ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT 2023-24

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Nagaland: Kohima

Annual
Administrative
REPORT
2023-24

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
Nagaland: Kohima

C O N T E N T

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS 2023-2024.

1. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE DEPARTMENT

In 1964, a Statistical unit headed by one Statistical Officer with a nucleus staff was set up under the administrative control of Planning Department to assist the State Planning Machinery on Statistical matters. With the growth of statistical activities and emerging demands for data, this unit was upgraded to a full-fledged Directorate in the year 1969, and subsequently the Directorate was declared as the Nodal agency of the State Government for data collection, dissemination; vide order No.E&S/GEN/4-27/2009, dated 29th April 2009.

This declaration mandates the Directorate to develop an efficient Statistical System in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of Statistics. Further, it is accountable to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing of data and dissemination of its result. It also maintains a comprehensive information system and necessary database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve its desired results.

1.1. Organizational Structure

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) functions under the three tier system i.e. State level, District level and Block level. At the State level, the Directorate is the apex body and provides technical guidance to all the statistical cells attached to the line Departments and District Economics & Statistics Offices. The Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Department of Economics & Statistics is the administrative head and the Director heads the Directorate. The Director is assisted by two Additional Director, three Joint Director, 12 Deputy Directors/District Economics and Statistics Officers, 37 Economics and Statistics Officers and a host of technical and ministerial Staff.

The DES has Statistical Cells in 31 departments and offices in Kohima and Dimapur and has attached statistical personnel in 11 District Deputy Commissioner office for effective data collection. Similarly, Census and Surveys of National importance are carried out in coordination with the user Departments.

At the District level, the District Economics and Statistics Officer (DESO) is the head of the office. The DESO is the member secretary in the district level committees relating to statistical matters and also functions as the District Registrar of Births & Deaths.

With a view to evolve grass-root data collection, Inspector of Statistics (IOS) are posted in 46 Rural Development Blocks out of 74 RD Blocks to assist the Block Development Officers in data collection, compilation of various statistical reports including preparation of Village Directory.

1.2.   The organizational structure of the Department pertaining to the technical section, IT section and establishment section is summarized in the following tables.

A.   Technical Section

SI.No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Director (Group A, Special Selection Grade)	1
2	Additional Director (Group A, Higher Selection Grade)	2
3	Joint Director (Group A, Selection Grade)	3
4	Deputy Director (Group A, Senior Grade)	12
5	Economics & Statistics Officer (Group A, Junior Grade)	37
6	Senior Inspector of Statistics (Group B, Junior Grade)	20
7	Inspector of Statistics (Group C)	174
8	Field Investigator (Group C)	277
	Total	**526**

B.   Information Technology (IT) Section

SI.No.	Name of the Post and Grade	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Programme Officer (Group A, Senior Grade)	1
2	Data Analyst (Group B, Junior Grade)	2
3	Assistant Computer Operator (Group C)	1
	Total	**4**

C.   Establishment Section (Ministerial Staff)

SI.No.	Name of the Post	No. of Sanctioned Posts
1	Registrar	1
2	Superintendent	3
3	Assistant Superintendent	3
4	UDA (Directorate)	8
5	UDA (District)	8
6	LDA (Directorate)	16
7	LDA (District)	19
8	Stenographer (Grade -II)	1
9	Stenographer (Grade -III)	4
10	Typist	9
11	Driver	25
12	MTS	75
	Total	**172**

2. ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Statistics has assumed great significance today in view of the structural changes that are rapidly taking place in the socio-economic development of a region. Effective implementation of administrative policies and schemes depends upon quantitative and qualitative data in the State. As the State's Statistical Nodal Agency, the Department has been mandated to develop an efficient statistical system in the State, laying down norms and standards in the field of statistics. Further, it is responsible to evolve concepts, definitions and methodology for data collection, processing and dissemination of authentic data, and devise a system to converge multiple data sets so as to ensure unified data for the entire state. It is also accountable for maintaining a comprehensive information system and robust database to give direction towards consolidation of development process through informed database to achieve desired results. The major statistical activities and functions of the Department are briefly described below:

A. Directorate & District Office:	B. Line Department Statistical Cell Activities
1. Estimation of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).	1. Agriculture Statistics (Directorate of Agriculture)
2. Estimation of District Domestic Product (DDP)	2. Horticulture Statistics (Directorate of Horticulture)
3. National Sample Survey (NSS – State Sample)	3. Irrigation Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, Water Resources)
4. Vital Statistics (Registration of Births & Deaths) under Civil Registration System (CRS).	4. Forest & Minor Mineral Statistics (O/o the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Ecology & Environment)
5. Economic Census.	5. Mining & Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining &)
6. Village Level Developmental Indicator (VLDI).	6. Livestock Statistics (Directorate of Veterinary & AH)
7. State Budget Analysis.	7. Fishery Statistics (Directorate of Fisheries)
8. Compilation of Price Statistics.	8. Education Statistics (Directorate of School Education)
19. Nagaland Economic Survey.	9. Health Statistics & MCCD(Directorate of Health Services)
10. Index of Industrial Production (IIP).	10. Road, Housing & Building Statistics (O/o the Chief Engineer, PWD(R&B), Housing)
11. Nagaland Statistical Handbook.	11. Labour & Employment Statistics (Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship)
12. Gender Statistics.	12. Tourism Statistics (Directorate of Tourism)
13. Sustainable Development Goals	
14. Disaster Management Statistics.	
15. Housing & Construction Statistics.	
16. Training Division.	
17. Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation of Line Directorate Statistics Cell.	

A. Directorate & District Office:	B. Line Department Statistical Cell Activities
18. COCSSO (Conference of Central & State Statistical Organization). 19. Adhoc Surveys	13. Crime Statistics (O/o of the Director General of Police, PHQ) 14. Rural Development & Village Level Statistics (Directorate of Rural Development) 15. Higher Education Statistics (Directorate of Higher Education) 16. Sericulture Statistics (Directorate of Sericulture) 17. Transport, Motor & Vehicle Statistics (O/o of the Transport Commissioner & GM, NST) 18. Factory & Trade Union Statistics (O/o of the Labour Commissioner) 19. Co-operative Statistics (O/o of the Registrar, Co-operation) 20. Industrial Statistics including SSI & ASI (Directorate of Industries & Commerce) 21. Public Finance (O/o of the Commissioner Taxes) 22. Compilation of Monthly Essential Commodity Price (Directorate of Food & Civil Supply). 23. Chief Engineer, Power 24. Water Supply Statistics (Chief Engineer, Public Health Engineering) 25. Social Statistics (Directorate of Social Welfare) 26. Mineral Statistics (Directorate of Geology & Mining) 27. State Transport Statistics (General Manager, NST) 28. Disaster Statistics (NSDMA, Home Department) 29. KMC, Kohima 30. Kohima Smart City Development Ltd. (KSCDL) 31. Dimapur Municipal Council

2.1.   ESTIMATION OF GROSS SATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics estimates the Gross State Domestic product in consultation with Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) Government of India. The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-12 as base year both at current and constant in the new series is given in the table below.

Table No.1 The estimated figure of the GSDP with 2011-12 as base year

Year	GSDP(Rs.In lakh)		G.R of GSDP in %	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
2011-12	1217676	1217674		
2012-13	1412127	1286790	15.97	5.68
2013-14	1661173	1379259	17.64	7.19
2014-15	1840067	1439877	10.77	4.39
2015 16	1952395	1466049	6.10	1.82
2016 17	2172245	1564992	11.26	6.75
2017-18	2439296	1643983	12.29	5.05
2018-19	2652742	1686771	8.75	2.60
2019-20	2971587	1847679	12.02	9.54
2020-21	3042511	1799161	2.39	-2.63
2021-22	3370584	1960783	10.78	8.98
2022-23(P)	3570444	1990295	5.93	1.51
2023-24(A.E)	3956621	2144184	10.82	7.73

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

P=Provisional , A.E = Advanced Estimate

The GSDP at current price increased from Rs 3570444 lakh during 2022-23(P) to RS 3956621 lakh during 2023-24(A.E), registering an annual growth rate of 10.82 percent as against the previous growth rate 5.83 percent.

The real growth of an economy which is measured by the GSDP at constant prices is estimated to grow at 7.73 percent in 2023-24 (A.E). The GSDP at constant price in absolute amount is estimated at Rs 1990295 lakh for 2022-23(P) and Rs 2144184 lakh for 2023-24 (A.E).

1.1.1.   Per Capita Income (PCI)

The per capita income is an average measure of income supposed to be received by each individual person, if the income of the state is divided among the population of the state . The PCI of the State for the year

2023-24(A.E) is estimated at Rs 157641. The per capita income from the year 2011-12 to 2023-24 is given below.

Table No.2 Per Capita Income from the year 2011-12 to 2021-22

Year	PCI in Rs.	G.R in %
2011-12	53010	
2012-13	61225	15.5
2013-14	71510	16.8
2014-15	78367	9.6
2015-16	82466	5.2
2016-17	91347	10.8
2017-18	102003	11.7
2018-19	109198	7.1
2019-20	122759	12.4
2020-21	119781	-2.4
2021-22	123119	2.8
2022-23	141759	15.1
2023-24	157641	11.2

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

2.2.   NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (NSS)

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics Nagaland has been participating in the nation-wide socio-economic survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) since 1972. NSS surveys at the state level are carried out using scientific sampling methods following the concepts, procedures and sample design based on independently drawn samples as that of NSSO. This informed database serves as a major source of information for formulating comprehensive planning in the country.

During 2022-23, the Department has successfully completed NSS 79th Round survey on 'Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey (CAMS)' and 'Survey on AYUSH' (July 2022 – June 2023).

The State Sample Reports of NSS 76th Round on 'Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing condition in Nagaland' and 'Survey of Persons with disabilities in Nagaland' (July 2018 – December 2018) has also been published and the following table presents the key highlights of these reports.

Table 3:   Key highlights of NSS 76th Round State Sample Reports

Schedule 1.2 **Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene & Housing condition in Nagaland**	➤ About 33% of rural households and about 41% of urban households used *protected well* and *piped water into dwelling* as their principal source of drinking water respectively
	➤ About 73% of rural households and 63% of urban households had sufficient drinking water from the principal source throughout the year
	➤ 100% of both rural and urban households had access to bathroom
	➤ 31% of rural households and 52% of urban households used bathroom that was attached to the dwelling unit
	➤ The major type of latrine used in both rural and urban areas was *flush/pour-flush to septic tank*
	➤ About 90% of rural households and 60% of urban households had their own dwelling unit
	➤ Average floor area of the dwelling unit/house was 52.77sq. m. in rural areas and 59.91 sq. m. in urban areas
	➤ 95% of rural households and 98% of urban households had electricity for domestic use
	➤ 84% of rural households and 98.5% of urban households had drainage system in the house for disposal of waste
Survey of Persons with disabilities in Nagaland	➤ The estimated prevalence of disability in the state was 0.25% of the population
	➤ Percentage of persons with broad type of disability were: *Locomotive disability: 0.2%* *Visual disability: 0.3%* *Hearing disability: 0.2%* *Mental retardation/intellectual disability: 0.1%* *Mental illness: 0.1%* *Other type of disability: 0.2%* *Any disability: 1.2%*
	➤ 44.5% of persons with disability took treatment by consulting a doctor while 1.1% were attending special school/special therapy
	➤ In rural areas, 60.2% of persons with disability enrolled in ordinary school against 81.9% in urban areas
	➤ 7.6% of persons with disability in rural areas enrolled in special school and 12.5% in urban areas

Officers of DES, Nagaland attending Training on "National Accounts Statistics"
at NSSTSA, Greater Noida, UP during 2023-2024.

Joint Inspection of DES Officials and Officials of Regional Office,
NSO, GoI at Zisunyu Village, Tseminyu on 29th May, 2023.

2.3. CIVIL REGISTRATION SYSTEM (VITAL STATISTICS)

Registration of Births & Deaths in Nagaland is implemented as per the Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules, 1999. These Rules were framed and amended based on the Registration of Births & Deaths Act, 1969. The revamped Model Registration of Births & Deaths Rules, 1999 introduced by the Government of India was adopted in the State which was notified through the Gazette Notification dated 30-9-2000 and thereby introduced the "Nagaland Registration of Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules 1999 replacing the State RBD Rules 1972.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been functioning as the Nodal department for implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths scheme in the State since 1974. There are 1468 registration centers functioning in the State as of December 2022.Out of these 1433 are in the rural areas (including 153 PHCs and CHCs) and 35 in the urban areas (including 11 district hospitals). A registration unit has been set up in each recognized village of the State, manned by the Head Teacher of Government Primary School as the Registrar of Births & Deaths for their concerned village with effect from 1-12-2006. Registration units are set up in Government Medical Institution to register the events occurring in these medical institutions.

Table 4: Number of Births & Deaths Registered

SL. NO.	YEAR	AREA	Number of Births	Number of Deaths
			Registered	Registered
1	2020	Rural	28306	652
		Urban	17773	1857
		Total	46079	2509
2	2021	Rural	36976	624
		Urban	28012	3156
		Total	64988	3780
3	2022	Rural	46198	797
		Urban	34615	3023
		Total	80813	3820

Table 5: Number Of Births, Deaths And Infant Deaths By Sex, Maternal Deaths And Still Births Registered During 2022

Sector	Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	F	M	F	T
Rural	23547	22651	46198	550	247	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	17251	17364	34615	2191	832	3023	4	6	10	0	0	0	0
Total	*40798*	*40015*	*80813*	*2741*	*1079*	*3820*	*4*	*6*	*10*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*

Sex Ratio at Birth (2022)	• 981 females per thousand males
Infant Mortality Rate (2022)	• 0.46 infant deaths per thousand live births
Still Birth (2022)	• Nil still births reported
Maternal Mortality Rate (2022)	• Nil maternal deaths reported

ACTIVITIES OF BIRTHS & DEATHS SECTION DURING 2023-24

- A three day field inspection from 9th to 11th May 2023, in six rural registration units under Kohima District was carried out by the Director, Shri Neidilhou Angami and officials from the Directorate of Economics & Statistics along with DESO Kohima officials, to check and review the implementation of the Registration of Births & Deaths Act 1969 and corresponding Nagaland Births & Deaths (Amendment) Rules 1999 in the District by the Registrars.

Inspection of Rural Births & Deaths Registration Unit

- A one day Training of Trainers on "Online Civil Registration System" was conducted in the DES Conference Hall, Kohima on 26th September 2023 to train the district staff as resource person for imparting training to Registrars of Births & Deaths in their respective districts. At present, online civil registration is live in the eleven district headquarters.

- Nagaland has taken a pioneering step by becoming the first state in the North Eastern region to launch Aadhaar-Linked Birth Registration (ALBR) system on 31st August 2023. This groundbreaking initiative focuses on simplifying the procedures of birth registration and Aadhaar enrolment for children aged 0 to 5 years. This unique identity not only ensures proper tracking of essential services such as immunization, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), education and various social welfare provisions but also brings ease and efficiency to parents and concerned departments alike. To ensure the successful implementation of the ALBR system and its accessibility across different districts, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland, which also functions as the Registrar for Birth and Death for the state has been integrated into the UIDAI ecosystem. This integration enables the directorate to function as a Registrar cum Enrolment Agency, entrusted with conducting child enrolment through the ALBR process.

Shri. T. Mhabemo Yanthan, IAS, Commissioner, Nagaland launching the ALBR
System for Registration of RBD.

2.4   NAGALAND STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Nagaland Statistical Handbook is the annual major publication of the department. It incorporates a wide range of important statistical data collected from various Departments and primary data containing information relating to all spheres of economic activities undertaken in the state. The latest publication Nagaland Statistical Handbook 2023 has been released.

2.5   INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (IIP)

Industrial growth has extended an important contribution in the growth and development of a country. The development in the industrial sector is measured by Index of Industrial Production (IIP).   The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) indicates the performance of various industrial sectors of the economy. It is one of the prime indicators for the measurement of trend in the behavior of the industrial production over a short period i.e. monthly, quarterly.

The scope and coverage of IIP is confined to registered Manufacturing, Electricity and Mining & Quarrying. At the central level, Central Statistical Office has been releasing the all India IIP on monthly basis with 2011-12 as base year. At the state level, Directorate of Economics & Statistics has been compiling State IIP on monthly basis which is released in the public domain on the 28th of every month.

The IIP data for the State till the month of December 2023 is presented below:

Table No. 6

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (sectoral) (Base:2011-12=100)			
	General (Weight=1000)		
Month	2022-23	2023-24	Growth over the corresponding month of the previous year
April	102.11	81.26	-20.43
May	146.23	86.14	-41.09
June	180.80	102.04	-43.56
July	244.38	191.72	-21.55
August	161.01	272.74	69.40
September	194.22	237.84	22.46
October	140.11	173.79	24.03
November	55.06	108.13	96.37
December	121.48	110.44	-9.09
January	162.36		
February	186.64		
March	175.92		

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland.

2.6   HOUSING STATISTICS

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affiars (NBO) has developed a robust, authentic and timely transaction of housing data for implementing efficient housing policies. The Ministry on a pilot basis has selected 3 (three) districts of Nagaland namely **Kohima, Dimapur and Tuensang** to collect Housing and Building Construction Statistics. Consultative meeting with district administration are held and training imparted regularly to the Nodal officers of Municipal/ Town Councils and District Officials for effective collection of housing and construction statistics.

Housing statistics and data on building construction materials for the year 2021-22 collected from Municipal Councils and Town Council has been uploaded to the Ministry's Website through BRIKS software for estimating Building Construction Cost Index (BCCI). On the basis of the report the combined average wage rate of labour during 2020-21 and 2021-22 in the three selected cities of Nagaland are given below:-

Table No. 7. Combined Average Wage Rate of Labour (Average Price In Rs.)

Sl. No	Type of Labour (Workers)	2021-22	2022-23
1	Masson (First Class)	700	750
2	Masson (Second Class)	533	600
3	Carpenter (First Class)	733	816
4	Carpenter (Second Class)	591	658
5	Unskilled Labour (Male)	400	525
6	Unskilled Labour (Female)	312	420

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

During 2021-22, 56 nos. of residential building permits were issued whereas during 2022-23, 80 nos. of residential building permits and 2 nos. of non-residential building permits were issued as seen in the table below.

Table No. 8. Total No. of Building Permits Issued during 2020-21 and 2021-22

Sl. No.	Districts	2020-21		2021-22	
		Residential	Non-Residential	Residential	Non-Residential
1	Kohima	25	2	51	7
2	Dimapur	55	0	58	0
3	Tuensang	0	0	0	0
	Total Permits	**80**	**2**	**109**	**7**

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Regional Workshop cum Training Orientation on Housing & Building Construction

The DES, Nagaland in collaboration with the NBO, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, GoI organized a combined workshop cum training programme on Housing & Building Construction Statistics at Kohima, Nagaland on 22nd June 2023.The purpose of the training was to address various issues and challenges relating to collection, processing and transmission of housing data in the BRIKS-MIS portal. List of participants included official from District Economics & Statistics offices, Nodal officers of Municipal/ Town Councils and DES of Arunachal Pradesh & Manipur.

Shri Basudeb Das, Joint Director, NBO, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, GOI imparting Training on Housing Statistics.

Participants from DES Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, DESOs and Nodal Officers from Municipal/ Town Councils during the Regional Workshop on Housing Statistics.

Secretary Eco & Stats and DES officials alongwith the Resource Persons from NBO,
Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs,GoI

2.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

Training division in the Directorate has been established to develop and formulate need based training modules for enhancing human resource capacity of the Department. As part of strengthening the statistical system in the state, training division conducted various in-service trainings on regular basis in handling statistical tools and techniques in collection of data, in analysing data, in compilation and construction of indices so as to provide accurate and reliable statistical data. During 2023-24, the Department has conducted various training programmes as shown in the table.

Table No. 9. List of Training conducted during 2023-24

Sl.no	Category	Topic
1	Newly recruited staff	Induction Training on Official Statistics, Office Procedures and IT Application
2	Statistical Staff of Line Departments	IT Application
3	Districts Statistical Staff	IT Application
4	Training of Trainers	Online Registration of Births & Deaths

Shri Mohammed Ali Shihab A, IAS, Secretary to the Govt. of Nagaland, Economics & Statistics Department, Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director and Senior Officers along with trainees during Induction Training.

Director, Senior Officers and Resource Person along with trainees during training on IT Application for Districts Statistical Staff.

Director, Senior Officers and Resource Persons along with trainees during training on IT Application for Statistical Staff of Line Departments.

2.8   PRICE STATISTICS

In the economic development of a country or State, price plays a very significant role. Analysis of data on prices is an important component in the monitoring of progress and health of an economy. Price is the prime mover of the wheels of the economy namely, production, consumption, distribution and exchange. Price affects the living standards of the society, regulates business profits and allocates the resources for the optimum output and distribution. Thus, it acts as a powerful agent of sustained economic development. Price Statistics is one most important economic data which influence and reflect the changes in economic activities. The changes in prices over a period of time can be estimated by the statistical device of Index Numbers of prices. Any abnormality changes in the prices can be checked by taking appropriate corrective steps by the Government.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is collecting price data on retail prices of consumer goods, non-consumer goods and building materials on weekly basis in all the 11 districts covering 13 urban price centres and 22 rural price centres. The wholesale prices of essential commodities are collected from Dimapur urban price centre.

The Department is estimating the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME) using the base year 1981-82=100. However, the old series was replaced with the new base year 2010=100 for estimating New Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Rural, Urban and Combined base on the National Sample Survey (NSS) 66th Round State Report of Consumer Households Expenditure survey. Consumer price index (CPI) measures the relative change of price of a fixed set of goods and services consumed by a defined set of families in a particular area with reference to the base year. CPI numbers are widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, fixing salary and dearness allowance of the employees, used for monitoring price stability and also inflators/deflators in the national accounts estimates.

Table No. 10 :   Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban and Combined for the second quarter (April–June) 2023

Description	Weights	Rural	Weights	Urban	Weights	Combined
General Index (All Groups)	100.00	159.96	100.00	154.50	100.00	155.71
Consumer Food Price Index	60.08	159.29	55.51	157.53	58.61	156.65

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland

- The General Indices for the second quarter 2023 for Rural, Urban & Combined are 159.96, 154.50 & 155.71 indicating an increased rate of 59.96 percent, 54.50 percent & 55.71 percent respectively over the base year period.

- The Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) is the index showing the price movement of all the Food items (excluding the non-alcoholic beverages and prepared meals, etc) during the period. The CFPI for Rural, Urban & Combined are 159.29, 157.53 & 156.65 indicating an increased rate of 59.29 percent, 57.53 percent & 56.65 percent respectively over the base year period.

2.9   VILLAGE LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR (VLDI)

Collection and compilation of VLDI is another activity of the Department. It highlights the availability and non-availability of basic amenities in the rural areas with the anticipation for systematic planning and to help the policies makers to formulate policies at the grass root level by providing quality data and information to bridge the gap in the state and to pave way for inclusive system of planning in the state.

During 2023, the Department has conducted a survey on the VLDI for local level planning to collect information regarding the availability of basic amenities at the village level as on 31st March 2022. The Survey covered 11 districts, 74 blocks and 1284 villages recognized by the Rural Development Department. The information sought is directly obtained from respondents who have knowledge about the village. Data are collected under the supervision of the DESOs and staff. Based on the findings of this survey, the Department has published a "Survey Report on Local/ Block Level Statistics for Local Level planning 2022.

2.10   GENDER STATISTICS

As half of the state's population is represented by women empowering them by providing equal opportunities would allow them to contribute to the economy thereby ensuring inclusive growth of the economy. Promoting gender equality is crucial for inclusive economic growth as it promotes equal opportunities. Early awareness of women's rights and addressing stigmas and increasing female political representation are essential in addressing problems and issues related to gender and development.

While recognizing the importance of gender equality in national development, gender statistics are crucial for implementing a gender mainstreaming approach. They serve as benchmarks to measure progress, bring out the similarities and differences between women and men and contribute significantly to sustainable and inclusive economic growth. They also play a key role in dispelling stereotypes, raising awareness of gender inequalities and advocating for policies promoting equality. These statistics are valuable resources for influencing policymakers, inspiring policy formulation and monitoring the impact of measures taken towards gender equality.

The gender statistics report serves as a vital resource, employing gender-equality indicators to accelerate progress towards a more equitable society and aligning with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 6th edition of the Gender Statistics Nagaland 2023 report consists of latest policies and programmes of the Government of India towards gender equality, data on population and related statistics, health and well-being, literacy status and education, labour force participation and employment status and impediments to empowerment etc.

Smti. Limongi S Ovung, ESO presenting a Talk Show on Nagaland Gender Statistics at All India Radio Kohima under Kohima Smart City Development Project on 9th May 2023.

2.11 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Statistics

It is globally recognized that disaster losses are increasing exponentially. Natural and human induced disasters have been causing tremendous loss of life and property and damages to public and private infrastructure, eroding gains of development and also leading to mounting expenses on relief and rehabilitation. There are projections that disaster risks are likely to increase more under changing climatic conditions, increasing urbanisation and other factors like environmental degradation. Holistic management of disasters requires analytical data on hazards, risks and vulnerabilities of different natural and human induced disasters at all levels. Thus, to develop a comprehensive database on disaster and related aspects in the state, a State Level Co-ordination Committee on Disaster Statistics was constituted with Home Commissioner & Ex-Officio Relief Commissioner as the chairman and the Director, Economics & Statistics Department as the Member Secretary.

Emphasizing the importance of Disaster Statistics, the DES has come up with the first ever comprehensive report on Nagaland disaster statistics 2023 which serves as a significant milestone in our efforts to enhance disaster preparedness and response mechanisms in the state. The report encompass various disasters, including water and climate related, geological related, accident related, biological related disaster and more. These incidents have posed severe threats to human lives, infrastructure and the environment, resulting in economic losses and social upheaval. The insights provided by disaster statistics can substantially mitigate the impact of disasters in our state. These data will also aid in resource planning and allocation, ensuring that relief and recovery efforts reach the affected areas promptly and efficiently.

An extract on types of disaster in Nagaland

Table No.11: Total number of incidents as per categories of disaster from 2018 to 2021

SI No.	Types of Disaster	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Accident Related	99	117	195
2	Biological Related	77	229	171
3	Geological Related	247	479	335
4	Water & Climate Related	337	414	814
	Total	**760**	**1257**	**1515**

Source: Nagaland State Disaster Management Authority, Kohima

The data from NSDMA reveals a concerning trend of rising disaster incidents over the years. During 2018-2019, there were total of 760 reported incidents, which doubled to 1515 during the period 2020 to 2021. This significant increase raises important questions about the state's vulnerability to disasters and the need for effective mitigation measures. Notably, among the types of disasters in Nagaland, occurrence of water and climate-related incidents are the most prominent. This finding highlights the critical importance of addressing water management and climate change adaptation strategies to better safeguard the region's communities and infrastructure against future disasters.

Release of 1st report on Nagaland Disaster Statistics 2023 by Shri J. Alam, IAS, Chief Secretary, GoN.

Director alongwith the officials involved in the Disaster Statistics Report during the release of report.

2.12   IT (HARDWARE & SOFTWARE)

The main activities of the IT Section are:

- Repairing and maintenance of Computer hardware/networking.
- Maintenance of data warehouse.
- Monitoring and maintenance of Departments' Website and Social Media account.
- Management of Personnel Information Management System (PIMS)
- Management of Aadhar Based Biometric System.
- Monitoring, maintenance & repairing of IT hardware & Internet connectivity.
- Imparting IT Trainings.
- Monitoring of DARPAN Dashboard.
- Management of CMHIS.

Activities undertaken during 2023-24:-

1. Launching of Online Statistical Data Collection application for web based price collection for estimating CPI/WPL/PPI as well as Village Level Development Indicators (VLDI), developed by the department.

2. Conduct of IT Application training from 22nd September 2023 to 3rd November 2023 in four different batches to the newly recruited staff at Directorate office, staff of District statistical offices and the staff of Line departments (statistical cells).

2.13 MONITORING CELL

A monitoring cell has been set up in the Directorate to monitor the report submitted by the line departments, validate report and authenticate data generated by the line departments. The monitoring cell provides technical guidance to the line departments in collecting the data and to review the activities of the statistical personnel attached to line department. The cell also conducts quarterly meeting for the line departments.

Review Meeting of the statistical personnel attached to line departments.

Director addressing the gathering during the review meeting

2.14. 7th ECONOMIC CENSUS

The Economic Census is the census of the economy through counting all entrepreneurial units in the country which are involved in any economic activities of either agriculture or non-agricultural sector. The 7th Economic Census provides detailed information on operational and other characteristics such as number of establishments and employment in all type of establishment, hired and non-hired workers, nature of economic activities, source of finance, type of ownership etc. This information is used for micro level/ decentralized planning and to assess contribution of various sectors of the economy in the gross domestic product (GDP).

As per the 7th Economic Census report, the total number of households surveyed is 5,05,357 out of which 4,45,071 are Residential Economic census houses and 45,520 are of Commercial Economic Census houses. The Census captured 83,485 establishments, where 1667 establishments are from Government sector/Public sector and 81,818 establishments are of private sector. The total number of persons employed in private sector captured during the 7th Economic census is 3,72,057, out of which 52.9% of workers consist of hired workers and 47.1% are of non-hired workers.

Out of 81818 private establishments in Nagaland, 25.54% are under primary sector, 7.56% are under manufacturing sector, 0.45% is under electricity, Gas and water supply, 1.72% is under construction, 34.62% are under trade and 30.08% are under services sector.

2.15. SUPPORT FOR STATISTICAL STRENGTHENING SUB-SCHEME (SSS sub-scheme)

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project which initially started as a centrally sponsored scheme of the Government of India in 2010 was renamed as the Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) Scheme with the merger of schemes "Basic Statistics for Local Level Development" (BSLLD) in 2013-14. The Scheme has recently been declared as a Central Sector Sub- Schemes with 100% funding from the centre.

The Objective of the Schemes is to strengthen the Indian statistical system by strengthening the capacity of the State Statistical System. The project aims at uplifting the level of collection, compilation and dissemination of timely and reliable official statistics thereby improving the plan and policy formulation in the State and also to provide the data that would be required at the National Level.

The department after completing the second phase of the programme is preparing for the implementation of the third and final phase of the programme which is schedule to be completed in 2025. The reports of the second phase activities are highlighted in a brief form below.

2.15.1. Developing methodologies for improvement of State Domestic Product (SDP) and District Domestic Product (DDP).

The committee on sub national accounts under the chairmanship of Prof. Ravindra H. Dholakia in his final report to GoI in March 2020 has recommended among others: the improvement in the estimation of State Domestic Product (SDP) and also the data sources, compilation of sub-state level aggregates, compilation of expenditure side aggregates by the State etc.

Towards this ends, keeping the estimation of DDP as the sole target, DES has initiated a number of type studies and surveys for capturing the data for filling the loop hole in the data gap. The data as obtained from the survey is merged with the normal data as available from the line departments.

For estimation of DDP, the methodologies for estimation of primary sector are in sync with the State Domestic Product estimation. For the secondary and Tertiary sector, DES has adopted an indirect method of allocating the GVA of the sub sector of SDP basing on the best available indicators/data in the District.

2.15.2. Survey on Urban Waste Management, Nagaland.

The survey on the waste management in Nagaland was conducted to study the existing data gap and work out a mechanism to bridge the data gap for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators. The survey intended to cover the entire functioning municipalities as on the date of survey. Due to insufficient human resources, the survey was restricted to the urban settlement only. As on the date of survey, a total of 29 municipalities could be surveyed i.e, 3 Municipal Councils and 26 Town Councils. The survey was done for 30 days period.

Finding of the survey

Municipal bodies of Nagaland collected a total of 10353.82 MT of waste in a 30 days time period. District-wise the highest amount of waste was collected by Dimapur municipal bodies followed by Kohima and Mon. In percentage terms, the municipalities of Dimapur collected a total of 35.90 percent of the total waste followed by Kohima 26.57 percent and Mon 14.72 percent. The least amount of waste was collected by Noklak district (.09 percent) followed by Longleng district (0.29 percent) and Kiphire district (0.93 percent).

2.15.3. Survey on Minor Minerals, Nagaland.

The survey on minor Minerals in Nagaland was undertaken by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics under the Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme. The objective of the survey was to improve the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the State Domestic Product (SDP) from the Mining and Quarrying sub-sector and also to set the data base for estimation of District Domestics Products (DDP).

In all, a total of 53 enterprises spread across the 11 district of the State were selected as sample from a frame of 181 enterprises. The survey was conduct for 30 days only.

Finding of the survey

The State total GVO for minor mineral in a year was estimated at Rs. 138,41,85,146. Among the 11 districts, the largest amount of GVO comes from Kohima followed by Wokha, Kiphire and Dimapur.

Corresponding to the GVO, the rate of the cost of production was estimated at 45.19 percent of the value of output. Items wise, the first four largest contributor to the cost of production are; Wages and Salaries 14.36 percent, Transportation charges 7.86 percent, Fuels and Lubricants 4.81 percent, Cost of Tools and Equipments 4.04 percent etc. (Box.1 below).

Table No. 12

Box.1, Input cost as a percentage of total value of output											
Inputs	Royalties to land Owner/Village/Govt.	Wages and salaries	Cost of Tools and Equipments	Renting of Machineries	Fuels & Lubricants	Cost of repairs and Maintenance	Transportation charges	Fees for Lincense/Permit/Taxes	Electricity charges	Misc expenditure	Total cost of production in a month
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State Input rates	2.81	14.36	4.04	2.41	4.81	3.75	7.86	1.20	0.80	3.16	45.19

2.15.1. Survey on Prices for Family Budget Enquiry/CPI/WPI (Developing indices)

DES is presently conducting survey to bring out the following indices under the SSS sub-scheme.

i. Consumer Price Index : To construct the index of CPI (Rural, Urban. Combine) DES is conducting family budget enquiry (FBE) in the State.

ii. Consumer Price Index (CPI) (IW) –Industrial Worker.

iii. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for the State.

2.15.2. Developing Statistical Software.

Data collection is not only a time consuming activity but also require lots of man power and time. Therefore to save time and minimise the requirement of physical human resources, Directorate has developed two statistical software modules for data collection. The two software is designed to collect:

i. Data for estimating CPI/WPI/PPI

ii. Village level data on amenities available in the villages

The software was launched by the Shri J. Alam, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland on 22nd August 2023.

Launching of online application for data collection on VLDI and Price by the Chief Secretary on 22nd Aug. 2023.

2.15.1. Training on Human resources.

To improvement the capabilities of the department officers and staff, a number of training were conducted in batch wise i.e Senior level, Middle level, Statistical staff. Training were imparted on topics like; use of ITC in data collection and analysis, Training on sampling techniques, Training on estimation of SDP, Vital statistics, Training on computer application etc.

2.15.2. Digitisation of Library.

DES being the nodal agency and repository of all officials' statistics in the State, digitisation of all the old data were done for safe custody and easy accessibility.

2.15.3. Type study on Other Services.

Under the Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme, the Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland has undertaken a **Type study on other services sector** during 2021-22. The estimates derived from this sample survey covering the entire state of Nagaland are aimed at improving the estimation of Gross State Domestic Product in general and the District Domestic Product in particular. The information collected from these 'other service' enterprises were based on two accounting years i.e. 2020 and 2021. This survey was designed to collect detailed information of enterprises falling under the category of Other Services which includes: 1. Particulars of the enterprise like ownership code, registration status, description of its activity, information on its employees, etc. 2. Value of assets owned along with long term lease/hired assets 3. Value of working capital & loans 4. Expenditure during the reference period of 1 year 5. Receipts during the reference period of 1 year 6. Particulars of use of ICT by the enterprise.

As per the findings of this survey, the estimated Gross Value Added (GVA) of the Other Services sector in Nagaland was Rs. 44195.38 lakh in 2020 and Rs. 50840.15 lakh in 2021 showing an increase of 15%. The Gross Value Added for Dimapur district was highest at an estimate of Rs. 43544.33 lakh in 2021 while Longleng district's GVA, which stood at an estimate of Rs. 36.93 lakh, was the lowest in the State in 2021.

The Gross Value Added Per Worker (GVAPW) in the Other Services sector was estimated at Rs. 4.53 lakh in 2020 and Rs. 5.17 lakh in 2021, showing an overall increase of 14%.

2.15.4. Thematic Study on Cost of Cultivation on Major Crops and Agriculture Product Pricing at District Level.

The Department of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland in collaboration with Nagaland University, School of Agricultural Sciences & Rural Development, Medziphema conducted a Study entitled **"Thematic study on Cost of Cultivation on Major Crops and Agriculture Product Pricing at District Level"** with the objective to assess actual cost of cultivation incurred by the farmers for different agricultural and horticultural crops in the state of Nagaland under Support for Statistical Strengthening Scheme 2021-22. The main objective of the study was to assess actual cost of cultivation incurred by the farmers for different agricultural and horticultural crops in the state. This report is based on the sample survey on Cost of Cultivation of Important Crops conducted during the 2021-22 agriculture year. Major crops have been identified based on proportionate area under cultivation of a crop to net sown area of the state. Accordingly 5 major agronomical crops have been identified based on the percentage of cultivable area to net sown area of the State. Five agronomical crops identified were W/TRC rice, Jhum paddy, Maize, Rape and Mustard and Soyabean. Similarly on the basis of the same principle five horticultural crops vis. Banana, Cabbage, Pineapple, Orange and Ginger were also identified.

Survey Findings

In case of variable cost component among the agronomical crops, survey reported the variance of results with the type of crops in the State. Machinery cost represented the highest percentage i.e. 23% of total

variable cost in Wet Transplanted Rice. In case of *Jhum* Paddy, cost incurred against hired human labour (male) was the highest (34%). Male family labour was the highest in case of Maize. Hired male human labour (29%) was the highest in case of Rapeseed and Mustard. In case of Soyabean, highest cost incurred was against seeds (26%). In all the crops BC ratio recorded above 1, which signifies profitable cultivation of all these crops in Nagaland.

In case of Horticultural crops too, results are varied by the type of crops. Among the components of variable cost, highest cost incurred was against the seeds for all the five selected crops out of total variable cost viz. 34% in case of Cabbage, 48% in case of Pineapple, 33% in case of Banana, 50% in case of Orange and 63% in case of Ginger. It can be concluded that in horticultural crops, seed cost is an important component among the variable cost components followed by labour related cost. BC ratio estimated above one (1) that signifies profitable cultivation of these crops in Nagaland.

2.15.10. Exposure trip to Kerala

Under the Support for Statistical Strengthening Sub-Scheme, a 10 member team from DES, Nagaland headed by Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director, Economics & Statistics visited DES, Kerela from 15th to 17th January 2024. The team was joined by Shri Mohammad Ali Shihab, IAS, Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Economics & Statistics and IT&C on 16th January 2024. The purpose of the tour was to familiarize the statistical system and best practices of Kerala. The team visited Kerela State Academy of Statistical Administration (SASA) and Information Kerela Mission (IKM), a centre of information technology excellence. The Team also had a meeting with the Vice Chairman of Kerela, State Planning Board.

Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES) Nagaland delegation with DES Kerala during Exposure Trip.

Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director, DES Nagaland handing over set of latest reports by DES Nagaland to Shri Sreekumar B, Director, DES Kerala.

Shri Mohammed Ali Shihab A, Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, Economics & Statistics Department during the Welcome Programme.

DES Nagaland delegation interacting with Dr.V.K Ramachandran, Vice Chairman, Kerala State Planning Board.

Visit to State Academy on Statistical Administration (SASA), Kerala.

Field visit for familiarization of crop cutting experiments, Kerela.

Field visit to District Economics & Statistics Office, Thiruvananthapuram.

2.15.11. Sensitization Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics organized a sensitization workshop on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on 24th November 2023 at Hotel Acacia, Dimapur. In his opening remark, Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director, emphasized the importance of quality data in achieving the sustainable development goals and encouraged the officers and staffs to provide credible data for the same as well for informed state planning. In the first technical session, the resource person, Shri Phyobemo Lotha, SDG Officer, SDG Coordination Centre (SDGCC), Nagaland, made a presentation on the overview of SDGs in the context of Nagaland, including the progress registered thus far and the way forward. In the second technical session, the facilitator, Shri Khrieketuo Suohu, Monitoring & Evaluation Lead, SDGCC, presented the SDG goal indicators for State Indicator Framework (SIF) and District Indicator Framework (DIF). In the concluding session, Shri Mohammad Ali Shihab, Secretary to the Government of Nagaland, exhorted the departmental personnel to sincerely contribute towards bringing about inclusive development in the state.

Director along with Officers and Staff during the Sensitization Workshop on Sustainable Development Goals.

Release of seven reports under SSS Sub- Scheme at DES Conference hall by Shri. H Sethrongkyu Sangtam, Hon'ble Advisor for IT&C, Evaluation and Economics & Statistics.

2.16. ECONOMIC SURVEY

Economic Survey Report is an important document containing an overview of the status of the State's economy. It summarises the performance of the major developmental programmes and highlights the policy initiatives of the Government. It examines the trends in the fiscal policy, demography and socio-economic development of the State. In line with the practice adopted in the rest of the country, the Department placed the first Economic Survey 2014-2015 on the floor of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly in 2015 and since then, it is been placed in the Assembly every year. The latest Report of Economic Survey 2022-23 was laid in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly during 2023.

Shri Neisatuo Puro & Shri Charles.N.Kikon, Addl. Directors with Team of Officers during the preparation of Economics Survey Report.

2.17. OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL STATISTICS DAY

Statistics day is celebrated every year on 29th June in recognition and to honor the birth anniversary of late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, who was born on 29th June 1893 for his notable contribution in the field of Economic Planning and Statistics. Statistics day is celebrated as to how Statistics helps in shaping and framing policies, and also to create awareness among the younger generation on the role and importance of statistics in socio-economic planning and policy formulation for development of the country. Along with the rest of the nation, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland observed the 17th National Statistics Day on 29th June 2023 in the Directorate Conference Hall under the theme 'Alignment of State Indicator Framework with National Indicator Framework for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals'. Shri Neidilhou Angami, Director, greeted the officers and staff on the occasion and highlighted the importance of Statistics in socio-economic planning. Shri Vikosieto Krose, Deputy Director, spoke on the theme and presented the status of SDG monitoring the state.

Director along with Officers and Staff on the occasion of 17th National Statistics Day

3.   FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Table No. 13: Demand No: 46- Statistics: Under the head of Account "3454" Budget allocation of the Department for the year 2023-2024.

Year	Development (Rs. In lakh)	Non-Development (Rs. In lakh)	Total (Rs. In lakh)
2023-2024	320.49	4785.55	5106.04

Table No. 14:   Detail Head-Wise Break-up of State Plan 2023-2024 is appended below (Rs. In lakhs)

Code	Detail Head	Developmental	Non-Developmental	Total
1	Salaries		4,608.60	4,608.60
2	Wages		24.21	24.21
3	Travel Expenses		30.00	30.00
4	Office Expensses		25.00	25.00
5	Rent Rate & Taxes		7.50	7.50
6	Printing & Publication	50.00	60.00	110.00
7	Motor Vehicles		20.24	20.24
8	Other Charges	70.00		70.00
9	Computerisation			
10	Other Administrative Expenses			
11	Training		10.00	10.00
Total Revenue		**120.00**	**4,785.55**	**4,905.55**
Capital				
12	Major Works	200.49		200.49
13	Minor Works			
Total Capital		**200.49**		**200.49**
Grand Total		**320.49**		**5106.04**

4.   CONSTRUCTION WORKS:

An amount of Rs. 200.49 lakhs was earmarked for construction works in Annual State Plan 2023-24. During the period, the construction of one (1) three storied flat type quarter at Mokokchung was completed and inaugurated, retaining wall & security fencing below New Directorate Office is ongoing and District Economics & Statistics Office at Noklak is on the verge of completion.

Inauguration of Flat type staff quarter at Mokokchung, District.

Construction of retaining wall & security fencing below New Directorate Office, Kohima.

Construction of District Economics & Statistics Office at Noklak.

5.   GLIMPSES OF ACTIVITIES DURING 2023.

Review Meeting on Departmental Activities on April 2023.

Quarterly Officers Meeting at DES Conference hall

DES, Nagaland, Director Shri Neidilhou Angami with Dr. G.P. Samanta, Chief Statistician of India & Shri Kal Singh Director General, CSO, GoI during All India Consultative Meeting on Revision in Timeline of national Account Estimates, 18th Dec. 2023.

Director handing over the Best DES Staff Award for the year 2023 to Smti. Echang Konyak, MTS

Imparting Orientation Training to newly appointed Registrars of Births & Deaths, DESO Zunheboto.

Annual Administrative REPORT 2023-24

IT Training for Field Staff at DESO, Longleng on November 2023

Awareness program on importance of births and death registration at Mekokla village with
Village council members and church leaders, DESO Wokha.

Some of the Important Publications and Reports published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland

1. The Nagaland Statistical Handbook (Annual)
2. The Nagaland Economic Survey
3. The Nagaland Gender Statistics Report (Annual)
4. The Nagaland State Gross Domestic Product Estimates (Annual)
5. The National Sample Survey (State Sample & Pooling) Reports (Annual)
6. The Nagaland Price Statistics Report (Quarterly & Annual)
7. The Village Level Development Indicators (VLDI) Report (Annual)
8. The Nagaland Vital Statistics Report (Annual)
9. The Nagaland Legislative Assembly Election Results
10. The Nagaland Disaster Statistic (Annual)

Registration of
Births & Deaths
is Compulsory

'ENSURE REGISTRATION OF EVERY BIRTH & DEATH'

ENFORCED UNDER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS & DEATHS ACT 1969, & CORRESPONDING NAGALAND BIRTHS & DEATHS (AMENDMENT) RULES 1999

Register Birth & Death online at: www.crsorgi.gov.in

Website: www.statistics.nagaland.gov.in