

HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION AND RELATED STATISTICS

1. As per Census 2011, the population of Nagaland is 19,78,502 lakhs consisting of 95,38,53 lakhs female which accounts for 48.21% to total population. There are 931 female per 1000 males.
2. Districts of Zunheboto, Wokha, Phek and Kiphire have higher sex ratio as compared to districts of Mon, Longleng and Peren which have lower sex ratio.
3. Over the last 40 years, the sex ratio of Mokokchung, Kohima and Dimapur have improved substantially, but sex ratio has declined in districts like Mon, Zunheboto, Peren and Wokha.
4. The child sex ratio (age-group 0-6 years) as per 2011 census is 943 with districts of Kohima, Dimapur and Wokha having higher child sex ratio than Mon, Longleng and Phek.
5. The Sex Ratio of Girl Child (0-19 Years), Reproductive Age (15-45), Economically Active (15-59 Years) and Old Age (60+) is 937, 957, 936 and 875 per 1000 males respectively.
6. Sex ratio at birth during 2011 was 873 which marginally increased to 897 during 2015.
7. As per census 2011, females in the age groups of 15-29 years and 30-59 years who never married were 35.55 % and 4.90 % respectively whereas 28.18% and 63.98% in the same age group were married.

HEALTH

8. During 2014, the female Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 0.15 as compared with the male IMR of 0.19 and the overall IMR was 0.17. IMR has reduced substantially from 1.58 in 2011 to 0.17 in 2014, indicating improvement in health mechanism for infants. However, Nagaland has lower IMR as compared with the national IMR.
9. Registration of Live Birth for female and male was 21282 and 24387 respectively during 2011 which increased to 37618 and 41921 during 2015.
10. During 2011, registration of death for female was 3134 and 3822 for male which declined to 542 for female and 1527 for male during 2015 possibly due to lesser reporting of death events.
11. There have been no significant changes in the Maternal Mortality Ratio over the years. Maternal death reported during 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 25, 28 and 24 respectively. There was no report during 2014 and 2015.
12. Districts of Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung have higher institutional deliveries as compared to districts of Wokha, Tuensang and Mon which has lower institutional deliveries. It is interesting to note that the districts of Wokha, Phek and Mokokchung have higher percentage of deliveries at home conducted by skilled health personnel than the districts of Tuensang, Kiphire, Longleng, Peren, Kohima and Dimpaur.

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| 13. | Districts of Dimapur, Phek, Kiphire and Mon have higher prevalence of Anaemia in Women in the age group of 15-49 years. Whereas, districts of Dimapur, Peren and Kiphire have higher prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women in the same age group. |
| 14. | Under family planning method, people opting for C.C users was reported to be the highest at 168705 followed by oral pill users at 18631. |
| 15. | As per Nagaland State AIDS control Society (NSACS), number of clients tested for HIV at ICTC Centers in Nagaland has drastically increased from 31092 during 2006-07 to 94055 during 2015-16. During the same period, 7997 female and 7798 male were tested HIV +ve. |

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

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| 16. | As per 2011 census, literacy rate in Nagaland stands at 79.55 as compared to 66.60 during 2001 census which is an increase of 19.44 %. The female literacy rate has increased from 61.50 during 2001 to 76.11 during 2011. |
| 17. | Census 2011 report shows there were 638586 persons who were attending educational institution. Out of which, 330384 were males and 308202 were females. Out of 101687 illiterates, 51959 were males and 49728 were females. 536899 were reported to be literate, out of which 278425 were males and 258474 were females. |
| 18. | District of Mokokchung has the highest female literacy rate of 91 % on the other hand district of Kiphire has the lowest female literacy rate of 64 % indicating urgent government intervention to check the imbalances in the female literacy rate. |
| 19. | During 2015-16, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for females at the primary level stood at 110.35 compared with 108.65 for males. At the middle class level, the GER for females has been reported as 82.22 against 78.19 for males. District of Dimapur has the highest overall GER and Longleng has the lowest GER. |
| 20. | As per Directorate of School Education, drop-out rates in the primary level during the year 2015-16 were 2.91 and 3.95 and in the middle level 10.38 and 10.67 for females and males respectively indicating that the drop out level is more or less equal for both the genders. District of Longleng has the highest number of drop outs. |

PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMY

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| 21. | As per Census 2011, the workforce participation rate for females is 44.7 % against 53.4 % for males. Rural sector has a better female workforce participation rate of 52.3% compared to urban sector which has only 25.9%. In rural sector, Longleng and Peren districts has the maximum female workforce participation rate. In Urban sector peren district has the maximum (65.4 %) Workforce participation rate. It can be observed that there is a huge gap in rural and urban females workforce participation. |
| 22. | As per census 2011 report, female main workers constitutes 67.8 % to total population which is higher than national level of 59.6 % as compared with male which has 80.8 % to total population. In the marginal worker category, female workers constitutes 29.9 % as compared with male which has only 19.2 % to total population. However, it is pretty low compared with the national level which has 40.4 % for female and 17.7 % for male. |

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| 23. | In the categories of workers, it is interesting to see that the percentage of female cultivators (65.2%) and agricultural labourers (7.3%) is more than male cultivators (47.4 %) and agricultural labourers (5.8%) respectively. On the other hand, female has less percentage of workers (24.4%) in other workers category as compared with male which has 45%. |
| 24. | As per 6 th Economic Census 2010, DES, female employees engaged in the non agricultural activities comprised of 33.39% and male employees comprised of 66.61 %. |
| 25. | During 2014-15, percentage of female employment in the public sector constituted 23.5 % to total employment whereas in the private sector it constituted 48.6 % to total employment. Dimapur has the highest percentage of female employees in public sector and Mon has the highest percentage of female employees in private sector. |
| 26. | As per the source provided by Government Employees Census, DES, percentage composition of government female employees to total employees comprised of - Class –I = 26.22 %, Class – II = 21.99 %, Class – III = 22.72 % and Class – IV = 21.27 % during the year 2014. |

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

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| 27. | Female participation (Voters) in State General Elections has increased from 80.51 % during the 2 nd General Election in 1969 to 91.33 % during the 12 th General Election in 2013. |
| 28. | There were two female contestants in the 2 nd general election to the state assembly in 1969 which remained almost same during the 12 th general election in 2013 as against 142 and 187 nos. of male contestants during the respective years. Till date no female contestants have been elected to the state assembly. |
| 29. | In the Lok Sabha General Election, two women have contested in the 6 th and 7 th General Election during the year 1977 and 1980 and one managed to get elected during 1977. |

SOCIAL OBSTACLES IN WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

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| 30. | In the recent years, crime against women has been on the rise. There has been gradual increase in overall crime figures with major increases in Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction and murder and outraging of modesty. During 2015, there were 35 cases of rape. |
| 31. | Districts of Dimapur with 59 incidences of crime registered against women is reported the highest among the districts of Nagaland followed by Kohima, the capital of Nagaland with 19 incidents of crimes registered against women. |
| 32. | Maximum number of women in the age group of 18-30 years and 30-50 years were arrested for crime related activities under special and local laws. Among them, cases of Immoral Traffic Act, NDPS Act and Explosive Act were prominent. |