

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter includes various important topics which have not been highlighted in the preceding chapters.

- 7.1. District-wise Women Operational Holdings by Size Class for all Social Group as per Census of Land Holdings, 2010-11.
- 7.2. District-wise and gender wise work and Wage earning under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes in Nagaland, 2014-15.
- 7.3. District-wise activities of Self Help Groups in Nagaland 2014-15.
- 7.4(A). District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2010-11
- 7.4(B). District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2011-12
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- 7.4(D). District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2013-14
- 7.4(E). District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2014-15

Table-7.1: District-wise Women Operational Holdings by Size Class for all Social Group as per Census of Land Holdings, 2010-11.

Sl.No.	District	Marginal (Below 1.0 ha.)		Small (1.0- 2.0 ha.)		Semi-Medium (2.0-4.0 ha.)		Medium (4.0-10.0 ha.)		Large (10.0-20 & above ha.)		All Sizes Classes	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kohima	18	10	2954	609	9123	1709	6631	945	2384	139	21110	3412
2	Phek	2043	650	4069	496	4680	443	7194	419	818	4	18804	2012
3	Wokha	nill	nill	1747	35	1116	170	2747	486	4969	890	10579	1581
4	Zunheboto	188	67	1034	195	3762	590	8661	1638	3064	315	16709	2805
5	Mokokchung	589	127	1335	827	4232	231	5553	306	3242	150	14951	1641
6	Tuensang	713	nill	1442	nill	4658	225	11329	518	5252	189	23394	932
7	Mon	nill	nill	322	5	4692	843	17845	1302	1063	100	23922	2250
8	Dimapur	959	162	2375	494	10965	818	6579	342	1725	28	22603	1844
9	Peren	1832	119	4382	119	1184	12	2863	264	190	46	10451	560
10	Longleng	23	15	211	30	391	23	4075	181	1936	68	6636	317
11	Kiphire	nill	nill	339	70	3468	284	4325	304	472	13	8604	671
12	Nagaland	6365	1150	20210	2880	48271	5348	77802	6705	25115	1942	177763	18025

Source: Report on Census of Land Holdings 2010-11, Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.2: District-wise and gender-wise work and Wage earning under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurrantee Schemes in Nagaland, 2014-15.

Sl.No.	District	Workforce				Wage Earning			
		Male Registered 3	Female Registered 4	Male Working 5	Female Working 6	Male wage (in Rs) 7	Female wage (in Rs) 8	Male Average 9	Female Average 10
1	Dimapur	72543	65154	59293	44674	133633715	67429495	155	155
2	Kiphire	17589	14389	16863	8790	61291805	22522120	155	155
3	Kohima	42185	41702	38402	36326	85983615	72872785	155	155
4	Longleng	21642	18880	19889	16246	50799235	19497140	155	155
5	Mokokchung	33631	29417	27908	18575	82872765	30168115	155	155
6	Mon	29819	16181	25945	12175	139902225	64604775	155	155
7	Peren	24224	22210	21788	4567	64173720	11352045	155	155
8	Phek	31263	26497	26143	16630	41207835	17591725	155	155
9	Tuensang	44561	37076	41512	31508	104061420	45544115	155	155
10	Wokha	26154	18734	24745	13445	100562450	52240580	155	155
11	Zunheboto	41654	35410	34075	22054	94908515	31540795	155	155
	Nagaland	385265	325650	336563	224990	959397300	435363690		

Note: Data obtained from MIS (nrega.nic.in)

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.3: District-wise activities of Self Help Groups in Nagaland 2014-15.

Sl.No.	District	Name of Resource Block	Total no. of SHGs	Bank Credit Linkage		Community support Fund/Revolving	
				No. of SHGs accessed to Bank Credit	Bank Credit to SHGs (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of SHGs covered	Amount utilized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mon	Mon	82	6	5.6	131	19.65
2	Mokokchung	Changtongya	56	11	6	72	10.8
3	Zunheboto	Satakha	43	0	0	59	8.85
4	Wokha	Chukitong	18	0	0	65	9.75
5	Dimapur	Chumukedima	152	8	24.2	115	17.25
6	Phek	pfutsero	55	2	1.5	52	7.8
7	Longleng	Longleng	80	0	0	179	26.85
8	Kiphire	Kiphire	65	4	2	34	5.1
9	Kohima	Jakhama	75	0	0	138	20.7
	Nagaland		626	31	39.3	845	126.75

Note: Tuensang and Peren are not included.

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.4(A): District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2010-11

Sl.No.	District	Widow Pensions	Old Age Pensions		Physically Handicapped Pensions	
			Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	170	5011	3151	122	27
2	Mokokchung	245	5894	2512	151	58
3	Zunheboto	288	4672	3271	144	47
4	Wokha	263	4727	3032	148	48
5	Dimapur	238	1876	1025	127	41
6	Phek	296	4924	2752	145	29
7	Tuensang	217	4230	2615	100	50
8	Longleng	145	804	295	85	18
9	Kiphire	145	854	485	82	17
10	Kohima	334	5645	3248	181	92
11	Peren	210	1142	805	89	20
	Nagaland	2551	39779	23191	1374	447

Table-4(B): District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2011-12

Sl.No.	District	Widow Pensions	Old Age Pensions		Physically Handicapped	
			Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	130	5432	3352	112	30
2	Mokokchung	189	6192	3011	139	50
3	Zunheboto	221	5155	3472	132	39
4	Wokha	202	4950	3132	136	50
5	Dimapur	184	2966	1126	117	34
6	Phek	227	5301	2904	145	32
7	Tuensang	166	5044	2815	92	59
8	Longleng	111	1017	303	77	20
9	Kiphire	111	1266	509	75	20
10	Kohima	258	6262	3475	170	80
11	Peren	162	1323	899	81	20
Nagaland		1961	44908	24998	1276	434

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.4(C): District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2012-13

Sl.No.	District	Widow Pensions	Old Age Pensions		Physically Handicapped	
			Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	130	5432	3562	112	31
2	Mokokchung	189	6200	4086	139	51
3	Zunheboto	221	5152	3725	132	45
4	Wokha	202	4948	3322	136	53
5	Dimapur	184	2969	1261	117	35
6	Phek	227	5301	3064	145	64
7	Tuensang	166	4773	2940	92	22
8	Longleng	111	1018	414	77	29
9	Kiphire	111	1262	505	75	21
10	Kohima	258	5891	3500	170	93
11	Peren	162	1582	909	81	22
Nagaland		1961	44528	27288	1276	466

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.4(D): District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2013-14

Sl.No.	District	Widow Pensions	Old Age Pensions		Physically Handicapped	
			Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	380	5432	3570	112	32
2	Mokokchung	400	6211	4362	139	87
3	Zunheboto	371	5144	3857	132	41
4	Wokha	352	4954	3520	136	52
5	Dimapur	405	2974	1360	117	40
6	Phek	376	5301	3157	145	61
7	Tuensang	385	4772	3000	92	22
8	Longleng	211	1018	350	77	27
9	Kiphire	201	1262	515	75	20
10	Kohima	439	5877	3784	170	72
11	Peren	200	1582	891	81	19
Nagaland		3720	44527	28366	1276	473

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

Table-7.4(E): District-wise Pensions distributed to Women in Nagaland, 2014-15

Sl.No.	District	Widow Pensions	Old Age Pensions		Physically Handicapped	
			Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mon	465	6164	3318	112	23
2	Mokokchung	474	6803	4422	139	52
3	Zunheboto	435	5745	3619	132	53
4	Wokha	412	5490	3438	136	61
5	Dimapur	480	4374	2669	117	47
6	Phek	436	5828	3480	145	80
7	Tuensang	460	5515	2835	92	25
8	Longleng	261	1485	629	77	30
9	Kiphire	261	1766	797	75	33
10	Kohima	510	6506	4794	170	87
11	Peren	270	2074	895	81	57
Nagaland		4464	51750	30896	1276	548

Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Nagaland: Kohima.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = (\ln P(t+10) - \ln P(t)) / 10$$

Where Ln stands for natural logarithm

P(t) = Initial population

P(t+10) = Population after 10 years

General Fertility Rate

General fertility rate is defined as number of live births per thousand women in the age group (15-49 years) in a given year.

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Age-Specific Mortality Rate

Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age group per thousand populations in the same age-group in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years)}} * 100000$$

Birth Rate

Number of births per 1000 population

Crude Birth Rate

Number of live births during the year per 1000 population (mid year)

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at the first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lived in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age-groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is

being covered by the educational programmes being run in the country.

$$\text{GER at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} * 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages is 6-10 years and 11-13 years respectively. Therefore,

gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

$$= \frac{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes I-V}}{\text{Total population in the age group 6-11 years}} * 100$$

While interpreting these figures, it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age group 6-10 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, gross enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

Dropout Rate

Dropout at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (IVIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are explained below:

Dropout rate at Primary stage during the year is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years minus Enrolment in class V during the Year}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years}} * 100$$

Dropout rate at Elementary stage during the year is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years}} * 100$$

Dropout rates at Secondary stage during the year is equal to

$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year minus Enrolment in class X during the year}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years}} * 100$$

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the corresponding number of male student in each level. Thus GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education.

Labour Force

Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Work Force

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered 'workers' (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. "working or employed".

Workforce Participation Rate

Workforce participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers in the population.

Employed and Unemployed

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the labour force is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

Definition of literate:

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any

language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write.

Literacy rate:

The total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding. Here the denominator is the population aged seven years or more.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population; it is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males'

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of female}}{\text{Number of males}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate

$$\text{Crude death rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

Labour force participation rate (LFPR):

LFPR is defined as the number of persons/ person-days in the labour force per 1000 persons /person-days.

Worker Population Ratio (WPR):

WPR is defined as the number of persons/person-days employed per 1000 persons/person-days.