	14	47	61

Source: Economic Survey 2003-04 of Nagaland

<b>Table-21</b>					
<b>Details of the Institutions of Higher Education</b>					
Sl. No	Name of the College	Estd. in	Teachers/Lectrs	Students	Streams
<b>A. Government Colleges and Polytechnics</b>					
1	Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung	1959	59	529	Arts & Science
2	Phek College	1981	21	126	Arts
3	Dimapur College, Dimapus	1966	40	705	Arts & Commerce
4	Sao Chang College, Tuensang	1973	19	227	Arts
5	Wangkha College, Mon.	1983	25	125	Arts
6	Zunheboto College	1980	17	419	Arts
7	Mt.Tiyi College, Wokha.	1974	18	276	Arts
8	Kohima Sc. College Jotsoma.	1961	81	1240	Science
9	Nagaland College of Teachers Education.	1975	14	86	B.Ed.
10	Women Polytechnic, Kohima.	1994	5	28	Modern office Practic.
11	Khelhoshe Polytechnic Atoizu.	1972	16	84	Diploma in Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering
	Total		315	3577	
<b>B. Privately Managed Colleges (Govt. Aided/Not-Aided)</b>					
1	St. Joseph's College, Jakhama.	1985	34	1676	Arts & Commerce
2	Oriental College, Kohima	1996	20	406	Arts & Commerce
3	Modern College, Kohima	1997	18	469	Arts & Commerce
4	Peren College, Peren	1987	13	129	Arts.
5	Mountain View Christian College, Kohima.	1990	13	62	Arts
6	Kohima College	1967	32	2201	Arts
7	Baptist College, Kohima	1998	26	1073	Arts & Commerce
8	Alder College, Kohima.	1992	20	1004	Arts
9	Japfu Christian College, Kigwema	1996	19	493	Arts
10	Mt. Olive College, Kohima	1992	18	1234	Arts
11	Kilenkaba Memorial College, Dimapur	1994	22	253	Arts & Science
12	Patkai Christian College Chumukidema	1974	52	1586	Arts, Sc. & Vocational
13	City College of Arts & Commerce, Dimapur	1992	15	169	Arts & Commerce
14	S.M. College, Dimapur	1994	20	710	Arts
15	S.D. Jain's Girls College, Dimapur	1993	23	1086	Arts & Commerce
16	Pranabananda Women College, Dimapur	1991	16	678	Arts
17	Public College of Commerce, Dimapur	1988	12	748	Commerce
18	Salesian College of Higher Education, Dimapur	1995	10	157	Arts
19	Salt Christian Ciollege, Dimapur	1991	34	1327	Arts& B.Ed.
20	Tetso College Dimapur	1994	15	432	Arts
21	Eastern Christian College	1991	14	294	Arts

	Dimapur				
22	People's College Mokokchung	1984	17	428	Arts
23	Tuli College Tuli	1997	7	62	Arts
24	Loyem Memorial College, Tuensang	1993	13	174	Arts
25	Yingli College Longling	1992	13	156	Arts
26	Zisaji Presidency College, Kiphire	1997	14	216	Arts
27	Bailey College, Wokha	1996	12	211	Arts
28	Pfutsero College Pfutsero	1982	14	160	Arts
29	Salesian College of Teacher Education, Dimapur	2003	08	62	B.Ed.
30	Salt Christian College, Dimapur	1997	10	80	B.Ed
31	National Academy of Higher Education, Kohima (Evening College)	2004	N.A	N.A	Arts
	Total		554	17731	
<b>C. Theological Colleges (* = Permission Granted; Others permission not yet granted)</b>					
1	Servanthood Bible College	1989	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
2	Oriental Theological Seminary Dimapur	1991	N.A	N.A	M.Div*
3	Eastern Bible College	1974	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
4	Agape College Dimapur	1991	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
5	Discipleship Bilbe College Dimapur	1981	N.A	N.A	B.Th*, M.Th*
6	Trinity Theological College, Dimapur	1991	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
7	Outreach Leadership Training College Dimapur	1992	N.A	N.A	B.Miss*
8	Anderson Theological College Aizuto	1994	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
9	Shalom Bible Seminary Kohima	1996	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
10	Clerk Theological College Aolijen, Mokokchung	1972	N.A	N.A	B.Th*, B.D*
11	Kohima Bibla College Kohima	1970	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
12	Christ for the Nation College, Kohima	1980	N.A	N.A	B.Th*
13	Baptist Theological College Pfutsero	1989	N.A	N.A	M.Div*
14	Reformation Bible College, Dimapur	1994	N.A	N.A	B.Th
15	Asian Baptist Theological College, Dimapur	1996	N.A	N.A	B.Th
16	Elim Theological College Dimapur	1996	N.A	N.A	B.Th
17	Miracle Theological College, Dimapur	1997	N.A	N.A	B.Th
18	New Life Bible College Dimapur	N.A.	N.A	N.A	B.Th
19	Oriental Theological College, Yangli Longkhim	1996	N.A	N.A	B.Th
20	North East Biblical Seminary Chemukidema	1997	N.A	N.A	B.Th
21	Working People's Bible	1994	N.A	N.A	B.Th

	College, Dimapur				
22	Discipleship Institute of Ministry, Dimapur	2000	N.A	N.A	B.Th
23	Withee Bible College, Dimapur	2001	N.A	N.A	B.Th
24	Kihoto Theological College, Shamator	2000	N.A	N.A	B.Th
<b>D.</b>	<b>Law Colleges</b>				
1	Kohima Law College	1976	04	168	Law Degree
2	Mokokchung Law College	1981	05	62	Law Degree
3	City Law College, Dimapur	1994	07	92	Law Degree
	Total		16	322	
Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2006					



<b>Table-22</b>									
<b>Growth of Enrollment in the Institutions of Higher Education (General)</b>									
Sl. No.	Name of the College	Year of Estd.	Total Number of Students. (1999-2004)					Growth	
			1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Student per year	Annual Average Rate
<b>A. Government Colleges (General Education)</b>									
1	Fazl Ali	1959	975	883	810	525	527	-112	-9.19
2	Kohima Sc	1961	923	974	1000	1065	1240	+79.25	+6.87
3	Dimapur	1973	271	205	258	234	420	+37.25	+10.99
4	Sao Chang	1966	1105	1218	750	695	678	-106.75	-7.73
5	Phek	1980	133	134	167	149	213	+20	+12.03
6	Wankhao	1983	129	124	129	130	126	-0.75	-0.47
7	Mt. Tiya	1981	86	133	118	94	126	+10	+9.30
8	Zunheboto	1974	257	465	108	286	213	-11	-3.43
Total			3879	4136	3340	3178	3543	-84	-1.73
<b>B. Private Management Colleges (General Education): [Nr = Not Reported]</b>									
1	Alder	1992	1002	1032	760	841	1003	+0.25	+0.02
2	Baptist	1982	826	752	863	1070	1115	+72.25	+6.99
3	Oriental	1996	223	154.	315	316	406	+45.75	+16.41
4	Mountain	1991	259	242	249	135	78	-45.25	-13.98
5	Mount	1992	489	523	540	616	618	+32.25	+5.28
6	Kohima	1967	1503	1458	1340	2105	2201	+174.5	+9.29
7	Modern	1997	214	167	178	436	471	+64.25	+24.02
8	Japfü	1996	411	444	383	441	522	+27.75	+5.40
9	St Joseph's	1985	1494	1580	1651	1676	1676	+45.5	+2.44
10	Kilenkaba	1994	246	236	234	261	246	0	0
11	City	1992	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
12	S.D. Jain	1993	787	834	1016	985	1088	+75.25	+7.65
13	Pranaba.	1991	489	558	705	678	680	+47.75	+7.81
14	Eastern	1992	887	438	443	315	517	-92.5	-8.34
15	Tetso	1994	281	248	258	334	433	+38	+10.82
16	Patkai	1974	1285	1133	1305	1374	1594	+77.25	+4.81
17	Salesian	1982	143	136	154	163	157	+3.5	+1.96
18	Public	1985	605	734	822	749	747	35.5	+4.69
19	Salt	1991	1502	1543	1660	1133	1418	-21	-1.12
20	Sakus	1994	417	464	484	553	710	+73.25	+14.05
21	Loyem	1993	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
22	Peren	1987	100	142	129	134	133	+8.25	+6.60
23	Yingli	1992	72	68	58	129	108	+9	+10.00
24	Tuli	1996	46	65	56	41	62	+4	+6.96
25	Peoples	1984	427	374	341	428	424	-0.75	-0.14
26	Bailey	1996	222	232	175	212	209	-3.25	-1.17
27	Zisaji	1997	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
28	Pfutsero	1982	74	126	132	138	160	+21.5	+23.24
Total			14004	13683	14251	15263	16776	+693	+3.96

Source: Jamir, Temjenzulu (2006)

<b>Table-23 (A)</b>									
<b>Indicators of Human Development (2001)</b>									
District	PCGDP	IMR	IIMR	LE	ILE	LR	IL	ER	IE
DMP	16837	37.5	0.781	73.4	0.78	78.15	0.78	0.8	0.80
MKK	12305	35.05	0.821	72.3	0.743	84.27	0.84	0.627	0.88
WKH	13647	47.42	0.657	68.6	0.619	80.56	0.8	0.545	0.87
KHM	11906	37.9	0.776	73.2	0.772	74.28	0.74	0.852	0.80
PHK	9880	29.22	0.885	74.2	0.807	71.35	0.71	0.783	0.75
ZBT	8372	31.53	0.856	73.6	0.786	69.73	0.7	0.731	0.72
TNS	8149	41.3	0.734	70.8	0.693	51.3	0.51	0.396	0.54
Mon	4500	27.1	0.911	75	0.833	42.25	0.42	0.491	0.48
NAG	11119	40	0.75	73.4	0.779	67.11	0.7	0.636	0.64
Note (1): KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, NAG-Nagaland									
Note (2): PCGDP- Per Capita GDP, IIMR-Index of IMR, LE-Life Expectancy, Index of Life Expectancy, LR- Literacy rate, IL-Index of Literacy, ER-Enrollment rate, IE-Index of Enrollment									
Source: Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004									

<b>Table-23 (B)</b>				
<b>Human Development Index (2001)</b>				
District	Index for Per Capita GDP	Combined Index for Educational Attainment	Combined Index for Health Attainment	Human Development Index
DMP	0.624	0.793	0.781	0.733
MKK	0.483	0.866	0.767	0.705
WKH	0.530	0.846	0.632	0.669
KHM	0.468	0.779	0.773	0.673
PHK	0.384	0.736	0.834	0.651
ZBT	0.310	0.713	0.811	0.611
TNS	0.298	0.530	0.708	0.512
Mon	0.031	0.459	0.861	0.450
NAG	0.438	0.661	0.769	0.623
Note (1): KHM-Kohima, DMP-Dimapur, MKK-Mokokchung, TNS-Tuensang, ZBT-Zunheboto, WKH-Wokha, PHK-Phek, PRN-Peren, LNG_Longleng, KPR-Kiphire, NAG-Nagaland				
Source: Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004				

District/ State	FM L	FM W	FYY	MYY	AY	AGDP	LEM	LEF	ERM	ERF	LM	LF
DMP	0.23	0.89	0.17	0.83	0.30	5038.83	0.875	0.733	0.813	0.785	0.822	0.733
MKK	0.70	0.95	0.40	0.60	0.48	5957.76	0.788	0.792	0.651	0.603	0.861	0.822
WKH	0.74	0.89	0.40	0.60	0.48	6596.53	0.750	0.703	0.557	0.532	0.857	0.765
KHM	0.69	0.82	0.36	0.64	0.47	5555.59	0.875	0.733	0.919	0.787	0.814	0.666
PHK	0.86	0.80	0.41	0.59	0.49	4801.92	0.850	0.792	0.804	0.761	0.790	0.631
ZBT	0.84	0.90	0.43	0.57	0.49	4115.95	0.875	0.743	0.715	0.749	0.734	0.658
TNS	0.82	0.82	0.40	0.60	0.49	3954.42	0.875	0.645	0.355	0.442	0.560	0.461
Mon	0.71	0.79	0.36	0.64	0.47	2114.72	0.875	0.792	0.491	0.490	0.467	0.371
NAG	0.67	0.86	0.37	0.63	0.47	5203.00	0.863	0.738	0.641	0.630	0.718	0.619

FML=Ratio of female workers to male workers; FMW=Ratio of female wage rate to male wage rate; FYY=Share of female in total earned income; MYM=Share of male in total earned income; AY=Correction factor for adjusted income; AGDP=Adjusted GDP; LEM=Index of male Life Expectancy; LEF=Index of female life expectancy; ERM=index of male enrollment ratio; ERF=Index of female enrollment ratio; LM=Male Literacy index; LF=Female literacy index.

Source: Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

District/ State	Adjusted Per Capita GDP	Combined Literacy Index	Combined Enrollment Index	Combined Education Index	Combined Life Expectancy	Combined Health Index	Gender Related Development Index
DMP	0.091	0.778	0.800	0.792	0.803	0.52	0.472
MKK	0.175	0.842	0.627	0.702	0.790	0.51	0.460
WKH	0.226	0.810	0.545	0.637	0.727	0.47	0.448
KHM	0.140	0.737	0.852	0.811	0.802	0.80	0.580
PHK	0.067	0.705	0.783	0.755	0.821	0.53	0.450
ZBT	-0.010	0.695	0.731	0.718	0.806	0.52	0.414
TNS	-0.030	0.508	0.392	0.432	0.748	0.49	0.299
Mon	-0.343	0.417	0.491	0.465	0.834	0.54	0.220
NAG	0.107	0.664	0.633	0.644	0.796	0.52	0.420

Source: Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

District	ED1	ED2	P2	P31	P32	P33	P34	P3	HPI
DMP	0.22	0.20	20.70	0.029	0.645	0.373	0.335	34.536	29.252
MKK	0.16	0.12	13.40	0.067	0.617	0.230	0.034	23.721	19.897
WKH	0.20	0.13	15.45	0.064	0.634	0.220	0.402	32.990	27.052
KHM	0.26	0.20	22.10	0.101	0.499	0.501	0.479	39.500	33.084
PHK	0.29	0.25	26.40	0.066	0.729	0.548	0.620	49.081	40.880
ZBT	0.30	0.28	28.70	0.092	0.095	0.428	0.133	18.725	24.718
TNS	0.49	0.46	47.05	0.077	0.954	0.451	0.549	50.766	48.979
Mon	0.58	0.52	54.10	0.071	0.040	0.780	0.820	42.778	49.092
NAG	0.30	0.36	33.90	0.071	0.547	0.437	0.430	37.119	35.583

P1: Health Deprivation Index (data not available); P2: Combined Educational Deprivation Index; ED1: Illiteracy rate; ED2: Proportion in 2001 not enrolled in schools P31: Proportion of people below poverty line.

Source: DES; P32: Proportion of children denied basic medical facilities at birth. Proxied by immunisation measured as DPT (1st shot); P33: Proportion of people with kutcha houses. Source: DES Survey, 2003; P34: Proportion of population without own toilet. Source: DES Survey, 2003; HPI=Human Poverty Index.

	PCY	HDI	GDI	IMR	IMRM	IMRF	LIT	MLIT	FLIT	LEXP
DMP	16837	0.733	0.472	37.7	28.0	48.5	78.15	82.15	73.34	73.4
MKK	12305	0.705	0.460	35.05	40.8	28.0	84.27	86.14	82.2	72.5
WKH	13647	0.669	0.448	47.42	48.0	46.8	81.28	85.69	76.46	68.5
KHM	11905	0.674	0.49	37.9	28.0	48.5	74.28	81.44	66.64	73.2
PHK	9880	0.652	0.46	29.22	29.6	28.8	71.35	78.97	63.08	74.2
ZBT	8372	0.611	0.41	31.53	25.6	37.8	69.73	73.43	65.8	73.6
TNS	8149	0.512	0.30	41.3	25.5	58.5	51.3	55.97	46.12	70.8
Mon	4500	0.450	0.23	27.1	25.6	28.8	42.25	46.70	37.12	75.0

PCY=Per Capita Income; IMR=Infant Mortality; IMRM=IMR male; IMRF=IMR female; LIT=Literacy rate; MLIT=Literacy rate male; FLIT=Literacy rate female; LEXP=Life Expectancy

Source: Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

	PCI	HDI	GDI	IMR	IMRM	IMRF	LITR	MLIT	FLIT	LE
PCI	1.000	0.909	0.813	0.577	0.470	0.325	0.839	0.834	0.825	-0.370
HDI	0.909	1.000	0.964	0.339	0.465	0.034	0.964	0.968	0.942	-0.183
GDI	0.813	0.964	1.000	0.303	0.405	0.039	0.940	0.970	0.895	-0.159
IMR	0.577	0.339	0.303	1.000	0.580	0.751	0.401	0.389	0.406	-0.930
IMRM	0.470	0.465	0.405	0.580	1.000	-0.102	0.633	0.598	0.659	-0.701
IMRF	0.325	0.034	0.039	0.751	-0.102	1.000	-0.028	-0.013	-0.044	-0.568
LITR	0.839	0.964	0.940	0.401	0.633	-0.028	1.000	0.992	0.992	-0.321
MLIT	0.834	0.968	0.970	0.389	0.598	-0.013	0.992	1.000	0.968	-0.299
FLIT	0.825	0.942	0.895	0.406	0.659	-0.044	0.992	0.968	1.000	-0.341
LE	-0.370	-0.183	-0.159	-0.930	-0.701	-0.568	-0.321	-0.299	-0.341	1.000

PCI=Per Capita Income; HDI- Human Development Index; GDI-Gender related Development Index; IMR=Infant Mortality Rate; IMRM=IMR for male; IMRF=IMR for female; LITR=Literacy Rate; MLIT=Literacy Rate for Male; FLIT=Literacy Rate for Female; LE=Life Expectancy

	PCI	HDI	GDI	IMR	IMRM	IMRF	LITR	MLIT	FLIT	LE
PCI	1.000	0.929	0.762	0.476	0.714	0.095	0.905	0.905	0.881	-0.452
HDI	0.929	1.000	0.905	0.333	0.619	0.048	0.881	0.881	0.857	-0.333
GDI	0.762	0.905	1.000	0.262	0.548	0.167	0.714	0.714	0.667	-0.190
IMR	0.476	0.333	0.262	1.000	0.238	0.714	0.429	0.429	0.452	-0.929
IMRM	0.714	0.619	0.548	0.238	1.000	-0.333	0.857	0.857	0.786	-0.357
IMRF	0.095	0.048	0.167	0.714	-0.333	1.000	-0.143	-0.143	-0.119	-0.452
LITR	0.905	0.881	0.714	0.429	0.857	-0.143	1.000	1.000	0.976	-0.548
MLIT	0.905	0.881	0.714	0.429	0.857	-0.143	1.000	1.000	0.976	-0.548
FLIT	0.881	0.857	0.667	0.452	0.786	-0.119	0.976	0.976	1.000	-0.571
LE	-0.452	-0.333	-0.190	-0.929	-0.357	-0.452	-0.548	-0.548	-0.571	1.000

PCI=Per Capita Income; HDI- Human Development Index; GDI-Gender related Development Index; IMR=Infant Mortality Rate; IMRM=IMR for male; IMRF=IMR for female; LITR=Literacy Rate; MLIT=Literacy Rate for Male; FLIT=Literacy Rate for Female; LE=Life Expectancy

	PCI	HDI	GDI	IMR	IMRM	IMRF	LITR	MLIT	FLIT	LE
PCI	1.000	0.812	0.581	0.604	0.508	0.342	0.764	0.940	0.726	-0.749
HDI	0.812	1.000	0.703	0.390	0.490	0.348	0.938	0.895	0.642	-0.109
GDI	0.581	0.703	1.000	0.298	0.302	0.163	0.262	0.357	0.059	-0.286
IMR	0.604	0.390	0.298	1.000	-0.055	0.889	0.300	0.393	0.269	-0.864
IMRM	0.508	0.490	0.302	-0.055	1.000	-0.207	0.565	0.540	0.571	-0.175
IMRF	0.342	0.348	0.163	0.889	-0.207	1.000	0.380	0.436	0.203	-0.694
LITR	0.764	0.938	0.262	0.300	0.565	0.380	1.000	0.859	0.985	-0.174
MLIT	0.940	0.895	0.357	0.393	0.540	0.436	0.859	1.000	0.748	-0.484
FLIT	0.726	0.642	0.059	0.269	0.571	0.203	0.985	0.748	1.000	-0.143
LE	-0.749	-0.109	-0.286	-0.864	-0.175	-0.694	-0.174	-0.484	-0.143	1.000

PCI=Per Capita Income; HDI- Human Development Index; GDI-Gender related Development Index; IMR=Infant Mortality Rate; IMRM=IMR for male; IMRF=IMR for female; LITR=Literacy Rate; MLIT=Literacy Rate for Male; FLIT=Literacy Rate for Female; LE=Life Expectancy