

Foreword

Economic Survey of Nagaland is an annual publication of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. This "Economic Survey 2012-13" reviews various developmental activities undertaken by different Government Department in the State focusing on the performance of current state of economy in the State. The present issue also includes a brief overview of the State economy.

The Directorate acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation extended by various department/organization for providing statistical data and other relevant information for inclusion in this publication.

It is my earnest desire that this publication will serve as a useful budgetary document, source of information and indicator of socio-economic condition of the people and also a reliable document for Research scholars, Economists, Policy makers and Planners.

Suggestion/ comments for future publication would be highly appreciated.

Dated : 02/06/'14

Place : Kohima

Nagaland : Kohima.

Sd/-
Y. SachedoOvung
Director
Economics & Statistics

NAGALAND AT A GLANCE

1. AREA, ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT AND POPULATION

Sl. No.	Item	Particulars
1	2	3
A	Geographical area (sq. km.)	16,579
	Geographical location	
	Longitude	93°.20° E to 95°.15° E
	Latitude	25°.6°N to 27°.4° N
B	Administrative unit	
	a) District HQs	11
	b) Circles (as per 2011 census) (ADCs, SDOs & EACs)	133
	c) Statutory towns (as per 2011 census)	19
	d) Census towns (as per 2011 census)	7
	e) Police station (2012)	61
	f) Police outpost (2012)	28
C	Population as per 2011 Census	
a.	i. Total population (provisional)	19,78,502
	ii. Male	10,24,649
	iii. Female	9,53,853
	iv. Percentage of Rural population	71.14
	v. Percentage of Urban population	28.86
	vi. Sex ratio (female per 1000 males)	931
	vii. Density of population (per sq. km)	119
	viii. Decadal percentage variation (2001-2011)	-0.58
b.	Population of age group (0-6 years)	
	i. Male	1,49,785
	ii. Female	1,41,286
	iii. Total	2,91,071
	iv. Sex ratio	943
c.	Literacy rate	
	i. Male	82.75
	ii. Female	76.11
	iii. Total	79.55
D	Vital statistics (2010)	
	i. Birth rate (per thousand population)	16.21
	ii. Death rate (per thousand population)	2.45
	iii. Infant mortality rate (per thousand population)	1.68

2. SECTORAL STATISTICS

Sl. No.	Item	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
I	AGRICULTURE			
A	Land utilization			
	a. Net area sown	2011-12	Hectare	379469
	b. Area sown more than once	2011-12	Hectare	94870
	c. Total cropped area	2011-12	Hectare	474339
	d. Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	2011-12	Percent	22.89
	e. Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown	2011-12	Percent	25.00
B	Area under important crops			
	a. Jhum paddy	2011-12	Hectare	95550
	b. TRC/WRC paddy	2011-12	Hectare	86030
	c. Maize	2011-12	Hectare	68520
	d. Small millet	2011-12	Hectare	8510
	e. Total pulses	2011-12	Hectare	34940
	f. Total food grains	2011-12	Hectare	299690
	g. Tea (green)	2011-12	Hectare	7490
	h. Potato	2011-12	Hectare	6510

	i.	Sugarcane	2011-12	Hectare	4290
	j.	Jute	2011-12	Hectare	3040
	k.	Total oil seeds	2011-12	Hectare	66280
C	Production of important crops				
	a.	Jhum paddy	2011-12	Tonnes	171940
	b.	TRC/WRC paddy	2011-12	Tonnes	210440
	c.	Maize	2011-12	Tonnes	134300
	d.	Small millet	2011-12	Tonnes	8040
	e.	Total pulses	2011-12	Tonnes	37170
	f.	Total food grains	2011-12	Tonnes	570440
	g.	Tea (green)	2011-12	Tonnes	33330
	h.	Potato	2011-12	Tonnes	58780
	i.	Sugarcane	2011-12	Tonnes	186670
	j.	Jute	2011-12	Tonnes	5480
	k.	Total oil seeds	2011-12	Tonnes	68120
D	Yield rate				
	a.	Jhum paddy	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1799
	b.	TRC/WRC paddy	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	2446
	c.	Maize	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1960
	d.	Small millet	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	944
	e.	Total pulses	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1063
	f.	Total food grains	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1903
	g.	Tea (green)	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	4449
	h.	Potato	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	9029
	i.	Sugarcane	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	43512
	j.	Jute	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1802
	k.	Total oil seeds	2011-12	Kg/Hectare	1027

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS		Ref. Yr.	Unit	Particulars	
E	Number of operational holdings				
	a.	Size marginal (below 1 hectare)	2005-06	000 Nos.	12
	b.	Size small (1.0 to 2.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Nos.	13
	c.	Size semi medium (2.0 to 4.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Nos.	37
	d.	Size medium (4.0 to 10.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Nos.	76
	e.	Size large (above 10 hectare)	2005-06	000 Nos.	30
	f.	All size class	2005-06	000 Nos.	169
F	Area under operational holdings				
	a.	Size marginal (below 1 hectare)	2005-06	000 Hectare	6
	b.	Size small (1.0 to 2.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Hectare	16
	c.	Size semi medium (2.0 to 4.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Hectare	93
	d.	Size medium (4.0 to 10.0 hectare)	2005-06	000 Hectare	465
	e.	Size large (above 10 hectare)	2005-06	000 Hectare	593
	f.	All size class	2005-06	000 Hectare	1173
G	Average size of operational holdings		2005-06	000 Hectare	6.94
II	LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY				
LIVESTOCK CENSUS					
A	Total livestock		2007	Number	1620942
B	Poultry				
	a.	Ducks	2007	Number	120131
	b.	Poultry birds	2007	Number	3282196
C	Hospitals, dispensaries, veterinary health centres and quarantine checkpost		2011-12	Number	185
D	a.	Production of milk	2011-12	000 tonnes	78.15
	b.	Production of egg	2011-12	Lakh Nos.	702
	c.	Production of meat	2011-12	000 MT	66.33
III	FOREST				
	a.	Total forest area	2012-13	Sq. kms	8629.30
	b.	Number of national park	2012-13	Number	1
	c.	Number of wildlife sanctuaries	2011	Number	3
	d.	Total forest revenue	2011-12	Rs. in lakhs	820.12
IV	FISHERY				

	a.	New fishery ponds developed	2011-12	Hectare	191.00
	b.	Number of beneficiaries (new pond)	2011-12	Number	288
	c.	Fish seed supplied	2011-12	Lakhs	384
	d.	Number of beneficiaries (fish seed)	2011-12	numbers	11059
	e.	Production of fish (culture & capture)	2011-12	MT	6840.00
	f.	Total water area (ponds & tanks) in cumulative	2011-12	Hectare	2773.00
	g.	Total number of ponds & tanks in cumulative	2011-12	Number	17739
V	SERICULTURE				
A	Muga				
	a.	Area under cultivation	2011-12	Acre	715
	b.	Production of DFSL	2011-12	Lakhs	0.67

Sl. No.	Item	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars	
B	Eri				
	a.	Area under cultivation	2011-12	Acre	10.950
	b.	Production of DFSL	2011-12	Lakhs	38.55
	c.	Production of empty cocoon	2011-12	MT	204
	d.	Production of spun silk	2011-12	MT	178.33
	e.	Production of waste silk	2011-12	MT	15.4
	f.	Eri pupae	2011-12	MT	3650
C	Oak tasar				
	a.	Area under cultivation	2011-12	Acre	467
	b.	Production of DFSL	2011-12	Lakhs	0.113
	c.	Production of reelable cocoon	2011-12	Lakhs	1.23
	d.	Production of raw silk	2011-12	MT	0.06
D	Mulberry				
	a.	Area under cultivation	2011-12	Acre	1238
	b.	Production of DFSL	2011-12	Lakhs	0.32
	c.	Production of reelable cocoon	2011-12	Lakhs	5.47
	d.	Production of raw silk	2011-12	MT	1.04
VI	POWER				
A	Installed capacity				
			2011-12	KW	27.85
B	Generation				
			2011-12	MKWH	525.19
C	Electricity consumption				
	a.	No. of consumer	2011-12	Number	184829
	b.	Unit consumed (MU)	2011-12	MU	217.80
D	Sale of electricity by class of consumers				
	a.	No. of consumers	2011-12	Number	185739
	b.	Consumer	2011-12	MKWH	276.62
E	Number of villages electrified (base on 2001 census)				
	a.	No. of electrified villages	2011-12	Number	1250
	b.	No. of un-electrified villages	2011-12	Number	25
VII	INDUSTRIES				
A	State Government Industrial Offices				
	a.	District Industries & Commerce (DIC)	2011	Number	9
	b.	Sub-district Industries & Commerce (Sub-DIC)	2011	Number	8
B	No. of permanent registration of MSME and employment generated				
	a.	Registration	2009	Number	1092
	b.	Employment generated	2009	Number	11907
C	International border trade centre				
	a.	International Border trade centre	As on 31/3/11	Number	5

Sl. No.	Item	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
	b. Special economic zone	As on 31/3/11	Number	2
D	Beneficiaries under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)	2010-11	Number	204
VIII	ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION			
A	Total PWD road length in Nagaland			
a.	Total State Highway road length including road under BRO & NH (NPWD)	2012-13	Km	11204.86
b.	National Highway under PWD	2012-13	Km	576.74
c.	National Highway under BRO	2012-13	Km	251.40
B	Number of motor vehicles registered	As on 31/3/11	Number	311311
C	Number of post offices in Nagaland	2012	Number	328
IX	TOURISM			
A	Tourist inflow			
a.	Domestic tourist	2011	Number	25000
b.	Foreign tourist	2011	Number	2000
B	Tourist spot	2010	Number	16
X	HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE			
a.	District hospital	2012-13	Number	11
b.	Community health centre (CHCs)	2012-13	Number	21
c.	Primary health centre (PHCs)	2012-13	Number	126
d.	Sub-centres (SCs)	2012-13	Number	396
XI	BANKING			
a.	Total number of banks in the state	2011	Number	111
b.	Bank-population ratio	2011	Number	17843
XII	STATE INCOME			
A	Net state domestic product (NSDP)			
a.	At current price	2011-12(P)	Rs. in lakhs	1218783
b.	At constant (2004-05) prices	2011-12(P)	Rs. in lakhs	907625
B	Per capita net state domestic product			
a.	At current price	2011-12(P)	Rs. in lakhs	60576
b.	At constant (2004-05) prices	2011-12(P)	Rs. in lakhs	45111
XIII	STATE GOVT. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES			
A	Receipt on revenue account (a+b+c)	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	6521.71
a.	Tax revenue	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	1157.65
b.	Non tax revenue	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	201.69
c.	Grant-in-aid from central government	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	5162.36
B	Total revenue expenditure (a+b)	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	5230.60
a.	Development expenditure	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	2826.66
b.	Non-development expenditure	2012-13 (B.E)	Rs. in crores	2403.93

* P- Provisional estimate ** B.E – Budget estimate

CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Chapters
I	Overview of the State Economy
1	Population
2	State Domestic Product (SDP)
Development in Important Sectors of Nagaland Economy	
II	Agriculture and Allied Sector:
3	Agriculture
4	Horticulture
5	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry
6	Fishery
7	Forest, Ecology and Environment
8	Sericulture
9	Irrigation and Flood Control
III	Industries and Mining:
10	Industries and Commerce
11	Geology and Mining
IV	Economic Sector:
12	Power and Electricity
13	Rural Development
14	Road, Transport and communication
15	Tourism
16	Co-operation
17	Science and Technology
18	Information Technology and Communication
V	Social Sector:
19	School Education
20	Technical Education
21	Higher Education
22	Health and Family Welfare
23	Social Welfare
24	Employment and Craftsmen Training
25	Water Supply and Sanitation
VI	Price, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Finance & Banking
26	Price
27	Food and Civil Supplies
28	Public Finance
29	Banking

OVERVIEW OF THE STATE ECONOMY

Population

The population of Nagaland decreased from 19,90,036 in 2001 to 19,78,502 in 2011 Census recording a negative decadal growth rate of (-) 0.58 percent. Out of the total of 19,78,502 population, male population accounts for 10,24,649 and the females accounts 9,53,853. The sex ratio of the State has gone up from 900 to 931, which is also similar to the trend at the National Level, i.e an increase in sex ratio from 933 in 2001 to 943 in 2011.

Rural-urban composition of population is in the ratio of 71:29 as revealed by 2011 Census. The Census further reveals that 14,07,536 persons are found to be living in rural areas whereas 5,70,966 live in urban areas. Usually more concentration of population in rural areas, the greater is the prevalence of illiteracy and economic backwardness resulting absolute poverty and low level of living. However, during the decade ending 2011, there is a marked change in the direction of urbanization. Even though the State total population showed a negative growth the percentage growth of urban population is remarkably high at 66.57 percent over the previous Census.

The density of population as per 2011 Census has decreased to 119 people per sq.km as against 120 in 2001. This indicates that land-man ratio cannot be considered high compared to 382 people per sq.km at the national level and may safely be assumed that the pressure of land on man is not too high.

There is a tremendous progress in the field of education in the last decades. The State literacy rate has reached to 79.55 percent in 2011 Census which is higher than that of national average of 72.98 percent. Mokokchung district is the highest literacy rate with 91.01 percent while Mon district has recorded 56.99 percent, the lowest literacy rate among the districts in the State as per 2011 Census.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The growth rate of State economy has been reported at 6.58 percent in 2012-13(quick estimates) compared to 5.73 percent growth registered in 2011-12(provisional estimates). At constant(2004-05) prices, Agriculture and Allied sector which includes Agriculture & Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry & Logging sector showed a growth rate of 4.12 percent during 2012-13 compared to 4.41 percent in 2011-12(Provisional estimates). While the Industry sector showed a growth rate of 6.58 percent during the same period. Service sector, the major contributor to the State economy has been growing at 7.69 percent which has helped the growth momentum in the State economy. The major contributors to the State economy besides Agriculture are Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services, Public Administration, and Construction sectors.

As per quick estimates, GSDP of the State at Constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13(quick estimates) has been estimated at ` 10,42,782 lakhs as against ` 9,78,407 lakhs in 2011-12(Provisional estimates), registering a growth of 6.58 percent. While on the otherhand at current prices, the GSDP of Nagaland has been estimated at ` 14,77,785 lakhs in 2012-13 as against ` 13,20,316 lakhs in 2011-12(provisional estimates), thereby registering a growth of 11.93 percent.

The sectoral statistics of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices and its analysis indicates that in 2012-13(quick estimates) the percentage contribution of Agriculture and Allied sector including mining, Industry and Services sectors has been reported at 26.57 percent, 12.65 percent and 60.78 percent respectively.

The per capita income of the State at current prices has been worked out at ` 65,651 in 2012-13 (quick estimates) as against `60,576 in 2011-12(provisional estimates), registering an increase of 8.38 percent over the previous year. While at constant (2004-05) prices, it has estimated to an increase of ` 46,581 in 2012-13(quick estimates) as against ` 45,111 in 2011-12(provisional estimates), thereby registering an increase of 3.26 percent over the same period.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture sector is a major contributor to the State economy providing employment to 60 percent of the population. Agriculture & Allied sectors contributes 26.57 percent of the total GSDP as per quick estimates 2012-13. The operational holding in the State is 1,69,252 in 2005-06 as compared to 1,43,468 in 2000-01. While the operated area increased from 10,46,457 Hain 2000-01 to 11,72,808 Ha in 2005-06. This indicates that there is an increase in both the number of operational holding and operated area in the State. The average size of operational holding in the State has been recorded at 6.94 Ha.

The total cropped area recorded an increase of 4.74 lakh Ha in 2011-12 from 4.52 lakh Ha in 2010-11 showing an increase of 4.87 percent over the previous year. The area sown more than once recorded a decline of 2.08 percent while the net area sown recorded an increase of 4.69 percent during 2011-12 over the previous year.

This sector continued to play a vital role in the State's economy and fortunately the southwest monsoon is satisfactory over the year, raising expectation of bumper harvest both kharif as well as rabi crops during 2011-12. The production level of food grains which stood at 3,52,120 MT in 2009-10 has further increased to 5,70,440 MT in 2011-12 and the estimate is that it would reach the level of 5,98,960 MT by 2012-13 registering a rise of 62.01 percent and 70.10 percent respectively over the year 2009-10. However, despite of various programmes and initiatives taken upon the agriculture expansion in the State, the production of oilseeds declined to 68,120 MT in 2011-12 as against 86,020 MT in 2009-10 which may be due to uneven distribution of rainfall during the period. During 2012-13, it however expected to regain to 68,900 MT as per provisional estimates.

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture is an important sector in the State economy. This sector provides employment opportunities to thousands of rural youth. The important horticulture crops grown in the State are Orange, Pineapple, Banana, Flower, Large Cardamom, Naga Mircha, Naga Cucumber, Ginger, Turmeric, etc. During 2011-12, the area under fruit production recorded at 33,634 Ha while the production has been recorded at 2,25,071 MT. Among the fruit crops, individually, pineapple occupies highest in terms both area and production. Vegetables are also an important horticulture crops occupying 47,835 Ha. The production of this crops (vegetables) recorded at 3,45,485 MT in 2011-12. Besides, spices and plantation crops are also grown favorably in the State. The State also has good potential for production of flower. During 2012-13, the area under flower production in the State was 92,800 m² while the production of flower recorded as 62,44,000 stems.

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock Census 2007 shows that the total livestock population including poultry has being recorded at 50,23,269. Currently, the State produces 62 percent of the total requirement worth of ` 953.70 crore leaving a shortfall of 38 percent. Out of these shortfalls the State imported animal husbandry products worth of ` 220.26 crore in monetary terms as per the Sample Survey Report 2011-12. The provisional estimate shows that the State is targeting to bring down the import cost to ` 220.10 crore by 2013-14.

In an effort to reduce import cost, the State Government is implementing various Livestock and poultry production schemes through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode where the production level has recorded a continuous rising trend over the years. During 2011-12, the total meat production of the state has been estimated at 66.33 Thousand MT. Out of which Pig and Cattle meat alone accounts for 52.44 Thousand MT. The milk production of the State for the year is also estimated at 78.15 Thousand MT in 2011-12 as compare to 77.84 Thousand MT in 2010-11 with per capita availability of milk flow at 112.04 gm/day in 2011-12 (provisional estimates). While the egg production also rose to 702 lakh number in 2011-12 as against 554 lakh numbers in 2001-02 registering an annual growth rate of 2.64 percent over the last 11 years.

FISHERIES

Fish as a health food is gaining more importance in the recent years. Today, aquaculture is the fastest growing farm enterprise in the country. This sector supplements GSDP growth rate of 4.24 percent, thereby, providing adequate and tangible opportunities towards livelihood development, nutritional security and employment generation in the State. During 2012-13, a production of 7130 MT is anticipated which will provide an average per capita consumption of 3.60 Kg fish through internal production. In addition, 3900 MT of fish is importing from outside of the State that provides total per capita consumption at 5.57 Kg (as per 2011 Census). The average productivity levels of fish envisage to achieve from ponds, paddy-cum-fish culture (earthen and semi-permanent embankment) and reservoir fisheries is 2000, 335-500 and 158 kg/ha/yr respectively.

FOREST, ECOLOGY AND ENVIROMENT

Nagaland has total forest area of 8,629 sq.km accounting for 52.04 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Forest coverage in the State comprises of 7621.07 Sq.kms. covered under village owned (virgin as well as degraded) forests and only 491.39 sq.kms covered by Government Controlled owned forest which includes Reserve Forests, Purchased Forest and Wildlife sanctuary. Forestry is also an important source of livelihood for the people living in rural areas. It accounts for 5.52 percent of the total GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices as per quick estimates 2012-13. Presently, there are 17 forest divisions in the State, of which 9

are territorial, 6 are functional and 2 are wildlife division. Besides the conservation of forest, the State government is also collecting an impressive revenue from the forestry based products. During 2011-12, an amount of ` 820.12 lakhs has been earning as revenue from this sector which is 23 percent more earning than previous year.

SERICULTURE

Sericulture with vast potential for employment generation plays a vital role in alleviation of rural poverty. Work participation is quite high in this sector. Sericulture is extensively practiced in all the districts in the State. As of now, there are four types of silk commercially recognized (Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tasar), of which mulberry contributes 95 percent of the total world silk production. Out of the four types of silk, Eri silk which is also known as common man Silk is most popularly found in the State. It contributes about 90 percent of the total silk production in the State. Due to these advantages, more emphasis has to be given for Sericulture development for which sufficient credit assistance to the farmer is required.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation is a key input of the agriculture farming. The irrigation projects are categorised as Major, Medium and Minor irrigation. But in our State, there is no major irrigation project only one medium irrigation project identified at Diziya under Niland sub-division of Dimapur district covering a Common Cultivable Area (CCA) of 8,100 Ha that will benefit 14 surrounding villages. During 2012-13, 120 nos of Minor Irrigation (MI) were completed under MI schemes creating an I.P of 6,329 Ha. In addition, the important schemes such as CADWMP to bridge the gap between potential created and potential utilized, and the Flood Management Programme (FMP) is also implementing effectively.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Currently there are 11 full-fledged District Industries Centres and 6 Sub-District Industries Centres providing inputs and other facilities to entrepreneurs. Emphasizing its efforts on the development of food processing unit in the State under the guidance and assistance from MoFPI, New Delhi, the State has also launched National Food Security Mission w.e.f April 2012. Under Nagaland Handloom & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd, Dimapur, total value of production from Weaving Production Centre, Dyeing Centre and Craft Development Centre is ` 19.76 lakhs till January 2013. Total revenue earned by the Corporation during the period from April 2011 to February 2012 is ` 59.96 lakhs. Under the PMEGP, 249 numbers of Project and 1,992 numbers of employment generation were targeted during 2012-13. Out of which 101 numbers of Projects was achieved and 1808 numbers of employment were generated.

During 2012-13, Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NIDC) has sanctioned ` 651.50 lakh to 257 units of industrial & service sectors including employment generated during 2012-13 through financial assistance is to the tune of 468. Loan disbursed during the year under report is to the tune of ` 717.76 covering 341 entrepreneurs which includes sanctions during 2011-12. Loan recovery during the year under report is to the tune of ` 734.95 lakhs (ie principal ` 586.18 lakh and interest ` 148.77 lakh). During the year under report, NIDC had repaid ` 576 lakhs to NSFD & NHDC (i.e ` 504.91 lakhs by way of principle and ` 71.09 lakhs by way of interest). Resource mobilized by NIDC during 2012-13 is to the tune of ` 1083.18 lakh including borrowing from NSTFDC & NMDFC.

GEOLOGY AND MINING

The State is richly endowed with different types of mineral resources. The contribution of mining and quarrying sector to the GSDP has notably increased over the years, The important minerals discovered so far in the State include Petroleum and Natural Gas, nickel-cobalt-chromium bearing magnetite, limestone, marble, coal, clay, slate, dimension and decorative stones building materials etc. in the State.

POWER SCENARIO

In the State, power supply is fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central Public undertakings such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC. The total allocation of power during peak (18:00-22:00 hrs) time is 78.79 MW and during Off-peak time is 80.63 MW. However, power availability is dependent on generation schedule and available transformation capacity. Besides, since most of the projects in the NER are hydro based, scheduled allocation is therefore insufficient to meet the demand during lean and dry season. The present peak demand with available infrastructure is 115 MW and by the end of the 12th Plan the demand is

projected at 400 MW for which additional generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure is being factored in the planning process.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

State Rural Development Department is the implementing agency of various poverty alleviation and rural employment schemes in the State. With a view to deliver development process more efficiently in the rural areas, the State Government has created another 22 new Rural Development Blocks increasing the total number of existing RD Blocks in the State to 74 Blocks. There are 1,143 recognized villages with 2,24,435 households in the State. To eradicate poverty, the State Government is implementing various schemes viz; SGSY, NRLM, MGNREGS, IAY in the State. During 2012-13 under the SGSY scheme with the total available amount of ` 370.41 lakhs, it is anticipated to cover 213 SHGs and 114 Individual Swarozgaris. Under MGNREGS during 2012-13, GoI has released a total of `35216.68 lakhs as Central share and correspondingly, the State share is ` 4000.00 lakhs being the back-log of 2007-08 to 2011-12. Out of the total amount, a total of 370.00 lakhs mandays are targeted to be generated. Under IAY, a total of 5,320 numbers of Houses have been constructed for the BPL beneficiaries in the rural areas during 2012-13 and another 536 number of houses are under construction. Besides, RD department is also implementing Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) to five selected districts with a view to address regional imbalances in the State, and the Grant-In-Aid is also given to 1,143 VDBs with 2,24,435 tax-paying household in the State.

ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

In the absence of extensive railway network in the State, the road transport is the main mode of transportation in the State. In the State, PWD Road & Bridge and PWD National Highway is the primary responsible for development, construction, improvement and maintenance of roads. The road network in the State comprises of total 12,033 Km of roads consisting of 1157.13 Km covered under State Highway (including Road under BRO & NH PWD), 576.74 Km covered by National Highway (PWD) and 251.40 Km covered by National Highway under BRO.

Motor Vehicle wing which was established as a high-tech office for issues of smart card vehicle registration certificate and driving license. As on 31st March 2013, 311311 numbers of vehicles were registered in Nagaland and 13,706 numbers of driving license were issued. Nagaland State Transport (NST) services is connecting all the 11 district headquarters including most interior areas in the State providing basic transport facility to the general public. Besides, the NST Department is also generating a good amount of revenue for the State Government. At present, the NST operates on 114 routes with a route length of 12,455 Km and 178 scheduled services covering 25,781 Km which includes inter-state service connecting Imphal (Manipur) from Dimapur and Kohima.

There are 328 numbers of Post Offices operating in the State with its Head Post Office located at Kohima. Mokokchung district has the highest number of post offices with 55 P.Os followed by Dimapur district and Kohima district. While Longleng district has the lowest with only 7 P.Os providing services to the public.

TOURISM

Tourism industry is a fast growing sector in the State. Keeping in view the income and employment generation potential of tourism, the State government is paying special attention towards the development of tourism infrastructure in the State. Over the years, the State government has been organizing fairs/festivals which have increased the inflow of foreign and domestic tourist into the State. In 2011, the number of domestic and foreign tourists rose to 25,000 and 2,000 respectively as compared to 13,268 and 451 tourists respectively in the year 2000. These have generated indirect employment and boost the growth of hotels and restaurant sector in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). At present there are 16 tourist spot in the State.

COOPERATION

Cooperative Society is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. It imbibes the value of self-help, self-dependent, democracy, equality and solidarity. Cooperation in the State plays a pivotal role in the promotion of cooperative sector through genuine cooperative entrepreneurship evolving into a mechanism of resource mobilization, regular income generation, gainful employment and wealth creation. In the recent years, State has achieved a significant progress in terms of number of societies and number of members. Currently, 6,797 numbers of cooperative societies are operating in the State with more concentration in Dimapur district and Kohima district constituting 42.62 percent in the State.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Education: With a view to achieve the objective of total literacy in the State, the State Government is implementing various Programmes such as SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) for universalization of Elementary Education for the Age group of 6-14 years, RMSA for universalization of Secondary Education, Mid-Day Meal (MDM) schemes, and the State Saakshar Bharat programme or Women Literacy programme in the state. Under the Mid-Day Meal scheme, the students of primary and upto class-VIII are benefited. With the implementation of communitisation of elementary education in the State, there has been a considerable progress in the Elementary Education sector in terms of enrolment, retention of children in the school and provision of reasonable quality education to primary school children in the State.

In the Higher education sector, a total of ` 8208.34 lakhs has been allocated during 2012-13 with an increase of 20.98 percent over the previous budget allocation. Students enrolment at degree level has increased from 14,790 during 2008-09 to 20,742 during 2012-13, which is an increased of 40.24 percent.

Currently, the State has three technical institutes, offering three-year engineering diploma programs in civil, electrical & electronics, mechanical, automobile, computer science, electronics & communications, information technology, modern office practice and an advanced diploma program in apparel production. NIT, Dimapur will offer degree courses at bachelor, master and doctorate levels in various branches of engineering and technology.

HEALTH: State Government is keeping special attention to women and child health and population stabilization. NRHM, the National Flagship Program is implementing widely across the districts. All out efforts is given to improve basic health care indicators like IMR, MMR, TFR, etc. Initiatives will also be taken to address Primary, Secondary and tertiary health in the State. The present health status of the State as on 31st March 2011 is indicated below;

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) All India = 47/1000 Live Birth.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) Nagaland = 23/1000 Live Birth.
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) All India = 250/Lakh Live Birth.
- Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) Nagaland = 240/Lakh Live Birth.
- Sex Ratio All India = 914/1000 Male.
- Sex Ratio Nagaland = 944/1000 Male.

SOCIAL WELFARE: State Government has been implementing a number of welfare programmes for the upliftment of the weaker sections of the society. For achieving this objective; the Child Welfare Programme, Welfare Programme for Senior Citizens, Welfare Programme for Person with Disabilities, Tribal Welfare Programmes, Grant-in-Aid Programme, etc. are being implementing in the State.

EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINING: Employment and Craftsmen Training in the State is functioning under two wings i.e. Employment wing and Training wing. Under the employment wing, there are 1 Regional Employment Exchange, 7 District Employment Exchange and 2 Rural Employment Bureau functioning in the State. Registration, placement, self-employment, coaching-cum-guidance centre for SC/ST, employment market information, etc. are the regular activities under this wing. As on 31st December 2012, the number of applicants remaining on the live register of Employment Exchanges was 68,874. To ensure the steady flow of skilled workers and to reduce the unemployment among the educated youth, various types of employment trainings programmes are being made available to youth regularly.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION: The State Government implements a number of schemes funded by both the Central as well as the State Government for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas. In addition, improvement of sanitation systems and environmental hygiene for all citizens is also taken into special consideration. Under the rural water supply, a total of 1460 habitation have been covered so far in the State. The Government of India has launched Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Total sanitation campaign) with an aim to eliminate open defecation in rural India mainly through campaign for awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene and felt need for toilet. When the programme was first introduced in the year 2001, the estimated rural BPL households with access to sanitary toilet was only 13 percent, in which figure has reached to 69.35 percent as on 28-02-2013. Taking the BPL households into consideration, rural households in the state having a sanitary toilet is estimated to be about 75.95 percent. Revenue collection by the PHE Department has improved drastically during the last decade. During 2011-12, the State Government has received ` 156.90 lakhs as against ` 23.65 lakhs received in 2000-01.

PRICE, FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

The State in particular and country as whole is experiencing price rise in varying degree during the last few years. Rise in prices in other State directly impact relative price movement in the State effecting severely the common mass, as the State is consuming a huge quantity of essential commodities importing from outside. Wholesale price is collected from Dimapur town, the only wholesale market in the State. The yearly wholesale price difference between 2011 and 2012 indicates that some commodities like vegetable ghee, arahar dal, masur dal, moong dal, paddy, rice and mustard oil registered rise in price varying between 3.20 percent to 31.56 percent. Among these groups, the worse effected commodities are vegetable ghee, arahar dal and masur dal. In the State, Consumer price is calculated for Urban Non-Manual Employee (UNME) using the base year 1980-81=100. The indices nevertheless present the same trend in 2012. During the year, general price index level rises between 1068.70 in January to 1118.30 in December yielding a point of 49.60. This has further resulted a decline in purchasing power of the people to a large extend.

Government of India launched the Targeted Public Distribution System in 1997, where each State is required to identify the poor for delivery and distribution of food grains in a transparent manner through Fair Price Shop. At present, the State has 74 Public Distribution Centre (PDCs) and a total of 260 Fair Price Shop (FPS) operating in different districts/units which have been administered by the village councils for allotting the status of fair price shop in distributing the food grains to the targeted beneficiaries in the rural areas.

PUBLIC FINANCE

In the budget 2012-13, the receipt under the consolidated fund of the State is expected to be ` 7859.40 crore. Out of which, ` 6521.71 crore is on revenue account and the remaining ` 1337.69 crore is under capital account. After taking into account the estimated receipt of ` 8418.39 crore under public accounts, the aggregate receipt amounts to ` 16277.79 crore. The total expenditure from consolidated fund of the State in 2012-13 is estimated at ` 7858.25 crore, of which ` 5230.60 crore is on revenue account, ` 1746.90 crore is met from capital account and the remaining ` 880.71 crore is met from public debt and loans & advances. Taking into account of the expenditure of ` 8429.61 crore under public account, the aggregate expenditure for the year is estimated at ` 16287.86 crore. Thus, during the year (2012-13) it is expected to have a deficit of ` 10.07 crore which together with the opening deficit of ` 685.52 crore for the year 2012-13 will lead to an estimated closing deficit of ` 695.58 crore.

The State is expected to receive ` 1157.65 crore as tax revenue in 2012-13 (B.E) as against ` 1093.82 crore in 2011-12 thereby expected to achieve a growth of 5.84 percent in collection of the revenue in the State. On the other hand, the non-tax revenue of the State is estimated to an increase of 18.89 percent in 2012-13(B.E) over the previous year. The Grant-in-aid contribution from the Central government is also expected to receive ` 5162.36 crore during 2012-13.

Revenue expenditure in the State is likely to increase at 2.17 percent during 2012-13(B.E) as against 22.24 percent increase in 2011-12.

BANKING

To provide access to banking facilities to all citizens, banks continuously expand their networking. In 2011, 111 bank branches of all type of banks operating in the State providing services to the citizens. Bank branches grew at a rate of 1.83 percent in 2011 over 2010 in the State. On an average, one bank branch is accessible to 17,824 people and 149.37 sq.km of an area till 2011.

In 2011, the deposits of SBI and its associates, scheduled nationalised banks and Regional Rural Bank stands at ` 10,951 crore, ` 6,223 crore and ` 177 crore respectively. While the credit expansion of SBI and its associates, scheduled nationalised banks and Regional Rural Bank stands at ` 4,086 crore, ` 1,250 crore and ` 49 crore respectively.

The banking services in the State indicate that there is a huge variation in the availability of banking facility across the districts. Dimapur district has highest concentration of bank branches with 35 followed by Kohima 23 and Mokokchung 14. Thus Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung district alone constitutes 64.87 percent of banking branches in the State. On the other hand, Longleng district has lowest with only 1 bank branches providing services to the citizens. In the State on an average a single bank caters to 17,824 people, however one bank is accessible to 50,484 people in Longleng district followed by Mon 50,052 people and Tuensang 39,319 people. Dimapur district recorded the highest accessibility with 10,823 people per bank.

1. POPULATION

The result of the 6th Population Census conducted in 2011 has been released. According to the result, the population of the State was recorded as 19,78,502 persons at 00:00 hrs 1st March 2011. Out of this, the male population is 10,24,649 and 9,53,853 are females, thereby showing a negative growth rate of (-)0.58 percent. The population density also shows a decreased from 120 persons in 2001 to 119 persons per sq. km. in 2011. The overall sex-ratio of the population in terms of number of females per thousand male is 931. The State literacy recorded a huge improvement from 61.65 percent in 1991 and 66.59 percent in 2001 to 79.55 percent which is above the National level of 72.98 percent.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Salient features of the State are given in table below

Table No. 1.1

Sl. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Nagaland
1.	Geographical area	2011	Sq. km.	16,579
2.	Population	2011	Numbers	19,78,502
3.	Decadal growth rate	2011	%	(-) 0.58
4.	Population density	2011	Per sq. km.	119
5.	Sex-ratio (females per 1000 males)	2011	%	931
6.	Literacy rate	2011	%	79.55
	Male	2011	%	82.75
	Female	2011	%	76.11
7.	Urban population	2011	Numbers	5,70,966
8.	Rural population	2011	Numbers	14,07,536
9.	Child population in the age group 0-6	2011	Numbers	2,91,071

(Source: NPR 2011 Census)

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio represents the proportion of women to men. This proportion is calculated in terms of a given number of women per 1000 males. The sex-ratio has taken a dip from 1961 census onwards with the lowest recorded in 1981 at 863 females per 1000 males. It increased to 886 in 1991 and 900 in 2001. In 2011 the female population and the sex-ratio has gone up to 931 which is the highest in the last five decades but is still below the National level of 943 females per 1000 males.

Table No. 1.2

Distribution of Sex-Ratio in the State;

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex-Ratio (female per 1000 males)
	Nagaland	931
1.	Mon	899
2.	Mokokchung	925
3.	Zunheboto	976
4.	Wokha	968
5.	Dimapur	919
6.	Phek	951
7.	Tuensang	929
8.	Longleng	905
9.	Kiphire	956
10.	Kohima	928
11.	Peren	915

(Source: NPR 2011 Census)

LITERACY RATE

The total literacy rate in Nagaland has shown a remarkable improvement from earlier census year. From 66.59 percent in 2001 the literacy rate has increased to 79.55 percent. All districts have shown similar improvement in literacy rates, Mokokchung district recorded the highest literacy rate of 91.62 percent followed

by Wokha 87.69 percent, while lowest was recorded in Mon district (56.99 percent). The district-wise literacy rate is shown below in the table No.1.3.

Table No. 1.3

Sl. No.	State/District	Literate Population			Literacy rate (percentage)		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Males	Females
	Nagaland	13,42,434	7,23,957	6,18,477	79.55	82.75	76.11
1.	Kohima	1,97,489	1,07,038	90,451	85.23	88.69	81.48
2.	Dimapur	2,78,037	1,50,142	1,27,895	84.79	87.57	81.77
3.	Phek	1,05,893	57,926	47,967	78.05	83.66	72.21
4.	Mokokchung	1,59,494	83,479	76,015	91.62	92.18	91.01
5.	Wokha	1,28,208	67,385	60,823	87.69	90.81	84.48
6.	Zunheboto	1,02,881	53,504	49,377	85.26	87.85	82.62
7.	Tuensang	1,17,511	63,653	53,858	73.08	76.31	69.69
8.	Mon	1,19,626	67,432	52,194	56.99	60.94	52.58
9.	Peren	62,204	34,584	27,620	77.95	82.84	72.58
10.	Kiphire	41,232	22,675	18,557	69.54	74.88	63.97
11.	Longleng	29,859	16,139	13,720	72.17	74.48	69.63

(Source: NPR 2011 Census)

POPULATION DENSITY

The density of population is taken as the number of persons living in an area of one square kilometer. The State has shown a decrease in population density from 120 persons per sq.km. in 2001 census to 119 persons per sq. km. in 2011. Among the districts, Peren has shown the lowest density of population at 58 persons per sq. km. and Dimapur recorded the highest density at 409 persons which is above the National level (382 persons per sq. km.). Table No. 1.4 shows district-wise population density.

Table No. 1.4

Sl. No.	State/District	Population density (per sq. km)
	Nagaland	119
1.	Dimapur	409
2.	Kiphire	65
3.	Kohima	183
4.	Longleng	90
5.	Mokokchung	121
6.	Mon	140
7.	Peren	58
8.	Phek	81
9.	Tuensang	78
10.	Wokha	102
11.	Zunheboto	112

(Source: NPR 2011 Census)

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Birth Rate: As per Civil Service registration system in Nagaland in the year 2010 as many as 24,192 males and 21,077 females were registered as against 22,667 males and 20,012 females in 2009. The birth rate was worked out to be 16.21 per thousand population as against 21.78 during 2009.

Death Rate: A total of 6836 deaths with 3762 females and 3074 males were registered during 2010 as against 6465 deaths (3706 males & 2759 females) registered during 2009.

Infant Mortality Rate: During the year 2010, Infant Mortality Rate was recorded at 1.68 per thousand as against 1.66 per thousand during 2009. Table no. 1.6 represent the birth, death and infant mortality rate from 2006-2010

Table No. 1.6:- VITAL RATES (PER THOUSAND POPULATION)

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
2006	29.17	4.49	2.59
2007	25.10	3.69	2.34
2008	19.87	3.14	1.72
2009	21.78	3.30	1.66
2010	16.21	2.45	1.68

(Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland 2011 and 2012)

Registration Unit: There are 1,213 registration centres functioning in the State as of April 2013. Out of these 1,192 are in the rural areas and 21 in the urban areas. The primary school teachers are appointed as registrar of birth and death in respective area.

2. STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP)

State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as “State income” is a measure in monetary terms of the value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the state during a given period of time accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimation of State Domestic Product over the period of time reveals the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.

While estimating the SDP both current and constant prices are taken into account. The estimation of SDP at current prices is obtained by evaluating the product at prices prevailing during the year. The estimation of SDP at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the product of the current year with base year prices in order to measure the effects of price changes and to measure the real growth of economy. The present base year has been taken as 2004-05.

The per capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the State economy. It is also consider as an important tool to measure regional disparities.

Quick estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) for 2012-13

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2012-13 (Quick estimates) has been estimated at `10,42,782 lakhs as against` 9,78,407 lakhs for 2011-12 (provisional estimates) reflecting a growth of 6.58 percent. The growth achievement of 5.73 percent in GSDP of the State for 2011-12 (provisional estimates) comprises of a growth of 4.41 percent in Agriculture and Allied sector, 5.24 percent growth in Mining & Quarrying, 6.56 percent in Industry sector and 6.16 percent growth in Service sector.

Table No. 2.1
Quick estimates of State Domestic Products for Nagaland 2012-13;

Year-> 2012-2013	GSDP	NSDP	Per capita (NSDP Rs.)
At constant prices(` in lakhs)	1042782	967012	46581
At current prices(` in lakhs)	1477785	1362909	65651

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland: Kohima)

The Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry & logging, fishing, and mining & quarrying. Within this sector, the major contribution comes from agriculture. The agriculture alone contributes 77.08 percent. In terms of growth, fishery sector is performing well and has been reported at 4.14 percent increase in 2012-13 compared to 0.51 percent growth registered in 2011-12 (Provisional estimates). The growth achievement in the mining sector is 5.28 percent in 2012-13 as against 5.24 percent in 2011-12 (provisional estimates). However, overall growth performance for this sector is erratic over the years.

The Secondary sector or Industry sector comprising of manufacturing (registered & unregistered), construction, electricity, gas and water supply. Within this sector, construction sector contributes highest whereas the contributions of manufacturing sector continue to remain at a low level. The percentage share of construction sector within the Industry sector is 69.98 percent. And the overall growth performance in

Industry sector has reported at 6.58 percent in 2012-13 as against 6.56 percent growth achieved in 2011-12 (Provisional estimates). Amongst the sub-sectors, manufacturing registered sector is performing well.

The Tertiary sector or Service sector comprising of transport storage & communication, trade, hotels & restaurants, banking & insurance, real estate ownership of dwelling & business services, public administration and other services. In this sector the contribution of transport storage & communication continue to be low, real estate ownership of dwellings and business services, public administration and other services has pick up tremendously. Real estate ownership of dwellings & business services and public administration alone contributes 55.54 percent within this sector. The growth rate for tertiary sector has been reported at 7.69 percent in 2012-13(Quick estimates) as compared to 6.16 percent growth registered in 2011-12.

The estimated sectoral growth of State Domestic Product for 2012-13 is presented in following table;

Table No. 2.2:- Sectoral growth of State Domestic Product 2012-13(Quick estimate)

Sector	Growth of GSDP at 2004-05 prices (in %)
Primary sector	4.12
Secondary sector	6.58
Tertiary sector	7.69

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland: Kohima)

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) also known as State income at 2004-05 prices has also been growing at 6.54 percent in 2012-13 (Quick estimates) compared to 5.70 percent growth achieved in 2011-12 (Provisional estimates).

Quick estimates of per-capita income for 2012-13

Quick estimates of 2012-13 shows that the net per-capita income of the State has been recorded an increase to the tune of ` 46581 at constant (2004-05) prices and ` 65651 at current prices respectively as against Rs. 45111 and ` 60576 at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices respectively over the previous year. At constant (2004-05) prices the per capita income of the State has recorded a percentage rise of 3.25 percent and 2.54 percent in 2012-13 and 2011-12 over the previous years.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2011-12 (provisional estimates)

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State during 2011-12 (Provisional estimates) at current prices was ` 1320316 lakhs which was 12.28 percent higher than that of ` 1175937 lakhs in 2010-11 in which primary sector has remain stable growth of 9.07 percent over the years. This may be attributed to high production of terrace rice cultivation/wet rice cultivation paddy. The high production of rice may also be due to good monsoon prevailing during the period.

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State during 2011-12 (Provisional estimates) at constant (2004-05) prices was ` 978407 lakhs as against ` 925399 lakhs in 2010-11, showing a growth of 5.73 percent. It is revealed from the provisional estimate that the State economy witness poorly performing in all the sectors. The Agriculture & Allied activities and Mining or Primary sector recorded sharply declining at 4.41 percent in 2011-12 against the growth achievement of 8.38 percent in 2010-11. Similarly, the performance of Service sector falls to 6.16 percent in 2011-12 as against 16.90 percent in 2010-11. The growth of Industry sector on the other hand has been growing at a faster pace of 6.56 percent in 2011-12 from (-)15.13 percent in 2010-11.

Table No. 2.3:- Sectoral growth rates of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices

Sector	Percentage change over previous year		
	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)
Agriculture	9.22	4.46	4.00
Forestry and logging	5.65	4.54	4.54

Fishing	6.05	0.51	4.14
Mining and quarrying	3.76	5.24	5.28
Manufacturing	(-)22.80	5.26	5.28
Construction	(-)19.76	6.28	6.28
Electricity, gas and water supply	30.31	9.00	9.00
Transport, storage and communication	16.89	3.98	9.23
Trade, hotels and restaurants	8.35	8.87	8.87
Banking and insurance	23.12	14.94	9.24
Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services	13.26	6.03	7.39
Public administration	17.92	7.13	7.13
Other services	26.35	4.04	6.28
Gross state domestic product (GSDP)	9.35	5.73	6.58
Agriculture and allied sector	8.38	4.41	4.12
Industry sector	(-)15.13	6.56	6.58
Service sector	16.90	6.16	7.69

P- Provisional estimates; Q- Quicks estimates

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

State income 2011-12 (Provisional estimates)

The State income ie., Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices has been estimated at ` 1218783 lakhs in 2011-12 (Provisional estimates) which is higher by 12.33 percent than that of ` 1084962 lakhs in 2010-11. An analysis of the NSDP at current prices indicates that the Primary sector has marginally increased from 8.75 percent in 2010-11 to 8.77 percent in 2011-12. The Secondary sector and the Tertiary sector on the other hand have declined to 10.62 percent and 14.30 percent respectively in 2011-12 from 13.35 percent and 20.36 percent respectively in 2010-11.

Per Capita Income

The per capita income, NSDP of the State at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices during 2011-12 were calculated at ` 45111 and ` 60576 respectively against ` 43992 and ` 55582 respectively in 2010-11 recorded a percentage increase of 2.54 percent and 8.98 percent respectively over the previous year.

Sectoral Contribution of State Domestic Product

The sectoral composition of both at current and constant (2004-05) prices has undergone considerable change during the past few years. An analysis of the percentage share of GSDP at constant price by industry origin reveals that the share of primary sector has declined from 34.87 percent in 2004-05 to 28.52 percent in 2007-08 and further down to 27.53 percent in 2010-11. It further decline to 26.57 percent in 2012-13 as per quick estimates. The share of secondary sector has increased from 12.75 percent in 2004-05 to a peak of 16.18 percent in 2009-10 however it has slides down to 12.56 percent in 2010-11. The tertiary sector which contributes more than 50 percent of State GSDP at constant prices continues to improve its share in GSDP. The share of this sector has increased from 52.38 percent in 2004-05 to 56.68 percent in 2007-08 and further to 59.91 percent in 2010-11. As per quick estimates, the growth achievement for this sector has been reported at 60.78 percent in 2012-13.

Table No. 2.4:- Sectoral contribution to GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices (in percentage)

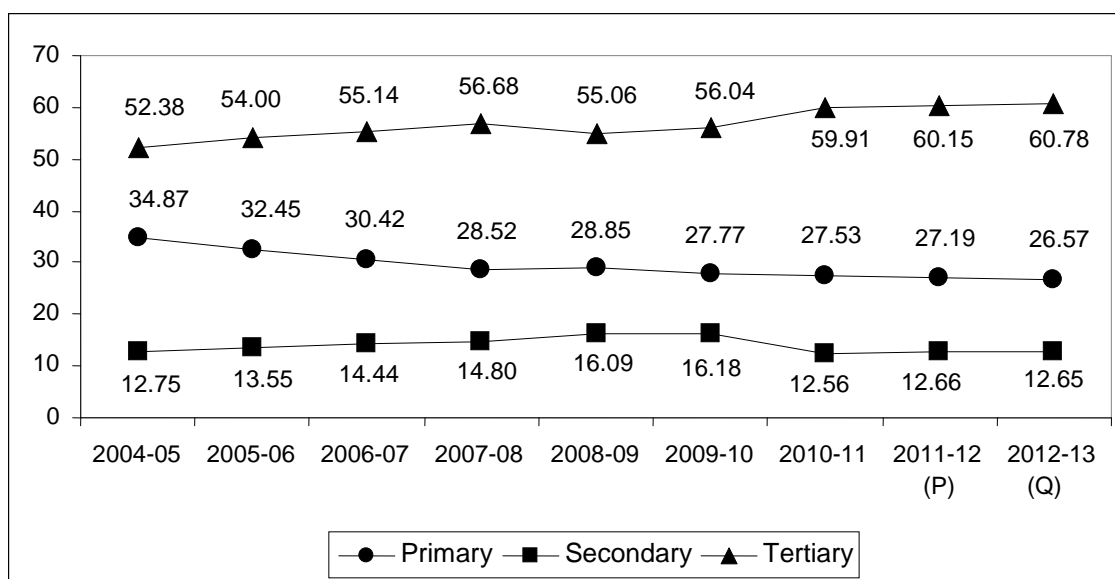
Sector/year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total GSDP
2004-05	34.87	12.75	52.38	100
2005-06	32.45	13.55	54.00	100
2006-07	30.42	14.44	55.14	100
2007-08	28.52	14.80	56.68	100

2008-09	28.85	16.09	55.06	100
2009-10	27.77	16.18	56.04	100
2010-11	27.53	12.56	59.91	100
2011-12 (P)	27.19	12.66	60.15	100
2012-13 (Q)	26.57	12.65	60.78	100

P- Provisional estimates; Q- Quick estimates

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Sectoral composition of GSDP (in percentage)



Average growth of State economy(2004-05 to 2010-11)

The State economy [GSDP at constant (2004-05)] prices has been growing with an average growth rate of 8.36 percent per annum for the last seven years. i.e., 2004-05 to 2010-11. The tertiary sector and secondary sector witness a notable growth of 11.61 percent and 7.99 percent respectively. While on the other hand, primary sector grew only at the rate of 3.59 percent.

The economy of the State at present is notably sustained by the tertiary sector. This sector plays vital role in the economic growth. The growth contribution by transport, storage & communication is 11.92 percent and, 10.87 percent by trade, hotels and restaurant, 26.04 percent by banking and insurance, 9.93 percent by real estate, ownership of dwellings and business services, 12.62 percent by public administration and 11.28 percent by other services during the last seven years. The GSDP of Nagaland at constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2012-13 is shown in the table below;

Table No. 2.5

GSDP of Nagaland at constant (2004-05) prices (` in Lakh)

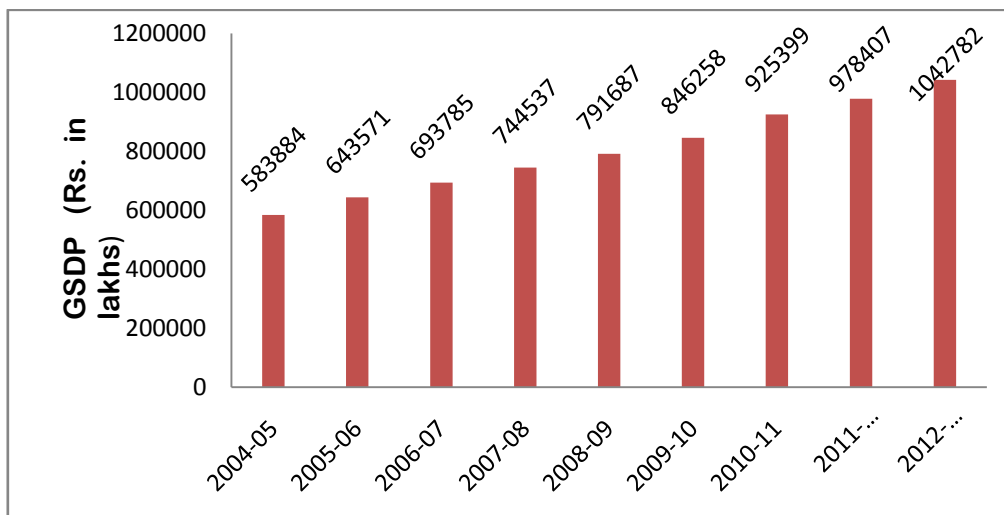
Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)
GSDP (` in Lakh)	583884	643571	693785	744537	791687	846258	925399	978407	1042782
Growth	-	10.22	7.80	7.32	6.33	6.89	9.35	5.73	6.58

%									
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P- Provisional estimates; Q- Quick estimates

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

GSDP of Nagaland at constant (2004-05) prices (` in Lakhs)



Per capita income of Nagaland at current prices

Per capita income gives an idea of living condition of the people. The per capita income of Nagaland at current prices for 2012-13 (Quick estimates) has been worked out at ` 65651 as against ` 60576 in 2011-12 (Provisional estimates). The table below shows that, the trend in per capita income in the State is continuously rising over the years. The average annual growth rate has been registered at 14.46 percent over the last eight years i.e. from 2004-05 to 2011-12. This can be also seen in the table given below;

Table No. 2.6
Per capita income of Nagaland at current prices (in Rupees)

Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)
Per capita income (in Rupees)	30441	32721	36568	39985	46207	50263	55582	60576	65651
Growth rate (in %)	-	7.4	11.7	9.3	15.5	8.7	10.5	8.9	8.3

P- Provisional; Q- Quick estimates

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

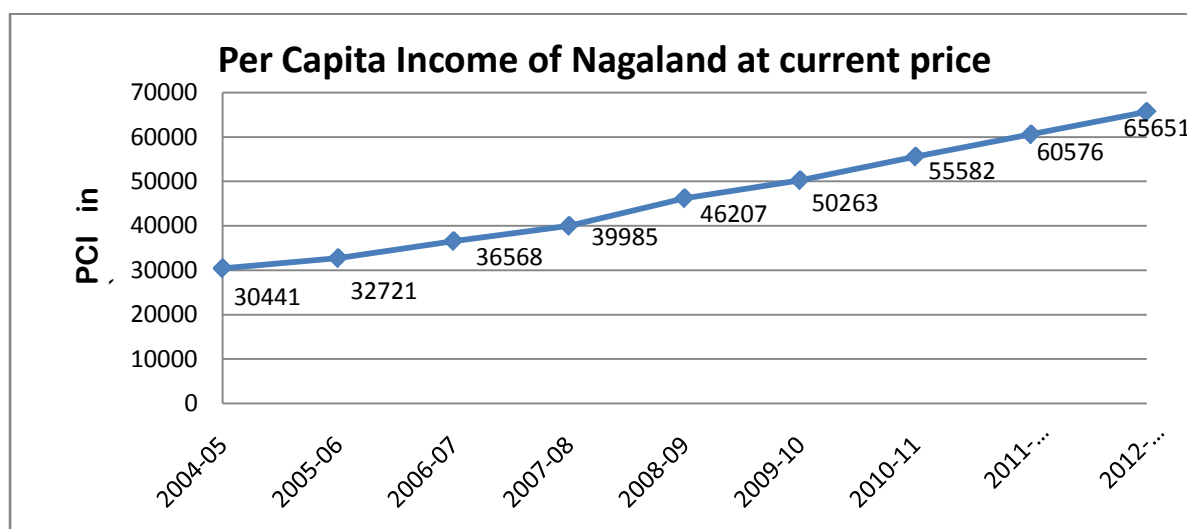


Table No. 2.7
GSDP at Current price
By industry of origin from 2004-05 to 2012-13

('in lakhs)

Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Provisional	Quick
								2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture	160164	166054	167695	168060	197853	218725	239873	264091	289589
Forestry & Logging	40402	42992	45150	47918	54572	57455	61532	64450	67481
Fishing	2346	2647	2877	2995	4619	5107	5424	5993	6593
Agri and Allied	202912	211693	215722	218973	257044	281287	306829	334534	363663
Mining & Quarrying	712	789	920	1038	1185	1361	1422	1678	1980
a. Sub Total of Primary Sector	203624	212482	216642	220011	258229	282648	308251	336212	365643
Manufacturing	9841	12222	14298	16589	16654	27809	21811	24573	27696
(i) Manu-Registered	2118	3642	3866	3925	3556	14245	6556	7158	7815
(ii) Manu-Unregistered	7723	8580	10432	12664	13098	13564	15255	17415	19881
Construction	56724	69097	81908	89888	126870	128387	107585	117547	128431
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7953	8603	9866	12214	16789	19053	24845	28075	31725
b. Sub Total of Secondary Sector	74518	89922	106072	118691	160313	175249	154241	170195	187852
Industry									
Transport, Storage & Communication	57734	63320	72758	85659	76844	82676	91187	95110	102127
(i) Railways	327	341	464	617	564	805	876	877	991
(ii) Transport by other means	47956	50540	55707	60747	61433	63821	73160	78496	84220
(iii) Storage	81	85	103	123	148	179	291	330	375
(iv) Communication	9370	12354	16484	24172	14699	17871	16860	15407	16541
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	19627	22093	23633	29825	36913	40143	48672	54679	61428
Banking and Insurance	8371	9383	12436	14689	15122	17988	23851	28315	33318
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	105139	130410	149180	179853	190949	209838	247858	297502	343212
Public Administration	68980	77483	83516	89207	124595	157966	192327	216233	247652
Other Services	45891	53675	61428	69560	80642	86169	109550	122070	136553
c. Sub Total of Tertiary	305742	356364	402951	468793	525065	594780	713445	813909	924290
State Domestic Product	583884	658768	725665	807495	943607	1052677	1175937	1320316	1477785
Calculated State Domestic Product	583884	658768	725665	807495	943607	1052677	1175937	1320316	1477785
Population '000'	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
Calculated Population "000"	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
State Per Capita Income (₹)	32784	36396	39438	43182	49637	54486	60243	65622	71184
Calculated State Per Capita Income (in ₹)	32784	36396	39438	43182	49637	54486	60243	65622	71184

Table No. 2.8
NSDP at Current price
By industry of origin from 2004-05 to 2012-13

(`in lakhs)

Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Provisional	Quick
								2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture	152336	157923	159217	159563	191609	210045	229751	252947	277369
Forestry & Logging	39869	42460	44592	47303	53861	56687	60477	62564	64722
Fishing	2044	2318	2519	2621	3969	4369	4643	5130	5644
Agri and Allied	194249	202701	206328	209487	249439	271101	294871	320641	347735
Mining & Quarrying	595	648	753	869	955	1089	1141	1346	1589
a. Sub Total of Primary Sector	194844	203349	207081	210356	250394	272190	296012	321987	349324
Manufacturing	8511	10755	12718	14905	14954	22746	18328	21334	24068
(i) Manu-Registered	1672	3183	3433	3486	3241	10749	4687	5762	6290
(ii) Manu-Unregistered	6839	7572	9285	11419	11713	11997	13641	15572	17778
Construction	54514	66352	78484	85913	120500	121665	102184	111645	121983
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3587	3711	4421	5252	8915	10622	13826	15623	17655
b. Sub Total of Secondary Sector	66612	80818	95623	106070	144369	155033	134338	148602	163706
Industry									
Transport, Storage & Communication	52317	57100	65257	76672	68537	73311	80738	84500	90725
(i) Railways	194	198	300	433	352	581	614	615	695
(ii) Transport by other means	44175	46539	51219	55843	56074	58356	66665	71527	76743
(iii) Storage	77	82	99	118	138	165	270	306	348
(iv) Communication	7871	10281	13639	20278	11973	14209	13189	12052	12939
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	19216	21595	23082	29081	35821	38894	47078	52888	59416
Banking and Insurance	8207	9196	12207	14432	14882	17705	23506	27905	32836
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	101405	126087	144225	174003	183863	201796	238055	285736	329638
Public Administration	55455	62137	66852	71067	104406	133232	161552	181633	208024
Other Services	44090	51345	58515	66034	76114	78923	103683	115532	129240
c. Sub Total of Tertiary	280690	327460	370138	431289	483623	543861	654612	748194	849879
State Domestic Product	542146	611627	672842	747715	878386	971084	1084962	1218783	1362909
Calculated State Domestic Product	542146	611627	672842	747715	878386	971084	1084962	1218783	1362909
Population '000'	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
Calculated Population "000"	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
State Per Capita Income (`)	30441	33792	36568	39985	46207	50263	55582	60576	65651
Calculated State Per Capita	30441	33792	36568	39985	46207	50263	55582	60576	65651

Income (in `)									
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(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Table No. 2.9
GSDP at Constant price
By industry of origin from 2004-05 to 2012-13

(` in lakhs)

Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Provisional	Quick
								2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture	160164	162992	163672	164020	173787	179919	196516	205273	213484
Forestry & Logging	40402	42460	43686	44546	49776	49924	52743	55139	57644
Fishing	2346	2640	2754	2837	3752	4035	4279	4301	4479
Agri and Allied	202912	208092	210112	211403	227315	233878	253538	264713	275607
Mining & Quarrying	712	773	895	997	1060	1196	1241	1306	1375
a. Sub Total of Primary Sector	203624	208865	211007	212400	228375	235074	254779	266019	276982
Manufacturing	9841	11855	13461	15261	13236	21105	16293	17150	18055
(i) Manu-Registered	2118	3533	3603	3611	2826	10510	4835	5028	5230
(ii) Manu-Unregistered	7723	8322	9858	11650	10410	10595	11458	12122	12825
Construction	56724	67024	77403	83697	100835	101891	81759	86895	92355
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	7953	8344	9322	11236	13344	13937	18161	19795	21577
b. Sub Total of Secondary Sector	74518	87223	100186	110194	127415	136933	116213	123840	131987
Industry									
Transport, Storage & Communication	57734	62187	71231	83731	74342	90633	105944	110164	120329
(i) Railways	327	330	423	525	448	623	730	724	796
(ii) Transport by other means	47956	49023	52643	54672	55282	56462	64705	68017	71499
(iii) Storage	81	82	94	105	118	134	214	233	254
(iv) Communication	9370	12752	18071	28429	18494	33414	40295	41190	47780
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	19627	21450	22369	27438	29338	31894	34557	37623	40961
Banking and Insurance	8371	10102	13689	16311	16089	19193	23630	27160	29669
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	105139	126450	140381	153292	153359	157378	178252	188999	202965
Public Administration	68980	75158	78922	82070	99027	110176	129923	139185	149107
Other Services	45891	52136	56000	59101	63742	64977	82101	85417	90782
c. Sub Total of Tertiary	305742	347483	382592	421943	435897	474251	554407	588548	633813
State Domestic Product	583884	643571	693785	744537	791687	846258	925399	978407	1042782
Calculated State Domestic Product	583884	643571	693785	744537	791687	846258	925399	978407	1042782

Population '000'	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
Calculated Population "000"	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
State Per Capita Income (')	32784	35556	37706	39815	41646	43802	47408	48629	50230
Calculated State Per Capita Income (in `)	32784	35556	37706	39815	41646	43802	47408	48629	50230

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Table No. 2.10
NSDP at Constant price
By industry of origin from 2004-05 to 2012-13

(` in lakhs)

Industry	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Provisional	Quick
								2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture	152336	155308	156166	156430	168303	173773	189934	198398	206334
Forestry & Logging	39869	41949	43184	44080	49128	49392	52056	54421	56893
Fishing	2044	2315	2407	2480	3224	3354	3463	3481	3625
Agri and Allied	194249	199572	201757	202990	220655	226519	245453	256300	266852
Mining & Quarrying	595	646	744	833	854	968	1007	1060	1116
a. Sub Total of Primary Sector	194844	200218	202501	203823	221509	227487	246460	257360	267968
Manufacturing	8511	10474	12028	13918	11885	16841	13426	14147	14908
(i) Manu-Registered	1672	3094	3201	3244	2576	7341	3180	3307	3440
(ii) Manu-Unregistered	6839	7380	8827	10674	9309	9500	10246	10840	11468
Construction	54514	64392	74211	81107	95772	96309	77654	82532	87718
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3587	3700	4127	4831	7086	7329	9505	10360	11293
b. Sub Total of Secondary Sector	66612	78566	90366	99856	114743	120479	100585	107039	113919
Industry									
Transport, Storage & Communication	52317	56125	64074	75888	67471	82849	97502	101381	110782
(i) Railways	194	195	278	371	316	360	528	524	576
(ii) Transport by other means	44175	45173	48416	51261	51329	51858	59207	62238	65424
(iii) Storage	77	78	89	100	112	124	195	212	231
(iv) Communication	7871	10679	15291	24156	15714	30507	37572	38407	44551
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	19216	20975	21865	26794	28470	30727	33534	36509	39748
Banking and Insurance	8207	9925	13478	16082	15864	18959	23356	26845	29325
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	101405	122365	135965	150763	150968	151628	171607	181953	195399
Public Administration	55455	60520	63789	66594	82981	90489	108870	116631	124945
Other Services	44090	49915	53329	58036	60163	61578	76805	79907	84926
c. Sub Total of Tertiary	280690	319825	352500	394157	405917	436230	511674	543226	585125
State Domestic Product	542146	598609	645367	697836	742169	784196	858719	907625	967012

Calculated State Domestic Product	542146	598609	645367	697836	742169	784196	858719	907625	967012
Population '000'	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
Calculated Population "000"	1781	1810	1840	1870	1901	1932	1952	2012	2076
State Per Capita Income (₹)	30441	33072	35074	37317	39041	40590	43992	45111	46581
Calculated State Per Capita Income (in ₹)	30441	33072	35074	37317	39041	40590	43992	45111	46581

(Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

2. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and allied sector plays important role in the socio-economic development of the State. This sector is a major contributor to the State economy as well as providing livelihood to more than 60 percent of the working population. However, the mountainous topography and uneven terrain breaking into small lowland and valley area is hindrance to a large scale commercial production. The three types of traditional farming systems in practice are Jhum, terrace rice cultivation (TRC) and wet rice cultivation (WRC). Despite of all these obstacles, the farmers have significantly moved on to adopt system such as integrated approaches, organic, dryland farming and double cropping system. Some innovative farmers have gone forward to grow commercial crops such as tea, maize, kholar, ginger, cardamom, oilseeds, pulses and tuber crops.

Rice is the staple food occupying about 70 percent of the total cultivated area and constitutes about 75 percent of the total food grain production in the State. During 2012-13, the State anticipates an increasing in the food grain production to the tune of 453.77 MT. However, the State is still deficit in rice production to the extent of 30 percent on account of which action plans and strategies have been formulated with a "vision 2025" document.

Target and achievement of food grains

Physical target and achievement during XIth Five Year Plan and 2012-13;

Table No. 3.1

Sl. No.	Year	Area (in '000 Ha)		Production (in '000 MT)		Remarks
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1.	2007-08	309.25	278.50	374.33	367.25	
2.	2008-09	313.89	284.99	384.57	390.64	6.37%
3.	2009-10	288.51	285.77	423.82	271.64	-30.46%
4.	2010-11	292.71	292.71	452.95	431.95	40% recovery over the drought year with 9.54% step-up
5.	2011-12	301.87	299.67	448.52	433.70	
6.	2012-13	303.25	303.25 (anticipated)	453.77	453.77	Anticipated

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

Trends in Agriculture sectors

It has been observed from the table below that the contribution of agriculture sector to the State Economy [GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices] has been showing a downward trend from 32.46 percent in 2005-06 to 27.19 percent in 2011-12 (provisional estimates) and further decreased to 26.57 percent in 2012-13 as per

quick estimates. While the trend in the growth of agriculture sector [GSDP (at constant 2004-05) prices] was erratic over the same period and finally pegged at 4.12 percent during 2012-13 (quick estimate).

Table No. 3.2
Trend in contribution and growth of Agricultural Sector [GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices]

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)
Contribution to GSDP	32.46	30.42	28.53	28.85	27.78	27.54	27.19	26.57
Annual growth over the previous year	2.57	1.03	0.66	7.52	2.93	8.38	4.41	4.12

P- Provisional; Q- Quick

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Production

Agriculture has continued to play a vital role in the State's economy and fortunately the south-west monsoon has been satisfactory over the year raising expectation of a bumper harvest of kharif as well as rabi crops during 2011-12. The production level of cereals has reached 5,33,270 MT in 2011-12 against 3,22,440 MT in 2009-10.

The production of pulses increased from 29,680 MT in 2009-10 to 37,170 MT in 2011-12 which is further expected to increase to 40,450 MT in 2012-13 as per the provisional estimates. The expectation in production of pulses is presumably due to favourable weather conditions for the growth of both rabi and kharif crops during 2012-13. Fortunately, the production of food grains which stood at 3,52,120 MT in 2009-10 has increased to 5,70,440 MT in 2011-12 and the estimate is that it would reach a level of 5,98,960 MT by 2012-13 registering a rise of 62.01 percent and 70.10 percent respectively.

Oilseeds in the State comprise of groundnut, soyabean, perilla, castor, sesam, sunflower, rapeseed/mustard and linseed which are unspecified crops. Despite of much efforts taking upon the agricultural expansion programme and introduction of high input technology, the production of oilseeds was declined due to uneven distribution of the rainfall. The production level which was 86,020 MT in 2009-10 declined to 68,120 MT in 2011-12 recorded a percentage decrease of 20.80 percent. The provisional figure indicates that the production of oilseeds is expected to produce 68,900 MT during 2012-13.

Cotton and jute are the twofibre crops grown in the State. Traditionally cotton is grown in the middle and upper ranges in the high altitude and at one stage, the rural population by and large depended upon the cotton spun by the women. The production of cotton in the State which was 40 MT in 2009-10 rose to 60 MT in 2011-12. Jute a commercial crop grows luxuriantly in the foot-hill belts of the State bordering Assam on the north-west with high temperature. There is an appreciable increase in the production of jute during the last 3 years. The production level of 1,960 MT in 2009-10 has gone up to 5,480 MT in 2011-12 with an absolute variation of 3,520 MT and percentage rise of 179.60. The provisional figures indicate that the production would reach 5,730 MT in 2012-13. Sugarcane is also a major crop grown in the State particularly in the plain areas of low lying belt. Sugarcane has multiple uses as it produces a number of by-products in the form of entrench bagasse and molasses etc. Apart from the main products viz, Sugar, sugarcane also flourished well in the kitchen gardens on high altitudes and is consumed by the locals. The sugarcane production which recorded 1,52,880 MT in 2009-10 rose to 1,86,670 MT in 2011-12. As per the provisional estimates, the production of sugarcane will reach 1,87,570 MT by 2012-13. The overall commercial crops production in the State was recorded as 3,85,800 MT in 2011-12 against 2,77,700 MT in 2009-10.

The agro-climatic conditions are very much sultry for growth of vegetables in the State which are mostly the rabi crops accept beans grown in kharif season. Potato is one of the major vegetables of kharif season. Apart from the plain belt, this crop is cultivated uniformly in all the districts, with concentration in Kohima and Tuensang. Apart from potato, other vegetables crops which grow uniformly well in all the districts are tomato, brinjal, mustard leafs, lady's finger, cabbage, cauliflower, beans and onion.

Beverages comprise of tea and coffee which are the plantation crops. The area and production of these crops are not at all significant and several experiments and research were carried out to check whether the agro-climatic conditions are favourable for their growth. The area under tea plantation is only a few hectare of land in Mokokchung district while the area under coffee is not available. The table below highlights the production characteristics of some crops grown in the State;

Table No. 3.3
Production in M.T

Sl.	Crops	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
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No.					(Provisional)
	Foodgrains (1+2)	3,52,120	5,68,320	5,70,440	5,98,960
1.	Cereals	3,22,440	5,31,860	5,33,270	5,58,510
2.	Pulses	29,680	36,460	37,170	40,450
3.	Oilseeds	86,020	67,530	68,120	68,900
4.	Commercial crops (a+b+c+d+e+f)	2,77,700	2,92,170	3,85,800	4,40,240
a.	Sugarcane	1,52,880	1,84,920	1,86,670	1,87,570
b.	Cotton	40	50	60	60
c.	Jute	1,960	5,400	5,480	5,730
d.	Potato	59,580	78,400	58,780	69,000
e.	Tea/Green	53,250	33,150	33,330	33,470
f.	Others	9,990	90,250	10,148	1,44,410

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

Yield rate

The trend of yield rate of Jhum paddy is continuously rising upward over the years. During 2010-11, the yield rate has increased to 1800 kg/ha from 1213 kg/ha in 2009-10 but it has shown a slight decrease in 2011-12. As per provisional estimates 2012-13, the yield rate of jhumpaddy is expected to increase to 1905 kg/ha.

Table No. 3.4
Yield rate of principle agriculture crops in Nagaland

Name of crops	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Provisional)
Jhum paddy	1213	1800	1799	1905
TRC/WRC paddy	1673	2446	2446	5059
Maize	1074	1958	1960	1960
Total pulses	1206	1058	1063	1117
Total oilseeds	825	1025	1027	1031

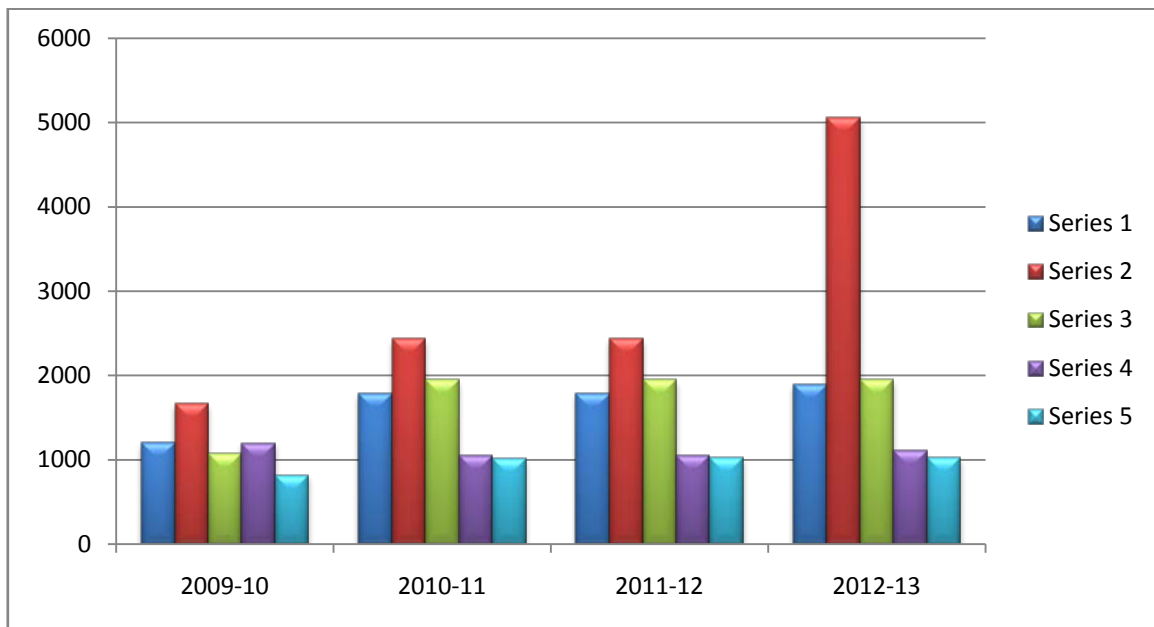
(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

The yield rate of TRC/WRC paddy experienced faster rise in 2010-11 and remain stagnant in 2011-12. The yield rate of TRC/WRC paddy was 2446 kg/ha in 2010-11 as against 1673 kg/ha in 2009-10 and remains at the same rate in 2011-12. Due to good seasonal rainfall, the yield rate has however recorded 46.20 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year. As per provisional estimates, it is again expected to rise to 5059 kg/ha in 2012-13.

The productivity of maize also continued to maintain an increasing trend during 2009-10 to 2011-12. The yield rate of maize recorded a high growth of 82.30 percent in 2010-11 over the previous years. But during 2011-12 the growth rate was marginal with a mere increase of 0.10 percent. The slow increase in the productivity of maize may be attributed to uneven distribution of rainfall for the production of maize in the State.

The trend of productivity of pulses and oilseeds also continued to maintain upward trend during 2009-10 to 2011-12 except for pulses which decline in 2010-11. The productivity of both crops is expected to increase to 5.70 percent and 0.39 percent respectively in 2012-13.

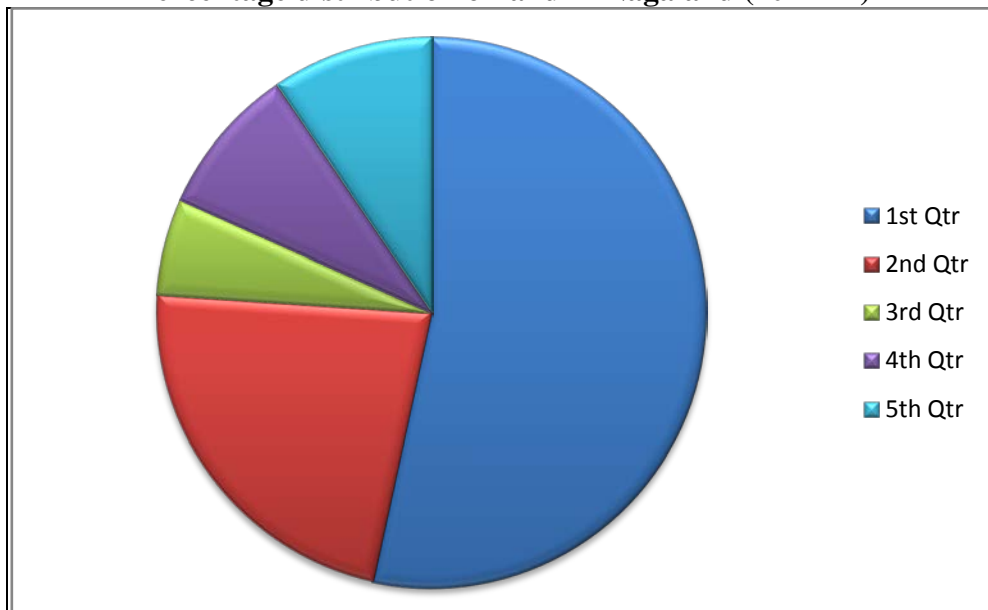
Yield rate of agricultural crops in Nagaland (kg/ha)



Land utilization statistics

As per the land utilization statistics 2011-12, the total reporting area of the State recorded as 16.44 lakh ha. Out of the total reporting area, forest constitutes 54.47 percentage (8.62 lakh Ha), net area sown 3.8 lakh Ha or 23.07 percent, other uncultivable land excluding fallow land 1.60 lakh Ha or 9.69 percent, the area under land not available for cultivation is 0.96 lakh Ha or 5.78 percent. While the area under fallow land constitutes 1.48 lakh Ha or 8.96 percent of the total reporting area.

Percentage distribution of land in Nagaland (2011-12)



The total cropped area recorded an increase of 4.74 lakh ha in 2011-12 from 4.52 lakh Ha in 2010-11. The total cropped area in the State thus showing an increase of 4.87 percent

during the year 2011-12 over previous year. The area sown more than once recorded a decline of 2.08 percent while the net area sown recorded an increase of 4.69 percent during 2011-12 over the previous year.

Operational holding

The estimated operational holding in the State is 1,69,252 in 2005-06 as compared to 1,43,468 in 2000-01. While the operated area increased from 10,46,457 Ha in 2000-01 to 11,72,808 Ha in 2005-06. This indicates that there is an increase in both the number of operational holding and operated area in the State. The corresponding percentage is 17.71 percent and 12.07 percent respectively.

Table No. 3.5

No. of holding & operated area in the State & comparative analysis under agricultural census, 2005-06 & 2000-01 for all social group

Sl. No.	Size class (in Hectare)	No. of holding				Operated area (Ha)			
		2000-01	2005-06	Absolute increase/decrease	Percentage change	2000-01	2005-06	Absolute increase/decrease	Percentage change
1.	Marginal (below 1.0)	4747	12365	7618	160.48	2453	5805	3352	135.65
2.	Small (1.0-2.0)	8868	13482	4614	52.3	10522	15781	5259	49.98
3.	Semi-medium (2.0-4.0)	28038	36802	8764	31.26	71569	92805	21236	29.67
4.	Medium (4.0-10.0)	67634	76119	8485	12.55	419459	465121	45662	10.86
5.	Large (10.0 & above)	34266	30484	(-)3782	(-)11	542556	593296	50840	9.37
6.	All size class	143791	169252	25461	17.7	1046457	1172808	126351	12

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

The reason of increase in number of operational holding may be attributed to various factors like fragmentation of holding due to division of families, large sample village etc. The increase in operated area may be due to larger village in the sample.

Table No. 3.6:- No. of holding & operated area in the State & comparative analysis under Agricultural Census, 2005-06 & 2000-01 for all social group

Sl. No.	Size class (in Hectare)	No. of holding				Operated area (Ha)			
		2000-01	2005-06	Absolute increase/decrease	Percentage change	2000-01	2005-06	Absolute increase/decrease	Percentage change
1.	Marginal (below 1.0)	4727	10301	5574	117.92	2443	5775	3332	136.39
2.	Small (1.0-2.0)	8858	13341	4482	50.61	10511	15615	5104	48.56
3.	Semi-medium (2.0-4.0)	28006	36408	8402	30	71492	91834	20342	28.45
4.	Medium (4.0-10.0)	67618	75494	7876	11.65	419379	461407	42028	10.02
5.	Large (10.0 & above)	34259	29926	(-)4333	(-)12.65	542351	584181	41830	7071
6.	All size class	143468	167470	24002	16.73	1046176	1158812	112636	10.77

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

Highlights of the various activities undertaken during 2012-13

1. *Agricultural link road*: Completed and inaugurated 7 agri-link roads out of 56 Nos. projects. Remaining 49 agri-link road will be completed during this current financial year.
2. *Bio-fertilizer production laboratory*: Types of bio-fertilizers produced by the laboratory for both kharif and rabi season during 2012-13 are rhizobiums 4.50 MT, azotobacter 2.80 MT, azospirillum 1.10 MT and phospholika 5.20 MT.
3. *Under farm mechanism the following farm mechanism and implements were procured and sold to farmers on 50 percentage subsidized rate*;
 - i. Mini tractors (YUVRAJ) : 25 Nos.
 - ii. Power tiller (GREAVES) : 200 Nos.
 - iii. Power tillers (ACATO) : 85 Nos.
 - iv. Pump sets (Hero Honda) : 250 Nos.
 - v. Pump sets (GREAVES) : 200 Nos.
 - vi. Reapers (STIHL) : 200 Nos.
 - vii. Chain saw (STIHL) : 200 Nos.
 - viii. Others : 250 Nos.

4. *Improved seeds*: Anticipated achievement during 2012-13 (Table no. 3.7)

Sl. No.	Crops	Area (Ha)	Quantity	Anticipated production (in q)
1.	Colocassia	54	800 q.	5400
2.	Tapioca	80	10 lakh cutting	16160
3.	Demonstration on			
	a. Millet (foxtail)	200	200 Nos.	2200
	b. Jobstear	200	200 Nos.	2000

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

5. Under the maize development programme, farmers are encouraged to grow composite, hybrid and even the improved local maize varieties in area wherever feasible. 4000 Ha. area was covered with these varieties.
6. Under the manure and fertilizers schemes, 260 MT of different chemical fertilizers along with 200 MT of organic manures were distributed to the farmers. 900 MT of bio-compost and 500 MT of vermi-compost were produced through compost making in 600 pits and by setting up of 200 vermi-compost units respectively. An application of manures and fertilizers covered an area of about 12000Ha.
7. *Organic farming activities*:
 - i. 36 Nos. of farmers training on organic certificate procedures.
 - ii. 20 Nos. of field demonstration on organic input such as bio-fertilizers, green manures etc.
 - iii. Distribution of organic inputs to the farmers.
 - iv. Set up 100 Nos. of vermi-compost units.
 - v. Farmers exposure tour to Sikkim and Darjeeling
 - vi. Awarded organic certificate for 250 ha.
 - vii. In collaboration with international competence centre for organic agriculture (ICCOA), Bangalore signed anMoU for conversion 1000 ha. covering four districts.
8. *Plant protection activities*:
 - i. Organized 220 farmer's field schools (FFS) for paddy/cereals and 30 FFS under vegetables.
 - ii. Conducted state level refresher training for field offices and extension functionaries on IPM and rodent control.
 - iii. Organized 63 Nos. of technical awareness trainings for farmers on rodent control and IPM (MM) in the state.
 - iv. 100 Nos. of farmers benefited from exposure tours outside.
 - v. Seed treatment carried out for different crops.
 - vi. Rodent control campaigns carried out in 11 districts and 19 sub-divisions along with free distribution of rodenticides.
 - vii. Surveillance and monitoring of pest situation undertaken twice in 11 districts and 19 sub-divisions along with free distribution of rodenticides.
9. Under the pulses development programme, the total area of 36,200 Ha in the state was covered under pulses crop with an anticipated yield of 40,215 MT.

10. *Rashtriya Kendra VikasYojana (RKVY)*: The following inputs were procured and distributed to beneficiaries;

Table No. 3.8

Sl. No.	Components	Quantity
1.	Seeds	1432 MT
2.	Agri. tools and implements	24712 Nos.
3.	Power Tillers	33 Nos.
4.	Pump set	100 Nos.
5.	Marketing sheds	30 Nos.
6.	Primary agro processing unit	100 unit

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

11. *Tea development activities*:

- i. Conduct tea farmer's exposure tour to Sikkim and Darjeeling.
- ii. Conduct 30 Nos. farmers training on tea cultivation techniques.
- iii. Maintenance of tea mother bush plots and attached nurseries

12. *Sustainable development of sugarcane based cropping system (SUBACS)*:

Table No. 3.9

Sl. No.	Components	Quantity
1.	Training	80 Nos
2.	Distribution	500 ha
3.	Set Multiplication	300 ha
4.	Varietals trials	30 ha

(Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Nagaland; Kohima)

13. *Women in agriculture*:

- i. Link workers training for all SHG leaders conducted during April 2012.
- ii. 80 farm women participated in an N.E. Agri expo, Dimapur during November 2012.
- iii. Rabi seeds distributed to all 40 SHGs during August-September 2012.
- iv. 32 farm women participated in KrishiVigyanMela IARI, New Delhi during March 2013.

4. HORTICULTURE

In recent years, Horticulture has emerged as an important growing sub-sector of agriculture. It provides ample opportunities for substantial employment in the State. Horticulture as a sub-sector is showing a remarkable signs of progress in the State.

Horticultural crops covering a variety of temperate/tropical fruits like- apple, pear, peach, orange, lemon, papaya, pineapple, banana, guava, mango, passion fruit, jackfruit, wild apple, gooseberry, litchi, Naga cucumber, kiwi and pomegranate, spices like- large cardamom, Naga mircha, ginger and turmeric. Besides, medicinal and aromatic plants, floriculture, mushroom, plantation crops and vegetables are cultivated in the State. The State is now recognized for its horticultural crops in the country.

Table No. 4.1

District wise Area and Production of fruits in Nagaland for the year 2011-12

(Area in Ha, Production in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Apple		Pear		Plum		Peach		Orange		Lemon		Pomelo		Pomegranate	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P		
1.	Kohima	5	5	25	50	45	100	30	75	650	5600	120	850	115	245	15	40
2.	Wokha	-	-	25	50	45	90	25	65	650	5550	250	2000	115	245	10	40

3.	Mokokchung	-	-	25	55	35	65	25	55	900	10100	250	2000	120	570	15	60
4.	Tuensang	-	-	25	45	45	80	20	45	400	3550	-	-	10	50	5	20
5.	Zunheboto	10	15	18	35	20	40	20	45	250	3000	-	-	10	50	-	-
6.	Phek	25	25	20	34	30	50	15	30	300	3300	-	-	10	50	5	20
7.	Kiphire	20	25	30	64	25	50	25	50	500	4000	-	-	15	70	5	20
8.	Longleng	-	-	10	25	15	30	25	55	250	3000	-	-	15	80	10	40
9.	Mon	-	-	12	25	15	30	20	45	300	3300	15	100	10	60	-	-
10.	Dimapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	200	310	2450	105	500	15	50
11.	Peren	-	-	10	24	15	30	25	50	420	4400	105	840	20	100	10	40
	Total	60	70	200	407	290	565	230	515	4645	46000	1050	8240	545	2020	90	330

Sl. No.	District	Papaya		Banana		Guava		Mango		Litchi		Jackfruit		Pineapple		Mosambi	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	125	850	1030	6600	35	170	20	45	30	10	10	50	830	7250	15	30
2.	Wokha	210	1500	1020	7500	30	150	30	60	40	20	10	45	830	7250	50	130
3.	Mokokchung	120	830	1025	7050	35	170	35	70	50	80	25	90	1050	80200	35	90
4.	Tuensang	60	450	600	5600	20	100	15	40	20	10	10	40	420	4220	10	30
5.	Zunheboto	30	200	520	4350	25	125	10	25	15	10	5	25	420	4200	5	15
6.	Phek	30	200	515	4050	20	100	10	25	15	10	5	20	450	4310	5	15
7.	Kiphire	50	350	510	4050	20	100	20	50	25	20	5	20	425	4100	10	35
8.	Longleng	50	350	320	3300	25	125	25	50	25	10	5	25	300	3100	-	-
9.	Mon	50	400	320	3050	40	200	20	45	30	20	10	40	400	4000	5	15
10.	Dimapur	60	400	310	3050	20	100	50	100	70	140	25	40	1950	24000	20	60
11.	Peren	115	800	520	5300	30	150	55	100	80	100	20	40	1220	11060	25	70
	Total	900	6330	6690	53900	300	1490	290	610	400	430	130	435	8295	81600	180	490

Sl. No.	District	Passion fruit		Kiwi		Wild-apple		Gooseberry		Grapes		Others	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	1125	2250	2	-	25	200	25	300	20	20	150	300
2.	Wokha	1120	2240	-	-	10	80	25	300	20	20	140	300
3.	Mokokchung	1000	2100	2	-	25	200	25	300	20	10	150	280
4.	Tuensang	800	1600	-	-	25	150	25	300	20	10	100	220
5.	Zunheboto	700	1400	12	8	10	70	25	300	20	5	100	220
6.	Phek	625	1250	5	1	30	220	25	240	20	5	80	180
7.	Kiphire	450	900	-	-	10	80	20	200	20	10	70	180
8.	Longleng	450	900	-	-	10	60	20	200	20	10	70	160
9.	Mon	450	900	-	-	5	40	25	240	20	20	100	200
10.	Dimapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	40	-	-	120	250
11.	Peren	850	1700	5	-	10	70	20	160	-	-	100	250
	Total	7570	15240	24	9	160	1170	225	2580	180	100	1180	2540

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Total area= 33,634 ha., Production= 2,25,071 MT

Table No. 4.2
Districtwise Area and Production of vegetables in Nagaland for the year 2011-12
(Area in Ha, Production in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Potato		Sweetpotato		Cabbage		Cauliflower		Brinjal		Chillies		Peas		Beans	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	520	4000	110	1400	120	900	60	180	35	245	600	3000	100	500	200	900
2.	Wokha	350	2800	120	1440	110	880	50	150	35	245	600	3000	100	600	150	750
3.	Mokokchung	320	2000	120	1440	100	850	50	150	25	220	500	2500	75	400	150	750
4.	Tuensang	200	2500	120	1440	100	850	50	150	25	220	500	2500	75	400	150	750
5.	Zunheboto	170	1300	110	1200	50	420	30	90	25	200	300	1500	110	800	150	550
6.	Phek	700	6500	10	1200	500	5000	50	140	25	100	500	3000	100	600	150	550
7.	Kiphire	150	1200	100	1000	75	500	40	120	15	100	300	2000	75	400	100	150
8.	Longleng	150	1200	110	1200	50	500	20	60	15	100	300	2000	60	300	50	250
9.	Mon	250	2000	110	1200	50	550	50	150	20	130	500	3300	75	400	50	250
10.	Dimapur	470	3700	100	1000	110	1100	70	200	45	310	300	2100	220	1500	100	500
11.	Peren	250	2000	120	1200	150	1500	60	120	40	300	400	2100	260	1100	100	500
	Total	3530	29200	1230	13780	1380	12700	520	1460	305	2150	4800	27500	1250	7000	1600	7350

Sl. No.	District	Bhindi		Tomato		Ginger		Garlic		Radish		Colocassia		Tapioca		Chowchow	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	40	160	180	850	250	3500	10	20	50	300	500	6000	500	4000	430	3300
2.	Wokha	50	200	120	600	200	3500	5	15	40	250	500	6000	500	4000	300	2000
3.	Mokokchung	50	200	120	600	250	3500	10	20	50	300	400	4800	900	7000	300	2400
4.	Tuensang	30	100	80	400	300	3000	5	10	50	300	200	2400	500	4000	250	3000

5.	Zunheboto	15	40	80	350	300	3000	10	20	30	150	400	4800	500	4000	250	3000
6.	Phek	15	30	60	300	300	2000	25	40	70	400	250	3000	600	5000	240	2000
7.	Kiphire	15	30	40	200	300	3000	10	20	10	50	150	2000	350	3800	150	1000
8.	Longleng	15	30	40	200	200	2000	5	10	10	50	150	2000	350	2000	150	1000
9.	Mon	15	30	70	350	200	2000	5	10	20	60	300	3600	500	4000	200	1400
10.	Dimapur	50	200	100	500	100	1000	10	20	50	300	100	2000	450	3600	-	-
11.	Peren	40	180	80	400	400	5500	5	15	30	60	150	3000	450	3600	200	1400
	Total	335	1200	970	4750	3300	34000	100	200	410	2220	3100	39600	5600	45000	2470	20500

Sl. No.	District	Xanthophyllum		Onion		Naga cucumber		Mushroom		Leafy vegetables		Pumkin		Tree tomato		Others	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	50	200	50	400	50	300	50	250	500	1000	200	2400	25	50	800	5000
2.	Wokha	100	600	40	320	40	240	80	400	500	1000	200	2400	25	50	700	4900
3.	Mokokchung	250	900	50	450	100	600	100	600	500	1000	200	2200	20	40	800	4900
4.	Tuensang	30	180	50	400	30	180	35	175	500	1000	180	2160	20	40	1000	4000
5.	Zunheboto	30	180	35	260	30	180	25	125	500	1000	200	2400	15	30	700	4900
6.	Phek	40	200	20	160	30	180	45	225	500	1000	200	2200	25	50	600	4900
7.	Kiphire	20	120	20	160	30	180	10	50	350	600	150	1800	15	30	500	3900
8.	Longleng	20	120	20	160	30	180	10	50	350	600	150	1800	15	30	500	3500
9.	Mon	100	600														
10.	Dimapur	10	60														
11.	Peren	50	300														
	Total	700	3460														

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Total area= 47,835 Ha. , Production= 3,45,485 MT

Table No. 4.3
Area and Production of major Spices in Nagaland for the year 2011-12
(Area in Ha, Production in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Cardamom		Black pepper		Turmeric		Naga chilly	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	500	200	20	2	15	70	80	300
2.	Wokha	300	150	45	2	15	70	30	100
3.	Mokokchung	150	80	60	5	15	70	30	130
4.	Tuensang	200	80	-	-	8	30	20	80
5.	Zunheboto	400	200	-	-	5	20	20	80
6.	Phek	500	200	-	-	5	25	40	170
7.	Kiphire	70	30	-	-	5	20	30	120
8.	Longleng	40	20	20	2	5	25	20	90
9.	Mon	350	160	5	1	5	20	40	180
10.	Dimapur	-	-	25	4	10	40	60	250
11.	Peren	10	5	20	2	20	80	65	260
	Total	2510	1125	195	16	100	470	435	1760

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Table No. 4.4

Area and Production of major plantation crops in Nagaland for the year 2011-12
(Area in Ha. Production in MT)

Sl. No.	District	Coffee		Cashewnut		Arecanut		Coconut	
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P
1.	Kohima	250	35	40	20	-	-	15	10
2.	Wokha	100	20	50	15	-	-	120	960
3.	Mokokchung	500	40	50	10	15	10	175	Newly planted
4.	Tuensang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Zunheboto	100	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Phek	200	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Kiphire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Longleng	-	-	20	-	-	-	15	-
9.	Mon	100	10	40	-	55	30	25	10
10.	Dimapur	-	-	300	150	100	60	625	4000
11.	Peren	-	-	170	30	25	5	300	2400
	Total	1250	120	670	225	195	105	1275	7380

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Table No. 4.5
Area and Production of flowers during 2012-13

Crop	No. of units taken up in 2012-13	Total existing units	Area (m ²)	Production (stems)	Productivity (stems/m ²)
Lilium	30	103	20,600	14,42,000	70
Anthurium	7	105	21,000	13,65,000	65
Rose	22	65	13,000	8,45,000	65
Alstromeria	15	138	27,600	19,32,000	70
Gebera	15	32	6,400	5,76,000	90
Orchid	6	21	4,200	84,000	20
Total	95	464	92,800	62,44,000	

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Table No. 4.6
Implementation of RTI Act, 2005 (2007-08 to 2012-13)

Year	Trained PIO/APIO	Application received	Appeal to 1 st AA	Appeal to NIC

2007-08	-	-	-	-
2008-09	26	6	-	-
2009-10	25	9	-	1
2010-11	25	7	-	-
2011-12	24	12	1	-
2012-13	24	15	3	-

(Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Nagaland)

Horticulture Mission for North-East and Himalayan State (HMNEH): A centrally sponsored scheme HMNEH for North-East and Himalayan State (HMNEH) has been undertaken by the Department of Horticulture for developmental activities under the sponsorship of Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India.

During the year 2011-12, an amount of ` 4300 lakhs was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, GoI for MM-II component under HMNEH. The State aims to achieve the following targets with the approved finance of HMNEH.

- i. A sum of ` 37.50 lakhs for production of quality planting material both private and public sector for the establishment of 6 Nos. of nurseries.
- ii. With financial outlay of ` 3160.00 lakhs for new area coverage/expansion of market oriented fruits, spices, vegetables (open pollinated & hybrid) flowers, medicinal and aromatic plants etc, including maintenance, rejuvenation and canopy management of covering all the districts of the State.
- iii. A sum of ` 206.00 lakhs for the establishment of 200 Nos. of water harvesting system.
- iv. A sum of ` 216.80 lakhs has been targeted for all the districts to protect the cultivation of flowers and vegetables under tubular structures and mulching.
- v. An outlay of ` 100.00 lakhs for conversion of 1000 Ha area under organic farming including adaptation, certification and procurement of HDPC vermin-beds has been started.
- vi. An amount of ` 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for a total physical target of 2000 Nos of hives and colonies for installation of pollinizers in farmer's fields by means of distribution of bee-boxes.
- vii. An amount of ` 200.00 lakhs has been targeted for mechanization of horticulture sector by providing subsidized power and manually operated implements and tools etc.
- viii. An outlay of ` 93.60 lakhs for development of human resources within districts, state and outside country.
- ix. An outlay of ` 500.00 lakhs for the establishment of centre of excellence for protecting the cultivation of high value fruits, vegetables and flowers at Murise (Dimapur).

Development of fruits & floriculture in the State

During the year 2012-13, an area of 3350 Ha was earmarked for various fruits under area expansion with a total outlay of ` 1290.00 lakhs. The State is known for its potential fruits like orange, passion fruit, pineapple etc. which are in high demand in the market both within and outside the State.

With the support of Technology Mission for the Northeast and various funds allocations, floriculture activity has been taken up commercially in the state under the farmer's field. The business in the flower sector has been rapidly progressive. The quality of flowers in the State is of international standard. The Naga fresh flowers are also among the floriculture world today. And it has opened a huge prospect for the State to emerge as a major producer of fresh cut flowers. Under the initiative of the State Department of Horticulture organizes annual flower shows, seminars & workshops. These created interest among the public to take up floriculture on commercial basis as an alternative means of earning one's livelihood.

Spices Cultivation

Spices cultivation in the State has shown a remarkable growth in recent years especially in the production of large cardamom, Naga Mircha, ginger etc. During the year 2012-13, a total of 190 Ha has been targeted for area expansion of spices with an earmarked budget of ` 378.75 lakhs under HMNEH.

In the State Naga Mircha is the first and only Horticulture commodity to get registration from the geographical indication registry, GoI, Chennai (G.I). During 2012-13, under area expansion of 550 Ha with a financial outlay of ` 103.13 lakhs.

Ginger is another potential crop which has been generating good in the market especially outside the State. The State Horticulture Department has initiated the conversion of 2000 Ha of area of ginger under organic farming with certification from the renowned agency International Competence Centre of Organic Agriculture (ICCOA), Bangalore. During 2012-13, an area of 350.00 Ha has been targeted for area expansion of ginger with a financial outlay of ` 65.63 lakhs.

Developing Marketing Linkages;

- i. Indian Tobacco Company (ITC) Lts, Guwahati.
- ii. International Competence Centre of organic Agriculture, Bangalore.
- iii. Naga spices & herbal unit, Dimapur.
- iv. Naga fragrance, Dimapur.
- v. Naga Indigenous Food, Kohima and other local entrepreneurs.

Cashewnut plantation:

During 2011-12, the production of Cashew nut in the State is 225 MT with coverage of an area of 670 Ha. During 2012-13, a total area of 300 Ha has been brought under cashewnut plantation covering six districts at the foothill belt of the State. The State Horticulture Department under the sponsorship of NHB (National Horticulture Board) has set up mini cashew processing units in Peren, Dimapur, Mokokchung and Wokha districts.

Vegetable Village:

The State through the Horticulture Department has adopted a policy for cultivation of vegetables in the villages/communities based on potential vegetable growing villages in each district. Under this scheme (HMNEH) the vegetable villages are provided with quality seeds (both hybrid and open pollinated) for production of vegetable during kharif and rabi season. During 2012-13, 1050 Ha has been earmarked for expansion of vegetable production. At present, there are 52 active vegetable villages in the State. During the current year, Zhavame vegetable village under Phek District recorded total revenue of ` 110 lakhs from the sales of cabbage and potato

Women Self Help Group in Horticulture:

Under the State Department of Horticulture, the SHGs formation was reinstated with minimum of 100 SHGs in each district in a phase-wise manner. To mobilize the women through SHGs and to integrate them into larger developmental process for economic development which lead to productivity and sustainability. At present, there are about 60 villages which were covered in a compact form in all the eleven districts with 1274 groups comprising of 13366 memberships. Progressive SHGs were supported under Home Scale food preservation and nutrition education such as dehydration of fruits and vegetables, drying of Naga mircha, turmeric powder and various pickle products for sustainable income generation.

National Mission on Micro-Irrigation (NMMI)

National Mission on Micro-Irrigation (NMMI) is a centrally sponsored scheme which was introduced in the state during 2012-13, with the State Department of Horticulture as the implementing agency. Accordingly 40 percent of the cost of the National Mission on Micro-Irrigation will be borne by the Central Government, 10 percent by the State Government and the remaining amount will be borne by the beneficiary either through his/her own resources or loan from financial institutions. Additional assistance of 10 percent of the cost of the Micro-Irrigation system will be borne by the central government in respect of small and marginal farmers. The mission will coverage the Micro-Irrigation and activities with major government programmes such as HMNEH, RastriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) etc to increase the area under Micro-Irrigation through improved technologies in order to enhance water use for efficiency of agricultural growth. In addition, the mission is to increase the productivity of crops and farmers income.

During 2012-13, an amount of ` 400 lakhs has been allotted as central share for implementation of NMMI under which 1599 units have been targeted for coverage in all the districts of the State.

RastriyaKrishiVikasYojna (RKVY) National Agriculture Development Programme (NAPD)

During the year 2011-12, an outlay of ` 298 lakhs was allocated for the development of eleven compact area in all the districts covering an area of 687 Ha. And an amount of ` 600 lakhs has been earmarked under RKVY (Normal stream) for undertaking a wide range of activities during the year 2012-13, for which an amount of ` 49.50 lakhs has been earmarked for strengthening the existing projects covering an area of 330 Ha and another ` 323.60 lakhs has been earmarked for new area development of crops like orange, cardamom, kiwi, banana, pineapple, ginger, garlic, turmeric, Naga mircha, Xanthozyllumetc and construction of 110 units of low cost mushroom production units besides capacity building programmes and establishment of Hi-tech nursery. An amount of ` 186.23 will be utilized for various post harvest management activities like construction of collection-cum-storage unit, turmeric drying unit etc. In addition, provision has been made under RKVY for the promotion of Micro-irrigation in the State.

RKVY (NVIUC) National vegetable Initiative for Urban Clusters

During 2011-12, introduction of NVIUC as a sub-scheme of RKVY was introduced in Kohima and Dimapur districts with a financial target of ` 350 lakhs under RKVY/NADP. A total of 139 Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) with 1750 farmers were selected for cultivation of vegetable imparts with training on good agriculture practice which is initiated by the Indian Grameen Service. Further, procurement and installation of 20 units of Hi-tech poly house, 139 Nos of water pump and 417 units of portable vermin beds with worms, procurement and distribution of 10 Nos. plastic crates, 3 Nos. watering can and 2 Nos. knap sack sprayer per FIGs has been distributed.

During 2012-13, an amount of ` 350 lakhs has been earmarked under NVIUC for carrying out the following activities;

- i. Cultivation of vegetables under open field and protected cultivation.
- ii. Capacity building of farmers and officials involved in the project.
- iii. Promotion of IPM and INM
- iv. Adoption of organic farming with certification besides construction of HDPE vermibeds and vermi compost units.
- v. Post harvest management of vegetables through pack house, pre-cooling unit, cold storage units, processing units, pusa zero energy cool chamber etc.
- vi. Establishment of new markets like rural markets, Apnimandis, retail markets, motorized venting carts etc.
- vii. Creation of water sources through portable water reservoir.
- viii. Mechanization of VIUC through power tillers.

5. VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDARY

Livestock and dairy provide supplementary income opportunities to thousands of rural households having agriculture as main source of livelihood. As per the livestock census 2007, the total livestock population including poultry has being recorded at 50,23,269numbers. The detail of livestock and poultry statistics is shown in the table below;

Table No. 5.1:- Livestock census

Sl. No.	Species	1997 (16 th livestock census)	2003 (17 th livestock census)	2007 (18 th livestock census)	Growth (%)
1.	Cattle	383308	451017	469818	4.17
2.	Buffalo	36131	33757	33920	0.48
3.	Mithun	33345	40452	33355	(-)17.54
4.	Sheep	2339	4187	3649	(-)12.85
5.	Goat	160761	174929	178072	1.80

6.	Dog	90986	141373	161617	14.32
7.	Rabbit	20207	38408	41922	9.15
8.	Pig	571176	644214	697790	8.32
9.	Horse & pony	1133	893	799	(-)10.53
10.	Ducks	80467	116576	120131	3.05
11.	Poultry Birds	2363058	2672554	3282196	22.81
	Total	3742911	4318360	5023269	16.32

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

Present status

As per the Sample Survey Report of 2011-12, the State produces 62 percent of the total requirement worth `953.70crores leaving a shortfall of 38 percent. Out of these shortfall, animal husbandry products worth `220.26crores in monetary terms were imported in to the State as shown in the table below

Table No. 5.2 (` in crores)

Item	Requirement ('000 tonnes)	Availability ('000 tonnes)	Monetary value of availability	Total Shortfall	Total import	Monetary value of import
Meat ('000 Tonnes)	101.21	68.10	776.34	33.11	17.50	152.42
Milk ('000 Tonnes)	154.71	78.15	156.30	76.56	3.18	63.60
Egg (Lakh No.)	1807.29	702	21.06	1105.29	121	4.24
Total (Monetary Value)	1517.43	-	953.70	470.07	-	220.260

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

In 2001-2002, the import level stood at `375.00 crores, however, the State has managed to bring down the import cost to ` 220.26 crores in 2011-12 by implementing various livestock and poultry programme in the State. The provisional estimate shows that the State is projected to bring down the import cost to ` 220.10 crore by 2013-14. On the other hand, the internal product is expected to reach ` 955.23 crore during the same period. The internal product and import cost in the State is shown in the table below;

Table No. 5.3

(` in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Import cost	Internal products
1.	2001-2002 (base level)	375.00	230.52
2.	2002-03	365.00	240.00
3.	2003-04	360.00	245.00
4.	2004-05	334.00	271.00
5.	2005-06	227.00	315.00
6.	2006-07	222.00	384.00
7.	2007-08	220.00	562.68
8.	2008-09	220.04	615.17
9.	2009-10	221.97	637.71
10.	2010-11	221.67	928.32
11.	2011-12	220.26	953.70
12.	2012-13 (provisional)	220.80	954.00
13.	2013-14 (provisional)	220.10	955.23

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

During 12th five year plan, the State is focusing on development of piggery, poultry and mithun for meat production and infusion of superior germplasm of dairy cattle for milk production which is being imported from USA so as to narrow down the gap between demand and supply of animal husbandry products.

Livestock infrastructure

The Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry has established 11 veterinary hospitals, 29 dispensaries, 130 veterinary health centres and 15 Quarantine checkpost (QCP's). These institutions provide Veterinary Services and Consultancy to the needy farmers and progressive livestock farmers both in the urban and rural areas. Basic medicine such as antibiotics, antipyretics etc are procured and provided to the needy

farmers through hospitals and other institutes. The status of infrastructure from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is shown below;

Table No. 5.4

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Hospitals	11	11	11
2.	Dispensaries	29	29	29
3.	Veterinary health centre	121	121	130
4.	Quarantine check post	15	15	15
	Total	176	176	185

All stock centre and veterinary outpost are converted into veterinary health centre

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

Milk Production and Development

Under the milk production and development, rural dairy farming were setup in the milk shed and potential areas for production of liquid milk in the State, wherea total 100 nos. of dairy farmerswere selected in the State with a target of producing 400MT of liquid milk in one cycle of lactation. Themilk produced from these farmerswere fed to the milk plant for processing and value additions.

The total milk production of the State for the year 2011-12is estimated at 78.15 thousand MT against the estimated production of 77.84 thousand MT in 2010-11. The percentage growth of milk production over the last 11 years reveals an increaseof 4.07 percent per annum. The estimated milk production in the State is likely to reach 85.09 thousand MT during 2012-13 as per provisional estimates.

Similarly, per-capita availability of milk is also expected to increase at 112.04 gm/day in 2011-12 (provisional). In 2010-11, it rose to 110.8 gm/day from 110.5 gm/day in 2009-10, thereby showing a percentage growth of 0.27 percent over the year.

Table No. 5.5
Milk production ('000 MT)

Sl. No.	Year	Milk ('000 tonnes)	Per-capita availability of milk
1.	2001-02	54.00	78 kg /annum
2.	2002-03	58.00	80 kg /annum
3.	2003-04	61.00	85 kg /annum
4.	2004-05	62.00	93 kg /annum
5.	2005-06	64.60	101 gm /day
6.	2006-07	67.00	107 gm /day
7.	2007-08	70.00	110 gm /day
8.	2008-09	74.00	110.1 gm /day
9.	2009-10	77.80	110.5 gm /day
10.	2010-11	77.84	110.8 gm /day
11.	2011-12	78.15	112.04 gm /day

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

Egg Production

During 2011-12, the total egg production rose to 702 lakh numbers as against 554 lakh numbers in 2001-02 with an annual increase of 2.64 percent over the last 11 years. The egg production in the State is also likely to reach 865 lakh numbers by 2012-13 as per provisional estimates while the per-capita availability of egg is also expected to achieve 42 numbers per head per annum in 2011-12.

Table No. 5.6:- Estimated Egg Production in the State

Year	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Egg (lakh in nos.)	544	685	691	740	782	800	802	832.02	833	800	702	856 (P)
Per-capita availability of egg (no./head/annum)	29	30	35	37	43	46	48	34.86	37	38	42(p)	

P-Provisional

(Source: Dept. of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Nagaland)

Meat Production

In response to rising demand of the meat in the State and also to bring down the import level, the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry is implementing various livestock and poultry production schemes through people's participation under public-private partnership (PPP) mode. The estimated meat production in the State was calculated on the basis of the number of animals slaughtered. The total meat production in the State during 2011-12 is estimated at 66.33 thousand MT thereby decreasing to the tune of 1.57 thousand MT over the previous year. Out of which, pig (Pork) constituted 32.00 thousand MT, cattle 20.44 thousand MT, buffalo 11.68 thousand MT, sheep and goat 1.77 thousand MT and mithun on the other hand contributes only 0.44 thousand MT. The trend in meat production in the State during the last five years is shown in the table below;

Table No. 5.7:- Meat Production ('000 MT)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Production ('000 MT)	55.21	64.70	67.76	67.90	66.33

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2012)

Mithun Development

This programme is being implemented to conserve and propagate mithun production in the breeding tracks in-situ. In 2011-12, the programme is implemented in 3 districts in the State covering 1.1 lakh Ha of forest land in 44 villages whereby a total of 220 nos. of elite mithun is being provided to the farmers including shed, fencing, awareness etc. The programme is mainly being implemented to provide an alternative farming to the farmers against Jhuming which is less economical and can result in forest degradation.

Fodder Development

Hybrid fodder seeds are procured from GoI, Central fodder farms and are distributed to the farmers for fodder production. The animal husbandry is targeting to cover 400 Ha of land for production of 13000 MT of green fodders. During 2012-13, Hybrid fodder seeds like oats, sorghum, cowpea and maize are being distributed. Besides development and production of indigenous fodder trees, shrubs and grasses are being undertaken on pilot project for dairy and piggy farmers.

Livestock and Poultry Production Unit

This programme is designed to enhance meat production through people participation under PPP mode. Assistance was provided to 140 farmers from 11 districts for production of 313.60 MT of meats during 2013-14 through rural pig breeding farm.

RKVV

Under this sector, rural piggy, poultry and dairy are being taken up in the form of backyard farming, especially in the rural areas and villages. Assistance is provided to the farmers in the form of livestock, medicine, feeds, equipments, etc. for taking up breeding activities in their respective areas and villages. Besides, National Mission on Protein Supplement (NMPS) was also taken up during 2012-13 for which one Nucleus Breeding Farm was set up at Medziphema.

6. FISHERIES

During the year 2012-13, an outlay of ₹ 1080.00 lakhs was allocated to the fish farming in the State. Within the limited ceiling of fund availability on yearly basis ending the annual plan 2012-13, a production of 7130 MT is anticipated which will provide an average per capita consumption of 3.60 kgs fish through State's production. In addition, a bulk quantity of 3900 MT of fish is supplemented by importing fish from outside the State which have provided a total per capita consumption at 5.57 kgs (as per 2011 census).

The average productivity levels of fish envisage to achieve from ponds is 2000 kg/ha/yr, paddy-cum-fish culture (earthen and semi-permanent embankment) 335kg/ha/yr and reservoir fisheries are 158 kgs/ha/Yr respectively.

Table No. 6.1 :- Present status of Fisheries in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit/nos
1.	Fish production	7130 MT
2.	Fish seed production	480 lakhs
3.	Demonstration fish farm	6
4.	Government carp hatcheries	2
5.	Prawn hatchery	1
6.	Training centers	5
7.	FFDA units (sanctioned)	8

(Source: Dept. of Fisheries, Nagaland)

Resources: The data presented below indicates the potential areas available for the development of fishery activity in the State: Table No. 6.2

Sl. No	Source of policy frame work	Resource potential			Percentage of area utilized till date	Total average productivity level (kg/ha/Yr)
		Estimated potential total area	Utilized area up-till 2011-12 (Ha)	Utilized area (Ha)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	Inland culture fisheries					
	a. Ponds/tank	30,000 Ha	2880	27,120	9.60%	2000
	b. Integrated fish culture					
	i. Paddy-cum-fish culture	82,500 Ha	2926	79,574	3.55%	335.500
	ii. Livestock-cum-fishculture	-	-	-	-	-
B	Inland capture fisheries					
	a. Lakes and reservoir	2500 Ha	2300	200	92%	158
	b. Rivers/stream	1600 Kms	-	-	-	-
	c. Weirs & swamps	1500 Ha	918	582	61%	-

(Source: Dept. of Fisheries, Nagaland)

Table No. 6.3:-Statistics on fish production during the year 2011-12 and the year 2012-13

Sl. No	Type of resources	2011-12		2012-13	
		Volume (MT)	Area (Ha)	Volume (MT)	Area (Ha)
1.	Ponds and tanks	5,491.00	2,773.00	5,760.00	2,880.00
2.	Paddy-cum-fish culture	985.00	2,885.00	1005.00	2,926.00
3.	Reservoir	356.00	2,258.00	357.00	2,258.00
3.	Rivers/streams	2.86	-	2.92	-
4.	Lakes/weirs/swamps	4.64	960.00	5.08	960.00
	Total	6,840.00	8,876.00	7,130.00	9,024.00

(Source: Dept. of Fisheries, Nagaland)

For the implementation of various schemes, a divisible amount of ` 250.00 lakhs with an additional amount of ` 300.00 lakhs under NABARD and ` 80.00 lakhs under SPA (ENPO- Special package) and ` 450.00 lakhs under SEP together adding upto a sum of ` 1080.00 lakhs was allocated.

1. For the "Development of Community-based Fisheries and Water Bodies" in the rural areas, initiated by the department of fisheries under Negotiated loan of RIDF, NABARD, a sum of ` 300.00 lakhs has been earmarked to develop about 60 Ha of water area.

2. The State Government had formulated a noble scheme towards the upliftment of women/girls through gender budgeting. During 2012-13, an amount of ` 10.00 lakhs has been incurred to organize these intense sensitization programmes.

3. Under fish farm construction programme, a sum of ` 40.00 lakhs is being incurred to commensurate spill-over works in the districts and initiating work programmes for the new demonstration farm/center at Kade, Kami village, Pfutsero, Phek.

4.18 million seedlings were supplied at 50 percent subsidized rates that has covered an area of 1450 Ha water area so as to augment more fish production in the state.

5. The ice-plant at Doyang reservoir has been completed, which helps the fishing community in preserving fish to increase commercial productivity, market production and improve the economic status.

Budget outlay for the year 2012-13 is given below;

Plan	1080.00
Non-plan	962.32
Total	2042.32

(Source: Dept. of Fisheries, Nagaland)

Scheme wise anticipated expenditure during 2012-13 is given below :Table No. 6.5

Sl. No.	Name of the programme/ scheme	Total expenditure (2012-13)
A	State plan scheme	
1.	Direction & administration	102.00
2.	Extension & training	30.00
3.	Development of natural water bodies	
	(a) Development of community based fisheries and water bodies	300.00
	(b) Lakes/ Reservoir fisheries	
4.	Integrated fish farming	
	(a) Paddy-cum-fish culture	-
	(b) Livestock-cum-fish culture	-
5.	Fish & fish seed production	
	(a) Fish farm construction	40.00
	(b) Assistance to pisciculturists	56.00
6.	Fish marketing, research & quality control	3.00
7.	Women empowerment (Gender budgeting)	10.00
8.	Survey on Fisheries resources (Database networking)	6.00
9.	Disaster management on fisheries	3.00
B	Central plan/ CSS	
1.	Development of inland fisheries aquaculture (75:25)	-
2.	National scheme of welfare of fishermen (75:25)	-
3.	National fisheries development board (90:10)	-
4.	North eastern council (90:10)	-
5.	RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) (100%)	-
C	Special plan assistance	
1.	Fishery development programme (Special economic package for eastern Nagaland)	80.00
D	State earmarked programme (SEP)	
1.	Compact area fishery development programme (mission mode)	200.00
2.	Innovative programme (culture of swamp eel)	250.00
	Total	1080.00

(Source: Dept. of Fisheries, Nagaland)

7. FOREST, ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The State has 17 forest divisions of which 9 are territorial, 6 are functional and 2 are wildlife divisions.

Status of forest

Out of the State's geographical area of 16579 sq.kms forests occupies an area of approximately 8,629 sq.kms i.e. 52.04percent. Out of which village owned (virgin as well as degraded) forests covered an area of 7621.07 sq. kms, Government controlled owned forest which includes Reserve Forests, Purchased Forests and Wildlife Sanctuary covered an area of only 491.39 sq. kms. The break up is as follows:

Table No. 7.1
Status of forests in the State

Legal status	Forests Area (Sq.Kms)	% of Total ForestArea	% of Total Geographical Area
a. Govt. Owned Forest:			
1. Reserved Forests	62.26	0.72 %	0.72 %
2. Purchased Forests	192.47	2.20 %	2.20 %
3. Protected Forests	34.69	0.40 %	0.40 %
4. Wildlife Sanctuary	202.02	2.31 %	2.31 %
b. Govt. Controlled Private Owned Forest:			
5. Protected	516.79	5.98 %	3.1171 %
c. Village Owned Forests:			
6. Virgin Forests	4778.27	55.40 %	28.8212 %
7. Degraded Forests	2842.30	32.90 %	17.1467 %
Total (a+b+c)	8629.30	100.00%	52.0442%
d. Ownership:			
1. State Government	1008.23	11.70%	6.00%
2. Private/Community	7621.07	88.30%	46.00%
Total	8629.30	100.00%	52.00%

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

Areas under different land use in the State;

Table No. 7.2

Sl. No.	Classification	Total Area (in Sq.Km)
1.	Forest	8,629.30
2.	Land under agriculture use	278.62
3.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and grooves	1,242.52
4.	Cultivable wasteland	725.34
5.	Cultivable non-forest area (CNFA)	3,214.00
		-Contd.-
6.	Net area sown	1,867.00
7.	Area sown more than once	360.00

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

Purchased Forest: Since the area under Government Forest is very limited and inadequate the State Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment has purchased some forest land from private owners for plantations and biodiversity conservation.

The total land purchased by the State is approximately 192.47 sq.kms. District-wise area under land purchased by the Government up to 2006-07 is indicated below:

Table No. 7.3
Purchased forest

Sl. No.	Division	Total area (in sq.km)
1.	Dimapur	8.1238
2.	Wokha	6.9312

3.	Zunheboto	0.4000
4.	Phek	7.6159
5.	Peren	2.6700
6.	Kohima	39.2601
7.	Mon	73.4505
8.	Mokokchung	45.4879
9.	Tuensang	85.6969
	Total	192.4673

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

Density of Forest: As per the Indian State of Forest Report, 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the state density of forest is categorized into;

- Very dense forest (CD*-70% and above) : 1,293 (23%)
 - Moderately dense forest (CD-40% -70%) : 4,931 (31%)
 - Open forest (CD-10%-40%) : 7,094 (46%)
- Total forest area : 13,318 (100%)

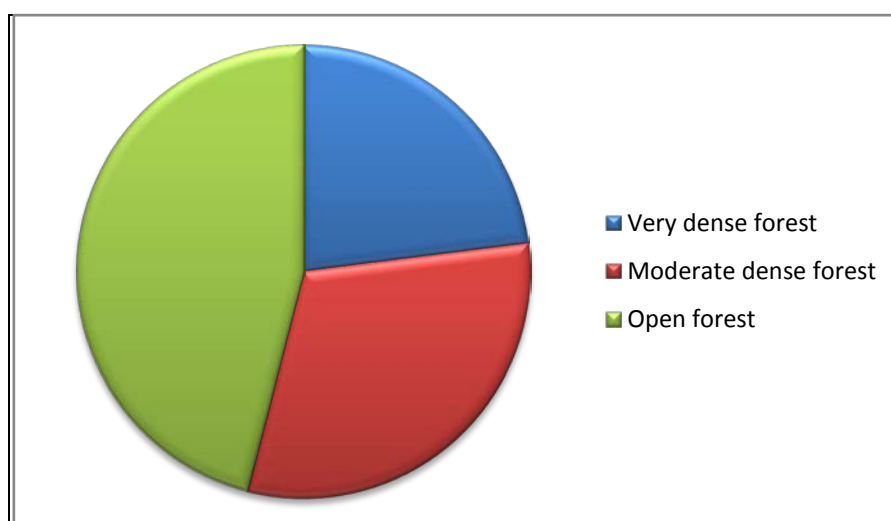


Fig: Density of Forest

The State is also having a scrub land of approximately 3 sq.kms. The small area under scrubland is mainly in Tuensang and Mon district.

District-wise Forest covers in the State (in sq.km) in 2011 as per the Indian State of Forest Report, 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun is shown in the table below;

Table No. 7.4

Sl. No.	District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	ModerateOpenForest	OpenForest	Total	% of G.A	Change*	Scrub
1.	Dimapur	758	0	75	317	392	52.72	-7	0
2.	Kohima	3283	288	1146	1489	2923	89.03	58	0
3.	Mokokchung	1615	3	521	825	1349	83.53	-46	0
4.	Mon	1786	33	482	724	1239	69.37	-55	1
5.	Phek	2026	279	675	813	1767	87.22	56	0
6.	Tuensang	4228	603	1112	1517	3232	76.44	-108	2
7.	Wokha	1628	1	504	873	1378	84.64	-36	0
8.	Zunheboto	1255	86	416	536	1038	82.72	-6	0
9.	Total	16579	1293	4931	7094	13318	80.33	-146	3

*Change compared to 2009 assessment principal

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

The above table shows that forest cover reduces approximately to 146 sq.kms in the state.

Tree covers in the State: As per the Indian State of Forest Report 2011 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, and the tree cover of the state has been estimated using TOF inventory data collected over a period of six years i.e. 2004-2010. The estimated tree cover of the State is 322 sq. kms which is 1.94 percent of the State's geographical area.

Sanctuaries, National Parks and Zoological Parks:

- (a) Dimapur : Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar
 (b) Kiphire : Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary
 (c) Kohima : Puliebadze Wildlife sanctuary
 (d) Peren : Intanki National Park.

Initiatives taken for ex-situ conservation at Nagaland Zoological Park Rangapahar during 2012-13

Conservation and protection of biodiversity, both floral and faunal forms on important functions of the zoological park. A lot of effort is being put into the management and upkeep of the captive animals. More than 135 numbers and endangered species are exhibited in the park. The zoo also has a deer park safari where spotted deer are being kept as free ranging animals. Some of the unique species of birds and animals presently displayed includes the endangered hoolock gibbon, slow Loris, forest eagle owl, fish owl, four species of hornbill, viz- great Indian hornbill, oriental pied hornbill, Rufous necked hornbill and wreathed hornbill etc. the main objective of the zoo are- conservation, education, research, recreation and re-introduction.

Number of animals in the zoological park;
 Mammal's species- 9 specimens- 82
 Birds species- 12 specimen- 41
 Reptile's species- 4 specimens- 12

Butterfly diversity in the park: As per the inventory survey on butterfly within Nagaland zoological park, there are 206 species recorded inside the park belonging to five genera which includes swift (53 species), swallow tails (15 species), white and yellow (21 species), blues (49 species) and brush-footed butterflies (68 species). Among the species, crenulate oak blue (*ApporasaAtkinsoni*) is rare.

Tragopan conservation and management: The *Blyth's tragopan* is the largest pheasant of the genus Tragopan. It is endemic species to Nagaland. The population of pheasants is small and rapidly decreasing, making the Blyth's tragopan vulnerable species. In this regard, the forest department is establishing a conservation breeding centre at the site of the Kohima zoo under the mandate and assistance of central zoo authority. Presently, the founder's stock position at Kohima conservation breeding centre is 7 (male-2 and female 5).

Entry Point Activities (EPA): There is a new component of National Afforestation Programme (NAP), which is known as Entry Point Activities (EPA). This component aims to solicit the support of the people by undertaking the non-forestry works which are of community usage. A bold initiative has been wholeheartedly allowed by the people who are associated with the National Afforestation programme (NAP). Under this head, following works have been carried out by different Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) in the state.

- i. Community Hall and Rest Houses
- ii. Village Panchayat Hall and Village Court
- iii. Approach Road Construction
- iv. School Building Construction, School Bench Supply.
- v. LPG connection, improved Chullas
- vi. Rain Water Harvesting Tanks and Water Supply
- vii. Waiting Shed
- viii. Multi-Purpose Building and Marketing Shed, Seed Money for Self Help Group (SHG) to establish Poultry, Piggery, Floriculture, Fishery, Weaving Unit, etc.

Progressive Report of FDA during the last three years:- Table No. 7.5

Physical 2010-11	Financial 2010-11	Physical 2011-12	Financial 2011-12	Physical 2012-13	Financial 2012-13	Total No. Of VFCs
Cre=4300	1010.61	Cre= 2450	1168.97	Cre=8000	4446.00**	791
Adv=2000		Adv=8000		Adv=4500		

*-Creation of Plantation, #-Advance work, ** - Amount received as on 01.02.2013

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

District-wise physical target and achievement under Forest Development Agency (FDA) during the last three years

Table No. 7.6

Sl.	FDA	Creation	Advance	Creation	Advance	Creation	Total	Total	No.
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No.		2010-11	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12	2012-13	Creation	Advance	VFC
1.	Dimapur	500	100	100	300	300	900	400	57
2.	Dimapur(J)	200	50	50	100	400	650	150	35
3.	Kiphire(WL)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	20
4.	Kohima	100	100	100	350	350	550	450	32
5.	Kohima(J)	350	50	50	150	450	850	200	35
6.	Kohima(SF)(J)	300	100	100	100	300	700	200	34
7.	Mokokchung	250	100	100	450	450	800	550	35
8.	Mokokchung(J)	150	100	100	200	600	850	300	20
9.	Mon	250	150	150	350	350	750	500	41
10.	Mon(J)	500	100	100	150	550	1150	250	32
11.	Phek	200	150	150	300	300	650	450	39
12.	Phek(J)	-	150	150	100	500	650	250	20
13.	Tuensang	250	150	150	400	400	800	550	35
14.	Tuensang(J)	300	100	100	100	500	900	200	95
15.	Wokha	400	100	100	300	300	800	400	36
16.	Wokha(J)	300	50	50	100	500	850	150	33
17.	Zunheboto	-	150	150	250	250	400	400	62
18.	Zunheboto(J)	-	50	50	100	400	450	150	40
19.	Peren	250	150	150	500	500	900	650	37
20.	Peren(J)	-	100	100	200	600	700	300	53
	Total	4300	2000	2000	4500	8000	14300	6500	791

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)

Revenue

As per the National Forest Policy 1988, Forestry is to be regarded as a 'Wildlife Activity' essential for survival of mankind. The primary objective of Forestry is conservation and the revenue realized from this sector is purely incidental. During 2011-12, the Department of Forest, Ecology and Environment has earned `820.12 lakhs as revenue from the forest products which is 23 percent more earning than previous year.

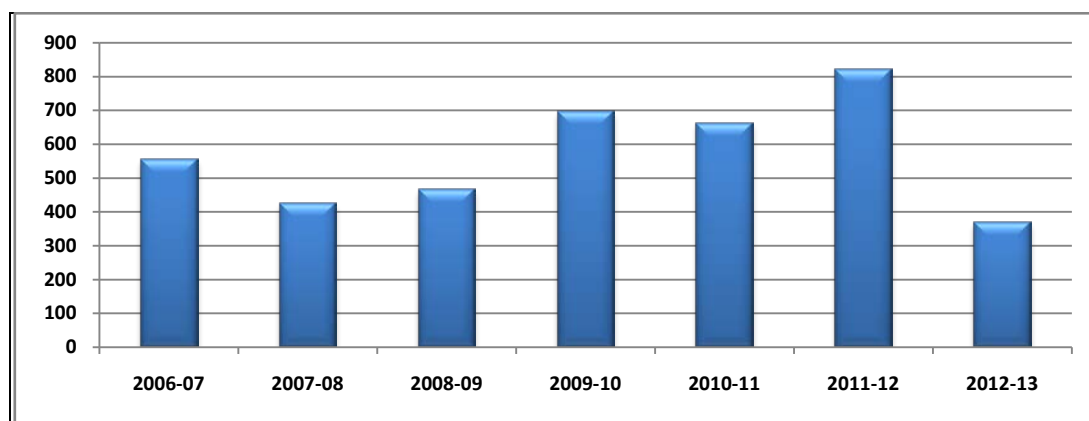
Table No. 7.7 :- Revenue earned from the forest product in the state revenue

(` in lakhs)

Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue earned	555.37	425.53	467.49	697.38	662.68	820.12	370.06 *

* - Provisional

(Source: Dept. of Forest, Ecology & Environment, Nagaland)



* - Provisional

8. SERICULTURE

Sericulture has grown as one the most important rural industry providing gainful self employment opportunity to the rural people. In the rural areas women floks have been contributing enormously in all the

activities of Sericulture production right from on-farm activities to fabric production, marketing and consumption.

Lately more emphasis has been given to eri-culture development in the State by introducing various schemes/projects jointly sponsored by Central and State Government such as Eri Silk Development Project and Catalytic Development Programme. These schemes/projects have encouraged many farmers to take up Eri-culture as a full time occupation.

Table No. 8.1
Production Target and Achievement for the year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit target	Annual Achievement	Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mulberry			
	Cocoon	MT	10	7
	Silk	MT	1	0.8
2.	Muga			
	Cocoon	Lakh Nos.	12	10
	Dfls	-do-	1	1
3.	Oak tasar			
	Cocoon	Lakh Nos.	8	7
	Dfls	-do-	2	1.9
4.	Eri			
	Cocoon	MT	300	270
	Silk spun yarn	MT	255	240
	Dfls	Lakh Nos.	30	30
	Eripupal	MT	1800	1500
	Seedling & saplings	Lakh Nos.	20	20

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

Catalytic Development Programme (CDP): This programme was implemented in 7 districts namely- Kohima, Dimapur, Peren, Mokokchung, Wokha, Longleng and Mon. This programme is jointly organized and funded by the Central Silk Board, Government of India and the State Sericulture Department; altogether 750 beneficiaries have been covered under pre-cocoon sector.

Under post-cocoon sector silk spinners, reelers & weavers were provided with machineries/looms.

Table No. 8.2

Sl. No.	Components	Quantity (Nos)
1.	Motorized spinning machine	300
2.	Certified loom	60
3.	Reeling machine	15
4.	Loom upgradation	11
5.	Arm dying machine	1

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

Silk Development in Rural areas: This scheme is funded under negotiated loan from NABARD with an aim to generate employment opportunity to the unemployed youth and women folk of rural areas.

During the year 2012-13, the scheme has been implemented in 3 districts of Tuensang- 40 Acre, Zunheboto- 40 Acre and Dimapur- 70 Acre. The beneficiaries were assisted with financial and material support.

Establishment of Common Facility Centre: Under negotiated loan from NABARD for which the establishment of Common Facility Centre (CFC) has been proposed. During 2011-12, the Government has sanctioned ` 100.00 lakhs and during current financial year it proposed to sanction ` 220.00 lakhs for completion of establishment. The centres are located at the following areas;

1. Botsa village- Kohima district
Total population- 913

Total household- 217 Nos

Main occupation- cultivation of paddy, maize, chilly, ginger etc.
2. Lakhuni village- Mokokchung district
Total population- 882

Total household- 112 Nos

Main occupation- Jhum Cultivation
3. Kiyeto village- Dimapur District
Total population- 970

Total household- 180 Nos

Main occupation- Agriculture, Sericulture farming
4. Kobulong village- Mokokchung district
Total population- 653

Total household- 127Nos

Main occupation- Jhum cultivation, Eri-culture etc.

Compact Area Development of Eri-culture for economic upliftment of Rural family under RastriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY)

For the economic upliftment of rural household in the State, the Sericulture Department has taken up Eri-culture under RastriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY).

Table No. 8.3

Name of the project	Compact Area Development of Eri-culture for economic upliftment of rural family under RKVY
Project area	11 districts of Nagaland state
Implementing authority	Department of Sericulture, Government of Nagaland
Total project cost	` 199.168 lakhs
Period	2012-2013
Total area to be covered under host plant cultivation	200 acres

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

Establishment of State Sericulture Farmers Training Centre

To impart technological application training that is specific to areas Sericulture farm at Dhansirpar, Dimapur was selected for the establishment of the State Sericulture farmers training centre.

Table No. 8.4

Name of the project	Establishment of State Sericulture Farmers Training Centre under Special plan assistance
Implementing Department	Department of Sericulture, Government of Nagaland
Project area	Government Sericulture Farm, Dhansiripar
Project cost	4.242 Crore

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

Table No. 8.5 :-Physical Target & Achievement for the year 2012-2013

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4
<i>Ongoing programme</i>			
1.	Catalytic Development programme under Silk Board, Government of India	750 Acres	750 Acres
2.	Skill development in rural areas under negotiated loan from NABARD	150 Acres	150 Ares
3.	Strengthening of existing government farms infrastructure	5 units	5 units
4.	Establishment of Common facility centre	4 centres	4 centres
<i>New programme</i>			
5.	Establishment of state Sericulture training centre	1 centre	1 centre
6.	RKVY	200 Acres	200 Acres

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

Table No. 8.6:- Financial Target & Achievement for the year 2012-2013

(`in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Annual target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	3	4
<i>Ongoing programme</i>			
1.	Catalytic Development programme under Silk Board, Government of India	700.20	700.20
2.	Skill development in rural areas under negotiated loan from NABARD	116.00	116.00
3.	Strengthening of existing government farms infrastructure	50.00	50.00
4.	Establishment of Common facility centre under negotiated loan from NABARD	204.00	204.00
5.	Market development programme	12.00	12.00
6.	Exhibition & publicity	10.00	10.00
7.	Capacity building	5.00	5.00
8.	e-Governance	2.50	2.50
<i>New programme</i>			
9.	Establishment of state Sericulture Farmers Training Centre under Special Plan Assistance	100.00	100.00
10.	RKVY	200.00	200.00
Total		1399.70	1399.70

(Source: Dept. of Sericulture, Nagaland)

9. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

Irrigation is one of the main inputs of agriculture. The Department of Irrigation & Flood Control handled all the developmental work relating to irrigation in the State. The irrigation projects are categorized as major, medium and minor irrigation.

The outlay for the irrigation sector during the year 2012-13 was ` 1066.57 lakhs. This fund is for implementing programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Flood Management Programme (FMP), Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWMP) & Hydrology.

Major/Medium/Minor Irrigation: The irrigation projects in the state are mainly funded under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme. There is no major irrigation project in the state. However no major irrigation project has been taken up so far. The department of irrigation and flood control has identified one medium irrigation project under Niland Sub-division of Dimapur District. The cost is estimated as ` 75.20 Crore (2006 price level) covering a Cultivable command Area (CCA) 8100.00 Ha which will benefit 14 surrounding villages.

Minor Irrigation: Minor Irrigation is the main activity in the State. This is implemented through AIBP under the flagship of Bharat Nirman Programme. During 2012-13, 120 Nos. of MI Schemes are expected to be completed. This will create an IP of 6329 Ha costing ` 9122.355 lakhs.

Various minor irrigation projects under AIBP are as follows;

1. Tshareu MI project at Jalukie
Estimated cost ` 14.268 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 9 Ha
2. Keleiru project at Jalukie
Estimated cost ` 25.008 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 14 Ha
3. ZakuRasefuzu at K. Bawe, Phek
Estimated cost ` 9.878 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 6 Ha
4. Molvom project at Molvom Village, Dimapur
Estimated cost ` 13.625 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 8 Ha
5. Mangleu M.I Project valley at Jalukieram village, Peren
Estimated cost ` 33.89 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 30 Ha
6. Mangleu M.I Project at Phanjang village, Peren
Estimated cost ` 21.42 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 20 Ha
7. Mediethaza project at Leshemi village, Phek
Estimated cost ` 47.44 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 40 Ha
8. Apfu-u project, pfutsoromi village, Phek
Estimated cost ` 12.79 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 20 Ha
9. Shifughazughoki project at Ghokito village, Dimapur
Estimated cost ` 34.000 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 27 Ha

10. Dzuma project, Molvom village, Dimapur
Estimated cost ` 8.00 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 7 Ha
11. Themelong project, Sunglep village, Wokha
Estimated cost ` 16.52 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 20 Ha
12. Tzulungshung project, Baghty village, Wokha
Estimated cost ` 26.25 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)-20 Ha
13. Kaina project, Pimla village, Dimapur
Estimated cost ` 33.00 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 28 Ha
14. Yimlu project, Longsa village, Mokokchung
Estimated cost ` 10.85 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 8 Ha
15. Dzudezou project, Chiechama village, Kohima
Estimated cost ` 34.07 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 25 Ha
16. Shivoh project, Kiphire
Estimated cost ` 61.373 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 43 Ha
17. Kucho-Ugha project, Medutsugho village, Zunheboto
Estimated cost ` 29.15 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 22 Ha
18. Teyum project, Wangla village, Mon
Estimated cost ` 59.36 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 45 Ha
19. Nangpung project, Nakshu village, Tuensang
Estimated cost ` 62.02 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 45 Ha
20. Chipu project, Longra village, Tuensang
Estimated cost ` 88.24 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 72 Ha
21. Nimoknalla project, Kiphire village, Kiphire
Estimated cost ` 41.22 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 32 Ha
22. Belongjong project, Orangkong village, Longleng
Estimated cost ` 25.49 lakh
Cultivable Command Area (CCA)- 20 Ha

Command area development & water management: 2 project has been implemented under this programme namely, Dzüpharu-Kherü Command Area Development (CAD) in Kohima and Medziphemabowl Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWMP) in Dimapur district. Another project has been identified in Mokokchung district in Changki valley covering an area of 1080 Ha CCA at an estimated cost of ` 445.74 lakh.

The project was earlier under the CADWMP programme during 2011-12 funded by the Ministry of Water Resources, GOI, and the first installment of central share of ` 15.00 lakh has been sanctioned.

The detail activities under this is project is given below;

Table No. 9.1

Sl. No.	Item of works	Physical quantity	Total cost (` in lakh)
1.	Topography. survey, planning & Design	1080 Ha.	10.80
2.	Construction of OFD works-field channels	1080 Ha.	237.60
3.	Construction of field draing	1080 Ha.	54.00
4.	Adaptive trails	13 Nos.	3.25
5.	Demonstration programme	14 Nos.	3.50
6.	Trainings to farmers	21 Nos.	3.15
7.	Establishments charges	-	68.32
8.	Functional grant to WUAs subsidy	1080 Ha.	10.80
9.	Reclamation of water logged areas	125 Ha.	50.00
10.	Monitoring & Evaluation studies	1080 Ha.	4.32
	Total		445.74

(Source: Dept. of Irrigation & Flood Control, Nagaland)

Flood Management Programme (FMP): During 2011-12, 6 Nos. of New Flood Management Programme ((FMP) schemes under Flood Management Programme (FMP) was taken up in the state. The total estimated cost of the project stands at ` 35.59 crore. Out of the total estimated cost GoI has sanctioned a sum of ` 3545.01 lakh during 2011-12 and 2012-13. The details of the schemes are given below;

Table No.9.2

Sl. No.	Name of schemes	Estimated cost
1.	Anti-erosion works on Dhansiri River at Lower Purana Bazaar and Burma Camp North Block, Dimapur	723.285 lakh
2.	Anti-erosion work on Chathe river at Upper Seithekima	710.246 lakh
3.	Protection of Baghty town from erosion of Baghty river	528.867 lakh
4.	Anti-erosion works on Tsuong river at Changki valley	376.596 lakh
5.	River Training works along Dzumha river at Jharnapani, Kukidolong	533.363 lakh
6.	Protection of Dimapur-Kukidolong-Jalukie-Peren road from erosion of RuzaphemaNallah at Ruzhaphema	687.246 lakh
	Total	3559.621 lakh

(Source: Dept. of Irrigation & Flood Control, Nagaland)

Other State Plan Programe

Ground water: During 2012-13 a sum of ` 15.00 lakh was sanctioned for construction of dug wells and lift irrigation in the foothills of Dimapur district. Under this programme, 3 Nos. of lift irrigation project and 24 Nos. of Dug wells have been constructed.

Restoration of completed MI projects and FMP Schemes: 2 minor irrigation project and 1 anti-erosion work damage by landslides and bank erosion were repaired during 2012-13. The total amount spent for repair and restoration work was ` 30 lakhs.

10. INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

With a view to bring an all round development throughout the State by revamping the existing industries and to create the new avenues for young prospective entrepreneurs, the Department of Industries and Commerce is implementing various developmental schemes funded by both the Central and the State Government.

Having felt the needs to strengthen the industrial infrastructure in the State, the State government is stressing more on the infrastructural development at the following centres.

- a. Industrial Growth Centre (IGC) at Ganeshnagar, Dimapur.
- Upgradation of Export Promotion Industrial Park to Products Specification Special Economic Zone (SEZ).
- Nagaland Tool Room & Training Centre (NTTC), Dimapur.
- Industrial Infrastructure Development Centre (IIDC) at Kiruphema.

The total budget outlay during 2012-13 is as under;

i. Plan:	` 4235.33 lakhs
ii. Non-plan:	` 2795.25 lakhs
iii. CSS:	` 1750.00 lakhs
Total:	` 8780.58 lakhs

Activities and achievements during the year under review are as follows;

1. **Human Resource Development:** The State regularly imparts training in various trades to local artisans/craftsmen/entrepreneurs/ educated youths. The training includes:-
 - a. Rural Industrial Programme of 12 months duration was attended by 85 numbers of trainees.
 - b. Rural Artisan Programme a 9 months duration attended by 105 numbers of trainees.
 - c. Short Term Training Course a 3 months duration attended by 105 trainees.
 - d. Apart from these 34 person were selected and sent to Indian Institute of Handloom & Textiles Technology, Guwahati, Fine cane and Bamboo ,Agartala and Hairstyling & Beauty care NEITCO, Guwahati.
2. **Exhibition & Publicity:**
 - (a) India International Trade Fair, PragatiMaidan, New Delhi from 14-27 November 2012; 15 units/societies were selected for setting up of stall at Nagaland pavilion.
 - (b) Hornbill Festival at Naga Heritage Village, Kisama from 1-7 December 2012;94 units/societies were selected for setting up of Handloom & Handloom stall at Bamboo pavilion.

3. Economic Plant & Demonstration Farm;

The State through the Department of Industries & Commerce had set up 9 citronella demonstration farms all over the State wherever feasible including one citronella production-cum-training centre at Sirhima in Dimapur district.

Food Processing Industries; National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) is a newly centrally sponsored scheme launched by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) during the 12th plan (2012-13). The State has also launched the mission with the rest of the country w.e.f. April 2012.

The schemes available under NMFP are;

1. Schemes for Technology upgradation/modernization & establishment of food processing industries.
2. Schemes for cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure for non-horticulture products.
3. Schemes for Human Resource Development (HRD)
4. Schemes for promotional activities.

Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)

As per MSMED Act 2006, the investment limits of all categories of enterprises are shown below:

Table No. 10.1

Prior to MSMED Act		Under MSMED Act as per GOI notification No.S.O.1642(E)dated 29-09-06		
Category	Investment	Category	Investment limit	
	Investment in Plant & Mach		Manufacturing Enterprises (Investment in P&M)	Service Enterprises (Investment in equipments)
Tiny units	Upto`10.00 lakh	Micro enterprises	Upto`25.00 lakh	Upto`10.00 lakh
SSI (Small Scale Industry)	More than`10.00 lakh but less than ` 1.00crore	Small Enterprises	More than ` 25.00 lakh but less than ` 5.00 crore	More than ` 10.00 lakh but less than ` 2.00 crore
SSI (Spl-140 products like Pharma, garments, hand, tools, stationary)	` 5.00 crore	Medium Enterprises	More than ` 5.00 crore but less than ` 10.00 crore	More than ` 2.00crore but less than ` 5.00 crore.
SSSBE	` 10.00 lakh in fixed assets			

(Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.2

Category		Investment	
		Manufacturing Sector Investment on P&M	Service Sector Investment in Equipment
1	Micro Enterprises	Upto ` 25.00Lakh	Upto ` 10.00 Lakh
2	Small Enterprises	More than ` 25.00Lakh but less than ` 5.00 crore	More than Rs10.00 crore but less than Rs2.00 crore
3	Medium Enterprises	More than ` 5.00 crore but	More than Rs2.00 crore but less than

	less than ` 10.00 crore	5.crore
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(Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland)

The table below shows the revenue earned/deposited from April 2012-February 2013 for filling of Entrepreneur's Memorandum (EM) part-I and part-II as well as through renewal of EM Part-II by the Entrepreneur's

Table No.10.3

For filling of EM Part- I	347 units	Rs 4,35,200/-
For filling Part-II	183 units	Rs 4,10,200/-
Renewal of EM Part-II	58 units	Rs 300400/-
Total		Rs 11,45,800/-

(Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland)

Subsidy

1. 90% Central Transport Subsidy:

The Ministry of MSME, DIPP, GoI reimbursed the claimed amounts of industrial units for transportation cost of raw materials and finished products to & fro Siliguri Railway Station to the nearest Railway Head by train and thereafter by road to the industrial units. The claims of units are first scrutinised for approval. Altogether 540 units were approved and recommended by SLC on 20-03-2009 amounting to ` 64,67, 84,900/- to NEDFI, Guwahati for payment. Another batch of 1074 units were also approved and recommended by SLC on 27-07-2009 amounting to ` 93,06,90,000/-. The pre-audit team from the Ministry, GoI first scrutinized all documents approved and recommended units once before the amount is released to NEDFI by the Ministry for payment. NEDFI makes direct payment of entitled amounts to the accounts of the beneficiary units through cheques.

2. 15% or 30% Central Investment Subsidy:

Under this Scheme the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Govt. of India reimbursed the claimed amount of industrial units on investment in Plant & Machinery.

Capital Investment is provided at the rate of 15% on plant and machinery subjected to a maximum ceiling of `30.00 lakh for those units set up between 1st April 1997 – 31st March 2007 and 30% on Plant & Machinery to those units which were set up after 1st April 2007 subjected to a maximum of `30.00 Crore.

Activities under DC (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles

This is a centrally sponsored scheme with funding pattern of 75:25 between centre and State. The entire cluster/group approach development is usually carried out by the NGOs/SHGs/ Societies and OBC weavers. The identified clusters and groups are listed below;

1. During 2012-13, GoI, Ministry of Textiles, DC (Handlooms) sanctioned and released one handloom cluster expo, eight groups approach under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and the scheme is being implemented in different part of the state.
2. Three National Handloom Expo, three special handloom expo and eighteen district level events sanctioned and released by the Ministry of Textiles, GoI, DC (Handloom) were being held successfully in various parts of the state.
3. Three Nos. of common facility centres have been completed under Integrated Handloom Development scheme during 2012-13 at the following areas;
 - Toluvi Village, Dimapur.
 - Mokokchung Village, Mokokchung.
 - Naghutomi (New) Zunheboto.

In addition, two more CFCs are under construction at Phomching, Mon district and Pansha IITC, Tuensang District.

State Industrial Policy- 2000 (Revised- 2004)

- i. Manpower subsidy:* Government reimbursed up to 25 percent of the actual wage bill for local tribal employees employed by eligible units up to three years from the date of entertainment subject to a maximum ceiling of ` 1.00 lakh annually for those units where investment in plant and machinery is from ` 5.00 lakh to ` 25.00 lakh, ` 2.50 lakh annually for those units where investment in plant and machinery is from ` 25.00 lakh to ` 100.00 lakh and ` 5.00 lakh annually for those units where investment in plant and machinery is above ` 100.00 lakh.
- ii. Power subsidy:* Subsidy on power will be provided at the rate of 30 percent and 25 percent for connected loads upto 1MW and above 1MW respectively for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production subject to a maximum ceiling limit of ` 2.00 lakh annually. This will be a reimbursement scheme on actual consumption of power for manufacturing process substantiated with requisite details.
- iii. Drawal of power line:* Cost of drawal of 33/11 KV line to eligible units located outside the notified areas shall be reimbursed for one time only subject to a ceiling of Lakhs (now as per NEIIPP-2007, anywhere in the State).

Industrial growth Centre (IGC)

An amount of `10.00 lakhs has been spent for various establishments cost to facilitate entrepreneurs and educated unemployed youths to promote industries. At present M/S Naga Food Ltd. is functioning and producing canned bamboo shoot and other food items.

Trade & Commerce:

Under the trade related activities, the State have identified 5(five) Border Trade Centres at i) Longwa in Mon District, ii) Pangsha in Tuensang district, iii) Avankhung in Phek district, iv) Mimi in Kiphire district and v) Moleh in Phek district to be set up along the Indo-Myanmar border for the promotion of trade between the two countries and other ASEAN countries. Out of five Border Trade Centres three has been taken up for development in the 1st phase for which contour mapping and DPR preparation on the above three Border Trade Centres at Pangsha, Longwa/Chenoko and Avankhung have been done. Civil works on the infrastructure development has been taken up.

During the 4th Indo-Myanmar Joint Committee (JTU) meeting, co-chaired by H.E. Shri Anand Sharma, Ministry of Industry & Textiles of India and H.E. Mr. V. Win Myint, Union Minister of commerce, Myanmar, on 27th September 2011 in New Delhi, both sides agreed to work towards opening of Border Haat (village local market) at mutually agreed locations, as it would benefit local population on either side of the border.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program (PMEGP)

The target allocation of PMEGP beneficiaries for DIC during 2012-13 was 182 units. As per the targeted allotment the beneficiaries were selected and forwarded to various banks in the state. Under this scheme selected candidates of year of entrepreneur were accommodated. Tentative employment generation under the scheme is approximately 1200 entrepreneurs. Four awareness camps conducted at Wokha, Mokokchung, Longleng and Tuensang to create awareness on the various aspects of PMEGP to the already selected and the potential entrepreneur of the State. Constant monitoring, inspection and evaluation of those who availed PMEGP Schemes are being carried out by the district level recovery officers who coordinates the PMEGP activities with the bank officials.

Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. Dimapur:

Production activities: The Corporation invested `12.65 lakhs for procuring raw material for production at the weaving production centre, Dyeing centre and the craft development centre. The total value of production from

the above three centres ₹19.76 lakhs only till January 2013. This also includes the products from groups of weavers/artisans who avail raw material from the corporation and produce goods as per specification for which the corporation pays “making charges” to the producer.

The weaving production centre has 30 fly shuttle looms on which weavers are allowed to work on fixed task and fixed wage basis. The weaving production centre has 13 regular weavers and 12 piece meal weavers and 2 weaving instructors. At the craft development, there are 9 master craftsmen who not only work on producing sample piece for further production but also work against a monthly target of production given by the development unit of the corporation. At the dyeing centre, yarn as well as goats hair is dyed which is utilized at the production centres as well as sold to production centre for increased production with minimum cost production.

1. Weaving production Centre (WPC) under NHHDC Ltd is the main producing most responsible for production of handloom products. The corporation has 13 Emporia within & outside the State, under its fold and all its demands are being met by the WPC. It is pertinent to mention that major portions of demand by these emporia are funded by the private units throughout the State.
2. D/centre: The dying centre maintained by the corporation has been installed for dying purpose of yarn/goat hair etc.
3. CDC: the craft development centre is responsible for production of handicraft items. The centre is manned by 8 personals as Asst. Manager, Manager- 1 and Craftsmen- 7.

The corporation is also running yarn depots at Dimapur, Tuensang and Phek and is functioning as per the guidelines of the NHDC, Guwahati. The NHDC, Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi and Branch office at Guwahati, Assam has initiated in facilitating the supply of yarn to NHHDC Ltd. under the mill gate price. The scheme was introduced during 2008-09 and till date the scheme has been implemented successfully and is benefiting the weavers of the State. The corporation is also planning to introduce the yarn and raw material depot at Wokha, Kohima & Mokokchung.

Marketing & Promotional activities: Finished products of the corporation as well as those from production units within the State are marketed through the various sales outlets of the corporation located within and outside the State. The corporation invested ₹61.42 lakhs in procuring finished products of Handloom & Handicrafts sector from registered production units during the current financial year. The sales proceeds during the financial year 2012-13 till January 2013 was ₹43,45,375/-.

Activities under the project cell of the NHHDC

Special Handloom Expo: During the current financial year, the office of the Development Commissioner (Handloom), Ministry of Textiles, GoI, New Delhi has sanctioned 8 Nos. of special Handloom Expo at Dimapur, Mokokchung, Niuland, Wokha, Mon and Tuensang.

District Level Event: During the current financial year, the office of Development Commissioner (Handloom), Ministry of Textiles, GoI has sanctioned 12 District level events at Longleng, Mokokchung, Niuland, Dimapur, Tseminyu Town, Tuli, Noklak, Kiphire Town, Jalukie, Bhandari, Satakha Town and Pfitsero Town.

NMDFC: The Corporation has been nominated as State channelising agency of NMDFC, New Delhi for availing re-finance loan for handloom & handicrafts sector of the State. The State government has enhanced the government guarantee from the existing amount of ₹1000 lakhs to ₹1500 lakhs during September 2012. Accordingly the SCA has approached NMDFC for release of ₹5000 lakhs, i.e., ₹3000 lakhs against Micro Finance and ₹2000 lakhs against Term loan.

ACSH: The NHHDC Ltd. has entered into an arrange contract for supply of handloom finished goods to the Indian Railway w.e.f. July 2011 through ACSH. As arranged the corporation has obtained its commission @ 3 percent on each & every consignment. The commission earned by the NHHDC from July 2011 to March 2013 is ₹4,84,130/-

Revenue earned by the corporation: During the period from April 2011 to February 2013, the corporation Revenue Statement from various sources is given below:

- Sales proceeds: ` 43.45 lakhs
 - Rent income: ` 4.12 lakhs
 - Registration income: ` 0.55 lakhs
 - Commission on consignment sales: ` 4.42 lakhs
 - Other Misc. income (including interest): ` 7.42 lakhs
- Total: ` 59.96 lakhs

Nagaland Khadi & Village Industries Board (NKVIB)

The NKVIB provides assistance in the form of marginal grant to its beneficiaries/units financed by the banking agencies under PMEGP scheme to promote Khadi & V.I activities in the State

Prime Minister Employment Generating Programme (PMEGP)

Table No. 10.4
Physical target & achievement;

Sl. No.	Physical target for the year 2012-13			Achievement as on February 2013			
	Budget allocation (Margin money)	No. of project	No. of employment to be generated	Margin money utilized	No of project	No. of employment generated	Remarks
1.	572.23	249	1992 (Employment generation has been calculated basing on KVIC formula)	275.393	101	1809	The target includes both KVIC and NKVB assigned to NKVB. Some more claim are pending which will be settled within march 2013 and board will achieve about 70% of the physical target and 90% of the financial target allotted by the KVIC during the current financial year 2012-13.
2.	572.23	249	1992	275.393	101	1809	

(Source: Deptt. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.5

Exhibition

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Exhibition	Sanctioned marginal grant		Utilized as on February 2013		Balance
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1.	District level	1	1.00	1	1.00	Nil
2.	State level	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	1.00	1	1.00	Nil

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.6

RISC Scheme

(` in lakhs)

Sl.	Exhibition	Sanctioned marginal grant	Utilized as on February 2013	Balance

No.		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1.	Below ` 5 lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Above ` 5 lakhs	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.7

Sl. No.	Physical target		Achievement			Remarks
	Particulars	No. of target Nos/copies	No. of achieve	Location/conducted by NKVIB or KVIC	No. of participants	
1.	Exhibition a. District level exhibition b. State level exhibition	1	1	Kisama, Kohima during Hornbill Festival, Kiphire and Longleng	10x2=30	Conducted exhibition as per the allotted for the year 2012-13
2.	Bankers meeting	1	1	Conducted at Kohima	40-50	
3.	Awareness camp	2	2	Conducted at Mon and Tuensang	More than 100 artisans participated in each awareness camp.	
4.	Printing of pamphlets	-	0.15			
5.	Hoarding of PMEGP	-	0.60			
6.	TA/DA for field officers	-	0.15			

(Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland)

Human Resources Development

The multi disciplinary training centre at Nagarjan, Dimapur has conducted various village industries training programme under the purview of KVIC year were budgetary allocation. The KVIC has fixed tentative physical target against MDTC under NKVIB to conduct 210 trainees during current financial year under various trade course of residential and non-residential as per the guideline of HRD training framed.

Table No. 10.8

Sl. No.	Name of the course	No. of batches	Target	Achievement as on Feb. 2013	Remarks
A	With financial assistance				
	Regular course				

	Residential course				
1.	Knitting	2 batches	60 candidates		60 undergoing
2.	Weaving (flying shuttle loom)	1 batch	30 candidates		30 undergoing
	Non-residential course				
3.	Tailoring/embroidery	1 batch	30 candidates		30 undergoing
4.	Lime (chalk making)	1 batch	40 candidates	40 candidates	
5.	Soap making	1 batch	20 candidates		20 undergoing
6.	Leather	1 batch	20 candidates		20 undergoing
	Short course				
	Non-residential course				
1.	Carpentry/wood carving	2 batches	40 candidates		40 undergoing
2.	Bee keeping	2 batches	60 candidates		60 undergoing
	Total candidate		300 candidates	40 candidates	260 undergoing
B	Without financial assistance				
C	EDP for PMEGP beneficiaries sponsored training programme	5 batches	200 candidates		200 candidates
D	Entrepreneurship awareness programme	10 batches	1000 candidates	400 candidates	600 undergoing
E	Skill development programme	2 batches	80 candidates	80 candidates	
			1280 candidates	480 candidates	800 candidates

(Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce, Nagaland)

Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (NIDC), Dimapur

Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd, a Government of Nagaland undertaking was incorporated under the companies Act, 1956 on March 26, 1970 with the objectives to promote develop, establish and assist industries in the state. In the absence of a separate state financial corporation (SFC). The NIDC is operating dual functioned.

Term lending portfolio: Under the lending portfolio, NIDC provides financial assistance to potential entrepreneurs for setting up of various enterprises both industries service section in the state. During 2012-13 the corporation has sanctioned ` 651.50 lakh to 257 units of industrial & service sectors including employment generated during 2012-13 through financial assistance is to the tune of 468. Loan disbursed during the year under report is to the tune of ` 717.76 covering 341 entrepreneurs which includes sanctions during 2011-12. Loan recovery during the year under report is to the tune of ` 734.95 lakhs (ie principal ` 586.18 lakh and interest ` 148.77 lakh).

During the year under report, NIDC had repaid ` 576 lakhs to NSFD & NHDC (i.e ` 504.91 lakhs by way of principle and ` 71.09 lakhs by way of interest).

Resource mobilized by NIDC during 2012-13 is to the tune of ` 1083.18 lakh including borrowing from NSTFDC & NMDFC. State government equity of ` 350 lakh allocated to NIDC in the approved sectoral outlay and annual plan 2012-13 is yet to be released to NICDC.

Break up of resources, sanctions, disbursements, recovery and repayment of borrowing during 2012-13 are presented in the tables below;

Table No. 10.9

Resources (` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars of source	Amount
1.	Equity from state government	0.00
2.	Borrowing from NSTFDC	159.00
3.	Borrowing from NMDFC	300.00
4.	Recovery from borrowers (Principle)	624.18
	Total	1083.18

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.10

Sanctions: (` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Types of schemes/sectors	NIDC		NSTFDC		NMDFC		TOTAL	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1.	Industrial sectors (SCI)	7	62.00	24	113.30	181	310.70	212	486.00
2.	Service sectors (SRTO)	5	35.50	23	94.50	17	35.50	45	165.50
	Total	12	97.50	47	207.80	197	346.20	257	651.50

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.11

Disbursements: (` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Types of schemes/sectors	NIDC		NSTFDC		NMDFC		TOTAL	
		No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount	No	Amount
1.	Industrial sectors (SCI)	9	62.00	23	69.30	248	392.36	280	523.66
2.	Service sectors (SRTO)	5	35.50	27	109.60	29	49.66	61	194.10
	Total	14	97.50	50	178.30	277	441.96	341	717.76

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.12

Recovery: (` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	NIDC Scheme	Principle	Interest	Total

1.	Industrial sectors (SCI)	64.35	18.27	82.62
2.	Service sectors (SRTO)	13.46	7.62	21.08
	Total	39.74	13.71	53.45

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.13

Recovery:

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	NSTFDC Scheme	Principle	Interest	Total
1.	Industrial sectors (SCI)	57.66	14.69	72.35
2.	Service sectors (SRTO)	105.86	19.94	125.79
	Total	163.52	34.62	198.14

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.14

Recovery:

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	NMFDC Scheme	Principle	Interest	Total
1.	Industrial sectors (SCI)	352.83	96.47	449.30
2.	Service sectors (SRTO)	29.91	3.97	33.98
	Total	382.84	100.44	483.28

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Table No. 10.15

Repayment:

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	NSTFDC	NMDFC	Total
1.	Principle	159.98	344.93	504.91
2.	Interest	8.02	63.07	71.09
	Total	168.00	408.00	576.00

(Source: Dept. of Industries and Commerce, Nagaland)

Nagaland Industrial Raw Materials and Supply Corporation Ltd. Dimapur:

Activities and achievements: The corporation dealt with procurement of scarce raw materials such as Iron & steel, paraffin wax, rubber, caustic soda and plastic raw materials to the SSI units in the State at government controlled such as hardwood timber to defense ordinance factories, Indian railways, coal India Ltd. and bamboo to Hindustan paper corporation Ltd. and thus smoothly venturing with good prospect of revenue resources until recession to business stagnation, as a result of decontrol decentralization policy of the central government on scarce raw material, such as supreme court ban on export of forest produce and non-availability of working capital, NIRMSC could not carry out business.

Business operation on SAIL C.A yard: NIRMSC Ltd has taken up consignment Agency Yard of steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) at Dimapur as the second SAIL C.A yard in the northeast India next to Guwahati for custody and handling operation on sale of quality iron and steel materials at Government company price to the state of Nagaland, Manipur and adjoining areas of Assam which is operational from 01.07.05 initially for the period of 3 years and the business contract is further renewed from 01-08-09. And during the period from 01.04.12 to 15.02.13, the total income generated from this business comes to ` 50,01,822.00.

11. GEOLOGY AND MINING

The task of mineral exploration and establishing the mineral resources in the State is carried out by the Geology and Mining Department of the State. The important minerals discovered so far include petroleum and natural Gas, nickel-cobalt-chromium bearing magnetite, limestone, marble, coal, clay, slate, dimension and decorative stones building materials etc. in various parts of the state.

Highlights of the major achievement

A. Pilot scale smelting and pre-feasibility studies on Nickel-chromium-cobalt bearing magnetite ores from Nagaland: The project was sponsored by Ministry of mines, Ministry of Steel and Department of Science and Technology, GoI. The national Metallurgical laboratory, Jamshedpur (GoI) and the Department of Geology and mining (GoN) took the responsibility of investigating the multi-metallic magnetite deposit of Nagaland jointly with a view to extract the valuable metals from this ore body in the product 'Special iron alloy'. This technology of special iron alloy production has been successfully developed and is now ready for Commercial exploration.

B. Feasibility studies for manufacturing Soil conditioner from coal and coal wastes of Nagaland- A collaborative work of DGM, Nagaland & CSIR-NEIST, Jorhat, funded by Government of Nagaland:

This research & development project in energy and environment sector was carried out to reclaim degraded soil caused due to dumping of high sulphur content overburden from coal mining, resulting to adverse environmental condition, i.e., a minimum period of 25 to 30 years for plant rejuvenation.

Findings:

- i. Humic acid can be derived from these low rank coals.
- ii. All analytical results show that coal-derived humic acid and standard humic acid are similar in nature.
- iii. The product developed meets the standard laid down by International Humic Acid substance Society (IHASS).

C. Effective Management of coal policy: The State is also implementing the Nagaland Coal Policy 2006 and the Nagaland Coal Mine Rule 2006 for scientific and judicious exploitation of coal resources in the state. So far 15 Nos of coal mining license has been issued to companies/individuals. The state government has also notified 17 check gates in order to regulate and monitor coal mining activities and transportation of coal. Government has also approved setting up of 3 Nos. of stockyard/coal depot.

D. Geo-science & geo-engineering activities:For monitoring activities such as Geo-technical and geo-environmental studies, seismic and earthquake in the State the departmental activities has also been diversified.

E. Ground water development:Under the initiative of the department of Geology and Mining 2 units of water well drilling rigs have been deployed to Dimapur, Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto, Phek, Tuensang and Mon districts for ground water development in hilly area. A total of 24 Nos. of tube wells were constructed during 2012-13.

I. Mineral Exploration 2012-13

II.

1. *Detailed exploration and economic feasibility studies of Moke Marble:* 3 boreholes have been released and drilling machineries have been shifted for drilling operations to assess the depth of the limestone/marble deposit.
2. *Detailed exploration of Mimi-Pyakatsu limestone block:*A total meterage of 70.15 m has been completed in one borehole and 115 Nos. of core samples and 40 composite samples were collected for analysis.
3. *First phase of detail exploration of magnetite deposits at Ziphu, Washello/Laluri:*A magnetite/haematite band has been delineated at Ziphu and Laluri and magnetite floats have been identified north of Washello. One borehole has been released for drilling at Laluri area.

4. *Coal exploration:*Regional coal exploration at Khar coal deposits to study the prospect of setting up of thermal power plant in collaboration with Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd (CMPDI). As on date completed geological survey-mapping of 10.01 sq. km for a target of 52 sq. km. It has drilled 750.60 metres so far for a target of 3000 metre. 18 nos. of drill core samples already submitted to NEIST, Jorhat for laboratory studies.

17 geological reports have been prepared based on the fiels investigations and submitted for issue of coal mining licence.

5. *Detail exploration of Mimi Limestone:*Pyakatsu block for setting up of Mega Cement Plant in collaboration with Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL), Nagpur. 60% target achieved. The field component of the project is expected to be completed by December 2013.
6. *Exploration of minerals with special reference to building materials:* The project was taken up under Special Plan Assistance Programme during 2011-12, 2012-13, covering all the 11 districts. Overall work achieved was 90% that includes completion of mapping of 16,578 sq. kms on 1:250000 scale, 11264.0 sq. kms on 1:50000 and contour mapping of 17.00 sq. kms for 18 sites on 1:1000. Pitting/Trenching was 494.0 cum; diamond core drilling was 479.66 meterage for 10.0 locations. A total of 382 deposits/occurrences of building materials were identified and delineated. A total of 282 samples of dimension stone, slate, limestone, gravels clays, sand etc were collected for record, reference and test/analysis.

III. Mineral development

IV.

1. *Issue of Reconnaissance Permit:* Reconnaissance Permit deed agreement has been signed between M/s. Super Ores and Mines Pvt. Ltd. and DGM for taking up prospecting of an area of 1484 sq. kms covering Naga Hills Ophiolite and Naga Metamorphite belts in eastern Nagaland.
2. *Petroleum and Natural Gas:*
 - i. Tender for taking up minor civil works for curtailment of oil spillage at Changpang oilfield was invited. Necessary formalities for issue of work order are in progress.
 - ii. 2 Oil spillage wells at Changpang oilfield were inspected and report submitted to Government.
 - iii. The Cabinet Sub-Committee on Exploration and Mining of Petroleum and Natural Gas framed the modalities under Nagaland Petroleum and Natural Gas Resolution 2012 which was approved by State Cabinet and adopted by Nagaland Legislative Assembly On 22/10/2012.
3. *Coal Policy:* Altogether 15 Coal Mining Licence (CML) has been issued to companies/individuals. Government has also approved setting-up of 3 nos. stockyard/coal depot. Revenue of ` 67 lakhs have been generated during 2012-13.

III. Geoscientific Studies and Engineering Geology

1. *Seismology and disaster management:* 9 nos. of Digital seismic observatories/stations and 3 all weather stations installed in Nagaland for monitoring of earthquakes and its data collection are being implemented. A separate subnet stations is in progress for its installation at DGM office complex.

2. *Geotechnical Investigation:* Site suitability investigation was carried out at Nagarjan and Blue Hill Station for construction of multi-complex building. Landslide investigation was also taken up at Chizami Town and D-Block Kohima.

Geological hazard and geotectonic studies of DHEP and Sangphya River catchment area is under progress. 25 sq. kms area has been covered on reconnaissance studies. GIS mapping for an area of 25 sq. km has been completed. 5 nos. silt and water samples were collected for laboratory analysis.

3. *Second Phase of geotechnical and environment/hazards studies of Longleng, Mon, Tuensang, Kiphire and Peren:* 90% of works achieved that includes as: mapping of 12.45 sq. km on 1:5000 scale; pitting and trenching for 212 cum; auger boring for 52 m at 14 sites, standard penetration test at 5 sites upto a total depth of 25 m. A total of 58 nos. of disturbed (23), undisturbed (14) soil samples, stone/rock (9) and water (12) were collected for physicochemical test.

Geological hazards identified includes 28 debris/landslides, 3 debris avalanche, 3 soil creep, 5 rock slides, 3 paleo landslides, 14 susceptible zone, 8 bank erosion, 11 soil erosion and other hazards like lightning (1), hailstorm (2) and seismic damages spots (5). Also delineated 5 waste disposal sites, 8 stone quarry, 9 water well contamination and 28 unprotected natural spring wells.

4. *Technical Matters:*

- i. 32nd State Geological Programming Board (SGPB) was held on 31/7/2012 at DGM Conference Hall, Dimapur. 97 delegates from state and central organization attended the meeting. Work programmes for DGM and central organization was formulated for 2012-13.
- ii. 51st Central Geological Programming Board (CGPB) was held on 24/8/2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi organized by GSI. DGM, Nagaland attended and participated in the meeting. The following actions were taken:
 - a. 25 nos. ore samples dispatched to GSI, Shillong.
 - b. 2 DGM officers were detailed for collaborative works with GSI on Regional Geochemical Mapping of Naga Hills Ophiolite.
 - c. Arranged for collaborative works with GSI for R & D of carbonaceous shale and pyroxenite for fertilizer.

IV. Chemical Laboratory

1. *Water samples:* 140 nos. of ground water as well as surface water samples collected from various districts across the State were analysed in the chemical laboratory.

Presence of Manganese which is above the permissible limit as per the Indian standard for drinking water has been detected in some of the samples received from hilly areas like Wokha and Kiphire districts.

Laboratory analyst from DGM Chemical wing along with a team of officers from CGWB & DGM participated in the Arsenic field kit test in drinking water followed by collection of the samples in and around Dimapur area for cross examination in the DGM chemical lab.

2. *Coal samples:* Proximate analysis of 15 nos. coal samples collected from various areas of Nagaland were successfully carried out.

V. REVENUE GENERATED DURING 2012-13

The total revenue generated during 2012-13 was ` 19.62 lakhs from ground water sector and ` 67.00 lakhs through coal.

12. POWER AND ELECTRICITY

Power is the basic infrastructural requirement for the growth of industries as well as overall growth of economy in the State. The Power Department of the State is responsible for all generation, transmission and distribution of power State wide.

The State is fully dependent on its share of power allocation from the Central public sector undertakings such as NEEPCO, NHPC and NTPC. The percentage share allocation based on installed capacity project wise is given below in Table No.1 & 2. However, availability is dependent on generation schedule and available transformation capacity. Besides, since most of the projects in the North East Region are hydro based, scheduled allocation is therefore insufficient to meet our demand during lean and dry season. The present peak demand with available infrastructure is 115 MW and by the end of the 12th plan the demand is projected at 400 MW for which additional generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure is being factored in the planning process.

Table No. 12.1

Sl. No.	Name of project	Installed capacity in MW	Total allocation			
			Peak (18:00-22:00 hrs)		Off peak	
			In MW	In %	In MW	In %
1.	AGBPP	291	16.54	5.68	16.98	5.83
2.	AGTPP	84	4.42	5.26	4.54	5.4
3.	Khandong	50	3.26	6.52	3.34	6.68
4.	Loktak	105	6.63	6.31	6.78	6.46
5.	Doyang	75	13.39	17.85	13.5	17.99
6.	Ranganadi	405	21.1	5.21	21.7	5.36
7.	Kopili	200	12.05	6.03	12.35	6.17
8.	Kopili-II	25	1.4	5.61	1.44	5.76
			78.79 MW		80.63 MW	

(Source: Dept. of Power, Nagaland)

Table No. 12.2

Allocation of power from the eastern grid

Station	Capacity MW	Nagaland's share in %	Nagaland share in MW
Farakha	1600	0.73%	11.68
Khelgaon	840	0.72%	6.05
Talchar	1000	0.73%	7.30
		25.03%	

(Source: Dept. of Power, Nagaland)

The State owned 24 MW LHEP is able to generate 8-24 MW round the year accounting for 90.2 MU during 2012-13 mitigating power shortage to a great extent.

Progressive Reforms & Initiatives

The following few major initiatives covering both organizational restructuring and infrastructural development is being planned and proposed;

- Unbundling/bifurcation of single directorate of the present chief engineer (power) entity into two directorate namely, the department of transmission and generation (T&G) and the directorate of Distribution and Revenue (D&R) has been affected vide government notification no. Power/Estt/11/2012 dated 17.1.2013. These directorates will be made independently functional within 2013-14.
- To augment the generation capacity of the state development of potential hydro projects of lower Tizu (36 MW) and Zanki (30 MW) departmentally will require prioritization.
- A comprehensive transmission & distribution plan has been prepared and funding is tied up with the World Bank through Gol which will enable the state to handle the projected 400 MW.

Annual Plan 2012-13 out lay.

Transmission	:	` 20688.95 lakh
1. Distribution	:	` 32920.50 lakh
2. Generation	:	` 13197.00 lakh
3. Building	:	<u>` 3938.78 lakh</u>
Total	:	` 70745.23 lakh

Approved annual plan 2012-13 for power sector

The approved outlay for annual plan 2012-13 for power sector is as under;

1. Negotiated loan	:	` 1300.00 lakh
2. State programe	:	` 600.00 lakh
3. Special plan assistance	:	` 3600.00 lakh
4. Divisible	:	` 1500.00 lakh
5. Grand to PSU's (NERC)	:	` 60.00 lakh
6. Special Economic Package (SPA):	:	<u>` 3000.00 lakh</u>
Total	:	` 10060.00 lakh

Generation:

- 1 MW Lang Hydro Electric Project has been completed. Trial run in progress and commissioning of the project scheduled in March, 2013.
- 1 MW TehokHydro Electric project is in progress. Expected to be completed in 2013-14. An amount of ` 750 lakh is earmarked under the special package for development under developed areas during 2012-13.

Transmission:

1. Upgradation of 132/66 KV 24 MVA to 50 MVA Mokokchung sub-station to be completed by March 2013.
2. Upgradation of 66/33 KV 7.5 MVA to 27.5 MVA Tulisub-stationcompleted for catering power supply to Tuli paper mill under revival.
3. Construction of 66/33 KV 7.5 MVA sub-station at Mon along with associated transmission line completed.
4. Construction of 100 MVA, 220/132 KV substation at Chiephobozou funded by NEC started.

New project during 2012-13

- 20 MVA 66/11 KV near cricket stadium at Sovima (State plan)
- Upgradation of 24 MVA to 50 MVA 132/33 KV sub-station at Kohima (State plan)
- Restoration of 132 KV Doyang-Wokha transmission line (State plan).
- Construction of 12.5 MVA 132/33 KV sub-station at DHEP (State plan)

Distribution:

Rajiv Gandhi GrameenVidyutikaranYojana (RGGVY):

- 84 unelectrified villages electrified out of 105 villages sanctioned.
- Intensification of 1051 villages completed out of 1170 villages sanctioned.
- Free power connections to 35935 BPL rural households provided out of 69900 households sanctioned.

Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (RAPDRP):

- The common datacentre at Guwahati completed.
- Installation of meters for ring fencing activities started to be completed by March 2013.

Rural Electrification

- No of villages/locations electrified: 40 nos

Communitisation

- Under the programme of communitisation, there are 1420 village electricity management boards (VEMBs) functioning and 22 in urban electricity management boards (UEMBs)

NON-PLAN- Operational cost:

Table No. 12.3

Year	Non-plan Allocation/Expenditure in crore	Energy Purchased/Consumed in MU	Revenue in Crores
2006-07	111.83	363.25	41.27
2007-08	124.26	452.97	68.28
2008-09	156.07	533.17	110.99
2009-10	167.8	512.36	74.59
2010-11	223.54	594.97	79.45
2011-12	279.52	593.19	86.63
2012-13 (Estimate)	293.17	580.5	120

(Source: Dept. of Power, Nagaland)

13. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Rural Development is involved in the developmental activities of the rural areas in the state through implementation of various employment generation and infrastructural development programs aimed at improving the living conditions of the rural poor through the grass-root level organization 'The Village Development Board (VDBs). All recognized villages have the VDBs constituted which mobilize resources and implement the schemes/programs through the village community.

With a view to deliver development process more effectively in the rural areas, the State government has created another 22 new rural development blocks increasing the total number of existing RD blocks in the State to 74 blocks. There are 1143 recognized villages with 2,24,435 rural households in the State.

Various schemes/programmes implemented in the State through the Rural Development during the year 2012-13 are as follows;

1. Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY):Swarnjayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana (SGSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme funded by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 90:10 basis. The objective of the scheme is to bring every assisted poor family above poverty line through micro-enterprise activities. The assisted families are known as swarozgaris may be individual or self help group (SHG). However emphasis is given on group approach. Each Self-Help Group may consist of a minimum of 10 members and maximum of 20 members. In hilly and difficult areas, the minimum members can be 5 member and above. SGSY is the credit-cum subsidy program where credit is the critical component and subsidy being only in minor and enabling element.

The Village Development Board authenticates the list of families living below poverty line and selection of Swarozgaris and their key activities are made through participatory process. SGSY fund can be utilized only on the following components:

1. Subsidy 55%
2. Infrastructure 25%
3. Revolving to SHGs 10%
4. Training 10%

The subsidy and revolving funds are released to the Swarozgaris account through bank. The upper ceiling limit of subsidy for individual is ` 10,000/- while for that of SHG is ` 1.25 lakhs. The balance investment cost of the key activities is provided through bank loan.

During 2012-13, as against the central allocation of ` 686.76 lakhs an amount of ` 343.39 lakhs has been released to the DRDAs. Accordingly, out of 10 percent State matching share of ` 76.31 lakhs, ` 27.02 lakhs has been released so far. With the total available amount of ` 370.41 lakhs, it is anticipated to cover 213 SHGs and 114 individual Swarozgaris.

2. National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM): In spite of rapid economic growth rate of over 9 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country, almost 50 percent of the rural population covering about 1.60 lakh households in the State continue to live below the poverty line. Therefore, the key challenge is to ensure that the economic growth is inclusive of significant reduction of poverty.

There was a significant improvement when in 1999 the IRDP was transformed to SGSY. The strategy of self-employment through organizing poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) became the cornerstone for the new programmes and there was a widespread acceptance in the country that organizing the poor into SHGs is the pre-requisite for the poverty reduction. However, it has also brought into focus shortcomings like;

- Vast regional variation in mobilization of rural poor.
- Insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries.
- Insufficient investment for building community institution.
- Weak linkages with banks leading to low credit mobilization.
- Lack of repeat financing.
- Lack of dedicated manpower to implement the programme.
- Lack of appropriate delivery system and lack of building necessary absorption capacity among the rural poor.

- Absence of SHG federation etc.

It was on this background that the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India accepted the various committee recommendations for restructuring the SGSY as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) which was approved by the planning commission and Finance Ministry, GoI.

As per the frame work of NRLM, initially the State had to select 10 percent of the blocks in ¼ of the district. Accordingly, Jakhama block of Kohima district, Pfutsero block of Phek district and Longleng block of Longleng district are taken as intensive blocks. Under intensive blocks, universal social mobilization, dedicated staff support structure at all levels i.e., National, State, district and block levels, nurturing of federations, social inclusion, intensive financial inclusion, internal community resource persons (CRP), 100 percent coverage of poor and organize them into SHGs would be the main focus on the programme for which the State annual action plan for 2012-13 has been finalized and forwarded to GoI for sanctioning an amount of `854 lakhs. Against which the state is required to match an amount of `86 lakhs as state share for implementation of the NRLM programme in the State. As on date, the GoI have release `90 lakhs for preparatory expenditures.

3. Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): The Backward Region Grand Fund (BRGF) is a cent percent centrally sponsored program launched in 2007-08 in the State. It is designed to redress the regional imbalances in providing financial resources to supplement and strengthening the existing development inflows into the identified District. Five Districts have been identified in the State viz-Mon, Tuensang, Wokha, Kiphire and Longleng.

The BRGF schemes are implemented by village community supervised by VDBs in case of rural schemes and in town the schemes are implemented by the town councils members under the technical supervision of the E.E, P.W.D of the concerned District on the basis of planning undertaken by VDBs.

During 2012-13, an amount of `3848 lakhs has been earmarked for taking up various developmental activities of the district of Mon, Tuensang, Wokha, Kiphire and Longleng.

4. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS) is a centrally sponsored scheme. It is an employment generation programme, implemented in consonance with the enforcement of the section 4 of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) 2005. The scheme is funded on the basis of 90:10 Centre and State.

Under the program wages paid to the unskilled labourers/ workers shall not be less than minimum wages prevalent in the State which was `66/- per day, enhanced to `100/- per day head till December 2010. Further the Government of India has enhanced wages to `124/- per head w.e.f 1st January 2011 which is likely to be revised further to `135/- per day shortly. Men and women will be paid equal wages under the scheme. A material cost component of the project including the wages of the skilled and semi-skilled workers involved under the scheme shall not exceed 40 percent of the total project cost.

Unemployment Allowance condition is also a part of the scheme. A person who is registered under the scheme and who has applied for employment but is not given employment within 15 days shall be entitled to receive unemployment allowances at the rate of ¼ of the daily wage for the first 30 days and thence ½ per day beyond that. In case of failure to provide work when the funds are available, the State has to bear the cost of unemployment allowance.

Approved scheme: As per the schedule 1 of the Act, the following works are permissible under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

- Water conservation and water harvesting.

- Drought proofing, afforestation and tree plantation including horticulture plantation.
- Irrigation canals, including micro and minor irrigation works.
- Provision of irrigation facility to land owned by household belonging to the ST/SC or land of the beneficiaries of land reforms or land of beneficiaries under IAY.
- Renovation of traditional water bodies, including de-silting of tanks.
- Land development.
- Flood control and protection works, including drainage in water logged areas.
- Rural connectivity to provide all weather access.
- Any other work that may be notified from time to time by Central government in consultation with the state government.

Funding: The Central Government will bear the costs on the following;

- The entire cost of wages of unskilled manual workers.
 - 75 percent of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
 - Administrative expenses as may be determined by the Central Government.
- The State Government will bear the cost on the following items;
- 25 percent of the cost of material and wages of skilled and semi-skilled workers.
 - Unemployment allowances
 - State share of funds to be released within 15 days of the release of central funds.

During 2012-13, Government of India have released a total of `35216.68 lakhs as central share and correspondingly, the state has also released `4000.00 lakhs which includes `2000.00 lakhs being the back-log of 2007-08 to 2011-12. Out of which, a total of 370 mandays are targeted to be generated.

5. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY): The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a centrally sponsored scheme for providing housing to the BPL households in the rural areas. The scheme is funded on the cost-sharing basis between the centre and the state in the ratio of 90:10.

During 2012-13, an amount of `1820.895 lakhs has been received as first installment from the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI for 11 (eleven) DRDAs in the state as central share of assistance. The state government has also released 1st installment amounting to `202.32 lakhs which includes `100.00 lakhs being the back-log pertaining to 2011-12.

With the funds available, a total of 5320 numbers of houses have been constructed for the BPL beneficiaries in the rural areas during 2012-13 and another 536 number of houses are under construction.

6. Grants-in-Aid to VDBs (GIA): The Grant-in-Aid to VDBs is one of the major State sponsored programs being implemented by the Rural Development Department through VDBs. There are 1143 VDBs in the state with 2,24,435 tax-paying households. Fund under this programme is allocated on the basis of number of tax-paying households @ `1000/- for implementation of developmental activities. This is the only program which ensures the participation of womenfolk in the activities of VDBs by earmarking 25% of the fund allocated to the village. This scheme ensures the active participation of all section of the rural people in taking up activities that is suitable to their needs. In addition, a mandatory scheme called VDB Welfare Fund is in place. Under this sector funds are deposited at `10.000/- for villages having 50 households and below and Rs 200/- per households for villages having 51 households and above from the general allocation to mobilize resources for the VDBs to supplement their activity. The deposits are made annually for a period of 6 years and at maturity the interest accrued will be utilized for the scheme and the seed money is re-invested, creating a continuous cycle of resources to supplement the grants provided by the state. Under this schemes income generating programs is being emphasized to be implemented to improve the economy of the rural areas.

During the year 2012-13, an amount of ` 2779.00 lakhs has been earmarked under this programme for allocation of funds to the Village Development Board (VDBs) @ ` 1000/- per household to take up income generating schemes as well as infrastructures development in the villages.

7. Promotion of Micro-Financing Activities through VDBs: Nagaland has been selected for experimenting a pilot scheme whereby the VDBs will take up the responsibility of obtaining loans from the banks and its disbursement to beneficiaries and also for recovery of the same, for which initially, 25 VDBs selected were declared as financial intermediaries for the purpose. A corpus fund of ` 1.00 lakh was created through the contribution of VDBs (40%), Govt. of India (20%), NABARD (20%) and Govt. of Nagaland (20%), which has now been revised as follows;

- NABARD: ` 1,00,000/-
- State Govt.: ` 1,00,000/-
- VDB: ` 40,000/-

This corpus fund is kept in the saving bank account and the bank in turn will provide initially a matching share of ` 1.00 lakh. The corpus fund and the matching share together would be the revolving fund assistance (RFA) that will be available to the VDBs for loan. This bank loan at 7.5 percent interest is to be obtained by the VDBs who in turn can disburse the amount for further lending against the schemes, projects enterprises etc. at a higher maximum permissible interest of 18 percent. The VDBs in turn will take on the responsibility of recovery of this loan within a time frame and penalty for the defaulter also to be borne by them. Based on the experience and the success of the initial loan provided at 1:1 matching share of the bank against the corpus fund, the quantum of loan available can be raised to 1:4, which would mean that on a corpus fund of ` 1.00 lakh, the total fund available as loan would be ` 5.00 lakhs.

With the successful implementation of the pilot project, the state government has decided to cover all the VDBs as financial intermediaries in phase manner. NABARD has agreed to participate in the process/implementation of the scheme for Longleng and Kiphire districts during 2012-13, which will gradually cover the remaining districts as well.

8. Addl. Grant-in-aid: During 2012-13, ` 115.00 lakhs has been earmarked for meeting the expenses on capacity building, printing and publication of department's activities etc.

14. ROAD, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The socio-economic development of an area is directly linked to a better communication network particularly the road connectivity in that area. In absence of an extension railway network in the State, the road transport is the main mode of transportation both for public and private vehicles thereby leading to frequent jams all the major towns. Besides unfavorable weather condition during rainy season also demands proper maintenance of roads on yearly basis

The State government is making all out efforts for implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes for development of road in the State.

In the State, road development and construction works are carried out by the Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government and BRO. besides this, DUDA, Forest Department, RD Department also carry out road construction activities. According to statistical handbook of Nagaland 2012, the road length covered under State PWD both surface and unsurface is 12,033 km and the road length managed under National Highway and BRO is 1157.13 km. The details are given in the table below;

Table No. 14.1
Length of Road in Nagaland PWD(R&B) 2012-13

Sl. No.	Division	National Highway		State Highway		M.D.R		O.D.R		Rural Road		Feeder Road		Total
		Surface	Un-surface	Surface	Unsure-face	Surface	Unsure-face	Surface	Unsure-face	Surface	Unsure-face	Sur-face	Unsur-face	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Kohima	165	11	6	44	148	140.60	241.85	616	156	145	-	-	1674.25
2.	Mokok-chung	68.125	-	37.50	-	94.10	52.90	323.37	274	50	80	-	-	979.995
3.	Tuensang	139	-	137	11	102.50	196	352	430.50	84	95	5	133	16850
4.	Mon	112	-	98	-	-	261	31	530	20	141	-	-	1193
5.	Phek	-	-	30	70	74	100	42.50	649.70	2	101.60	-	-	1069.80
6.	Wokha	155	-	-	93	33	207	97.30	360	25	175	-	-	1145.30
7.	Zunheboto	53	-	61.50	-	-	60	185.50	510.50	3	73	-	-	947.50
8.	Dimapur	-	-	214.24	-	6	-	154	746.50	37.50	128.50	-	-	1287.64
9.	Peren	-	-	120	20	32	40.50	120.50	270	20	118	-	-	741
10.	Longleng	-	-	23	-	38	117	40.50	142	30	50	-	-	440.50
11.	Kiphire	125	-	24	12	44	72	48	372.30	3.70	168	-	-	869
	Total	817.125	11	751.24	250	572.40	1247	1638.42	4901.50	431.20	1275.10	5	133	12032.99

1. Total State Highway Road length in km = 11204.86 (including Road under BRO & NH(NPWD))
2. National Highway under PWD = 576.74
3. National Highway under BRO = 251.41

Total length in km = 12033.00

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Table No. 14.2
National highways and BRO in Nagaland 2012-13

Sl. No	Name of road	NH No.	NH (PWD)	Under BRO	SH	MDR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kohima – Dimapur	29	1.80	74	-	-	75.80
2.	Jotsoma – Bypass	29	-	11	-	-	11
3.	Kohima – Mao Gate	29	-	32	-	-	32
4.	Dimapur – Kohima link road	29	2	9.39	-	-	11.39
5.	Kohima-Wokha-mokokchung-Amguri	61	240	-	-	-	240
6.	Kohima-Chakhabama-Jessami	150	-	125	-	-	125
7.	Jessami-Meluri-Kiphire-Tuensang-Mokokchung	155	326	-	-	-	326
8.	St. John School-Assam gate- Railway overbridge	36	6.94	-	-	-	6.94

9.	Chakhabama-Zunheboto	-	-	-	118	-	118
10.	Longleng- Changtongya	-	-	-	32	-	32
11.	Phek-Pfutsero	-	-	-	74	-	74
12.	Mon-Tamlu-Merangkong	-	-	-	-	105	105
	Total	-	576.74	251.39	225	105	1157.13

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Highlight of Projects under PWD (R&B)

Normal State plan during 2011-12 is ` 2580 lakhs. The State has taken up improvement of roads under PWD Divisions and State landmarked programme during 2011-12 is ` 9517.66 lakhs. Some projects for road widening, up-gradation of roads and construction of 7 numbers of bridges have been taken up.

Negotiated Loans

NABARD (Road): 4 nos of ongoing road project under the negotiated loan from NABARD for an estimated amount of ` 5153 lakhs covering a total length of 106 km have been taken up. The budget allocation for 2012-13 under this scheme is ` 618.28 lakhs.

NABARD (Bridge): There are 13 nos of ongoing bridge projects of which 3 projects are expected to be completed by March 2013. The budget outlay for the year 2012-13 is ` 1181.72 lakhs.

Special plan assistance (SPA)

Under the SPA during 2012-13, a total of 17 Nos. of road project have been taken up. The budget allocation for 2012-13 is ` 5000 lakhs. A major chunk of special developmental package for eastern part of Nagaland provided by the Central Government for the financial year 2012-13 has been allocated for the extensive exercise to identify and prioritize the important roads and bridges projects was carried out.

Thirteen Finance Commission (non-plan revenue expenditure): Maintenance of roads have been given priority during the current year. Accordingly, maintenance and repair works have been taken up extensively under the TFC award which amounted to ` 3800 lakhs.

Ministry of DONER

NEC works: Under the NEC, there are 6 nos of ongoing project amounting to ` 119.33 crores covering a total length of 220.61 km. During 2012-13, one number of road project was sanctioned for a length of 88 km amounting to ` 158.31 crore.

NLCPR Works:

No. of ongoing works (roads)	:	19 Nos
No. of ongoing works (bridges)	:	2 Nos
Total length	:	544.17 km
Total sanctioned amount	:	` 248.55 crores

PMGSY/Bharat Nirman: PMGSY/Bharat Nirman works is an important flagship programme of the Government of India. Since its inception during 2000-01, the GoI has sanctioned a total amount of ` 376.96 crores (upto phase VII) for rural connectivity for new connectivity as well as up-gradation works for a total length of 1975.9 Km. During 2010-11, sanction for phase-VIII (stage-II works) for an amount of ` 355.77 crores to cover 954.76 Km was obtained.

Activities and road length under State PWD (NH)

1. NH-36 & NH-39: The NH-36 (6.127 km) and NH-39 (1.80 km) and missing link of NH-36 & NH-39 (0.750 km) having a total length of 8.677 km in Dimapur city and maintained by the PWD (NH). Improvement of road is in progress.
2. NH-61: The NH-61 having a total length of 257 km (upto Jhanji on NH-37 junction) and out of the 240 km fall under the state of Nagaland which passes through 4 districts viz, Kohima, Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung. Periodical Renewal (PR) widening to 2-lane road are in progress.

3. NH-155: The NH-155 is having a total length of 342 km (upto Jessami on NH-150 junction) and out of these total length 326 km falls under the jurisdiction of state PWD (NH) which passes through 4 districts, viz, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Kiphire and Phek. Strengthening at various locations and 12 nos Periodical Renewal are in progress at different locations.
4. SARDP-NE (phase-A) in Nagaland: Works under phase-A in the state is being taken up by the state PWD (NH) for a total length of 329 km costing ` 129600 lakhs as under;

Table No. 14.3

Sl. No.	Category of roads	Scope/section of road	Length in km
1.	State road	2-lanning from Mon-Tamlu-Merangkong road	100
2.	State road	2-lanning from Longleng to Changtongya road	35
3.	State road	2-lanning from Zunheboto-Chakhabama road	128
4.	State road	2-lanning from Phek-Pfutsero road	66

(Source: Dept.of PWD (NH), Nagaland)

Major projects under SARDP-NE (phase-B)

Ministry of Road transport & Highways (MoRT&H) has drawn an ambitious programme to improve the road connectivity of the North eastern region and connect the region with the rest of the country by high speed, high capacity highway and also improve intra-region road connectivity.

Under this programme SARDP-NE has taken up to improve connectivity to state capitals districts headquarters and improving other important roads with National Highways (NH).

Objectives of SARDP-NE:

1. Upgrade National Highways connecting state capitals to 2-lane or 4-lane.
2. Improve road connectivity to 60 district headquarters by at least 2-lane road (either national highway or state road) to cover all 85 district headquarters in the region.
3. Provide road connectivity to backward and remote areas of NE region to boost socio-economic development.
4. Improve 1207 km roads of strategic importance in border area.
5. Improve connectivity to neighboring countries.
6. Covers 7616 km roads in two phases.
7. Phase-A approved by government for implementation at an estimated cost of ` 8306 crore, covering 2185 km roads (NH- 1110 km, state road- 1019 km and GS road- 56 km).

National Highway (NH)

Recently, the Government of India, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has re-organised/renamed the National Highways in the country. New National Highways crossing/touching the State are as under;

1. NH- 2 : Starting from Dibrugarh-Sivasagar-Amguri-Tuli-Mokokchung-Wokha-Kohima-Imphal-Churachampur-Seling-Serchi-Lawungla-Tuipang (in Mizoram)
2. NH-29 : Starting from Daboka (Assam)-Dimpaur-Kohima-Pfutsero-Jessami (in Manipur)
3. NH-129 : Starting from Dimapur-Bokajan-Golaghat-Numaligarh (in Assam)
4. NH-202 : Starting from Mokokchung-Tuensang-Shamator-Kiphire-Meluri-Jessami-Ukhrul-Imphal (in Manipur)

Proposed works (SARDP-NE phase-B) in Nagaland State:

Phase-B works aims primarily to promote connectivity to district headquarter towns with national highways, the following roads in the state are being under proposal;

Table No. 14.4

Sl. No.	Type of roads	Scope/section of road	Length in km
---------	---------------	-----------------------	--------------

1.	NH-61 (New NH-2)	2-lanning from Wokha (72/400) Tuli (220)	147.60
2.	NH-150 (New NH-29)	2-lanning from Kohima to Nagaland- Manipur border	132
3.	NH-155 (New NH-202)	2-lanning from Mokokchung to Jessami	342
4.	State road	Zunheboto-Mokokchung-Mariani road	159
5.	State road	2-lanning from Pfutsero to Zhamai road	18
6.	State road	2-lanning from Athibung-Khelma road	55
7.	State road	2-lanning of Kohima-Peren road	96

(Source: Dept. of PWD (NH), Nagaland)

The PWD (NH) Department also earns revenue of 9 percent to the State government as agency charge from the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORT&H) on the value of works executed (on National Highways and SARDP-NE works) which directly goes to the Finance Department through AG, Nagaland.

Transport Special Pool

Transport special pool caters to the transport needs of the Honorable Chief minister, Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries including state level functionaries having cabinet status and senior officers in the secretariat apart from all the state guest and visiting dignitaries to the state. Till now transport special pool is maintaining 221 light motor vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Department

Motor Vehicle wing was established as a high tech office for issue of smart card vehicle registration certificate and driving license. The Department has amended the Central Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 for high security registration. The total number of various types of vehicles registered in the State from 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given below;

Table No. 14.5
Number of motor vehicles registered

Sl. No.	Types of vehicles	2008-09	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		At the end of the year	Registered during the year	At the end of the year	Registered during the year	At the end of the year	Registered during the year	At the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Multiaxled & articulated	13022	2471	15493	5405	20898	5662	26560
2.	Truck/Lorries	47662	2574	50236	4757	54993	2455	57448
3.	Light motor vehicles (Goods)							
	a. Four wheelers	6840	1161	8001	655	8656	775	9431
	b. Three wheelers	8228	116	8344	14	8358	10	8368
4.	Buses	5172	366	5538	354	5395	147	5542
5.	Taxis	5921	507	6428	288	6716	254	6970
6.	Light motor vehicles (passenger)							
	a. Three seaters	12157	260	12417	369	12786	609	13395
	b. four to six seaters	986	-	986	33	1019	15	1034
7.	Two wheelers	52119	3089	55208	2373	57581	3965	61546
8.	Cars	45449	2535	47984	2265	50249	2825	53074
9.	Jeeps	25211	677	25888	425	2613	770	27083
10.	Tractors	2163	97	2260	80	2340	142	2482
11.	Trailers	943	77	1020	3	1023	49	1072
12.	Crane	176	19	195	77	272	4	276
13.	Excavators/Bulldozers	81	74	155	383	538	409	947
14.	Road roller	4	12	16	-	16	18	34
15.	Other vehicles	515	48	563	54	617	34	651
16.	Government vehicles	13124	627	13751	631	14382	638	15020

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2012)

Activities of the Motor Vehicle Department as on 31st March, 2013 are as follows;

1. No. of vehicles registered in Nagaland = 3,11,311.
2. No. of vehicles registered during the year upto 31st March, 2013 = 19,873.
3. No. of Driving license issued = 13,706.
4. No. of MV cases detected are 1416.
5. Amount of compounding fee realized = ` 22,14,900.

Revenue

The revenue collection of the Motor Vehicle Department always exceeds the revenue target set for it. The revenue target for the year 2012-13 sets at ` 3296 lakhs while the achievement was ` 5130.96 lakhs exceeded the target by 55 percent. The growth of revenue collection in the last 5 years is shown in the table below;

Table No. 14.6
Revenue growth

Sl. No.	Year	Target (` in lakhs)	Actual (` in lakhs)
1.	2007-08	933.00	1459.00
2.	2008-09	1525.00	1653.77
3.	2009-10	1685.00	2014.38
4.	2010-11	2814.00	3126.74
5.	2011-12	3059.80	4111.39
6.	2012-13	3296.00	5130.96

(Source: Dept. of Transport, Nagaland)

Nagaland State Transport (NST)

Operation Stations:

At present, the State has 9 main operating station, 6 sub-station and 10 stations control by an assistant-in-charge.

Network of service operations:

The NST has a fleet strength of 264 nos. of buses, 2 nos. of recovery van and 1 truck with which the entire operational activity is being carried out.

Currently the NST operates on 114 routes with a route length of 12,455 Km and 178 scheduled services covering 25,781 Km. these include inter-state service connecting Imphal (Manipur) from Dimapur and Kohima.

The NST network service connects all the 11 district headquarters including the most interior areas in the State. During 2011-12, 14 new buses were procured and another 20 new buses were also procured during 2012-13 for basic transport facilities.

Introduction of New Services during 2012-13:

During 2012-13 2 new services were introduced with an aim to earn more revenue as well as to fulfill the objectives of basic transport facilities in the remote areas of the state.

Table No. 14.7

Sl. No.	Name of the services	Route length in km
1.	Longleng-Auching	38
2.	Tuensang-Pangsha	91

(Source: Dept. of Transport, Nagaland)

Free travel permits (concession):

During 2012-13, free travel/Concession permit have been issued and made available to 76 differently abled persons.

Revenue:

The revenue earned through NST during 2012-13 was ` 1110 lakhs.

Computerization:

Online ticketing system has been introduced in Dimapur, Kohima and Mokochung station which will be expanded to the other operating stations/units in phase manner.

Dimapur, Kohima and Mokochung stations has Broadband connection and the same will be expanded to the other stations and sub-stations where service providers are available to implement e-governance and computerization programme of the department.

Staff Training and Driver Training Institute at Virazouma, Dimapur District:

The Driver Training Institute at Virazouma, Dimapur; a joint venture with M/s TATA Motors Ltd. having hostel and mess facilities with an intake capacity of 400 trainees in a year imparting training to aspiring drivers ranging from 1 month for light motor vehicle (LMV) and 3 months for Heavy Motor Vehicle (HMV) course/duration at nominal fee as prescribed from time to time. The institute enrolled and trained 459 trainees.

During 2012-13, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highway, GoI have sanctioned an amount of ₹ 9.84 lakhs for imparting refresher course to Heavy vehicle drivers and 1200 heavy vehicle driver were imparted the said refresher course training from the institute.

Civil Aviation- Operation of State helicopter service:

The State Transport Department liaises and coordinates on civil aviation matters where in, airstrip survey for potential operation of small aircraft in the State has been taken up.

State helicopter service operates on weekly programme/chart connecting all the major district headquarters and on chartered sorties for lifting of casualty and patients from remote and rural areas falling under identified/permissible coordinates. Besides VVIPs and officials requisitioned duties are carried out to cater to their needs of emergency requirement.

Inland waterways transport:

In line with the other North-eastern States, the State Government has set up inland water transport wing in Transport Department to act as nodal department to liaise and coordinate with inland waterways authority of India (IWAI) under Ministry of Shipping, GoI for identification of potential inland waterways to undertake feasibility studies, prepare detailed project report (DPR) and to monitor project implementation of water transport in the State. M/s Rites Ltd. under IWAI has identified the under mentioned rivers as having potentialities for inland water transport.

- i. Tizu river from tri-conference near Longmatra to Avankhung of approximately 42 km on the Indo-Myanmar border International waterway.
- ii. Dhansiri river from sanjiuram to Numaligarh via Dimapur of approximately 110 km, for inter-state waterway (Nagaland-Assam).
- iii. Dikhu river from Yangnyu to Naginimora of about 52 kms provided it is connected to Brahmaputra river in Assam via Sibsagar for Inter-state waterways.

Railways:

Transport Department is the nodal department to coordinate and liaise with Ministry of Railways, GoI pertaining to railway matters wherein;

- i. Survey for rail link from Dimapur-Zubza to connect with the state capital Kohima had been completed.
- ii. Resurvey of the revised route from Dhansiripar (Assam) to Chumukedima (Nagaland) is being undertaken from May 2013.
- iii. Rail link in the foothills of the state from Dimapur-Tizit via Tuli has been approved by the GoI during 2012-13. The Ministry of Railways has made a token sanction of ₹ 100 lakhs to start off the survey process.

Postal and Telecommunication Services

The communication technology comprise of various mode such as the postal Network, telecommunication and information technology. The communication system serves to link various segment of the market and supplies the information and data needed by the participants in the socio-economic development process.

The postal and communication facilities in the State have been growing steadily in the recent years. At present, there are 328 numbers of Post-offices. The district-wise post office can be seen in the table below;

Table No. 14.8:- Number of post office in Nagaland categorized (2011-12).

Sl. No.	District	Head post office	Sub-post office	Extra-deptt. Sub-office	Branch post office	Total
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kohima	1	7	-	44	52
2.	Dimapur	-	8	-	45	53
3.	Peren	-	2	-	14	16
4.	Phek	-	4	-	30	34
5.	Mokokchung	-	7	-	48	55
6.	Wokha	-	2	-	20	22
7.	Zunheboto	-	2	-	17	19
8.	Tuensang	-	2	-	25	27
9.	Kiphire	-	1	-	12	13
10.	Longleng	-	1	-	6	7
11.	Mon	-	4	-	26	30
	Total	1	40	0	287	328

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2011)

15. TOURISM

The State Tourism Department functions as the nodal agency for development of tourism in the State. It plays a vital role in implementing programmes of the infrastructural development, strengthening, promotion and marketing efforts and generating tourism awareness to the general public.

The State Tourism Department organized fairs/festivals which has increased the inflow of foreign and domestic tourists into the State. These have generated indirect employment and boost the growth of hotels and restaurant sector in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

To promote tourism in the State the following activities are taken up during 2012-13;

Tourist accommodation: For accommodation of tourism in the State a few schemes were taken up such as construction of tourist cottage at Zhadima and Okotsa village. Reception building at Avangkhu, fencing and construction of traditional gate at Khetoi village and construction of ring well at Tourist lodge, Dimapur, wayside Ammenity at Tusuruka, Phek district.

Tourist attraction spots: For the visiting tourists to get a better view of State scenic landscapes and other tourist's attraction, the State tourism Department has taken up infrastructural works such as construction of Ngulienyü view tower at Kohima village, view point at Cathedral, Kohima. Other ongoing development works include Integrated Tourist Eco-adventure & cultural circuit, Changtongya-Minkong-Noksen-Tobu-Shatuya, tourist travel destination at Chesezu and Kewhira, tourist travel circuit development Longleng-Noklak.

Budget Accommodation: To meet the maximum intake of the inflow of tourists, the Department of Tourism has recently inaugurated a budget accommodation at Kigwema area along with wayside amenity centre near Kisama and a Tourist lodge at Pfutsero town.

Rural paying guest accommodation: In the State, there are numbers of rural villages with tourist's attraction where government accommodation is insufficient to cater to the needs of the entire tourists. Therefore, the Department of tourism has encouraged the villagers to open paying guest accommodations which are also popularly known as 'Home stays'. This concept is already popular in some villages such as Khonoma, Kigwema, Jakhama etc. Under the 13th Finance Commission, a sum of ` 875.00 lakhs was earmarked for the development of rural tourism.

Festival and Events: Hornbill Festival of Nagaland "North East India's largest cultural event" is celebrated annually during the first week of December. This festival is gaining fame popularity globally with an increase flow of tourists. The 13th Annual Hornbill Festival 2012 has achieved another resounding success, which showcased the abundant talents of Naga youth. The festival witnessed an astounding inflow of tourists with a record number of over 2000 foreign and 30,000 domestic tourists and over 1,00,000 visitors to Naga Heritage Village, Kisama, which include own local tourists. The table no 15.1 shows the inflow of tourist in the State.

Table No. 15.1

Sl.No	Year	Domestic	Foreign
1	2000	13268	451
2	2001	29952	950
3	2002	13543	526
4	2003	14870	870

5	2004	10056	1084
6	2005	17470	883
7	2006	15850	576
8	2007	22085	936
9	2008	21129	1219
10	2009	20953	1423
11	2010	21094	1132
12	2011	25000	2000

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2012)

The budget provision of tourism during 2012-13 under the State plan and non-plan is as below;

Plan	:	1475.00 lakhs
Non-Plan	:	<u>474.73 lakhs</u>
Total	:	1949.73 lakhs.

Global Climate change and disaster preparedness

To tackle the global climatic changes and to minimize this natural phenomenon, the State Tourism Department has taken the initiative to plant ornamental trees in some tourist spots, lodges, resorts, parks and in all important public places so as to mitigate climate change and create awareness.

Tourist Information and Publicity

In order to facilitate effective dissemination of information to the tourists from foreign and domestic markets and make optimal use of the media, the State Tourism Department is maintaining a user friendly website which is updated from time to time, issue advertisement in popular travel magazines and journals and produce relevant video capsules which can be widely circulated to all prospective tourists to the State. Also a coffee table book on "Hornbill Festival 2011" has been published for promoting Nagaland tourism.

Table No. 15.2
Tourist spot in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of tourist Spot	District
1.	Dzülakie	Kohima
2.	Dzükou Valley	Kohima
3.	Mt. Japfü Peak	Kohima
4.	Dzüdu Lake, Thuvopisu	Phek
5.	Mt. Saramati	Kiphire
6.	Shilloi lake	Phek
7.	Governor's Camp, Liphanyan	Wokha
8.	Zanibu Peak	Phek
9.	Noune Resort	Dimapur
10.	Niathu Resort	Dimapur
11.	Mt. Tiyi	Wokha
12.	Intanki Forest	Dimapur
13.	Fakim Wild Life Sanctuary	Kiphire
14.	Ghoshu Bird Sanctuary	Zunheboto
15.	SosuRochu Waterfalls	Wokha
16.	Tiru	Mon

(Source: Directorate of Tourism, Nagaland; Kohima)

16. COOPERATION

The State Government through Cooperation is playing a vital role in socio-economic development, especially for the weaker section (tribal) of the people of the State towards self-reliance.

Cooperation movement is handling both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors for providing credit facilities, agricultural inputs and distribution of consumers articles. The promotion of Cooperation was accepted as a part of state policy in the development of various economics activities. This policy led to state partnership in the share capital investment of cooperatives and in their management.

In the recent years, State has achieved a significant progress in terms of number of societies and number of members.

The total number of Cooperative Societies Registered during 2012-13:

Table No.16.1

Sl. no.	Type of society	Kma	Dmp	Mkg	Tsg	Wkh	Zbt	Phk	Mon	Prn	Kpr	Lng	Mkb	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Primary level</i>													
1.	Cons. C.S. Ltd.	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
2.	Dairy CS Ltd	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
3.	Mktg. C.S. Ltd	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
4.	Weaving handloom	3	14	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	26
5.	VDB MPCS	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
6.	Industrial	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Farming	2	7	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	14
8.	Fishery	-	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	9
9.	Thrift & credit	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10.	Poultry	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
11.	Fruits & Vegetables	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12.	Piggery	1	14	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	21
13.	Agri allied	7	46	6	1	4	10	1	2	1	1	1	2	82
14.	Bee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

	<i>farming</i>													
15.	<i>Tea</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	<i>Handicraft</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	16	107	8	1	5	28	7	6	1	2	2	3	186

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Highlights of the activities and achievements of the state Cooperation during 2012-13:

1. Cooperation Education and Training Programme:

Under this programme the State government has sanctioned an amount of ` 570.00 lakhs for formulation of road map for up-gradation and modernization of Cooperative training and educational set-up in Nagaland with the consultative input from the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA). Under this programme two policies have been introduced:

- (i) To upgrade the existing Cooperative Training Centre, Medziphema into a Regional Level Institute.
- (ii) To set-up a National Level Institute of Higher Learning of an International standard of education.

To conceptualize the details and work on the identified plan, a joint core committee (JCC) with representatives from the Government of Nagaland and the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) was constituted.

2. The Vaidhynathan Revival package for short term cooperative credit structure:

With the signing of the MOU by the Government of Nagaland along with NABARD and Government of India in January 2008, the revival package for restructuring of the short-term Cooperative Credit system and its implementation process is on. Special audit of 956 Nos of primary (credit) Cooperative Societies and the Nagaland Cooperative Bank has been taken up. With the State government sanctioning the share of Rs 3000.00 lakhs during 2012-13, implementation of the project by the designated institute- the Nagaland State Cooperative Bank Ltd.(NSCB) Dimapur is underway.

3. Implementation of one village Cooperative Society:

In pursuance to the recommendation of the study committee on NCDC sponsored schemes and approved by the State cabinet (notified vide State Govt's O.M NO.COP-2/348/2000 (V) dated 04-11-2000) a village may have one multipurpose Cooperative Society only/or one each specialized society which should be a model Cooperative Society for others to emulate. This proposal of one village, one type of Cooperative Society would be further strengthened due to the recent Government policy direction on cancellation of non-functioning and defunct Cooperatives and the constitution of a high power committee headed by Additional Chief Secretary to the Government of Nagaland.

4. Cooperative Training centre, Medziphema:

The Cooperative Training Centre, Medziphema has conducted the following training programmes directed by the National Council of Cooperative Training (NCCT) of the National Cooperatives Union of India (NCUI).

- (i) Diploma in Cooperative Management (DCM) for Chairman/Secretaries of registered Cooperative Societies with an intake capacity of 20 members for 3 months from 20th March 2012 to 18th June 2012.
- (ii) Training on Dairy farming for members of registered Cooperative Societies with an intake capacity of 10 members for 10 days from 20th to 30th July 2012.

- (iii) *Training on Dairy Farming for members of Registered Cooperative Societies with an intake of 10 members for 10 days from 21st to 30th August 2012.*

5. *National Cooperative Union of India Cooperative Education Field Project Kohima district:*

The National Cooperative Union of India the Apex organization in the country is also a member of International Cooperative Alliance in the world. Initially it started with only 3 blocks under Kohima district but later in the year 2008, NCUI-CEFP adopted Chiephobozou block and has adopted new PACS and promoted 12 SHGs. A total of 120 PACs have been revitalized and 16 SHGs have been converted to Cooperative Societies.

6. *Program conducted during the year 2013:*

Three days 2LDP programe was conducted at Kohima RCS office, which was participated by 60 participants from all the blocks under Kohima district.

- (i) *During the year 2013 skill development program on carrot and chilly pickle making training was conducted at Pughoboto and Chiephobozou block for 20 persons.*
- (ii) *Program conducted on decorative candle making at Khuzama and Jakhama block 20 participants benefited.*
- (iii) *Program conducted on attractive packaging training at Kohima for Kohima block 20 beneficiaries participated.*
- (iv) *One day district level conference was conducted at Sechüzubza. A mini market for the female members of Vitho Industrial Cooperative Society at the National Highway 29 was also inaugurated.*
- (v) *Motivational meeting organized at Pughoboto and Chiephobozou block.*

The Nagaland State Cooperative Union (NSCU), Dimapur:

The Nagaland State Cooperative Union (NSCU) is the only State level Non-trading Cooperative Education Institute. The main aim of this organization is to impart Cooperative Education training and information to members board of directors and employees of Cooperative Societies to upgrade the skills and abilities to perform their duties and responsibilities in proper way which will help them in developing their socio-economic condition.

The programmes conducted during the year 2012-13 are given below;

Table No. 16.2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of course</i>	<i>No. of course</i>	<i>No. of person trained</i>
1.	<i>Principles and practice on Cooperation</i>	2	87
2.	<i>Management of PCS</i>	3	103
3.	<i>Maintenance of book of accounts</i>	1	25
	<i>Total</i>	6	215

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Nagaland State Cooperative Bank (NSCB) Ltd. Dimapur:

The NSCB is the second largest network of branches in the State ie., next to State Bank of India and was connected with every village of Nagaland through a set-up of 3566 numbers of affiliated PACs. Since its inception the Bank is working for empowerment of weaker section of the society.

In the process the bank has taken up the task of increasing the credit flow in the area of financial inclusion and had issued loans amounting to `1,335.67lacs to SHGs, JCGs, Farmers Club, VDB (M/F), Piggery, SRT0 and other allied activities during 2012-13.

Table No. 16.3

Sl. no.	Particulars	2009-10 (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Membership:	13,694 Nos.
	a) Societies	3,673 Nos.
	b) Individual (Nominal members)	10,020 Nos.
	c) State Government	1 Nos.
2.	Authorized share capital	20,000.00
	Paid up share capital	4,107.52
3.	a) Societies	357.27
	b) State Government	2,679.21
	c) Others (nominal)	500.12
4.	Reserved fund	2,797.49
	Working capital	47,446.61
5.	No. of paid employee	229
	Salaries/wages paid	610.28
6.	Loan to Cooperatives	1,335.67
	a) ST Agri	599.13
	b) MT Agri	360.39
	c) LT Agri	1.02
	d) ST Non-Agri	0.48
	e) MT Non-Agri	225.98
	f) LT Non-Agri	0.00
	g) Other lending	148.67
7.	Total demand during the year (1.4.2012 to 31.1.2013)	6,500.92
8.	Total loan recovered (1.4.2012 to 31.1.2013)	3,612.56
9.	Total outstanding	18,189.63
10.	Borrowing	1,233.82
	a) Soft loan from State Government	Nil
	b) Institution (NABARD)	578.85
	c) Others	68.50
11.	Deposits	40,636.00
	a) Societies	575.44
	b) Individuals	38,028.76
	c) Institutions	2,031.80
12.	Total assets	692.30
	a) Land and building	535.49
	b) Motor vehicles	14.87
	c) Plant & machinery	40.08
	d) Others	101.86
13.	Investments	21,823.63
	a) Central & state government	10,514.25
	b) Bond & mutual funds	50.00
	c) F.D. with Banks	11,259.38

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Nagaland State Coop. Marketing and Consumer's Fed. Ltd (MARCOFED)Dimapur:

The MARCOFED have been providing commendable service to the public in providing quality consumable goods and services at a more competitive price and working towards the upliftment of societies

through the undertaking of its assigned activities which have been recognized by the State government. At the same time, the State government has sanctioned financial assistance starting from the year 2008-09, where a total amount of ₹ 16 crore is yet under consideration for release to MARCOFED by the Finance Department for the current financial year 2012-13.

With the financial assistance received from the State government MARCOFED has accomplished the following programmes/projects;

1. G+2 Storeyed Market Complex building at Signal Basti, Dimapur with the block cost of ₹ 2.03 Crore.
2. G+2 storyed building at Mon town with the block cost of ₹ 1.55 Crore.
3. Purchase of site and building at Pfutsero town with a total cost of ₹ 30.00 lakhs.
4. Purchase of site and building at Mon town with a total block cost of ₹ 1.00 Crore.
5. Construction of Market Complex building at Medziphema town with the block cost of ₹ 30 lakhs.
6. Major repair/renovation of MARCOFED godown and bricked fencing wall at Jalukie with a block cost of ₹ 30.00 lakhs.
7. Construction of Marketing shed building at Doyapur, Dimapur with a total cost of ₹ 20.00 lakhs.
8. Reconstruction of MARCOFED godown building at Wokha town with ₹ 12.00 lakhs sanctioned during 2011-12 and ₹ 30.00 lakhs during 2012-13.
9. Construction of Iron gate I, soiling and metalling at Signal Basti, Dimapur with a total block cost of ₹ 10.00 lakhs.

Features of the Cooperative federation are summarized below;

Table No. 16.4

Sl. no.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Membership:	
	a) Cooperative Societies	179 Nos.
	b) Individual	11 Nos.
	c) State Government	1 Nos.
2.	Paid share capital	127.00
3.	Working capital	102.05
4.	Reserved fund	0.99
5.	Borrowings:	
	i. State Government	Nil
	ii. NCDC	328.08
	iii. NSCB	Nil
6.	ICDP Loan Recovered:	-
7.	Business Turn-over:	
	i. LPG Service	375.00
	ii. Ice plant	7.00
8.	No. of go-downs with capacity	12 Nos 7108 MT
9.	No. of branches	02
10.	Total no. of employees	31

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Nagaland Apex Weaver and Artisans Cooperative Federation (WEAFED) Ltd. Dimapur: Nagaland Apex Weaver and Artisans Cooperative Federation Ltd. Dimapur WEAFED is an organized federation under the Department of Cooperation. The federation aimed to promote handlooms and handicrafts especially those with better potential in the State. Exhibition cum sale of these handloom and handicraft products are normally organized coinciding with various festivals of the State. This is funded by the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Textile, Government of India.

A brief profile of the Federation (WEAFED);

Table no. 16.5

Sl. no.	Particulars	Remarks
1.	Membership	
	a) Cooperative societies	96 Nos.
	b) State Government	01 Nos.
2.	Paid up share capital	
	a) Societies	0.38
	b) State Government	2.55
	c) Reserved fund	0.06
3.	Working capital	7.00
4.	Authorized share capital	500.00
5.	Borrowings:	
	Loan outstanding	5.00
6.	Total demand during the year	17.75
7.	Total assets/Motor vehicle	1 Maruti Van

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Nagaland State Entrepreneurs Associates Thrift and Credit Cooperatives Federation Ltd. (EATACOL): The EATACOL was launched in collaboration with the Department of Cooperation, Government of Nagaland and Entrepreneurs Associates (a premier NGO) on 20th August 2010 at Mokokchung. The federation aimed to develop and promote thrift and develop good credit culture in the State. So far, there are 17 primary Thrift and Credit Societies affiliated to the federation with 1016 members. Some of the members from rural areas are able to share `200/- to `500/- per month and few are able to save daily. This will build up a considerable capital in the rural families of Nagaland. During the last one year, the micro savings has promoted a capital formation of about `150 lakhs which spread in 6 districts of Nagaland. Such impact will have a far reaching effect on the economic development of Nagaland since most of the rural populations were engage in Jhum cultivation. EATACOL member's stands at 1500 nos in total, most of them are rural base engaging in agri-business activities to promote livelihood whereas, about 400 members are urban based engaging in petty business activities.

The EATACOL has been working with some progressive farmers and loans ranging from `20,000/- to `50,000/- are usually disbursed to start a small orchard of 0.5 to 1 hectare and the loans are repaid quarterly in 3 years. Besides, EATACOL has also been provides loans for livestock like piggery and mithun rearing with loan amount ranging from `20,000/- to 1, 00,000/-. Some of the cash crops that EATACOL has been promoting with the farmers are large cardamom, kiwi and banana.

The Nagaland State Dairy Cooperative Federation Ltd. Kohima: The Federation has set up a unit for manufacturing of Complete Feed Block (CFB) at the existing livestock feed plant, Kohima. The project cost of about `40.00 lakhs was financially assisted by the State government.

Under Integrated Dairy Development Project which is a centrally sponsored scheme, the Federation has initiated to established a new state-of-the art dairy plant of 10,000 litres capacity at Kohima which will be equipped with UHT plant and milk product manufacturing unit for paneer and yoghurt.

The Federation has also implemented another centrally sponsored schemes on strengthening infrastructure for quality and clean milk production scheme. Under this scheme, awareness campaign and training were conducted amongst the progressive dairy farmers including the village functionaries in the organized dairy cooperatives societies of the existing dairy/chilling plants in the state. Apart from awareness generation, the beneficiary trainees were given clean milk production kits such as, detergents, utensils, antiseptic solution etc.

Table No. 16.6

Status of Dairy/ chilling plants with location and capacity

Sl. no.	Dairy/ chilling plant	Capacity	Status
1.	Central Dairy, Dimapur	10 TLPD	Functional

2.	Mini Dairy plant, Kohima	2 TLPD	Functional
3.	Mini Dairy plant, Mokokchung	2 TLPD	Functional
4.	Milk chilling plant, Pfutsero	1 TLPD	Functional
5.	Milk chilling plant, Wokha	1 TLPD	Functional
6.	Milk chilling plant, Mon	1 TLPD	Functional
7.	Milk chilling plant, Tuensang	1 TLPD	Functional

(* TLDP- Thousand Litres per day)

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Table No. 16.7

Bulk cooler (500 LPD capacity)

Sl. no.	Location	Status
1.	Diphu Road, Dimapur District	Functional
2.	Dhansiripar, Dimapur District	Functional
3.	Punglwa, Peren District	Functional
4.	Singrijan, Dimapur District	Functional
5.	Botsa, Kohima District	Functional
6.	Chuchuyimlang, Mokokchung District	Functional

(Source: Deptt. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Table No. 16.8

Others

Sl. no.	Dairy/ chilling plant	Capacity	Status
1.	Ice-cream plant, Dimapur	500 LPD	Functional
2.	Cattle Feed plant, Kohima	2 TPH	Function...
3.	Cattle Feed plant, Dimapur	0.5 TPH	Function...
4.	Complete Feed Block Unit, Kohima		Function...

(* LDP- Litres per day; TPH- Tonnes per hour)

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Dimapur District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.: The Dimapur District Cooperative Milk Producers Unionan autonomous district level cooperative milk union whose management and administrative functions are governed by the provisions of its own bye-laws framed under the Assam Cooperative Societies Act 1947 and the Assam Cooperative Societies Rules 1953 now in force in Nagaland. During the period 2013, the union has organized 49 Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) of which 25 DCS are functional. 1911 milk producers are enrolled as members of DCS, out of which scheduled tribe constitute 90 percent, comprising 1724 farmers and SC/OBC constitute 10 percent with 187 farmers, woman members 443 ie. 23 percent. During the year 2012-13 a total of 1500 number of cattle have been vaccinated against foot and mouth disease.

The Business turnover and establishment set-up of the union during the year 2012-13 is summarized below;

Table No. 16.9

Sl. no.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Membership a. Societies b. Farmers	49Nos 1911
2.	Paid up share a. Societies b. State Government	1.26 lakhs 1.20 lakhs
3.	No. of employees a. CEO b. Supervisor c. Grade-III staff d. Grade-IV staff	a+b+c+d =29 1 6 5 17

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Table No. 16.10

Procurement & marketing

Sl. no.	Particulars	Quantity
1.	Milk procured (lakh litres)	8.35
2.	Milk marketed (lakh litres)	15.10
3.	Dahi marketed (lakh cups)	2.55
4.	Lassi marketed (lakh cups)	38.89
5.	Ice cream marketed (lakh cups)	6.60
6.	Peda (MT)	2.09

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Current assets:

1. Land/Building: ` 182.31 lakhs
2. Machinery/equipments: ` 90.68 lakhs
3. Motor vehicles: ` 9.47 lakhs
4. Other assets: ` 17.50 lakhs

(Source: Deptt. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

The Kohima District Cooperative Milk Producer Union (KOMPU) Ltd. Kohima:

Activities of the union (KOMPU) during the year 2012-13, under the reportis given below;

Table No. 16.11

Sl. No.	Particulars	Qty/Nos
1.	Total capacity	2,000 LPD
2.	Society organized No. of functional societies	25 Nos. 20 Nos.
3.	Total procurement A.V. daily	3,36,000 ltrs/annum 1,000 ltrs/day

4.	Total marketed A.V. daily	3,40,000 ltrs/annum 1,100 ltrs/day
5.	No. of retail outlet	45 Nos.
6.	No. of employees; i. Government ii. Union	7 Nos. 7 Nos.
7.	Total assets 1. M.V. 2. Building	3 Nos. 1 Nos.

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

National Cooperative Development Corporation: National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) is a unique organization engaged in the development of rural and agriculture sector through cooperatives.

Financial assistance by the Corporation to the cooperatives is routed through the State government(s) or on the guarantee of the state government(s) or directly on fulfillment of certain criteria.

Features of the NCDC

Table No. 16.12

Sl. no.	Activity	NCDC to state government	State government to society	Direct funding
1.	Margin money	Loan 75% Subsidy 25%	Loan or share Capital 75% Subsidy 25%	Loan 75% Subsidy 25%
2.	Working capital	Loan as per requirement	Loan	Loan
3.	Share capital	Investment loan as per requirement	Share capital	-

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Integrated Cooperative Development Programme: Under ICD Project, an area development approach is adopted for development of cooperatives. A macro plan is prepared for the whole of selected district basing on the local resources and needs. ICD project is funded by the NCDC through State government. The project funding is under two heads:-

- i) **Loan:**-The loan component is for creation of infrastructure facilities such as godowns, banking, counter, transport vehicles, small processing units, etc. and strengthening of share capital/ providing margin money for augmentating the business of the societies.
- ii) **Subsidy:**-Subsidy component is restricted to 30 percent of the total project cost and is shared between the NCDC and the State government on 50:50 basis. ICD projects have been implementing in the State for quite awhile. Till date it covered 5 districts namely Kohima, Mokokchung, Wokha, Phek and Tuensang with investments upto ` 2,888.14 crores. The project aims to cover maximum numbers of agri-allied and minor industrial cooperative societies across Nagaland. These includes godowns, marketing, power tillers, E. Kiosks consumers, cattle, piggery, poultry, goatery, weaving, industrial, banking etc. The latest areas to be covered under ICDP are Dimapur, Mon and Zunheboto districts.

The process of selection of beneficiaries' cooperatives societies is carried out in phase manner and so far the 1st and 2nd phase has been completed. The table below has shown the selection of beneficiaries' cooperatives societies;

Table No. 16.13

Sl. No.	District	Total Project cost	1st phase		2nd phase		3 rd phase
			No. of societies	Total amount	No. of societies	Total amount	Proposed amount
1.	Dimapur	1766.34	154	318.00	176	315.10	331.18
2.	Mon	785.10	53	129.37	78	184.47	210.64
3.	Zunheboto	796.10	81	116.40	146	277.78	177.66
	Total	3347.54	288	563.77	400	777.35	713.66

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Total no. of societies/ recovery loan during the year 2012-13.

Table No. 16.14

Total number of Cooperative Societies as on 28.02.13

Sl. no	Type of society	Km a	Dm p	Mk g	Tsg	Wk h	Zbt	Phk	Mo n	Prn	Kpr	Lng	Mk b	Tot al
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A State Level Societies														
1.	Nagaland State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2.	MARCOFED Ltd.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Nagaland State Coop Union	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Nagaland Apex Weavers Federation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Nagaland state piggery Federation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Nagaland State Dairy Federation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	The Nagaland state Entrepreneurs Associates Thrift & Credit Coop. Federation Ltd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B District level Societies														
1.	Kohima Dist. Milk Union	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

2.	<i>Dimapur Dist. Milk Union</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	<i>Mokokchung Dist. Milk Union</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Primary Coop. Societies														
1.	<i>LAMPS Ltd.</i>	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
2.	<i>Mini LAMPS</i>	2	5	4	5	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	27
3.	<i>Consumer Coop Society Ltd.</i>	20	19	21	36	24	12	12	5	4	6	2	1	162
4.	<i>Service coop. Society Ltd.</i>	14	24	15	-	7	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	68
5.	<i>MPCS Ltd.</i>	814	933	314	252	439	361	22	12	80	138	29	106	3812
6.	<i>Marketing Coop Society Ltd.</i>	6	18	18	11	4	7	6	1	2	2	1	2	78
7.	<i>Weaving Handloom Coop Society Ltd.</i>	105	113	26	36	43	51	22	29	18	10	1	10	464
8.	<i>Dairy Coop Society Ltd.</i>	28	55	9	7	6	17	21	17	10	1	-	2	173
9.	<i>Industrial Coop Society Ltd.</i>	18	10	5	1	-	5	8	1	-	-	-	1	49
10	<i>Farming Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	64	81	62	73	22	41	22	20	13	11	11	9	429
11	<i>Fishery Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	26	63	15	93	44	28	30	28	8	16	4	18	373
12	<i>Institution Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
13	<i>Transport Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
14	<i>Petrol pump Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	<i>Thrift & credit Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	19	8	2	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	37
16	<i>Labour Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	<i>Mithun rearing . Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
18	<i>Trading Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	<i>Bee keeping Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
20	<i>Poultry Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	13	21	9	2	2	7	7	2	1	1	-	-	65
21	<i>Housing Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	6	14	1	9	-	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	37
22	<i>Piggery Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	65	83	39	37	19	42	12	27	4	1	3	5	337
23	<i>Goatery Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
24	<i>Horti Allied Coop . Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
25	<i>Sericulture Coop</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

.	<i>Society Ltd.</i>													
26	<i>Pharmaceutical Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
27	<i>Bakery Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	<i>Dry cleaner Coop Society Ltd.</i>	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
29	<i>Sugarcane Growers Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
30	<i>Printing & Sty. Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31	<i>Milk Product Coop Society Ltd.</i>	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
32	<i>Canteen Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
33	<i>Agri Allied Farming Coop Society Ltd.</i>	25	135	54	5	9	62	51	14	36	7	2	17	417
34	<i>Tea Growers Coop Society Ltd.</i>	2	2	24	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	36
35	<i>Urban Bank Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36	<i>Fruits Processing Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
37	<i>Livestock Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
38	<i>Fruit & Veg. Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
39	<i>Forest Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	8
40	<i>Agro Based Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41	<i>Handicraft Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
42	<i>Horti Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
43	<i>Paddy Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
44	<i>VDB Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	23	-	4	-	47	1	1	6	8	4	-	95
45	<i>Agri Farming Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	5
46	<i>Cattle Farming Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
47	<i>Kohima Dist. W/Artisan Coop Society Ltd.</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
48	<i>HL & Handicraft Coop Society Ltd.</i>	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
49	<i>Cold Storage Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
50	<i>Carpentry Coop Society Ltd.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

51	Medicinal Plantation Coop Society Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
52	Rabbit Rearing Coop Society Ltd.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	125 4	164 3	638	591	626	703	43 9	27 4	19 1	205	59	174	6797

(Source: Deptt. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

Statement showing Total loan outstanding and recovery as on 28.02.13

Table No. 16.15

(`in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of the project	Loan sanctioned	Loan recovered		Total amount received	Total loan outstanding
			Principle	Interest		
1.	NCDC	1449.468	109.927	35.604	145.531	1339.541
2.	ICDP (normal) ICDP recovery under ADW & DR scheme, 2008	1430.904	234.321	145.070	379.391	1196.583
3.	Women cooperatives	110.400	15.125	4.744	19.869	95.275
4.	Weaker cooperatives	139.600	12.585	3.814	16.399	127.015
	Total	3130.372	371.958	189.232	561.19	2758.414

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

NCDC loan recovery statement as on 28.02.2013

Total No. 16.16

(`in lakhs)

Sl. no.	Name of district/ sub-division	No. of beneficiary societies	Loan	Amount recovered		Total	Loan outstanding
				Principle	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kohima	174	261.133	25.738	7.583	33.321	235.395
2.	Dimapur	220	437.202	35.521	6.252	41.773	401.681
3.	Mokokchung	60	238.465	10.484	6.093	16.577	227.981
4.	Wokha	27	174.163	7.067	1.601	8.668	167.096
5.	Tuensang	61	58.241	6.775	3.200	9.975	51.466
6.	Mon	16	33.029	7.679	5.330	13.009	25.350
7.	Zunheboto	39	69.069	3.143	0.900	4.043	65.926
8.	Phek	55	78.810	4.623	1.174	5.797	74.187
9.	Peren	26	41.428	3.200	2.278	5.478	38.228
10.	Longleng	5	5.477	0.257	0.265	0.522	5.220
11.	Kiphire	18	19.595	4.490	0.928	5.418	15.105
12.	Mangkolemba	17	32.856	0.950	-	0.950	31.906
	Total	727	1383.344	104.053	32.637	136.69	1279.291

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

NCDC loan recovery statement as on 28.02.2013

Table No. 16.17

(Rs in lakh)

Sl. no.	Name of district	Loan sanctioned	Loan recovered		Total	Total loan outstanding	
			Principle	Interest			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Kohima	76.225	5.550	3.978	9.528	70.675	
2.	Mokokchung	52.087	4.499	1.859	6.358	47.588	
3.	Wokha	198.960	15.117	5.487	20.604	183.843	
4.	Tuensang	252.867	11.654	5.480	17.134	241.213	
5.	Phek	214.650	6.299	4.152	10.451	208.351	
6.	Dimapur (till 2 nd yr)	307.050	4.650	0.123	4.773	302.400	
7.	Mon (till 2 nd yr)	131.920	0.491	0.361	0.852	131.429	
8.	Zunheboto (till 2 nd yr)	197.145				197.145	
9.	Loan recovery under ADW & DR scheme 2008 covering Wokha, Tuensang&Phek ICDPs		186.061	123.630	309.691	(-) 186.061	
	Total		1430.904	234.321	145.070	379.391	1196.583

(Source: Dept. of Cooperation, Nagaland)

17. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Science and Technology plays a vital role in the process of development and transformation of a traditional agrarian economy into a modern industry economy. The State government has been consistently laying emphasis on the development of Science and Technology as a major instrument for achieving material goals of self-reliance and socio-economic development.

The State Department of Science and Technology is responsible for carrying the entire programme relating to Science & Technology in the State such as

- Science and Technology popularization which includes science exhibition, science competitions amongst students, awareness program rural areas, etc.
- Research and development in both Science and Technology sector and Ecology & Environment.
- Introduction of new & relevant technology in various sectors in association with various scientific institutions in the country.

The Department of Science and Technology is initiating a number of programmes under science popularization State wide and also to promote technologies suitable for rural areas. These include production of quality based low cost and hygienic sanitary napkins which are environment friendly, conservation of ecosystem, transfer of appropriate and improved technologies, multiple programmes on climate and setting up of a virtual laboratory. It supports research projects on utilization of natural resources which can help boost rural economy while reducing drudgery. With the support of Department of Science and Technology, GoI, two new microhydel projects are completing and some more are in the pipeline. Iron removal plant for drinking water is also being set up.

Budget Allocation

Non-plan: The non-plan allocation for 2012-13 is `102.64 lakhs.

Plan: The plan allocation for 2012-13 under Science and Technology sector is ` 285.64 lakhs.

Activities:

i. Celebration of National Science Day: This is celebrated throughout the country to promote Science and Technology. This celebration is marked by activities such as science exhibition, quiz, painting, science fare, etc.

ii. Research and Development (R&D) sector: In this sector, the Science and Technology Department is sponsoring four projects on studies relating specific research, post harvest management, bio-pesticides, research on local fishes & medicinal plants used traditionally for diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

iii. Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDPs): During 2012-13, the State Department of Science and Technology has conducted a number of activities where technology based entrepreneurship programmes were conducted, where products like natural water cooler and earthen pressure cooker of low cost technologies are implemented for the improvement of lives of people, the development of an indigenous feed crusher for animal feed and dryers for vegetables and spices. The low cost machines can help boost our rural economy while reducing drudgery.

Training on food processing using multipurpose portable food processing machine was conducted during 21-26 January 2013.

iv. Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur: Nagaland Science centre, Dimapur showcases about one hundred and eleven science interactive exhibits and about 10,617 visitors visited the centre this year. The centre is evolving steadily to design, build and fabricate new exhibits to sustain the needs of the visitors.

v. Understanding of weaker & climatic change: The State Science and Technology Department is initiating to set up a pilot project in a Higher Secondary School in all district headquarters with distribution of climate change monitoring instruments for self monitoring and conduct programme to sensitize the school students about climate change.

vi. User interaction meet on safe drinking water plants: Two days user interaction workshop on safe drinking water plants was held on 16-17 November, 2012 at Nagaland science centre, Dimapur. The main objective of the workshop was to get a feedback on the performance of the 15 Iron removal plants for safe drinking water using ceramic membrane technology developed by central glass and ceramic research institute (CGCRI), Kolkata, and which were installed in Nagaland with the support from department of Science and Technology, GoI. From the outcome of the workshop, there was a demand of 50 more safe drinking water plants from various NGOs, entrepreneurs and village councils.

vii. Workshop on Development of Micro hydel capability: Workshop on Development of Micro hydel capability was conducted on 21st November, 2012 at Kohima. Around 50 person from 8 North Eastern States and various department from the State and NGOs participated in the workshop. The workshop highlighted the capability on microhydel technology developed in the state of Nagaland and how it could be utilized for tapping the hydel power potential in the north eastern region.

viii. Hosted the XVth Regional meeting of State Science and Technology Council and Departments of North-Eastern Region from 19-20 November, 2012 at Kohima under the theme "Driving sustainable Growth through Science and Technology".

Activities of Nagaland Science and Technology council (NASTEC) during 2012-12:

The different activities undertaken by the Nagaland State Science and Technology Council (NASTEC) which are supported both by the Ministry of Science and Technology, GoI and Department of Space, GoI and state are listed below;

- i. Road Information System
- ii. Remote Sensing and GIS in Sericulture Development
- iii. National Urban Information System (NUIS)
- iv. Land use/Land cover change analysis
- v. Patent information cell
- vi. Institutional Biotechnology Hub
- vii. Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
- viii. Micro-hydel projects
- ix. Rainwater harvesting
- x. Publication on Science and Technology intervention in Nagaland

18. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & COMMUNICATION

The State Government through Information Technology & Communication Department strives towards its vision of promoting e-Governance through the use of Information & Communication technology (ICT) tools.

The State is implementing core infrastructure projects under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) which consists of State Data Centre, State Wide Area Network, State Portal & State Services Delivery Gateway, capacity building and common service centre.

The project under the NeGP is executed by the Nagaland State e-Governance Society (NSeGS), the designated nodal and implementing agency.

1. Programmes under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)

i.State Data Centre (SDC): The State Data Centre, a project under the national e-Governance Plan (NeGP) aims to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of government to government, government to citizen and government to business services. The services are to be rendered by the service providing departments through a common delivery platform supported by the connectivity infrastructure of the state wide area network and the village level common service centres.

The data centre is currently hosting the following websites;

- State portal state services delivery gateway: <http://www.nagaland.govt.in>
- File tracking system: <http://www.fts.nic.in>
- Online inner line permit: <http://www.ilp.nic.in>

*ii.Nagaland State Wide Area Network (Naga SWAN):*The State Wide Area Network is conceptualized to provide a State wide information highway, connecting the state capital, district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters.

The State Wide Network primarily consists of the 48 point of presence, 1 state headquarters, Kohima, 11 districts Hqs and 37 Administrative Hqs.

The 1st phase of the Network has been rendered functional with 10 districts Hqs and 15 block Hqs connected and operational.

*iii.State Portal & State Services Delivery Gateway (SP&SSDG):*The State Portal is a one stop access for all information pertaining to the Government of Nagaland. All departmental data is compiled and presented through the portal under web coverage.

The State Portal is commissioned and is accessible at : <http://www.nagaland.gov.in>.

There are 25 (twenty five) citizen centric services developed and available under the project. The current service providing Department office are District Administration, Higher education, Technical Education, Employment and Craftsmen, Nagaland Board of School Education (NBSE), Nagaland Public service Commission(NPSC), Transport, Economics & Statistics.

Some of the application which has gone live are:

- NCS/NPS/NSS & Allied Services
- Application for issuance of Duplicate Certificate (class-X & XII)
- Post Matric Scholarship Application form for ST students (fresh/renewal)
- Merit scholarship Application form (fresh/renewal).
- Stipend Application form for ST Technical student (fresh/renewal).

iv.Capacity Building: In continuation of the Capacity Building Program, the Department of IT&C in collaboration with National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) Hyderabad has successfully imparted training to senior and middle level officers including IT nodal officers of various State Government Departments and consultative workshop on e-Governance for Administrative Heads of Department and Heads of Department in association with the National Association of software and service companies (NASCOM) on 25th May 2012, Kohima.

v.Common service Center(CSC): The Common Service Center project envisage to cater as a delivery point for the citizens to access Government to Citizen Services (G2C) Business to citizen Services (B2C) and Business to Business Services (B2B) at their local area. The Common Service Center is designated to be set up in 220 (two hundred twenty) locations covering all the districts of the state under the brand name “Nagaland One”.

Initially, CSCs project was implemented by M/S Terasoftware Ltd selected through bidding process, however, due to non-performance; the contract was terminated on 02.02.2012. The alternate CSC implementation scheme was proposed and approved by Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) Government of India. Accordingly, the CSC cell was constituted under the Nagaland state e-Governance society (NSEGS) to implement and monitor project.

14(fourteen) CSCs has been rolled out and 100 percent CSCs will be rolled out by the end of October 2013.

CSCs are operated by the Village Level Entrepreneurs(VLES), with the objective to develop a platform that can enabled Government Private and Social Sector Organizations to integrate their social and commercial goals for the benefit of rural populace through a combination of IT as well as non-IT services.

Table No. 18.1

List of operational CSCs with Location

Sl. No.	CSC location	District
1.	Zhadima village	Kohima
2.	Zubza	
3.	Jakhama	
4.	Kigwema	
5.	Jotsoma	
6.	PR Hill Kohima	
7.	New Market Junction	
8.	AG Taxi Stand	
9.	Kitsubozou Junction	
10.	Civil Secretariat	
11.	Purana Bazaar	Dimapur
12.	Rangapahar	

13.	Sovima	
14	Kuda village	

(Source: Dept. of Information Technology & Communication, Nagaland)

vi. *e-District Mission Mode Project*: The project is designed to deliver high volume citizen centric services at the district level. The aim of the project is the computerization of offices in the district and sub-divisional headquarters, to facilitate the delivery of 20 (twenty) identified services. The services include 5(five) mandatory service categories including statutory certificates, social welfare scheme, revenue court, ration card and RTI services.

M/S Ernest &Young has been appointed as the State Project Management Unit (SPMU). The state project steering committee for e-District Project headed by Chief Secretary had reviewed the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and has been approved by the Government of India. The request for proposal (RFP) for selection of system integrator (SI) is under finalization.

List of the service tentatively identified to be made available in the first phase implementation;

Table No. 18.2

Sl.No.	Name of the Department	Services
1	District Administration	(i) Schedule Tribe Certificate (ii) Indigeneous Certificate (iii) Backward Tribe Certificate
2	State Information Commission	(i) RTI Application (ii) RTI Appeal
3	Food & Civil Supplies	Issue of Ration Card for BPL/AAY Annapurna
4	Social Welfare	Issue of Old Age Pension
5	Economic & Statistics	(i) Registration of Birth (ii) Registration of Death

(Source: Dept. of Information Technology & Communication, Nagaland)

2. State Initiative and Activities

2.1 Capacity Building and Trainings

2.1.1 *System Application Product (SAP) Training*: The Government of Nagaland has approved the implementation of System Application and Product (SAP) Business one training under the capacity Building Programs, Chief Minister Corpus Fund (CMCF) and the Department of Information Technology & Communication has been designated as the Nodal Department for implementing and monitoring the programme.

M/s ITSL Technologies Pvt. Ltd has been appointed as the “SAP Education Partner” to impart training for a duration 2(two) month on SAP Business one, including compulsory certifications examination. Total of 15 (fifteen) candidates completed the 2(two) months training programme.

2.1.2 *Mobile e-classrooms*: The Capacity Building Program aims at upgrading e-literacy of the state by providing IT training facilities at the doorsteps of rural masses through Mobile e-Classrooms. The ongoing Capacity Building Program of Mobile e-Classrooms i.e. providing IT Training facilities at the grass-root level, has been completed in 7 (seven) villages in the first phase and 47 (forty seven) villages in the second phase covering all Districts of the state during the current financial year.

2.1.3 *e-Governance study program*: A study program on e-Governance Best Practices for IT Nodal Officers of Mission Mode Projects Department was conducted in collaboration with National Institute of Smart Government, Hyderabad during 30th October 2012 to 1st November 2012 at Hyderabad.

The study program included classroom lectures and field visits to best e-governance practices and ICT initiatives in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

A total of 19 (nineteen) participants from 7 (seven) departments attended the study programme.

2.2 *m-Governance initiatives (Mobile Governance)*: The project aims at delivering Government services over the mobile phone by establishing mobile technology platform for various services to the citizen of Nagaland. Common mobile service delivery platform integrating all Government Departments in the state has been created. The platform will enable rolling out of services at a lower cost of operation for the benefit of the general public. The ultimate goal of the project is to evolve a business model for self sustaining solution that would reduce the strain on the state exchequer.

The identification of two-way sms communication for delivery of citizen services is available. Two-way sms facility successfully launched for NPSC Results and Election Department during State Assembly Elections 2013 for Booth Level Officer to update reports through sms and Election Expenditure Monitoring Cell (EEMC). The sms services are available for citizen centric service providing departments. Sms services can be accessed at:<http://www.esms.nagaland.nic.in>.

- 2.3 *Optical Fibre Communication Network in Secretariat Area:*An Optical Fibre Communication Network has been set up in the civil secretariat area. This Network currently connects the civil secretariat, with 15 Directorates and offices in the area. The Network is utilized as the backbone for data transfer and digital communication.
- 2.4 *Information Technology Complex:*The IT complex project is designed to house the Directorate office and the Nagaland State e-Governance Society. The complex would comprise the State Data Centre, Network Operating Centre, State National Informatics Centre, Common Facility Centre, Training Facilities, Video Conferencing Studies and Mini Conference Halls.
- 2.5 *Regional GIS Centre and Capacity Building Centre Project:*The first phase of the Departmental undertaking of up gradation of the Regional GIS centre, Kohima and establishment of GIS capacity Building Centre, Mokochung has been completed.
The training module for officials of various departments in the use of Geographical data and remote sensing applications is under finalization.
The database services based on information link with geographical location are available in the Regional GIS Centre.
- 2.6 *Implementation of Biometric Multi Transaction Terminal (BMTT):*The State is implementing Geo-Amida Biometric Multi Transaction Terminal (BMTT)in a pilot phase for monitoring attendance and activities and services rendered by departments.
A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for the implementation of BMTT has been signed between M/s Geo Disc and State Nodal Department.
The following departments were covered in the 1st phase of the project.
- District Administration
 - Higher Education
 - Secretariat Attendance

3. Communication

- 3.1 *Implementation of IPv6:* The rapid global growth and usage of broadband and wireless technology have saturated the pool of addresses under the current version of Internet Protocol in use, i.e IPv4. This limitation has prompted the central government to join the countries worldwide in migration from IPv4 to IPv6.

The State in collaboration with BSNL and the department of Telecommunication, Government of India conducted an awareness IPv6 campaign through workshops for Decision Makers and Heads of Department of the State government, Telecom service providers, Electronics and ICT Industries operating in the state on 8th August 2012.

A total numbers of 150 (one hundred fifty) participants from various government departments, subordinate offices and Internet Service Providers attended the workshop.

19. SCHOOL EDUCATION

Education has been one of the key inputs of the development of an individual as well as society. Education now occupies an important position in the planned programme of the State Government. School Education Department under State Plan is implementing various Central Flagship Programme such as Mid-Day Meal(MDM), SarvaShikshaAbhiyan(SSA) for universalization of Elementary Education for the Age group of 6-14 years, launched in 2002 and the RMSA for universalization of Secondary Education, launched in March 2010 in the State and Saakshar Bharat programme for literacy in the State.

Status schools in the State

1.	Total number of Government Schools	: 2973
	Government Higher Secondary Schools	: 28
	Government High Schools	: 273
	Government Middle Schools	: 878
	Government Primary Schools	: 1794
2.	Total number of Private Schools	: 833
	Private Higher Secondary Schools	: 77
	Recognized Private High Schools	: 103
	Permitted Private High Schools	: 653

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN NAGALAND.

In the State, the literacy rate is 79.55 percent, which is higher than the National average of 70.04 percent. There is a marked improvement from 66.59 percent in 2001, and 61.65 percent in 1991. In 2011, the total literate population rose from 1,132,323 in 2001 to 1,357,579 in 2011. Among male literates, the number grew to 723957, in 2011 from 640,201 in 2001, i.e, from 71.16 percent to 82.75 percent. Female literates also saw an improvement from 492,122 in 2001 to 618477 in 2011, i.e, from 61.46 percent to 76.11 percent.

Compared to the National figures, the gender gap in literacy rate stands at 6.64 percent against the gap of 16.6 percent at the National level. This may be an indication that the gender disparity in Nagaland is not prominent. To push the literacy rate at desirable level, the State government is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy through various programmes/schemes like SSA, RMSA, free textbook distribution and continuing education programme, etc in the State.

Examination result.

Performance of students at different levels of examination has been considered an indicator of achievement. Hence, the number of students appearing and passing HSLC and HSSLC examination plays significant role in student's achievement. In 2012, a total of 20,345 students appeared in HSLC exam and the passed percentage was 61.26. Out of which the passed percentage of male was 63.69 while the passed percentage of female was 58.81. Performance of HSLC exam from 2010 to 2012 is given in the table below;

Table No. 19.1

Year->		2010			2011			2012		
Type of Exam	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %	Appeared	Passed	Passed %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HSLC	Male	9198	5565	60.50	9938	6241	62.80	10211	6503	63.69
	Female	9233	5160	55.89	10085	5884	58.34	10134	5960	58.81
	Total	18431	10725	58.19	20023	12125	60.56	20345	12463	61.26

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

In 2012, a total of 11,976 students appeared in HSSLC exam, out of which 8,471 students were from Arts, 1,290 were commerce and 2,215 were science stream. The passed percentage of Arts, commerce and Science is 64.08 percent, 63.88 percent and 83.52 percent respectively. The detail performance of HSSLC exam from 2010 to 2012 is shown in the table below:

Table No. 19.2

Sl. No	Year		2010			2011			2012		
	Stream	Gender	Appeared	Passed	Passed%	Appeared	Passed	Passed%	Appeared	Passed	Passed %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arts	Boys	4436	2872	64.74	3410	2286	67.07	3987	2462	61.75
		Girls	4984	3264	65.49	4068	2822	69.37	4484	2966	66.15
		Total	9420	6136	65.14	7478	5108	68.31	8471	5428	64.08
2.	Commerce	Boys	878	634	72.21	680	445	65.44	847	495	58.44
		Girls	375	324	86.40	413	352	85.23	443	329	74.27
		Total	1253	958	76.46	1093	797	72.92	1290	824	63.88
3.	Science	Boys	1109	829	74.75	1065	855	80.28	1261	1003	79.54
		Girls	663	531	80.09	855	742	86.78	954	847	88.78
		Total	1772	1360	76.75	1920	1597	83.18	2215	1850	83.52
Grand Total			12445	8454	67.93	10491	7502	71.51	11976	8102	67.65

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Important Education Programmes in the State During 2012-13

Communitization: In Nagaland, Elementary Education has been placed under the Department of School Education. Elementary Education starts from class-I to class-V for children in the age group of 6 to 9 years, including Pre-Primary classes (better known as class A & B) and classes VI to VIII in the age group of 9 to 14 years. All Elementary schools have been communitized. Today, every recognized village in the State has at least one Government Primary School.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA): The main goal of RMSA is to make "quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young children who attend secondary schools". To achieve this national goal, the State has also prepared a vision document in the form of Perspective Plan from 2009-10 to 2016-17, to provide Secondary schooling facility to children in the state. During the last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) the State obtained sanction from GOI to upgrade 147 Middle Schools to of Secondary Schools and also for construction of 199 residential quarters for teachers in the remote areas. Besides, the State could also

obtain sanction of 147 Headmaster, 939 subject teachers, 147 Lab. Attendant and 147 office Asst. Posts for the newly upgraded Schools.

During 2011-12 Survey and identification of Out of School Children (OOSC) for children in the age group of 15-16 years was conducted in all the 45 Educational Block Resource Centre in the State (covering 225 villages out of 1096 making it 20.52 percent coverage). The main objective of the survey to know

1. The types of OOSC and gender gap
2. The reason for not attending schools and
3. To plan specific intervention for OOSC.

Findings of the survey:

- A total of 2,301 OOSC between 15-16 years of age were identified. Out of these 60.97 percent are male and 39.03 percent are female clearly indicating comfortable position as far as gender issue is concerned.
- Out of the total 2,301 OOSC identified, 82.55 percent constitute drop out and only 17.77 percent are never enrolled. Out of the total 82.55 percent drop out children 82.22 percent dropping out at elementary stage and only 17.44 percent drop out at secondary stage.
- Similarly, under reason for not attending school the categories are many but majority of them, for example 57.40 percent of them related to unsound economic condition, 18.17 percent are due to continuous failure, 8.82 percent due to disability and 16.82 percent of them due to other reason.

Mid-Day Meal (MDM): During 2012-13, Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved total outlay of `2827.35 lakhs for implementation of the Mid-Day Meal scheme throughout the State.

- Cost of food grains : ` 357.45 lakhs
- Cooking cost for primary : ` 1288.98 lakhs
- Cooking cost for upper primary : ` 462.56 lakhs
- Cooking cost NCLP schools : ` 13.04 lakhs
- Transportation cost : ` 157.54 lakhs
- MME : ` 49.99 lakhs
- Cook honorarium : ` 497.79 lakhs

Total : ` 2827.35 lakhs

(Source: Dept. Of School Education, Nagaland)

Though PAB has approved the above amount, till date GOI has released `2768.23 lakhs only.

During 2012-13, MHRD GOI has approved for replacement of Kitchen Devices for 937 schools and released `46.85 lakhs and also approved for construction of 21 nos of kitchen-cum-store.

Saakshar Bharat: The Saakshar Bharat Programme or Women Literacy programme was taken up basing on 2001 census in the districts where the literacy rate falls below 50 percent. Mon district, Tuensang, Longleng and Kiphire district were the beneficiaries of this programme

Table No. 19.3

Beneficiaries	Target Approved by GoI	Actual/made literate
Male	40165	32150
Female	54000	42850
Total	94165	75000

(Source: Dept. Of School Education, Nagaland)

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has conducted Learners assessment twice in the month of March 2012 and September 2012 with a target of 75,000 non-literate and 36,000 person passed out in the learner assessment and NIOS has issued pass certificate.

Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minority Communities: The Ministry of Minority is providing a scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for the students belonging to the Minority from Class-1 to 10 students scoring more than 50% marks in final Promotional Exam.

This is a centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) to be implemented throughout the State; the Funding pattern is in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State.

The scheme has been approved for implementation during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) and to continue to implement for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). Currently 18,669 students are covered by Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme.

Science Education: Under the science education programme, basic equipments and materials, such as science kits, teaching aids and chemical for science laboratories for both higher secondary schools and high schools are provided for practical classes and experiments.

Activities such as science seminar and science exhibitions are organized annually at both district and State levels. The winners directly qualified to represent the State at the National level. Apart from this a numbers of teachers are deputed for short term training and orientation programmes conducted by SCERT and DIET from time to time.

Women Education: The Women Education undertakes activities based learning/life skills education which is an integral part of the school curriculum. The main objective is to prepare children to face life equipped with proper, knowledge of skills in relation to work, which is expected to provide socio-personal and vocational development.

Re-orientation/Sensitization training was conducted for the instructors drawn from various schools of the State. The training aims at helping teachers trainees learn new skills and enhance other professional skills in order to improve their class-room teaching in the area of work-based education. The State School Education Department provides life skills materials every year.

Higher Secondary Education: In tune with the National Policy on Education i.e. (10+2) system the State has 18 GHSS and 9 having Science/Commerce and Arts stream and two Science and Commerce streams. In 2011 another 10 GHSS were upgraded viz, at Aghunato, Kiphire, Longleng, Meluri, Peren, Seikhazou, Tuli, Thanjam, Longkhim and Mangkolemba. The State Level Education Committee has already recommended the introduction of three streams (i.e. Arts, Science and Commerce) in all GHSS.

Since the inception of 10+2 system in the State the academic performance of the pupils is excellent considering the three years passed percentage which is above 60

Free text Book Distribution: Initially Free Text Book was provided only to the Government school's students of Tuensang and Mon Districts but from 2007-08 onwards this facility was extended all the districts in the State. During 2012-13, a total of 2,85,526 numbers of students were benefited.

Hindi Education: For promotion of Hindi Education in the State, the School Education Department has recruited and fill up 1,379 (67 graduate and 1,312 undergraduate Hindi teachers) posts sanctioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development New Delhi during 2012-13. Besides, 40 candidates were selected to undergo training for three years diploma course in Hindi to the Govt. Hindi Institute Dimapur affiliated to Central Institute of Hindi Agra.

20. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education in the State date back to 1972 when the first polytechnic was established at Atoizu in Zunheboto now renamed as Khelhoshe Polytechnic. Subsequently Women's Polytechnic (Government Polytechnic) Kohima and Institute for Communication and Information Technology (ICIT) at Mokokchung were also established in 1994 and 2003 respectively. Thus, currently the State has three technical institutes offering three years engineering diploma program in Civil, Electrical and Electronic, Mechanical, Automobile, Computer Science, Electronics and Communications, Information Technology, Modern Office Practice and an advance diploma program in apparel production.

The State is sending numbers of students outside the State for pursuing various technical studies. Recognizing the demands for engineering and allied courses the GOI has sanctioned 6 (six) new polytechnics within the State. Accordingly, a technical team has visited all the proposed sites and submitted reports on the same. DPR's for all the five polytechnics has been prepared and land survey and acquisition has been completed for 5 (five) of them.

State Council for Technical Education

The State Council for Technical Education (SCTE) has been overseeing admission and examination of the State Council for Technical Institutions within the state and has been regularly generating revenue for the Government by way of admission and examination fees collected from the students. For improving and admission gamut of the examination and admission system several steps have been initiated Viz.,

- Admission to be strictly on merit of the entrance exam.
- Criteria and guidelines for diploma entrance exam as per Government notification No. IT/5-13/04/70 dt. 1st September 2008 to be followed.
- Branch allocation to be made as per preference given at time of selection for admission.
- Provision for reservation of 3% seats for differently abled students with minimum 40% medical disability.
- 10% seats reserved for female students.

The State Council for Technical Education (SCTE) monitors and certifies the quality and norms of numerous private training institutes in the State.

During the current annual meeting of the SCTE, recognition was accorded to the 4 year diploma in tool and die making as equivalent to 3 year diploma in Mechanical Engineering and will be issuing/awarding diploma certificates to pass-out students of tool & die making under Nagaland Mini Tool Room & Training Centre, Dimapur.

Participation and Facilities for women in Technical Education:

In order to encourage the participation of female students, the Technical Education Department of the State has adopted a policy of reserving 10% seats for female candidates during admission to the polytechnics. This has been of immense help in accommodating female students which has shown a rise in their enrolment in the polytechnics. It has also been observed that female students are faring better than their male counterparts in performance.

Joint Entrance Exam (JEE)

Ministry of Human Resources & Development (MHRD), GOI has decided that from 2013 onwards, selection of candidates for admission to Engineering and Medical courses will be on the basis of all India Merit through conduct of JEE (main) and NEET exams respectively.

The State government will adopt the JEE (main) advance and NEET as the basis for selection to Engineering and MBBS and allied courses from 2013. Accordingly, public notices/press releases have been issued.

The number of students nominated for undergoing various courses through JEE for the last three years are as indicated below;

Table No. 20.1

Year	Medical & Allied courses	Engineering courses	Total
2010-2011	127	208	335
2011-2012	146	201	347
2012-2013	145	200	345

(Source: Dept. of Technical Education, Nagaland)

Technical Stipend and Book Grant

As proposed by the State Technical Education Department, the government has approved for enhancing the existing stipend rate (w.e.f 2009-10) for Diploma Engg. students by 100%, from ` 250/- per month to ` 500/- per month and a one-time book grant of ` 3000/- stipend for degree students has also been enhanced by 50% from ` 500/- to ` 800/- per month with a book grant of ` 3000/- in the first year and another ` 3000/- in the third year.

Accordingly, budget provision has been placed for the year 2012-13 to the tune of ` 75 lakhs for payment of scholarship to technical students. However, the number of students is increasing every year with more and more students opting for technical studies. It is thus estimated that an amount of ` 80 lakhs would be required for payment of stipends for technical students during 2013-14.

Establishment of National Institute of Technology (NIT)

The NIT, Nagaland was operating from its temporary campus at Silchar. Recently the Department has facilitated the establishment of NIT at its permanent campus at Dimapur.

NIT, Dimapur will offer degree courses at Bachelor, Master and Doctorate levels in various branches of engineering and technology. All NIT's are autonomous which enables them to set up their own curriculum.

Activities in brief 2012-13

- Six new polytechnics sanctioned for six districts for which DPR's are complete and construction works started through PMC mode.
- Accreditation for existing 3 polytechnics by NBA under process.
- NIT fully functional at Chumukedima, inaugurated by Union HRD Minister KapilSibal on 13th October 2012.

- 100 students selected for training in BPO and Banking services by career factory, 35% successfully employed till date, placement interview ongoing for others.
- Three 50 bedded girls hostels sanctioned at Khelhoshe Polytechnic Atoizu, Government Polytechnic Kohima and Institute for Communication & Information Technology Mokochung. Hostel at Kohima is completed and the other two nearing completion.
- The department facilitated placement interview for diploma pass outs with JK TYres Chennai of whom seven were offered placements.
- 200 students completed training of 6 months duration at Lambency Chrysalis Noida and Ananda Spa Institute 60 % placement achieved.

21. HIGHER EDUCATION

In order to bring quality and excellence in Higher Education in the State, the State Government through the Department of Higher Education has seriously taken up the National policy for assessing, promoting and sustaining quality education. To monitor the delivery of quality education, the State Higher Education Department is closely working with the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) under UGC.

State Higher Education at a glance

Total number of colleges-	58
Government-	15
Private-	43

Types of colleges:

Table No. 21.1

Types of colleges	No. of colleges
Arts	46
Science	11
Commerce	14
Law	3
B. Ed.	5
BBA	2

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

Growth of institutions Students enrolment

Table No. 21.2

Year	Number of institutions		Total	No. of degree students		Total
	Private	Government		Private	Government	
2008-09	37	13	50	10291	4499	14790
2009-10	37	14	51	12422	5328	17750
2010-11	38	14	52	14115	5945	20060
2011-12	41	15	56	14726	5893	20619
2012-13	43	15	58	15085	5657	20742

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

- During the period 2008-09 to 2012-13 the number of institutions has increased from 50 to 58.
- On students enrolment at degree level has increased from 14,790 during 2008-09 to 20,742 during 2012-13, which is an increase of 40.24 percent.
- At present about 72.73 percent of degree students are studying in private colleges and the rest 27.27 percent in government colleges.

Result

Results of Degree examination of Government Colleges and Private colleges (General):-Table No. 21.3

Year	Course	Result in percentage	
		Government	Private
2008-09	B. A.	55.78	80.86
	B. Sc.	77.77	92.30
	B. Com.	84.38	94.44
2009-10	B. A.	67.30	72.06
	B. Sc.	92.10	80
	B. Com.	65.31	75
2010-11	B. A.	67.30	72.06
	B. Sc.	92.10	80
	B. Com.	65.31	75
2011-12	B. A.	59.03	70.97
	B. Sc.	83.24	93.75
	B. Com.	65.79	72.13
2012-13	B. A.	60.27	67.52
	B. Sc.	88.88	100.00
	B. Com.	42.11	60.84

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

State budget allocation for Higher Education

Table No. 21.4

in lakh

Sl. No.	Year-wise	State plan	Non-plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2008-09	1068.00	2367.02	3435.02
2.	2009-10	1196.94	2785.69	3982.63
3.	2010-11	1897.19	4150.38	6047.57
4.	2011-12	2069.46	4715.44	6784.90
5.	2012-13	2943.15	5265.19	8208.34

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

Scholarship

Table No. 21.5

Sl. No.	Name of the scholarship scheme	Funding agency	Eligibility criteria
1.	CSS: Post Matric Scholarship to ST students of Nagaland.	GOI, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, ShastriBhawan, New	i. Eligible for ST students of Nagaland state (only whose parents/guardians annual income from all sources does not exceed ` 2.00 lakhs. ii. Students who are pursuing post matric courses

		Delhi	in any recognized colleges/institution within India.
2.	CSS: Post Matric scholarship for students belonging to Minority community of Nagaland (Christian/Muslim/Sikh/Buddhist/Parsis)	GOI, Ministry of Minority Affairs, ParayavaranBhawan, New Delhi.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Eligible for students belonging to bonafide minority communities of Nagaland state who are permanently settled in Nagaland. (Christian/Muslim/Sikh/Buddhist/ Parsis). ii. Students having 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous Final examination. iii. Annual income of students whose parents/guardians does not exceed ` 2.00 lakhs. iv. 30% of scholarship will be earmarked for girls students. v. Students from BPL families having the lowest income will be given preference in the ascending order.
3.	NEC stipend and book grant (Financial support to students of North-east region pursuing Higher professional courses within India.)	GOI, North Eastern Council, Shillong, Meghalaya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Eligible for ST & General students of Nagaland state. ii. ST students should be 60% marks in the qualifying final examination and general students should have 75% marks in the qualifying final examination. iii. Applicable for students who are pursuing professional course of studies in the courses approved by NEC, Shillong.
4.	Nagaland state merit scholarship	Government of Nagaland	For ST and Indigenous students of Nagaland who secured 1 st Division (above 60% marks or equivalent grade) in HSLC/HSSLC/Degree final examination.
5.	Nagaland Research Fellowship (Scholarship)	Government of Nagaland	Eligible for ST & Indigenous Research scholars of Nagaland state who are pursuing M/Phil/Ph. D course of studies in any recognized university within India.

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

Achievements

- i. The State Higher Education Department has successfully implemented the State government policy of making scholarship payment directly to the personal bank account of the students through nationalized banks.
- ii. Under the State postal delivery gateway system, initiated by the Department of Information and Technology, Government of Nagaland, has successfully launched e-form connectivity for students to apply scholarship online, particularly for NEC stipend and book grant scheme.
- iii. After a period of more than 15 years, the rate of State meritorious scholarship and Nagaland Research Fellowship has been enhanced.
- iv. With a vision to bring Academic Excellence in the field of Higher Education, the Department of Higher education has decided to acknowledge the achievements of meritorious students by awarding meritorious certificate, laptop and a cash award of ` 10,000/- each to all the students who secured top ten position in class 12 (Arts/Science/Commerce) Board Examination 2012 conducted by NBSE and also to all the students who secured 1st top ten position amongst the first divisions in Degree (both Honours & General) examination 2012 conducted by NU. The State government has already allotted an amount of ` 33.06 lakhs for the same.

National Assessment & Accreditation Council (NAAC)

Colleges accredited in Nagaland:

Table No. 21.6

Sl. No.	Name of college	Grade	Commulative grade point average (CGPA)	Date of Accreditation
1.	Patkai Christian College, Chumukedima	A	3.06	March 28, 2010 (Re-accreditation)
2.	St. Joseph College, Jakhama	B	2.74	January 8, 2011 (Re-accreditation)
3.	Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung	B	2.29	September 30, 2009
4.	NCTE, Kohima	B	2.52	September 16, 2011
5.	Japfü Christian College, Kigwema	B	2.63	November 30, 2011
6.	Kohima Science College, Jotsoma	A	3.05	November 30, 2011
7.	Kohima college, Kohima	B	2.56	July 5, 2012
8.	Tetso College, Dimapur	B	2.52	January 5, 2013

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

University Grants Commission (UGC)

The Department of Higher Education coordinates with University Grants Commission (UGC) to help colleges in Nagaland to avail various schemes under the UGC. The number of colleges recognized by UGC is given below;

Table No. 21.7

Colleges recognized under section 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC Act 1956	NAAC Assessed college	UGC Un-recognised college
Govt. Colleges- 10	Govt. Colleges- 4	Govt. Colleges- 5
Private colleges- 16	Private colleges- 4	Private colleges- 27
Total- 26	Total- 8	Total- 32

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

Grant-in-Aid

Under this program, financial assistance is provided to the private secular colleges and theological colleges recognized by the Government. Activities of student's bodies in the form of conference, seminars and workshops are patronized through this scheme. Individuals involved in the promotion of education are also covered under this programme depending on the availability of fund. Till date, the department had issued NOC to 43 Private secular colleges which had fulfilled the criteria set by the department and 24 theological colleges were also granted this permission.

The amount of assistance to be given to the colleges is decided by the Students enrolment, University performance, science stream and NAAC assessment. The amount received over the last five years is given below;

Table No. 21.8

Year	(` in lakhs)		
	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2008-2009	100.00	65.00	165.00
2009-2010	200.00	65.00	265.00
2010-2011	200.00	65.00	265.00
2011-2012	200.00	65.00	265.00
2012-2013	300.00	265.00	565.00

(Source: Dept. of Higher Education, Nagaland)

22. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

In the State, health care services are extended to the public through a network of health and medical institutional facilities. During 2012-13 the public health infrastructure has increased to 11 district hospitals, 2 TB hospitals, 1 State mental health institute, 21 CHC, 126 PHC and 396 sub-centre's.

Health Infrastructure:

Table No. 22.1
District-wise distribution of health units

Sl. No.	District	CHC	PHC	SHC	BD	SC	Total
1.	Kohima	3	14			40	57
2.	Mokokchung	3	14		2	51	70
3.	Tuensang	2	12	1		38	53
4.	Mon	2	15			50	67
5.	Phek	3	23			43	69
6.	Wokha	2	12			37	51

7.	Zunheboto	2	13			47	62
8.	Dimapur	2	8		1	47	58
9.	Peren	1	8			16	25
10.	Longleng		3			8	11
11.	Kiphire	1	4			19	24
	Total	21	126	1	3	396	547

Note: CHC=Community Health Centre; PHC=Primary Health Centre; SHC=Secondary Health Centre; BD=Big Dispensary; SC=Sub-Centre.

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Manpower

Table No. 22.2

Sl. No.	Name of the post	State	NRHM	Total
1.	Doctors(generalist, specialist & dentist)	417	78	495
2.	AYUSH Doctors	3	35	38
3.	GNMs	344	236	580
4.	ANMs	883	292	1175
5.	Pharmacists	468	14	482
6.	Lab-Technician	69	56	125

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Table No. 22.3

Monitorable indicators: Nagaland

Sl. No.	Indicators	Base year	11 th plan target	Present status As on 31 st March 2011	12 th plan target
1	Infant Mortality Rate ¹	2005-06	2007-12	2010-11	2012-17
	All India	58		47	
	Nagaland	16.4	<30	23	12/1000 LB
2	Maternal Mortality Rate ¹	2005-06	2007-12	2010-11	2012-17
	All India			250	
	Nagaland			240	144/Lakh LB
3	Total Fertility Rate ²	2005-06	2007-12	2010-11	2012-17
	All India	3	2.1	2.6	
	Nagaland	3.66	2.9	NA	2.9
4	Sex Ratio	2001	2007-12	2010-11	2012-17
	All India	927		914	
	Nagaland	964		944	980
5	Anaemia among Women(15-49 years)	1988-89		2010-11	2012-17
	All India	51.8	25.9		
	Nagaland	38.2	NA	NA	20
6	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	2005-06	2007-12	2010-11	2012-17
	All India				
	Nagaland				

N.B:

1. Sample Registration Survey (SRS)¹

2. National Family Health survey (NFHS-3)²

3. Maternal Mortality Ratio:

- (a) MMR is calculated on 1 lakh live birth as the state annual expected live birth is 34661 as per 2011 census, MMR cannot be calculated.
- (b) As there was no record on MMR, the MMR target for the 11th Plan was not set.
- (c) As per India- the state of population 2007', the MMR of Nagaland is at 240 per lakh live birth.

4. Total fertility rate:

- (a) TFR data is provided from the NFHS under MOHFW (GoI)
- (b) The last NFHS conducted i.e NFHS-3 was conducted in 2005-06 and the TFR (15-44 Years) of Nagaland is at 3.66.
- (c) The report of NFHS-4 is awaited.

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

During 2012-13, number of health care initiatives has been undertaken through the flagship programme NRHM and the health system of the State has been strengthened to a large extent with the support from NRHM. Some of the major achievements are highlighted below:

Janani-ShishuSurakshaKanyakisan (JSSK) and JSY: One of the major initiative is the launching of the JSSK on 4th August 2012 in the State. The JSSK is a National Healthcare initiatives launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI which places emphasis on elimination of out-of pocket expenses for both pregnant women and sick neonates (upto 30 days after birth) in all government health institutes both in rural and urban areas.

Through this programme cashless deliver services are provided to pregnant women and sick neonates upto 30 days after birth, which includes drug and consumables, diagnostics, blood (whenever required), diet (during stay at the facility) and referral transport from home to facility, facility to home and between facilities (in case of a referral). It will also cover a complete set of quality services desired at the health facilities which includes quality antenatal, intra-natal and post natal services for mothers. This supplements the JananiSurakshaYojana (JSY) intervention which is already in place to promote institutional delivery for which an amount of ` 700/- for rural mothers and `600/- for urban mothers are being given under JSY for women who delivers at the Health units. Incentives are also given to ASHAs under this programme for bringing the pregnant mothers to the health units for ANC delivery and PNC.

Manpower under NRHM: Since the initiation of NRHM in Nagaland, the State has appointed personnel on contract basis to fill in critical gaps in health units all over the State. The figure as on February 2013 includes 11 specialists, 64 general duty medical officers, 21 dental doctors, 35 AYUSH doctors, 35 public health nurses, 222 staff nurses, 345 second ANMs, 11 district programme managers, 11 media officers, 11 data entry operators and 11 accountants, 11 computer assistants, 1700 ASHAs, 55 block programme manager, 53 block account manager, 11 district community mobilisers, 66 ASHAs coordinators and 58 paramedical staffs.

Civil works/Infrastructure: Under civil works the NRHM has supported the State through the construction and up-gradation of infrastructure in the district hospitals, CHCs, PHCs, and sub-centres in all the district since the inception of the programme.

Strengthened three existing nursing schools and constructed a new nursing school in Dimapur. New born care corner established in 71 health units, 16 new born stabilization units and 1 sick new born care units established. Some of the contributions of NRHM through civil works are mention below.

- Construction of new district hospitals- 2
- Construction of new CHC- 8
- Construction of new PHC- 19

- Construction of new sub-centre- 135
- Construction of new staff quarters under CHC- 19
- Construction of new staff quarters under PHC- 30
- Construction of new nursing school- 3
- Construction of new drug ware house- 9
- Construction of State Institute of Health & Family Welfare- 1
- Up-gradation of district hospital- 11
- Up-gradation of nursing school-2

Ambulances/Emergency Referral Transport: Till date, 76 ambulances and 11 mobile medical units have been launched in the State for easier access to healthcare for the people at the grassroots level. These ambulances are being fitted with GPS tracking device for effective fleet management.

Universal immunization programme (UIP)

Activities:

1. Routine immunization service to all infant against six vaccine preventable diseases- polio myelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, childhood tuberculosis and measles.
2. Immunizing all pregnant women with 2 doses of injection TT
3. Pulse polio immunization services to all children below 5 years.
4. Acute flaccid paralysis surveillance activities.
5. Vitamin A solution supplementary services.

Table No. 22.4

R. I. performance from April 2012-December 2012 (HMIS)

Antigens	Dmp	Kip	Kma	Llg	Mkg	Mon	Phek	Pern	Tsg	Wka	Zbto	Total
Total population	3797 69	7403 3	2700 63	5059 3	1931 71	2506 71	1632 94	9495 4	1968 01	1662 39	1410 14	19806 02
Infant annual target	6513	1270	4632	868	3313	4299	2800	1628	3375	2851	2418	33967
Infant monthly target	543	106	386	72	276	358	233	136	281	238	202	2831
TT1	6635	430	1413	371	917	1722	1001	896	1327	659	850	16221
TT2 or booster	5235	316	1057	422	899	1317	935	595	1204	763	750	13493
BCG	7068	728	2967	478	1161	1874	1518	992	1749	1080	869	20484
DPT1	6520	679	2841	541	1060	2053	1440	864	1676	1191	915	19780

DPT2	6080	605	2743	478	978	1746	1482	741	1582	1319	855	18609
DPT3	5879	595	2672	472	995	1583	1423	668	1380	1185	786	17638
OPVO (birth dose)	5447	656	2326	361	919	1257	1314	825	1143	1015	420	15683
OPV1	6690	680	2840	544	1051	2037	1441	862	1663	1178	936	19922
OPV2	6055	607	2743	477	965	1734	1468	740	1583	1323	851	18546
OPV3	5769	590	2672	472	975	1571	1410	653	1389	1187	782	17470
Hepatitis -B0	1818	290	1495	115	652	310	246	324	200	255	144	5849
Hepatitis - B1	6629	609	2603	600	1363	1818	1460	804	1288	973	581	18726
Hepatitis - B2	5518	573	2538	538	1324	1397	1559	701	1075	1060	515	16798
Hepatitis - B3	5047	560	2703	485	1370	1145	1461	687	924	836	442	15663
Measles	5669	634	2557	490	914	1317	1336	606	1318	946	769	16556
Measles 2 nd dose	1142	286	830	165	575	254	289	131	1305	890	151	6018
Fully immuniz ed infants 9 and 11 months	5425	572	2539	438	866	1017	1300	494	892	804	439	14786

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Nagaland is the first State in India to achieve the Leprosy Elimination target set by WHO in 1998, by which the prevalence rate has to be brought down to 1 case per 10,000 population. The programme has been maintaining the prevalence rate of 0.43 per 10,000 populations up to February 2012. However under the census of India 2011, current population is 19,80,602 (P) and the prevalence rate has gone up to 0.63 as on December 2011 which is still below the prevalence rate of 1 case per 10,000 population.

Table No. 22.5
District-wise status of Leprosy prevalence as on 31st Dec.2011

Sl. No.	Districts	Population	Old case from 2011-12	Monthly new case form Oct to Dec '12	Total new case from April till date	Grand total	RFT till date	Total under treatment till date	P.R/ 10,000
			PB-MB	PB-MB	PB-MB	PB-MB	PB-MB	PB-MB	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kohima	270063	0-0=0	0-0=0	1-2=3	1-2=3	0-0=0	1-2=3	0.11
2.	Dimapur	379769	6-71=77	2-7=9	7-32=39	13-103=116	10-38=48	3-65=68	1.79
3.	Mokokchung	193171	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-1=1	0-1=1	0-0=0	0-1=1	0.05
4.	Wokha	166239	0-1=1	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-1=1	0-0=0	0-1=1	0.06
5.	Zunheboto	141014	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0
6.	Tuensang	196801	0-0=0	0-9=9	0-9=9	0-9=9	0-0=0	0-9=9	0.45
7.	Peren	94954	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-1=1	0-1=1	0-0=0	0-1=1	0.10
8.	Mon	250671	0-3=3	0-0=0	0-1=1	0-4=4	0-0=0	0-4=4	0.15
9.	Longleng	50593	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0
10.	Kiphire	74033	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0
11.	Phek	163294	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0-0=0	0
	Total	1980602	6-75=81	2-16=18	8-46=54	14-121=135	10-38=48	4-83=87	0.43

Note: PB- PauciBacillary, MB- Multi Bacillary, RFT- Release from treatment, PR- Prevalence rate

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

The State was declared as an IDD endemic State in the early 1960s with IDD prevalence at 34.3 percent. With the establishment of State IDD cell in the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, the IEC activities on IDD control and preventive programme were conducted. Also implementation on iodine deficiency disorders were disseminated through various other agencies more importantly the sustained supply of iodized salt in place of common salt has together brought about a drastic change in the field of IDD scenario in the State. Currently random sample survey shows a prevalence rate of about 0.60 percent recorded.

Some of the major activities under the programme during 2012-13 are ;

1. No. of salt sample tested by lab. method- 755
2. Iodine sample analysed- 1700
3. Salt sample tested with STK by ASHAs- 47,411
4. General awareness on control and prevention of IDD has significantly improved leading to behavioral change of the general population.
5. Supply and consumption of iodized salt has improved showing 85 percent of population using iodised salt.
6. 91 percent of population used 1 kg packet iodised salt.
7. 83 percent of the population has information on IDD.
8. 89 percent of the populations are using iodised salt with iodine above 15 PPM.

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

The National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) covers 6 vector borne diseases viz, 1) Malaria, 2) Japanese encephalitis, 3) Dengue, 4) Kala Azar, 5) Chikungunya and 6) Filariasis. Out of this, malaria, JE and dengue are found in Nagaland. Malaria is endemic in all the 11 districts while JE is detected in 8 districts (Dimapur, Kohima, Peren, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Longleng, Tuensang and Wokha) and dengue in 1 district (Dimapur).

Malaria: No. of malaria cases and deaths (district-wise) in the last 4 years

Table No. 22.6

District	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Dimapur	1392	19	1460	1	666	0	513	0
Kiphire	114	0	72	0	68	0	96	0
Kohima	882	1	540	0	568	0	409	0
Longleng	208	0	291	0	112	0	162	0
Mokokchung	2552	1	1118	0	781	0	548	0
Mon	669	2	297	0	68	0	53	0
Peren	63	0	97	2	15	1	13	0
Phek	433	0	157	0	344	1	349	1
Tuensang	286	0	127	0	90	0	133	0
Wokha	1393	1	367	0	298	0	190	0
Zunheboto	280	0	129	0	123	0	114	0
UMS Dimapur	217	11	304	11	230	2	311	0
Total	8489	35	4959	14	3363	4	2891	1

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

- Falciparum malaria constitutes 28.4 percent of the total malaria cases.
- The annual blood examination rate ABER (total tested/total populationx100) for 2012 was 10.85 percent (National target > 10%)
- The annual parasite incidence API (total positive/total populationx1000) for 2012 was 1.46 percent (Nagaland target elimination phase is < 1/1000 population).

Japanese Encephalitis:

Table No. 22.7

Sl. No.	Year	District	No. of cases	Deaths
1.	2009	Dimapur	7	0
		Mokokchung	2	2
	Total		9	2
2.	2010	Kohima	1	1
		Dimapur	23	5
	Total		24	6
3.	2011	Kohima	1	1
		Dimapur	30	5
		Mokokchung	2	0
		Zunheboto	1	0
		Peren	2	0
Total		36	6	
4.	2012	Dimapur	17	2
		Wokha	1	0
		Peren	3	0
	Total		21	2
Grand total			90	16

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Dengue: Dengue cases/deaths, 2009-2012, Nagaland

Table No. 22.8

Year	No. of cases	Deaths
2009	25	0
2010	0	0
2011	3	0
2012	0	0

All the detected cases were from Dimapur

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Nagaland State AIDS Control Society (NSACS)

There has been considerable improvement in the overall scenario of HIV prevalence in the State. There is a reduction in the prevalence rate from 1.08% to 0.78%.

Table No. 22.9

Sl.	Particulars	Target	Achievement	Tested +ve
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No.		(2012-13)		
1.	General clients counseled	75000	55170	1168
2.	Pregnant woman counseled and tested	20000	13813	115

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Table No. 22.10

Indicators	Achievement (upto Dec. '12)	Percentage
Total no. of positives detected since 2005	10370	
No. of registered in HIV case	9806	94.6%
No. of ever started ART	4691	47.8%
No. alive & on ART	3689	78.6%

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Table No. 22.11

Sl. No.	ART Centre	Registered at ART centre	LFUs	Deaths	CD4 tested	OI episodes	Alive and on ART (as on Dec '12)
1.	Kohima	2969	93	120	736	701	801
2.	Dimapur	4466	80	178	1175	1028	1935
3.	Tuensang	1494	12	107	403	384	477
4.	Mokokchung	679	1	74	266	458	202
5.	Zunheboto	81	0	5	0	156	41
6.	Kiphire	117	2	4	0	269	59
	Total	9806	188	488	2580	2996	3687

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Linkage between ICTCS and ARTCS (from April & December 2013)

1. Cases detected in ICTCs - 1283 Nos.
2. Cases registered in ARTCs - 1106 Nos.
3. Percentage of cases registered in ARTCs - 86 percent

Sexually transmitted infections:

Achievement for the 2012-13 till December 2012 is given in the table below;

Table No. 22.12

	STI target at DSRC	STI target in TI	STI target Pvt. Sector	Total
Target	5936	8222	3493	17651
Achievement	4154	33587 (5980)		37741

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Status of physical target: The status of achievement of physical target in financial year 2012-13 is given in the table below;

Table No. 22.13

Sl. No.	Types of the centres	Target (2012-13)	Achievement (till Dec '12)
1.	Designated STI/RTI clinics	5936	4154
2.	TI/STI clinics	10992	33587
3.	Pvt. Sector	3493	
4.	Sub-total (1+2+3)	20421	37741
5.	NRHM facilities	10992	2116 (till Oct. '12)
	Total (4+5)	31413	

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Table No. 22.14

Sl. No.	Type of facility	Numbers
1.	Designated STI/RTI clinics	11
2.	TI NGOs	52
3.	TI STI private providers	52
4.	NRHM facilities	146
5.	No. of facilities in organized public sector and private sector	N. A.
6.	PPP ICTC	1
7.	Regional STI centre	
8.	State reference centre	1
	Total	211

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of Nagaland)

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

Table No. 22.15
Physical Achievements

Sl. No.	Activities	
1.	Total no. of cataract surgery done	702
2.	Total no. of cataract IOL done	693
3.	Total no. of children examined	9951
4.	Total no. of school children with reflective error	2437
5.	No. of children provided with glass	74
6.	Total No. of teachers trained	416
7.	Total no. of minor surgery	565
8.	Total no. of major surgery	19
9.	Total no. of refractive error detected	5645
10.	Total no. of eye cases	22198
11.	Other eye diseases	

	a. Diabetic Retinopathy	119
	b. Glaucoma	85
	c. Squint	83

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme RNTCP

The State formally launched RNTCP on 1st December 2002 is covered under the programme. Since the last 5 years the State as a whole have been achieving the National target and is among the top 5 performing States in India. The performance of the State in 2012 was 81 percent NSP case detection rate and 89 percent cure rate. The morbidity rate is 187/100000 population (ARTI 1.4%) and the mortality rate is less than 1 percent as per 2011. The DOTS plus treatment was launched on 24th January 2012 at Khuzama TB Hospital. CB NAAT laboratory was setup at DTC Kohima for C & DST of MDR-TB suspects in August 2012.

Adolescent Reproductive and sexual Health (ARSH)

Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Surgery under RCH II aims to provide comprehensive service package which includes preventive, promotive, curative and counselling services to the age group ranging from 10-19 years of age.

The State has rolled out ARSH programme in all the 11 districts. A total of 32 ARSH clinics have been set up till date including two PPP run clinics at CIHSR and FPAI Nagaland branch. Till December 2012, 1,690 numbers of adolescents were provided with clinical services and 308 numbers of adolescent clients were referred.

School Health Programme (SHP)

School health programme covers the Government School students across the State for screening and referral. The school health team covers 1,500 Schools where 33,050 students were screened.

Table No. 22.16

Total schools in the Districts/State	Govt.	2176
School covered under SHP in the reporting quarter	Govt.	1500
Children enrolled in classes		176104
I – V	Boys	62561
	Girls	62138
VI – VIII	Boys	16133
	Girls	16576
IX – X	Boys	6473
	Girls	7047
XI – XII	Boys	2881
	Girls	2295
Number of students		33050
Deficiency		
Vitamin		3695
Anaemia (nutritional)		1110
Refractive errors		402
ENT		403
Dental		2229
Infections		1891
Worm infestation		2175
Number of students identified with		
Physical disabilities		36
Hearing problem		92
No. of children referred under SHP		412
No. of referred students followed up		79

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Integrated Disease surveillance Project (IDSP)

Integrated Disease surveillance Project (IDSP) was implemented in 2006 with the objectives to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner.

Table No. 22.17
Outbreak detected (2012-13)

Sl. No.	District	Disease	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Area affected	Date of detection/test	Remarks
1.	Dimapur	Chicken pox	30	NIL	SeithekiemaAVillage	16 th May 2012	1. Investigated by Dimapur RRT 2. Control measures carried out with local health staff 3. Outbreak contained
2.	Peren	Acute gastro enteritis	39	3	Athibung	27 th June 2012	1. Investigated by epide-miologist and health officials, Peren district 2. Control measures carried out 3. Outbreak contained

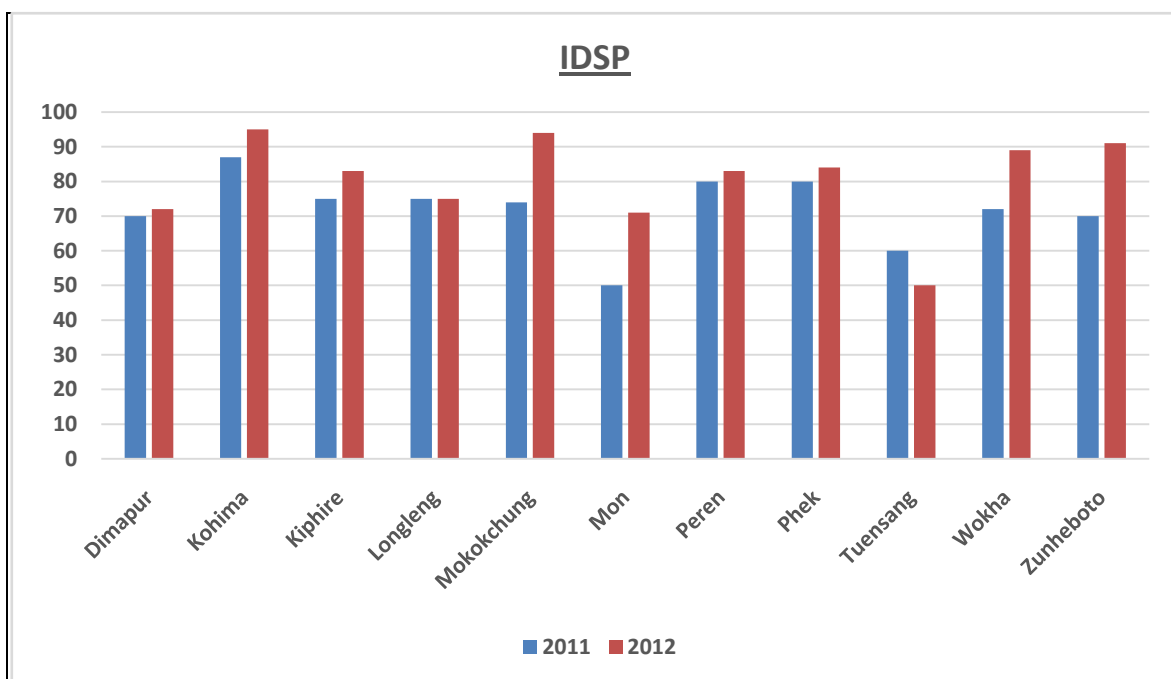
(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)

Weekly Reporting Status of Districts under IDSP:

Table No. 22.18

Sl. No.	District	2011 (%)	2012 (%)
1.	Dimapur	70	72
2.	Kohima	87	95
3.	Kiphire	75	83
4.	Longleng	75	75
5.	Mokokchung	74	94
6.	Mon	50	71
7.	Peren	80	83
8.	Phek	80	84
9.	Tuensang	60	50
10.	Wokha	72	89
11.	Zunheboto	70	91

(Source: Dept. of Health and Family Welfare, Nagaland)



23. SOCIAL WELFARE

The welfare programme for upliftment of weaker sections of the society through centrally sponsored and State government schemes for Child Development, Aid for Senior Citizens, Social Security, Tribal Development and Disabilities Welfare Programme are implemented by the Social Welfare Department of the State.

Programmes and schemes implemented during 2012-13

1. Child Welfare Programme

- 1.1 **Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS):** Under this scheme services such as nutrition, health check-up, immunization, non-formal pre school education, health and nutrition education and other referral services are provided to children in the age group of 0-6 years and to pregnant women and lactating mothers. The services are provided to the beneficiaries through Anganwadicentre. The table below shows district-wise number of ICDS project, ICDS cells and anganwadicentre's.

Table No. 23.1

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of ICDS cell	No. of ICDS project	No. of AWC
1.	Kohima	1	5	394
2.	Mokokchung	1	6	357
3.	Zunheboto	1	8	332
4.	Wokha	1	5	288
5.	Tuensang	1	8	381
6.	Phek	1	5	351
7.	Longleng	-	2	145
8.	Peren	-	5	217
9.	Kiphire	-	3	181
10.	Mon	1	6	361
11.	Dimapur	1	6	448
	Total	8	59	3455

(Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, Nagaland)

The Anganwadi Workers Training Centre (AWTC): Training for Anganwadi workers/helpers are imparted at the Anganwadi training centre. The centre faculty comprises of a Chief Instructor and two instructors. During 2012-13 four course of Anganwadiworkers job training and one course of supervisor induction training were conducted. Besides this, the Department of Social Welfare has a mobile training unit under ICDS to conduct training at districts and projects level for anganwadi workers and helpers in remote areas. During 2012-13, 40 Anganwadi workers and 40 Anganwadi helpers attended refreshers and orientation training.

- 1.2 Nagaland BalBhavan: The BalBhavan aims at enhancing creativity among children in the age group between 5 to 15 years where various activities of children on science, literacy, creative arts, painting, integrated activities, performing arts and physical activities will be provided from time to time.
- 1.3 Supplementary Nutrition Programme: This programme is funded jointly by the Central and State Government on 90:10 basis. Under this programme, various supplementary nutrition items such as micro nutrient fortified khichiri, kheer and weaving food are distributed to 345 lakh beneficiaries of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 3.45 lakh beneficiaries in 4355 Anganwadicentres under 59 ICDS project located across the state.
- 1.4 Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment: The scheme is funded by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis, training, education and rehabilitation services are provided to juvenile delinquents at the observation-cum-special home at Pherima.
- 1.5 Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY): This scheme is specifically for the non-school going and school drop-out adolescent girls between the age group of 11-18 years. During 2012-13, 4143 adolescent girls registered at 40 ICDS projects.
- 1.6 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA: This scheme is implemented in the state on experimental basis at 19 ICDS under Kohima, Mon and Tuensang districts. The number of beneficiaries increased to 28387 from 24049 as in 2011-12.
- 1.7 Indira Gandhi MatritvaSahyogYojana (IGMSY): Under this scheme financial assistance ranging from ` 1000/- – ` 1500/- are provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers (pre-delivery and post-delivery).

2. Welfare Programme for Senior Citizens

- 2.1. Grand-in-aid is provided to NGO's for running old age homes. The old age homes takes care of needy senior citizens and destitute.

2.2 International Day for Older Persons (IDOP): This is observed on 1st October every year in all the Districts headquarters. Events such as meetings, rallies, walkathons etc are organized with the active participation of senior citizens and large members of general public. Distinguish senior citizens certificates were also awarded to deserving senior citizens in the state in recognition of their tremendous contribution for upliftment of downtrodden people in the society.

2.3 National Social Assistant Programme (NSAP): The NSAP is funded by the Ministry of Rural Development and implemented by the department of Social Welfare. Currently there are three schemes;

1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)

The table below shows the district-wise list of beneficiaries under NSAP;

Table No. 23.2

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>IGNOAPS 60 yrs & above @ ` 200/month 80 yrs & above @ ` 500/month</i>	<i>IGNWPS 40-59 yrs @ ` 200/month</i>	<i>IGNDPS 18-59 yrs @ ` 200/month</i>
1.	Kohima	6262	258	169
2.	Mokokchung	6633	189	139
3.	Zunheboto	5474	221	133
4.	Wokha	5255	202	136
5.	Mon	5760	130	112
6.	Phek	5619	227	145
7.	Longleng	1071	111	77
8.	Tuensang	5044	166	92
9.	Peren	1659	162	81
10.	Kiphire	1323	111	75
11.	Dimapur	3091	184	117
	Total	47191	1961	1276

(Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, Nagaland)

3. Welfare Programme for Persons with Disabilities

3.1 Disabled student from class A to class VIII are provided with scholarship @ ` 200 per head per month. Currently there are 300 students availing this scheme. Besides this a sum of ` 200 per month is also provided to the needy disabled persons. During 2012-13, the number of beneficiaries increased to 2000 as against 1500 beneficiaries in 2011-12. Social Welfare department also channelized the National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation loan. Through this scheme, government extend loan upto ` 50,000/- to disabled persons for taking up various trades such as grocery, piggery, poultry etc.

4. Grant-in-aid Programme

Under this Programme Grant-in-aid are provided to NGOs for rendering welfare services in various activities such as care and protection of orphans and destitute children, drug abuse prevention programme,

welfare programme for senior citizens and persons with disabilities. Currently 41 such NGO are provided with grand-in-aid by the department.

5. Tribal Welfare Programme

Under article 275(1) of the constitution, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides fund for infrastructural development in tribal area. Under Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) programme, three residential schools for tribal students were sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Tuensang, Tizit and Diphupar and functioning since 2007-08. During 2012-13, the enrolment increased to 378 students as compared to 3355 students in 2011-12.

24. EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The employment exchange and craftsman training in the State is managed by the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training. This Directorate functions as Employment wing and Training wing.

Employment Wing

The Employment Exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) Act, 1959 was enacted and brought into force with effect from 1st May, 1960. Under the provision of the Act, all establishments in the public sector as well as private sector normally employing 25 or more workers are required to notify certain categories of vacancies and also render quarterly and biennial returns in the prescribed forms ER-I and ER-II to the appropriate employment exchanges as notified by the State Government.

The following subordinate establishments are functioning under the Employment wing of the Directorate;

1. Regional Employment Exchange: 1
2. District Employment Exchange: 7
3. Rural Employment Exchange: 2

Activities under Employment wing

Registration: During the current year, 16,571 fresh applicants have registered at various employment exchanges for job assistance. The details are shown in Table No. 24.1. The different categories of applicants on the live register of the state as on 01/01/13 are shown in Table No. 24.2. The total number of registered applicants is 65,025.

Placement: As per reports available, 166 applicants were placed in various establishments through the assistance of Employment Exchanges during 2012-13.

Self-Employment: There is a Self-Employment Promotion Cell (SEPC) in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima which co-ordinates Self-Employment promotional activities. A total of 643 candidates were registered, out of which 63 were placed in various Self-Employment ventures during the current financial year, the details are shown in Table No. 24.3.

Physically Handicapped Cell: A special cell for Physically Handicapped applicants established with central assistance has been merged with the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima. At present, there are 1159 applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges under Physically Handicapped category (Table No. 24.4).

Coaching cum Guidance Centre for SC/ST: A cell for providing coaching and guidance for job-seekers has been functioning in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima. This centre is being run under the Ministry of Labour & Employment. It provides coaching cum guidance for job-seekers and also gives information about the job opportunities which are available under various organizations. It also creates awareness and encourages the job-seekers to take up various training facilities which are available with Government and private institutions. Details of activities are shown in Table No. 24.5.

Employment Market Information: Under the Employment Exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) act 1959, Employment Exchanges are responsible for collection of various employment statistics from all public and private sectors. Under this program, the state Employment & Craftsman Department is responsible for collecting information from the private sector units employing 10 to 24 people on voluntary basis. E.M.I. program does not give the accurate picture of employment as it does not include all establishments in private sectors, Military establishments, High courts & State Legislative Assembly. The details can be seen in Table No. 24.6.

Activities under Training Wing

Industrial Training Institutes

There are 8(eight) Industrial Training Institutes(ITIs) in the State, out of which 4 (four) ITIs were established under the Prime Minister's Package "Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim" (CSS) during the 10th Five years plan and have been taken over by the State since 2008-09 .

The ITIs impart skill oriented training to the youths who are mostly college and school drop outs to enable them to be absorbed in gainful employment and also to engage in self-employment ventures.

The objective of the Craftsmen Training scheme are to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different trades of industries, to raise quality and quantity of industrial production by systematic training of workers, and to reduce unemployment among the educated youth by equipping them for suitable industrial employment.

Presently, training is being imparted in 21 trades (14 engineering and 7 non- engineering) in the 8 ITIs. The minimum qualification required for undergoing training in ITI is class-IX pass and above 14 years of age. The training period varies from 1 to 2 years.

Till date, 5871 trainees have passed the All India Trade Test (AITT) and currently 676 candidates have been enrolled for undergoing training.

The details of those who have completed the courses and who are undergoing training during 2012-13 are shown in Table No. 24.7& 24.8.

ITI for Women

On line with the Government policy for providing special opportunities for women, an ITI exclusively for women was established at Dimapur. Apparel sector was introduced at WITI, Dimapur under the scheme “up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP during 2008-09.

Apprenticeship Training Programme.

Apprentices act, 1961 was enacted with the following objectives;

To regulate the programme of training of apprentices in the industry so as to conform to the syllabi, period of training etc as laid down by the central apprenticeship council and to fully utilize the facilities available in industry for imparting practical training with a view to meet the requirements of skilled manpower for industry.

The State through the Department of Employment and Craftsmen Training is sponsoring the ITI graduates in apprenticeship training to make them further skilled. Stipend is provided to the trainees on 50-50 basis between the employers and the department as per relevant section of the apprenticeship act 1961.

Under the apprenticeship training programme, 40 trainees have successfully passed the apprenticeship exam.

Ongoing schemes in the State implemented by Employment & Craftsmen Training

- 1. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme:** Under this scheme, Four Government ITIs and thirteen Private Institutions were registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) and imparting various MES Courses.

Till date 1548 trainees have been trained under the scheme and currently 120 trainees are undergoing training in various VTP centres.

- 2. Vocational Training Improvement Projects (VTIP) through World Bank Assistance:** The Director General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOL&E), GOI proposed to take up a scheme for upgrading 500 existing ITIs. The first 100 ITIs were upgraded through domestic resources and the remaining 400 ITIs were proposed to be taken up through World Bank funding-under the project proposal entitled, ‘Externally Aided Project for Reforms and improvement under Vocational Training Service rendered by the Central and State Governments’.

The objective of the scheme is to produce multi-skilled workforce matching world standards. It is planned to introduce multidisciplinary courses in the first year, followed by advanced/specialized modular courses in the second year. The main thrust of the programme is to provide appropriate infrastructure, equipment, update syllabi and introduce new courses in the ITI's. Under this scheme, ITI Kohima was upgraded into a Center of Excellence in Automobile Sector.

- 3. Up-gradation of Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP):** Under this scheme, up-gradation of Government ITI's through public private partnership, Apparel Sector was introduced at Women ITI Dimapur and the existing trades at ITI Mokokchung were upgraded. During 2010-11, three ITIs i.e, ITI Tuensang, ITI Mon and ITI Wokhaand during financial year 2011-12, ITI Zunheboto and ITI Phekwere upgraded under the scheme. An interest free loan of ` 250 lakhs was allocated to each ITI upgraded under the scheme, which has to be repaid by the Institute Management Committee (IMC) society.
- 4. Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East States and Sikkim”:** Under this scheme, “Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North East States and Sikkim”, two ITIs in the State is being upgraded by introducing three new trades and five ITIs are being upgraded by Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies such as Hostel facilities, Boundary walls, machinery, equipment & furniture, hand tools, instruments for max 3 existing trades. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the project is being implemented by the Society under the nomenclature “Vocational Training Projects Implementation Society of Nagaland”.

- 5. Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd.:** In order to make the unemployed youth of Nagaland presentable and ready to grab job offers at various companies, an agreement was signed between the Directorate of Employment &

Craftsmen Training, Nagaland Kohima and Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd. to guide individual through various training programmes.

6. **CONA:** Under the CM Corpus, as part of the capacity building programme, Naga youth were sent abroad as workforce in collaboration with CONA International Ltd. Company, on the 24th February 2012, the first batch of 22 boys were sent off to Haenamcounty, Korea.

STATISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DURING 2012

Table No. 24.1

Sl. No.	Categories	Fresh registration	Placement
1	2	3	4
1.	Male	9403	73
2.	Female	7168	93
	Total	16571	166

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.2

Number of applicants remaining on the live register of
Employment Exchanges as on 31st December 2012

Sl. No.	Categories of applicants	Male	Female	Total
1.	Post Graduates	1427	1885	3312
2.	Graduates	9197	8457	17654
3.	Pre-university	8240	6827	15067
4.	Matriculate	8381	4082	12463
5.	Below Matric	15401	3661	19062
6.	Degrees (Technical)	443	197	640
7.	Diploma	361	315	676
	Total	43450	25424	68874

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.3

Registration & placement made under self-employment as on 31st December 2012

Sl. No.		Registration			Placement		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dimapur	55	25	80	-	-	-
2.	Kohima/Peren	199	91	290	-	-	-
3.	Mokokchung/Longleng	26	12	38	-	-	-
4.	Mon	53	33	86	17	15	32
5.	Phek	18	11	29	-	-	-
6.	Tuensang/Kiphire	31	11	42	-	-	-
7.	Wokha	32	12	44	17	3	20
8.	Zunheboto	24	10	34	8	3	11
	Total	438	205	643	42	21	63

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.4

Number of physically handicapped applicants remaining on the live register of
Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 2012

Sl. No	Educational qualification	Male	Fe-male	Total	Categories of physically handicapped applicants				
					Blind	Deaf & dumb	Orthopedics	Respiratory disorder	Negative leprosy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Graduate & above	22	4	26	1	1	24	-	-
2.	Pre-university	23	4	27	1	3	23	-	-
3.	Matriculate	45	24	69	3	7	59	-	-
4.	Below matric/illiterate	705	332	1037	98	203	722	6	8

	Total	795	364	1159	103	214	828	6	8
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(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.5
Annual statistical activity of the coaching-cum-guidance centre
for SC/ST, Kohima during 2012-13

Sl. No	Name of activity	No. of applicants				
		SC		ST		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
1.	Registration guidance of applicants given	-	-	371	252	623
2.	Individual guidance No. of candidates given	-	-	150	116	266
3.	Individual Information No. of candidates	-	-	230	171	401
4.	Pre-submission interview guidance	-	-	35	33	68
5.	No. of confidence building programme organized	-	-	16	-	16
6.	No. of candidates attended the confidence building programme	-	-	108	70	178
7.	No. old cases reviewed from the live register	-	-	111	85	196
8.	No. of career talk arranged	-	-	9	-	9
9.	No. of candidates attended career talk	-	-	96	102	198
10.	No. of pre-recruitment training program organized	-	-	-	-	-
11.	No. of candidates attended the pre-recruitment trg. Program	-	-	-	-	-
12.	No. of candidates trained under typing & shorthand	-	-	-	-	-
13.	No. of placement effected	-	-	-	-	-
	• Educational	-	-	-	-	-
	• Training	-	-	-	-	-
	• Vocational	-	-	-	-	-
	• Self-employment	-	-	-	-	-
14.	No. of candidates admitted under special coaching scheme 2012(18 th Phase)	-	-	23	27	50
15.	No. of candidates admitted under special coaching scheme 2012 (19 th Phase)	-	-	24	26	50
16.	No. of candidates admitted for Computer Training program 4 th Batch	-	-	27	31	58
17.	No. of candidates admitted for Computer Training program 5 th Batch	-	-	37	25	62
18.	No of candidate admitted to CHM O 1 st Batch	-	-	18	5	23

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.6:-Number of establishment and employment in the organized sector as on 31-3-2012

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of establishments	Employment as on 31-3-2012		
			Male	Female	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
A. PUBLIC SECTOR					
1.	Central government establishments	44	5067	226	5293
2.	State government establishments	728	47847	15595	63442
3.	Central quasi government establishments	92	2652	420	3072
4.	State quasi government establishments	32	1107	306	1413
5.	Local bodies government	9	397	85	482
	Total Public Sector	905	57070	16632	73702
B. PRIVATE SECTOR					
1.	Act Establishments	63	1385	1251	2636
2.	Non Act Establishments	152	1228	894	2122

	Total Private Sector	215	2613	2145	4758
	Grand Total (A+B)	1120	59683	18777	78460

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.7(A):-Number of trainees passed out under the craftsmen training scheme during, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mkg		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tsg		ITI Wokha		ITI Zbt		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group-A (2 years course)																		
1.	Draughtsman (Civil)	10	1	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
2.	Electrician	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24
3.	Electronic Mechanic	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
4.	Fitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Machinist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Motor Mechanic	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7.	Radio & TV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Surveyor	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
9.	Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Wireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
11.	IT & ESM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	9
	Total	24	2	0	0	26	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	3	3	0	71

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.7(B):-Number of trainees passed out under the craftsmen training scheme during, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mkg		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tsg		ITI Wokha		ITI Zbt		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group-B (1 year course)																		
1.	Carpentry	41	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	3	-	16	-	10	-	-	-	88
2.	Cutting & Sewing	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	42
3.	COPA	10	3	-	11	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
4.	Dress Making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Diesel Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
6.	Hair & Skin Care	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
7.	Knitting	-	31	-	11	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
8.	Plumber	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12
9.	Secretarial Practice	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
10.	Stenography	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11.	Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Automobile	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
13.	Apparel	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
	Total	107	56	0	59	11	10	18	27	3	0	24	15	10	0	3	0	343
	Grand Total (A+B)	131	58	0	59	37	13	20	27	3	0	26	15	16	3	6	0	414

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.8(A)

Number of trainees undergoing training in ITI's during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mkg		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tsg		ITI Wokha		ITI Zbt		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group-A (2 years course)																		
1.	Draughtsman (Civil) 1 st yr.	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	Draughtsman (Civil) 2 nd yr.	-	-	-	-	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2.	Electrician 1 st yr.	22	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	11	-	6	-	70

	Electrician 2 nd yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
3.	Electronic Mechanic 1 st yr.	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
	Electronic Mechanic 2 nd yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4.	Machinist 2 nd yr.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
5.	Motor Mechanic 1 st yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	Motor Mechanic 2 nd yr.	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	28	
6.	Radio & TV 2 nd yr.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
7.	Surveyor 1 st yr.	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	
8.	Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Wireman 1 st yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	IT & ESM 1 st yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	
	IT & ESM 1 st yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	77	5	0	0	57	4	8	0	2	0	21	0	20	2	6	0	202

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

Table No. 24.8 (B)
Number of trainees undergoing training in ITI's during, 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mkg		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tsg		ITI Wokha		ITI Zbt		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Group-B (1 year course)																		
1.	Carpentry Unit-I&II	41	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	16	-	23	-	18	-	-	-	122
2.	Cutting & Sewing	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	62
3.	COPA	19	9	-	4	10	9	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
4.	Dress Making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Diesel Mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
6.	Hair & Skin Care	-	12	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
7.	Knitting	-	38	-	20	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
8.	Plumber	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28
9.	Secretarial Practice	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
10.	Stenography	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
11.	Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Automobile	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
13.	Apparel	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	Total	94	79	0	77	11	18	42	46	18	6	32	20	18	0	13	0	474
Grand Total (A+B)		171	84	0	77	68	22	50	46	20	6	53	20	38	2	19	0	676

(Source: Dept. of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland)

25. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The State Government through PHE Department is implementing a number of schemes both funded by the Central Government as well as the State Government for providing potable water both in rural and urban areas, in addition sanitation systems and environmental hygiene for all the citizens of the State.

Activities/achievements during 2012-13;

*Urban Water Supply:*The scheme for augmentation of water supply to the State capital Kohimawas initiated under NER development programme. The project involves pumping of water from Zarüriver to a reservoir at

Kigwema village through two stages of pumping. From this reservoir the water will be conveyed to the state capital by gravity. The works of installation of metering system at Dimapur town is also being taken up at an estimated cost of ₹ 1654.58 lakhs, which is meant to improve equitable distribution of water and for enhancing revenue by way of water tariff from the consumers.

Urban Sewerage and Sanitation: Pollution abatement of rivers, Dhansiri and Diphu at Dimapur town at an estimated cost of ₹ 71.59 crores (2003-04 price level) for providing sewerage system to Dimapur town had already been sanctioned by the Government of India, Ministry of Forest and Environment and accordingly, ₹ 450.00 lakhs as 1st instalment had been released and the state had also provided ₹ 719.20 lakhs as its share up to February 2013.

Rural Water Supply: During 2012-13, 103 habitations have been targeted for providing water supply facility and out of which 43 habitations have been completed upto February 2013 and thereby, latest status of water supply based on % population coverage as on 01.04.2013 are 0-25%-240; 25 to 50%- 16; 50 to 75%- 43; 75 to 100%- 23; and 100%- 1138. Total 1460 habitations have been covered.

Environmental improvement & sustainable conservation of twin lakes in Mokokchung: The scheme for conservation of twin lakes, namely Amok Lushi (under Chuchuyimlang village) and YimdongAwantsung (under Mokokchung village), has been sanctioned for ₹ 25.83 crores by the Ministry of Environmental & Forest, GoI, for conservation of the twin lakes. The GoI has already released the 1st instalment of ₹ 5.81 crores. During the year 2012-13, the State has released ₹ 120.10 lakhs for this project.

Communitisation: The Department of PHED has undertaken communitisation programme in a phased manner. During 2011-12, out of a total of 1460, a total of 1232 habitations have been communitised and during the year 2012-13, the number of villages targeted for communitisation is 25 villages with an earmarked amount of ₹ 50.00 lakhs state plan.

Schemes under (NLCPR) DONER Ministry and Environment & Forest Ministry

Ongoing Rural water supply funded by the Ministry of DONER and Environment & Forests are:

(i) Government of India, DONER Ministry had approved the project of water supply to Chen EAC head quarter and Chenwetnyu village and 24 villages of Chiephobozou RD Block. During the year 2012-13, ₹ 95.52 lakhs has been earmarked as state share for this project. The upto date expenditure against the project as on February 2013 is ₹ 1800.98 lakhs (i.e. central- ₹ 1692.15 lakhs + state- ₹ 108.83 lakhs).

Water and sanitation support organization (WSSO)

The water and sanitation support organization of PHED has taken various initiatives to promote good sanitary habits and hygiene education. Consultants and chemists have been assigned to 11 districts of the state with support from both the functionaries of the state and district levels for more implementation of water and sanitation schemes and accelerate the department's ongoing efforts to sustain created assets and systems to ensure water security and for realizing the dream of a 'Clean State'.

Support activities under NRDWP:

- *Information Education and Communication (IEC):* With the objective to trigger positive behavioural changes among stakeholders with respect to hygiene, use of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, the State through WSSO and the DWSMS have been intensifying its Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (total sanitation campaign) through various platforms such as NGOs, Women Hohos, Schools and other means of outlay for awareness creation mainly through activities such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA).

During 2012-13, a total of 196 villages were covered with PRA exercises in the state covering all 11 districts under both support activity and TSC through the DWSMS and which were also closely monitored by the WSSO.

- *Human Resource Development:* WSSO and DWSMS have conducted trainings on various subjects for various levels of the stake holders for increasing capacity for effective implementation of various NRDWP and TSC schemes. During the year 2012-13, a total of 11 workshops at districts level for water quality have been conducted.
- *Water quality monitoring and surveillance:* To improve and promote water quality problems in the country, the GOI has taken initiative to tackle the problems, especially with objective of institutionalizing community participation in all the rural habitations in water quality monitoring and surveillance. During the year 2012-13, a total of 550 FTKs (Field testing kits) have been distributed and training on its usage were imparted to 11 districts in the current year. The mobile water testing lab is also extensively engaged for testing of the water source in all districts, especially in the work of survey of status of water quality in all the rural rehabilitation in the state.

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Total Sanitation Campaign)

The Government of India has launched the programme of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (Total sanitation campaign) with the objective of realizing the dream for a Nirmal Bharat. The main focus of this programme is to eliminate open defecation in rural India mainly through campaign for awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene and felt need for toilet. When the programme was first introduced in the year 2001, the estimated rural BPL households with access to sanitary toilet was only 13 percent, which figure has reached to 69.35 percent as on 28-02-2013. Taking to APL households into consideration, rural households in the state having a sanitary toilet is estimated to be about 75.95 percent.

The status of physical objective and achievement as on date is given in the table below;

Table No. 25.1:-Physical progress report as on 28-02-2013

1.	Anganwadi toilets	77.19
2.	School toilets	73.52
3.	Sanitary complex	80
4.	IHHL total	69.35
5.	IHHL APL	75.95
6.	IHHL BPL	68

(Source: Dept. Of Public Health Engineering, Nagaland)

Table No. 25.2:-Percentage wise physical progress report as on 28-02-2013 (Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/District name	IHHL BPL			IHHL APL			IHHL Total			Sanitary complex			Schools toilets			Toilets for anganwadi		
		Appr	Ach	%	Appr	Ach	%	Appr	Ach	%	Appr	Ach	%	Appr	Ach	%	Appr	Ach	%
1.	Dimapur	28927	21364	73.85	3331	2972	89.22	32258	24336	75.44	0	8	0	450	328	72.89	215	186	86.51
2.	Kiphire	14316	0	0	78	52	66.67	14394	52	0.36	10	0	0	194	0	0	77	0	0
3.	Kohima	25610	23981	93.64	13062	9226	70.63	38673	33207	85.87	189	178	94.18	365	285	78.08	184	184	100
4.	Longleng	6438	0	0	0	0	0	6438	0	0	8	0	0	26	0	0	40	0	0
5.	Mokokchung	11000	10662	96.93	2312	2226	96.28	13312	12888	96.81	10	5	50	430	250	58.14	110	135	100
6.	Mon	20631	11627	56.36	7839	5632	71.85	28470	17259	60.62	17	8	47.06	368	214	58.15	99	81	81.82
7.	Peren	9018	6802	75.43	2325	1752	75.35	11343	8554	75.41	6	3	50	95	178	100	148	102	68.92
8.	Phek	18742	16299	86.97	1160	938	80.86	19902	17237	86.31	11	7	63.64	155	292	100	82	73	82.02
9.	Tuensang	13027	10008	76.83	0	0	0	13027	10008	76.83	5	5	100	214	220	100	81	52	64.20
10.	Wokha	11813	7266	61.51	1146	938	81.85	12959	8204	63.31	7	5	71.43	134	60	44.78	196	44	22.45
11.	Zunheboto	20570	14840	72.14	0	0	0	20770	14840	72.14	12	1	8.33	541	358	66.17	63	148	100
	Total	180092	122849	68.21	31254	23736	75.95	211346	146585	69.35	275	220	80	2972	2185	73.52	1302	1005	77.19

(Source: Dept. Of Public Health Engineering, Nagaland)

Table No. 25.3
Financial progress report as on 28-02-2013

(` in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/District name	Sanctioned date	Total projects outlay	Approved share			Release of funds				Expenditure reported			Total
				Centre	State	benef	Centre	State	benef	Total	Centre	State	benef	

1.	Dimapur	10/10/2000	1254.41	884.82	277.99	91.6	635.52	179.22	9.73	824.47	661.67	178.37	9.73	849.78
2.	Kiphire	04/08/2010	868.68	607.44	206.49	54.75	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10
3.	Kohima	22/03/2001	713.9	511.98	135.81	66.11	451.51	138.23	36.44	626.18	443.8	138.22	36.44	628.46
4.	Longleng	04/08/2010	363.97	254.21	85.54	24.22	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	10
5.	Mokokchung	22/03/2001	516.6	362.24	120.69	33.67	291.52	87.39	15.52	394.44	283.72	86.79	15.04	385.56
6.	Mon	20/02/2006	967.54	681.75	214.63	71.16	666.9	95.75	16.4	479.04	393.95	92.09	16.4	502.44
7.	Peren	31/07/2006	395.83	278.51	86.14	31.18	241.4	68.13	13.83	323.36	245.95	68.13	13.83	327.87
8.	Phek	20/01/2007	732	511.32	155.91	64.77	446.45	149.45	32.06	627.96	449.05	149.45	30.28	628.77
9.	Tuensang	20/01/2007	578.09	403.52	129.39	45.18	290.13	120.56	14.11	424.8	296.54	119.41	12.84	428.78
10.	Wokha	31/07/2006	513.83	370.71	106.68	36.44	198.59	60.05	10.46	269.1	198.58	60.02	10.46	269.07
11.	Zunheboto	23/04/2002	1052.73	740.54	240.48	71.71	570.75	134.17	27.22	732.14	602.12	134.16	27.22	763.5
	Total		7957.58	5607.04	1759.75	790.79	3512.77	1032.95	175.77	4721.49	3605.34	1026.65	172.24	4804.23

(Source: Dept. Of Public Health Engineering, Nagaland)

Nirmal Gram Puraskar: The Government of India has introduced open defecation free (ODF) for promoting the villages to take active role in making their villages clean. During the year 2012-13, a total of 90 village councils have been awarded the prestigious National award for fully sanitized villages, popularly known as the Nirmal Gram Puraskar.

Revenue collection: Year-wise water tax realisation statement from 2000-2001 to 2010-11 (in lakhs) are given in the table below;

Table No. 25.4

Sl. No.	Year	Amount realized
1.	2000-2001	23.65
2.	2001-2002	27.92
3.	2002-2003	43.80
4.	2003-2004	70.44
5.	2004-2005	81.93
6.	2005-2006	95.10
7.	2006-2007	103.65
8.	2007-2008	98.13
9.	2008-2009	90.35
10.	2009-2010	89.10
11.	2010-2011	126.30
12.	2011-2012	156.90
13.	2012-2013 (upto Jan 2013)	131.54

(Source: Dept. Of Public Health Engineering, Nagaland)

26. PRICE

Information on prices and change in prices form an important part of the description of the economic process. Price plays a number of important roles in a market economy. Price influences both consumer and producer decisions (to buy/sell more/less) and acts as a signal in the market place. Price is a powerful direct comparator of the value of two separate goods or service. The price of goods plays a crucial role in determining an efficient distribution of resources in a market system. Price acts as a signal for shortages and surpluses which help governments respond to changing market conditions.

Price stability is an essential requirement for sustaining economic growth and also ensuring other effects, such as equitable distribution of income and wealth. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Nagaland, Kohima is responsible for monitoring prices of essential commodities in the State. The relative price movement of retail and wholesale prices of consumer goods, non consumer goods, building materials and Consumer Price Index (CPI) using the base year 1981-82= 100 for Urban Non - Manual Employee (UNME) which is published quarterly and annually and made information to general public. The given information is based on essential commodities collected from 11centres of the state i.e. district headquarters. The data is accumulated by the DES to analyse price fluctuations of various commodities in the State. The aim is to help non-specialists and the general public to understand the main concepts of price statistics, and to learn about indices and prices and their relationship to the economy and to daily life.

An analysis of data of the yearly average prices of essential commodities in the State recorded a rise in price in all the commodities except few commodities like Onion, Masur dal, Ahar dal, atta and chilly (dry) during 2011-12. A comparative analysis of the yearly average retail price difference between 2011 and 2012 indicates that some of the commodities have registered an increase in price level ranging from 0.10 percent to 31.21 percent, while some commodities like Onion, Masur dal, Ahar dal, atta and chilly (dry) have shown a drop off in price level. Among them, the most effected commodities as reported are potato (31.21% per kg), vanaspati (24.13% per kg), salt (22.52% per kg), mustard (19.76% per litre), chicken (15.76% per kg), beef (15.27% per kg), fresh milk(15.01% per litre), pork (14.40% per kg) and milk (everyday) (13.87% per kg).

Table No. 26.1
Yearly Average Retail Prices on Selected Commodities

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	2011	2012	Price diff. in %
1.	Rice (Nldspl)	Kg	24.51	26.17	6.77
2.	Atta	"	22.52	22.23	-1.29
3.	Arahar dal	"	75.32	74.29	-1.37
4.	Masur dal	"	66.63	62.86	-5.66
5.	Mustard oil	Ltr	86.17	103.20	19.76
6.	Vanaspati	Kg	79.40	98.56	24.13
7.	Pork	"	130.97	149.83	14.40
8.	Beef	"	97.84	112.78	15.27
9.	Chicken	"	141.90	164.26	15.76
10.	Eggs (hen)	Pair	9.76	10.17	4.20
11.	Milk (fresh)	ltr	29.98	34.48	15.01
12.	Milk (everyday)	kg	274.58	312.66	13.87
13.	Salt	"	11.37	13.93	22.52
14.	Chilly (dry)	"	145.87	145.64	-0.16
15.	Potato	"	16.98	22.28	31.21
16.	Onion	"	38.02	32.26	-15.15
17.	Sugar	"	41.11	41.15	0.10
18.	Kerosene	ltr	34.70	36.69	5.73
19.	Match box	each	1.47	1.73	17.69
20.	Tea leaf	kg	184.71	197.83	7.10
21.	Firewood(1st class)	40kg	239.28	259.64	8.51

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Whole sale price

The average wholesale price of a few essential items are collected from the only wholesale market in the state viz, Dimapur and therefore, there is no scope at all to make a district-wise comparative analysis of these prices over other centres. From the table below, it is observed that the prices of a few items i.e., onion, sugar (Bihar), chilly (dry) and potato have registered a decline of 48.25 percent, 36.51 percent, 32.78 percent and 3.15 percent respectively over the corresponding prices of the previous year i.e., price difference between 2011 and 2012. While the remaining commodities have indicated substantial rise varying between 3.20 percent to 31.56 percent during the same period severely affecting the common mass.

Table No. 26.2

Sl. No.	Commodity	Specification	Unit	2011	2012	Price diff. in %
1.	Paddy		Qtl			

2.	Rice	Parimol	Qtl	2077.42	2189.17	5.38
3.	Atta	Assam special	Qtl	1560.00	1611.67	3.31
4.	Moong dal	Rajasthan	Qtl	6673.64	7500.00	12.38
5.	Masur dal	Kanpur	Qtl	4315.00	5000.00	15.87
6.	Chilly (dry)	Kanpur	Qtl	2813.94	1891.67	-32.78
7.	Arahad dal	Kanpur	Qtl	5977.27	7100.00	18.78
8.	Sugar	Bihar	Qtl	2992.72	1900.00	-36.51
9.	Potato	Medium	Qtl	1153.03	1116.67	-3.15
10.	Onion	Medium	Qtl	2266.67	1172.92	-48.25
11.	Mustard oil	Medium	15 kg tin	1098.18	1133.33	3.20
12.	Vegetable ghee	Medium	15 kg tin	994.50	1308.33	31.56

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

Consumer price index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is compiled and estimated for current retail price. CPI is an indicator of changes in consumer prices experienced by consumers. It is obtained by comparing, over time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by consumers. Since the basket contains goods and services of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price change. The CPI is widely used as an indicator of the change in the general level of consumer prices or the rate of inflation. Since the purchasing power of money is affected by changes in prices, the CPI is useful to virtually all consumers. Consumers can compare movements in the CPI to changes in their personal income to monitor and evaluate changes in their financial situation. It is also a useful tool in generating and adjusting real wages. Apart from measuring inflation, the index is useful in indicating the need to adjust:

1. Wages to keep pace with a rise in the cost of living
2. Pension
3. Regulated prices
4. Tax brackets to avoid increase in the rate of taxes induced by inflation.

The CPI with base 1981-82=100 was compiled first at the group levels. These groups are i) food, ii) Pan and tobacco, iii) fuel and lightning, iv) clothing/footwear etc and v) miscellaneous. Thereafter group wise index was combined to arrive at the general index, hitherto known as the CPI. The index constructed thus was but a make shift arrangement and therefore has its own limitations.

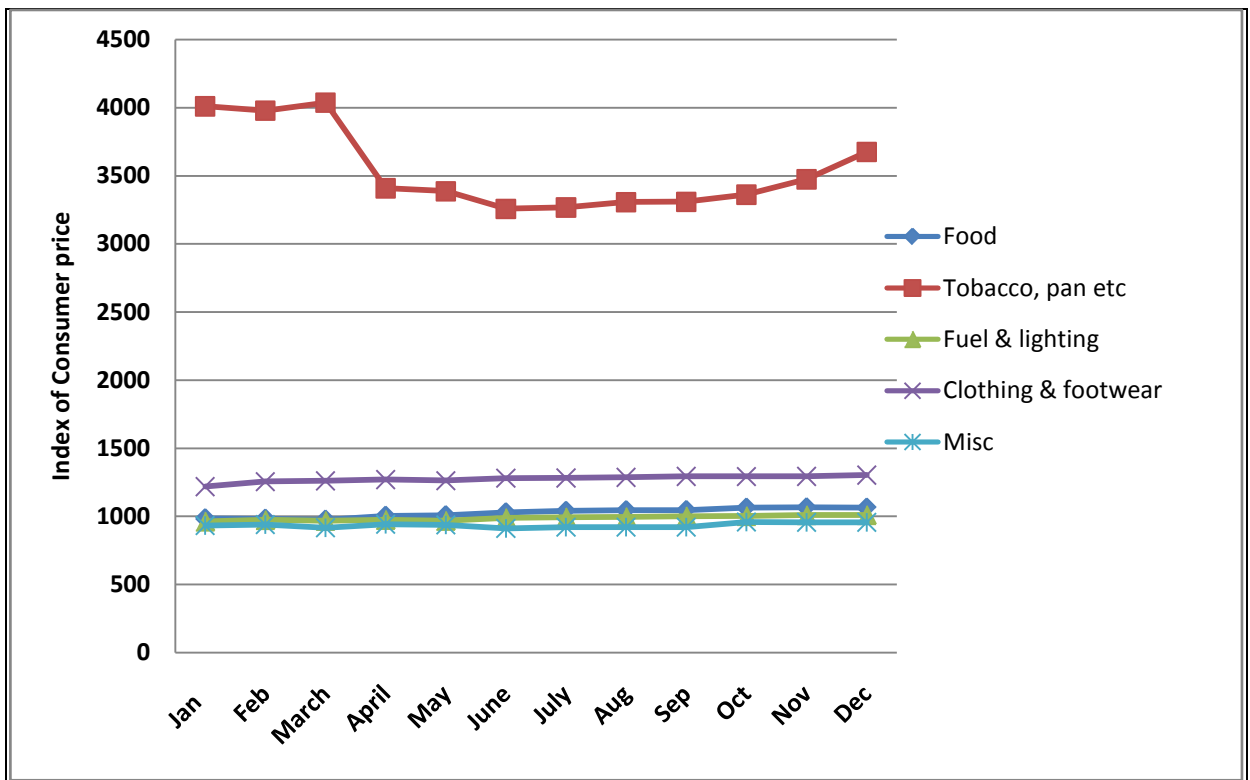
The indices as shown in the table below, nevertheless present the same trend in the general price index level was 1068.70 in January 2012 rose to 1118.30 in December 2012 yielding 49.60 point of the group indices, the pan and tobacco registered the highest of 3674.04 being followed by clothing and footwear 1302.15 and food 1062.68. The fuel and lightning group however registered a rise of 1010.13. Rise in the prices of all the commodities over the last 12 months is at all time high affecting the people miserably. This has further result in the decline of purchasing power of the people to a large extent. Undoubtedly, the inflationary spiral at the national level also had a direct impact on the people in the state in the recent months.

Table No. 26.3:- Consumer Price index number from Jan. To Dec. 2012
Base year 1981-82= 100

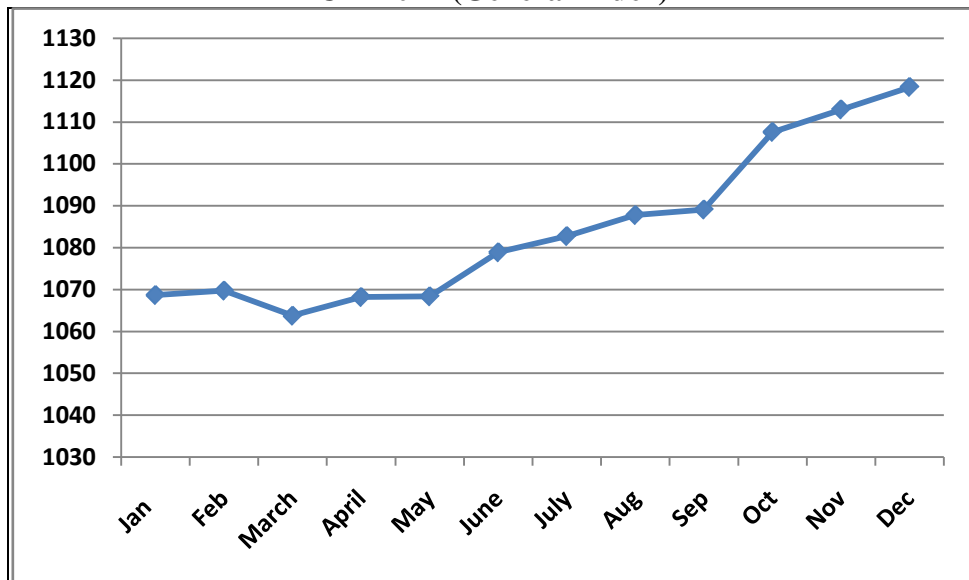
Period	Food	Tobacco, pan etc	Fuel & lighting	Clothing & footwear	Misc	Gen. Index	% increase/decrease
Jan	984.80	4008.94	962.15	1217.50	932.53	1068.70	2.46
Feb	982.03	3977.80	973.47	1254.24	938.63	1069.75	0.09
March	975.20	4035.88	967.18	1259.83	915.37	1063.77	-0.55
April	1003.50	3407.79	974.56	1269.97	941.11	1068.22	0.42
May	1007.20	3385.76	967.67	1261.27	937.34	1068.39	0.02
June	1028.32	3257.10	988.54	1279.65	910.37	1078.89	0.98
July	1038.90	3267.42	993.94	1281.33	918.77	1082.75	0.36
Aug	1043.88	3305.64	996.02	1286.34	918.95	1087.77	0.46
Sep	1044.96	3308.64	1001.38	1291.68	919.68	1089.08	0.12
Oct	1062.57	3360.75	1003.03	1291.57	957.64	1107.58	1.69
Nov	1064.73	3473.66	1009.56	1293.07	954.91	1112.95	0.48
Dec	1062.68	3674.07	1010.13	1302.15	956.33	1118.30	0.48

(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Nagaland; Kohima)

CPI January to December 2012



CPI 2012 (General Index)



27. FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

The subsidized food grains and other essential commodities in the States are supplied to the public through the Department of food and civil supplies. In 1997 the Government of India launched the Targeted Public Distribution System where each State is required to identify the poor for delivery and distribution of food grains in a transparent manner through Fair Price Shop.

During 2012-13, the State Food and Civil Supplies Department has implemented numbers of poverty alleviation schemes which are introduced by the Government of India under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The schemes are as follows:

1. Below Poverty Line (BPL):

During the year 2012-13, a total of 76,500 households in 11 districts have been identified as beneficiaries under BPL scheme.

2. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY):

Under the scheme a total of 18,900 beneficiaries of the poorest of the poor are covered during the year 2012-13. The main purpose of the scheme is to reduce and eradicate poverty among the poorest of the poor.

3. Annapurna Scheme:

This scheme is 100 percent Centrally Sponsored under National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS). The beneficiaries under the scheme are indigent Senior citizen of 65 years of age and above. They are provided with a provision of 10 kgs of rice free of cost every month. So far, a total of 6,727 beneficiaries have been covered during 2012-13.

4. Welfare Scheme:

During 2012-13, under the Welfare Institution and Hostels scheme, the state have received 104 MTs of rice and 44.61 MTs of wheat per month for distribution to the welfare institutions and hostels in the state.

5. SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme:

The state under this scheme have received 188.075 MTs of rice and 188.075 MTs of wheat per month during the year 2012-13 for distribution to various SC/ST/OBC Hostels in the State.

Central pool allocation.

During the year 2012-13, the following is the monthly allocation of food grains to Nagaland from the Central Pool and Various schemes as shown in the table below:

Table No. 27.1

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Rice in MT	Wheat in MT
1.	BPL	2,159.00	517.00
2.	AAY	1,338.00	326.00
3.	Annapurna	67.27	Nil
4.	APL	4,360.00	1,873.00

(Source: Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies, Nagaland)

Public Distribution Centre (PDC):

At present, the State has 74 Public Distribution Centre (PDCs) in Nagaland and a total of 260 Fair Price Shop (FPS) operating in different districts/units which have been administered by the village councils for allotting the status of fair price shop in distributing the food grains to the targeted beneficiaries in the rural areas.

Allocation of essential commodities:

Apart from the poverty alleviation schemes, state government also gets following essential commodities from the central pool for coverage of both APL and BPL population in the state.

Levy Sugar: The State has been allotted 1179 MT per month from the Central Pool through the FCI. The department officials in consultation with the district/sub-division Administration Authorities further distributing to the consumers through Fair Price Shop (FPS).

Iodized salt: The State generally receives allocation of five to seven rakes in a year. However, due to irregular arrival of consignment of iodised salt, the consumer goes for well packaged iodised salt sold in the open market.

Superior Kerosene OIL (SKO): The State monthly allocation of SKO is 1,428 Kilolitres and has been administered by the Department and District Administration for the distribution.

Table No. 27.2

1.	Levy sugar	1179 MT
2.	Iodised salt	5 to 7 racks per year
3.	S.K. Oil	1428 KL

(Source: Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies, Nagaland)

Village Grain Bank Scheme:

To safe guard against natural calamities and lean season, the Village Grain Bank Scheme has been introduced in the State. During the year 2012-13, the Government of India has sanctioned 91 numbers of Village Grain Bank in the State. However, the State Government has nominated MARCOFED to implement the scheme during 2012-13.

Budget:

Plan and Non-plan allocations for the year 2012-13.

Table No. 27.3

Major Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2408- Food storage & warehousing	6.50	1260.52	1267.02
4408- Capital outlay on food	222.50	0.80	223.30
Total	229.00	1261.32	1490.32

(Source: Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies, Nagaland)

Population covered by Fair Price Shop/CPO centre 2010-11:

Table No. 27.4

Sl. No.	District	No. of CPO centre	No. of fair Price Shop	No. of Ration Card (APL) issued	Population covered (APL)	No. of BPL Special card issued	No. of AAY Special card issued	No. of Annapurna special card issued
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Kohima	3		14900	864458	8505	4810	769
2.	Dimapur	3		25528	134605	11838	6080	1080
3.	Peren	5		4800	332567	2899	2790	358
4.	Phek	9		10853	74528	8174	4505	563
5.	Mokokchung	8		12707	1082000	9995	5500	871
6.	Wokha	6		8788	61724	7843	4270	460
7.	Zunheboto	10		925000	52936	8287	4475	535
8.	Tuensang	10		10770	106423	3520	4185	807
9.	Kiphire	4		3380	27100	6132	3590	273
10.	Longleng	4		5328	38103	2058	2630	186
11.	Mon	11		9550	97326	7249	4665	825
	Nagaland	73		1031604	2871770	76500	47500	6725

(Source: Dept. of Food and Civil Supplies, Nagaland)

28.PUBLIC FINANCE

The fiscal base and fiscal health of a State are directly related to the development of the State. Public investment in the infrastructure would expand the productive capacity of the economy and thus, expand the revenue generating potential of the state. The fiscal base is determined by the size of the economy which can be expanded in the long run. Thus, in the medium term, the fiscal health of the State has to be improved so that the government can increase the development expenditure to expand the economic base.

Budget 2012-13

An analysis of Nagaland government budget for 2012-13 reveals that the receipt under the consolidated fund of the state is expected to be `7859.40 crore. Out of which, `6521.71 crore is on revenue account and the remaining `1337.69 crore is under capital account. After taking into account the estimated receipt of `8418.39 crore under public accounts, the aggregate receipt amount to `16277.79 crore. The total expenditure from consolidated fund of the state in 2012-13 is estimated at `7858.25 crore, of which `5230.60 crore is on revenue account, `1746.90 crore is met from capital account and the remaining `880.74 crore is met from public debt and loans & advances. Taking into Account of the expenditure of `8429.61 crore under public account, the aggregate expenditure for the year is estimated at `16287.86 crore. Thus, during the year (2012-13) it is expected to have a deficit of `10.07 crore which together with the opening deficit of `685.52 crore for the year 2012-13 will lead to an estimated closing deficit of `695.58 crore. The general financial position of the state on the basis of the actual for the year 2009-10 to 2010-11, revised estimates of the year 2011-12 and the budget estimates for 2012-13 is summarized in the table below;

Table No.28.1
Budget at a glance

(` in crore)

Items	2009-10 (Actual)	2010-11 (Actual)	2011-12 (R.E.)	2012-13 (B.E.)
A. Receipts	13553.65	16314.58	15749.44	16277.79
1. Consolidated fund	4980.44	5465.64	7059.63	7859.40
Revenue account	3719.76	4999.98	5846.31	6521.71
Capital account	1260.68	465.65	1213.32	1337.69
Public debt	1256.48	463.34	1209.57	1333.88
Recoveries of loans & advance	4.20	2.30	3.75	3.81
2. Contingency fund	-	-	-	-
3. Public account	8573.20	10848.94	8689.81	8418.39
B. Expenditure	13739.73	16317.94	16066.40	16287.86
1. Consolidated fund	4971.34	5576.05	7329.24	7858.25
Revenue account	3252.43	4187.83	5119.44	5230.60
Capital account	989.52	1122.94	1424.54	1746.90
Public debt	725.83	261.15	778.96	876.78
Loans & advance	3.55	4.12	6.28	3.96
2. Contingency fund	-	-	-	-
3. Public account	8768.38	10741.89	8737.16	8429.61
C. Transaction during the year (A-B)	-	-	-	-
Surplus (+)	-	-	-	-
Deficit (-)	186.08	3.36	316.96	10.07
D. Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Surplus (+)	-	-	-	-
Deficit (-)	413.26	599.34	368.56	686.51
E. Closing balance (C+D)/(C-D)	-	-	-	-
Surplus (+)	-	-	-	-
Deficit (-)	599.34	602.70	685.52	695.58

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Revenue Receipts

The expected Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure during 2012-13 are ` 6521.71 crore and ` 5230.60 crore respectively, amounting to a revenue surplus of ` 1291.11 crore. The financial year 2011-12 ended with revenue surplus of ` 726.87 crore, whereas the state has revenue surplus of ` 812.15 crore in 2010-11 at the declining rate of 11.73 percent over the year.

During the year 2006-07 to 2012-13 the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of revenue receipts was 12.99 percent. The details are given in the table below;

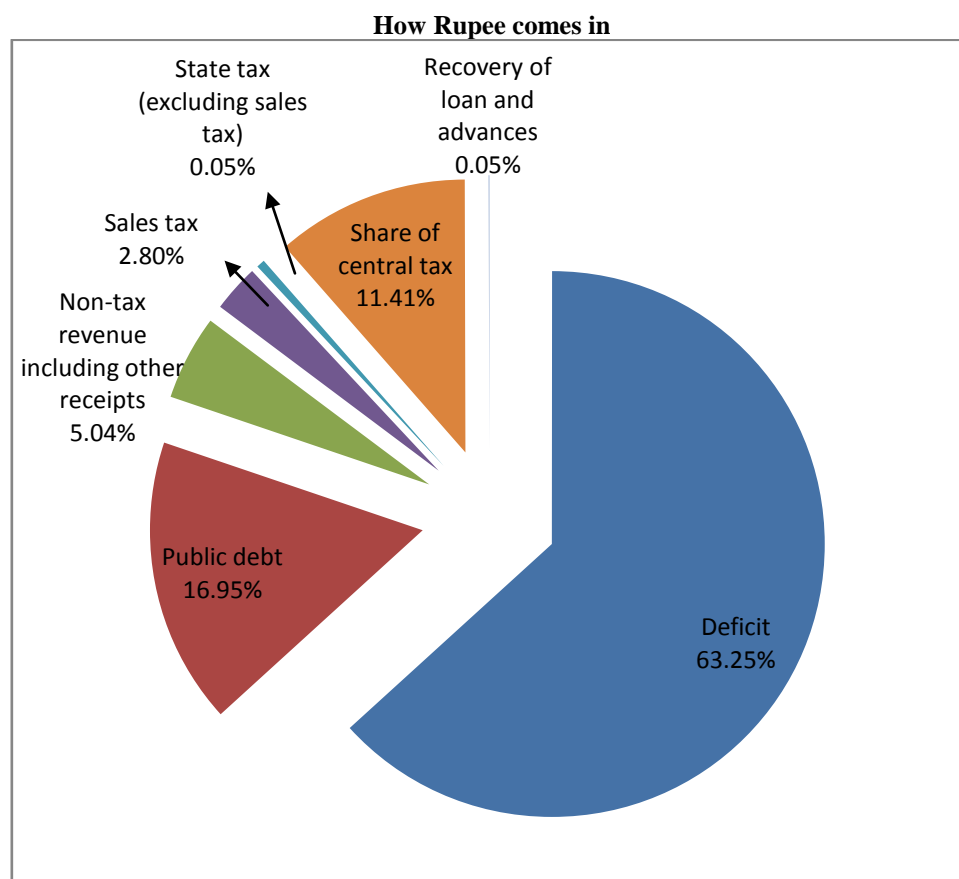
Table No.28.2
Revenues Receipts(` in crore)

Year	Tax revenue	Non-tax revenue	Total tax revenue	Grant-in-aid from central government	Total revenue receipts
2006-07	435.95	91.14	527.09	2245.41	2772.50
2007-08	531.14	119.48	650.62	2345.39	2996.02
2008-09	577.86	180.55	758.41	2642.47	3400.88
2009-10	614.53	126.35	740.88	2978.87	3719.76
2010-11	916.77	183.13	1099.91	3900.07	4999.98
2011-12(RE)	1093.82	169.63	1263.46	4582.85	5846.31
2012-13(BE)	1157.65	201.69	1359.34	5162.36	6521.71

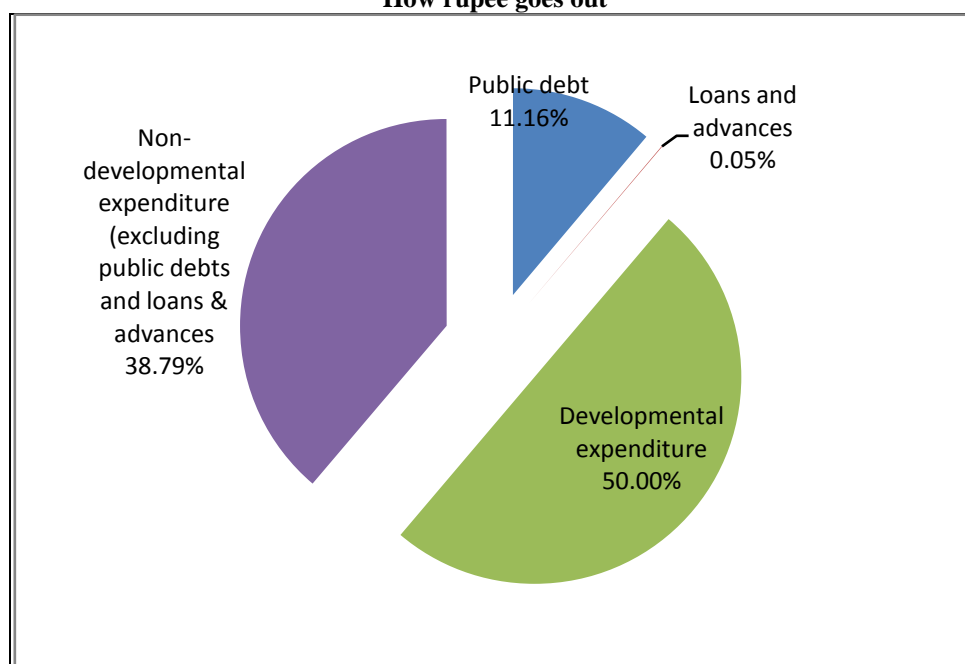
(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Receipts and expenditure in terms of Rupee (Budget 2012-13)



How rupee goes out



Tax Revenue

Tax revenue of the state increase from ₹ 435.95 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 1093.82 crore in 2011-12 registering an annual growth of 25.15 percent and the expected revenue for 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 1157.65 crore. The detail is given in the table below;

Table No.28.3:-Source of tax Revenue (₹ in crore)

Year	Taxes on income and expenditure	Taxes on property and capital transaction	Taxes on commodity and services	Tax revenue
2006-07	175.33	1.67	258.94	435.95
2007-08	229.78	1.66	299.69	531.14
2008-09	244.98	1.72	331.14	577.86
2009-10	300.70	2.22	311.61	614.53
2010-11	436.58	2.48	477.70	916.77
2011-12(RE)	528.38	2.76	562.68	1093.82
2012-13(BE)	553.75	3.01	600.89	1157.65

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Non-tax revenue

Non-tax revenue is comprise of interest receipts, other non-tax revenue and fiscal services. The expected non-tax revenue for the year 2012-13 is estimated at ₹ 201.69 crore. The details are given in the table below;

Table No.28.4:-Trend of Realization of state own non-tax revenue (₹ in crore)

Year	Interest Receipt	Other non-tax revenue				Non-tax revenue
		General services	Social services	Economic services	Total	
2006-07	5.21	18.81	6.47	60.62	85.92	91.14

2007-08	5.66	24.50	4.21	85.10	113.81	119.48
2008-09	11.57	31.82	4.97	132.17	168.97	180.55
2009-10	10.02	9.75	5.13	101.43	116.32	126.35
2010-11	14.34	50.88	16.99	100.90	168.79	183.13
2011-12(RE)	6.25	20.58	8.94	133.85	163.38	169.63
2012-13(BE)	6.50	22.64	9.84	162.70	195.19	201.69

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Grant-in-aid from Central Government

The finance commission has made a recommendation regarding grant-in-aid to the state for some specific purpose. The grant-in-aid contribution to state from the central government has increased over the year. The average annual growth during 2006-07 to 2011-12 was 17.34 percent. The state is expected to receive about 5162.36 crore as grant-in-aid in 2012-13. Apart from other shareable tax, on the average, nearly 80 percent of the revenue receipts comes from grant-in-aid from the centre. Thus, the fiscal stability of the state is predominantly dependent on the central transfer. The details can be seen in the table below.

Table No.28.5:-Details of grants from central government to state government

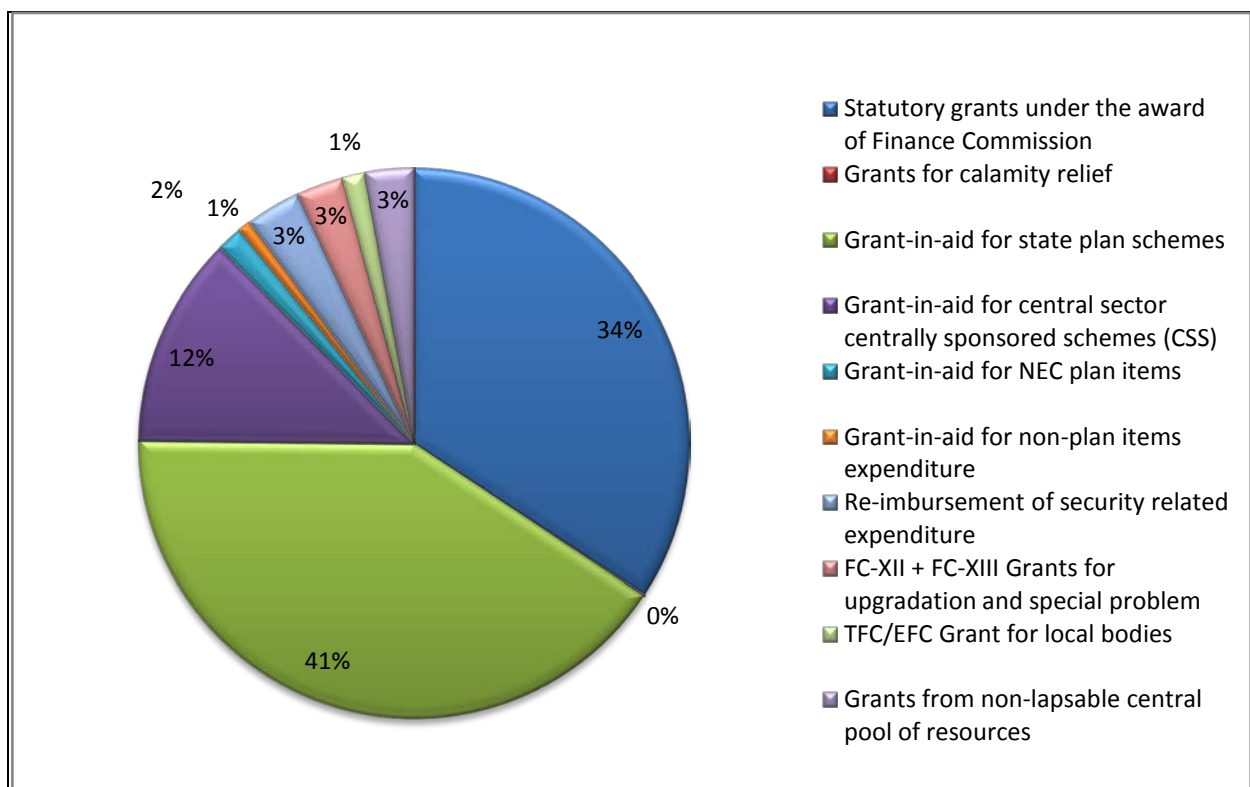
(` in crores)

Sl. No.	Items	2011-12 (Actual)	2011-12 (R.E)	2012-13 (B.E)
1.	Statutory grants under the award of Finance Commission	1599.00	1568.00	1719.00
2.	Grants for calamity relief	2.23	4.70	5.93
3.	Grant-in-aid for state plan schemes	1733.57	1872.87	2525.64
4.	Grant-in-aid for central sector centrally sponsored schemes (CSS)	256.90	566.65	384.37
5.	Grant-in-aid for NEC plan items	48.56	70.60	63.51
6.	Grant-in-aid for non-plan items expenditure	32.03	35.00	35.00
7.	Re-imburement of security related expenditure	86.09	147.12	89.00
8.	FC-XII + FC-XIII Grants for upgradation and special problem	43.22	127.56	102.38
9.	TFC/EFC Grant for local bodies	0.00	61.30	89.30
10.	Grants from non-lapsable central pool of resources	98.43	129.03	148.21
	Total	3900.07	4582.85	5162.36

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Grants from Central Government to State Government B. E. 2012-13



Revenue Expenditure

The Revenue expenditure during 2011-12 is ` 5119.44 crore as against ` 2222.14 crore in 2006-07 increasing an annual growth of 21.73 percent. During 2012-13, the expected revenue expenditure is estimated to be increase at ` 5230.60 crore. Even though the revenue expenditure rising, the government has ensured that development expenditure is not curtailed and maintained it around 54.04 percent. The detail of revenue expenditure is given in the table 28.6.

Table No.28.6:- **Expenditure on revenue account(` in crore)**

Sl. No.	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (RE)	2012-13 (BE)
	Revenue expenditure (1+2)	2222.14	2572.26	2889.54	3252.43	4187.83	5119.44	5230.60
1.	Development expenditure (i+ii)	1201.82	1378.81	1540.69	1668.45	2344.66	2789.56	2826.66
	i. Social services	588.84	656.94	696.76	773.60	1125.72	1286.91	1350.22
	ii. Economic services	612.98	721.87	843.93	894.85	1218.94	1502.65	1476.44
2.	Non-developmental expenditure							
	General services (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	1020.31	1193.44	1348.84	1583.97	1843.16	2329.87	2403.93
	i. Organ of state	26.62	36.53	32.70	41.83	45.00	62.59	60.57
	ii. Fiscal services	22.89	21.61	26.83	27.90	37.30	48.85	48.59
	iii. Interest payment & servicing of debt	279.68	289.64	334.52	384.71	420.32	463.69	524.02
	iv. Administrative services	487.93	584.35	724.15	848.10	1002.03	1169.65	1098.19
	v. Pension & miscellaneous general services	203.18	261.29	230.62	281.41	338.49	585.07	672.55

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Capital receipts and capital expenditure

The capital receipts consists of two parts viz(a) Public debts- which includes internal debt of the state government and loans & advances from central government and (b) Recoveries of loans and advances. The public debts have a major share in the capital receipts. The developing country like ours needs more money for development finance. Thus, reducing in borrowing resulted in decrease of capital receipt of government. However, in our state since 2006-07 capital receipt is rising because of increase in open market borrowings to finance the development expenditure. The share of capital receipts in overall receipts of the state government is expected to be around 9 percent in 2012-13.

Table No.28.7:- **Capital receipt of the state government**

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E)	2012-13 (B.E)
A.	Public debt (1+2)	722.19	868.19	836.12	1256.48	463.34	1209.57	1333.88
	1. Internal debt of the state government	721.04	879.09	851.99	1256.48	463.34	1204.47	1325.08
	2. Loans and advances from centre government	1.15	(-)10.90	(-)15.86	-	-	5.10	8.80
B.	Recoveries of loans and advances (1 to 6)	4.32	3.05	2.56	4.20	2.30	3.75	3.81
	1. Loans for housing	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.35	0.33
	2. Loans for crop husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3. Loans for animal husbandry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Co-operation	1.98	0.07	0.05	3.63	0.84	1.95	2.14
	5. Loans for village and small industry	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	0.11
	6. Loans for government servant	2.18	2.91	2.41	0.53	1.43	1.31	1.23
	Total capital receipts (A+B)	726.51	871.25	838.69	1260.68	465.65	1213.32	1337.69

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

The total capital expenditure consists of development and non-development expenditure. Nearly 64.00 percent of the capital expenditure goes to development expenditure. During 2012-13, the capital expenditure is expected to reach ` 1746.90crore. The proportion of capital expenditure to the total expenditure of the government during 2012-13 is expected to be 10.72 percent. The details are given in the table below;

Table No.28.8
Capital expenditure

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Developmental expenditure	Non-developmental expenditure	Total capital expenditure
1.	2006-07	643.31	67.15	710.4
2.	2007-08	683.76	137.71	821.48
3.	2008-09	703.93	149.15	853.08
4.	2009-10	795.95	193.57	989.52
5.	2010-11	905.76	217.17	1122.94
6.	2011-12 (R.E.)	1162.23	262.31	1424.54
7.	2012-13 (B.E.)	1102.41	644.49	1746.90

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Budget in brief State of Nagaland, 2007-2013)

Deficit trend

The state government has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in 2005 to limit the government expenditure and to refrain from frequent borrowing. This requires government to eliminate revenue deficit to be zero percent (0%) of GSDP during each of the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 and reduce fiscal deficit to be 3.5 percent of GSDP for the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 and 3 percent of GSDP for the year 2013-14 & 2014-15. The important fiscal indicator ie., percentage of fiscal deficit to state GSDP is increasing year by year. The fiscal deficit, which was 2.81 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 has increased to 5.8 percent of GSDP in 2011-12. However, in 2012-13, the percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is expected to decrease to 3.50 percent. This can be seen in the table below;

Table No.28.9
Fiscal indicator

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	2010-11	2011-12 (R.E)	2012-13 (B.E)	Target for next two years	
					2013-14	2014-15
1.	Revenue deficit as percentage of total revenue receipts (TRR)	No revenue deficit	No revenue deficit	No revenue deficit	No revenue deficit	No revenue deficit
2.	Fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP	2.18	5.80	3.50	3.00	3.00

(R.E- Revised estimate; B.E- Budget estimate)

(Source: Dept. of Finance, Nagaland)

Debt Stock

As on 31st March 2011, the gross debts stock of the state is estimated to be `5864.53 crore. The composition of debt stock is shown in table below;

Table No.28.10
Composition of Debt Stock
(` in crore)

Source	As on 31.3.09	% of total	As on 31.3.10	% of Total	As on 31.3.11	% of Total
Market Loans	2437.95	53.33	2878.76	55.38	3106.90	52.98
Central Government	366.84	8.02	329.48	6.34	306.60	5.22
Financial institutions	700.49	15.32	824.69	15.86	804.28	13.71
Small saving (including provident funds)	564.49	12.35	590.58	11.36	696.39	11.88
Other obligations(Civil deposit etc)	501.93	10.98	515.96	11.06	950.36	16.21
Total	4571.70	100.00	5139.47	100.00	5864.53	100.00

(Source: Dept. of Finance, Nagaland)

29.BANKING

Banks have a pivotal role to play in the economic development of a State or a region. Importantly, the rapid economic growth in our country has improved the quality of life for a large number of people and yet the vicious circle of poverty still remains menacingly a great problem needing urgent attention. Difficult geographical conditions in which our state placed makes the task of development rather more daunting. Rising expectation of the people cannot be met with the meagre resources of the state alone and therefore the obvious urgency is to harness effectively and meticulously the flow of the so called institutional finance and credit.

The State government is making strenuous efforts in developing human resources over the years. However, the gap in average per-capita income of the State and national level is widening day by day. In such a situation, to accelerate the pace development, the banking does have a unique role to play in providing resources for generating additional economic activities and incomes for the people.

The process of nationalisation of 14 commercial banks in 1969 and another 6 in 1980 by the GoI is a clear manifestation and steps towards socialism. This is mainly aimed at increasing the supply of credit to the small farmers, small entrepreneurs, artisans etc. an easy terms and curbing the influences of unscrupulous money lenders, profiteers, hoarders and black marketers.

Credit through bank is an important source for investment and development in the state. Among other things credit based programmes for development of schedule tribe (ST) population and other poverty alleviation are being implemented with the active involvement of banks.

Nagaland does not have the facilities of reserve bank of India as the other state capitals continue to enjoy. Likewise, the state also does not have the operation by all the Nationalised banks. The banks which are operating in the state are State Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank, Federal Bank,

ICICI, India Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, Punjab National Bank, Syndicate Bank, Axis Bank, Vijaya Bank and IDBI apart from Nagaland Rural Bank and Nagaland State Co-operative Bank.

The prof.Gadgil study recommended the introduction of the lead bank scheme for economic development of backward districts and areas. This recommendation was found feasible and implemented. In our state, the SBI is the lead bank which is required to plan and conduct surveys of resources available in the districts and fix the amount of credit to be supplied for the economic development of the district.

Banks in the state are steadily increasing over the years. There are 111 banks offices found to be functioning in our state till 2011. Dimapur districts has the highest number in order of which 35, which constitutes 31.54 percent of the total offices in the state, being followed by Kohima 20.72 percent and Mokokchung 12.61percent. The total deposits by State Bank of India and its associates stood at ` 10951 crore and credit at ` 4086 crore in 2011. while the total deposit and credit by scheduled nationalised banks stood at ` 6223 crore and ` 1250 crore in 2011. After the nationalisation of banks, the bank offices in our country increases at a faster rate. The ratio of banks in our State is one bank for 17,824 people. From this, it can be generalised that the bank activities/operations in our State will take a long time to catch up with other states. (Reference: table no.VIII.i, VIII.ii&VIII.iii given below).

From the occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit of the State Bank of India and its associates as on 2011, it may be inferred that Dimapur district has the highest bank credit of ` 1260 crores accounting for 30.84 percent of the total bank credit being followed by Kohima district ` 870 crores or 21.29 percent. Thus, Dimapur and Kohima district alone constituted 52.12 percent of the total bank credit in the state.

The classification of the credit of the schedule nationalised banks as on 2011 is `1250 crores of which Dimapur district has the highest bank credit of ` 893 crores or 71.44 percent of the total credit of the state. (Reference: table no.VIII.ii&VIII.iii given below).

The banking facilities in our state are far from being adequate and satisfactory compared to other parts of the country. In this regard, two things need to be prioritised viz., i) The number of bank office must flow at a quicker pace reducing the bank population ratio considerably and ii) that the banks come forward with liberalised credit plan for the benefit of the rural poor who are still groping in the dark and who are yet to see the silver lining on the horizon.

Table No.29.1
Number of Banks, 2011

Bank	Kohi ma	Dimap ur	Phe k	Mokokch ung	Wok ha	Zunheb oto	Tuensa ng	Mo n	Kiphi re	Longle ng	Pere n	Nagala nd
Allahaba d Bank	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bank of baroda	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Central bank	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
ICICI	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Federal bank	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indian bank	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Punjab & Sind bank	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Punjab national bank	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syndicat e bank	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
State bank of India	8	11	5	6	5	5	3	3	1	1	2	50

United bank of India	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United commercial bank	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Axis bank	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vijaya bank	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5
IDBI	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland rural bank	3	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Nagaland state coop bank	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	21
Total	23	35	8	14	8	7	5	5	2	1	3	111

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Table No.29.2
District-wise distribution of deposit and credit of State Banks of India and Associates 2011

(` In crores)

Sl.No.	District	No. of offices	Deposits	Credits
1.	Kohima	9	4628	870
2.	Dimapur	10	3793	1260
3.	Peren	2	186	146
4.	Phek	5	267	214
5.	Mokokchung	6	517	464
6.	Wokha	5	279	264
7.	Zunheboto	5	396	300
8.	Tuensang	4	289	268
9.	Kiphire	1	134	33
10.	Longleng	1	104	53
11.	Mon	3	358	214
	Total	51	10951	4086

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Table No.29.3
District-wise distribution of deposit and credit of scheduled nationalised bank during 2011

(` In crores)

Sl. No.	District	No. of offices	Deposits	Credits
1.	Kohima	6	2498	257
2.	Dimapur	14	3470	893
3.	Peren	-	-	-
4.	Phek	-	-	-
5.	Mokokchung	3	157	73
6.	Wokha	1	69	19
7.	Zunheboto	-	-	-
8.	Tuensang	-	-	-
9.	Kiphire	-	-	-
10.	Longleng	-	-	-
11.	Mon	1	29	8
	Total	25	6223	1250

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)

Table No.29.4
District-wise distribution of deposit and credit of Regional Rural bank of India in 2011

(` In crores)

Sl. No.	District	No. of offices	Deposits	Credits
1.	Kohima	3	116	27
2.	Dimapur	2	43	14
3.	Peren	-	-	-
4.	Phek	-	-	-
5.	Mokokchung	1	4	4
6.	Wokha	1	10	4
7.	Zunheboto	1	4	-
8.	Tuensang	-	-	-
9.	Kiphire	-	-	-
10.	Longleng	-	-	-
11.	Mon	-	-	-
	Total	8	177	49

(Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland, 2012)