

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

DRAFT

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-1979

VOLUME—I

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PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT
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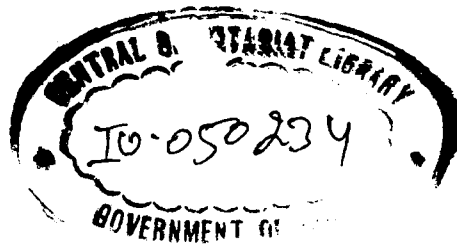


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Statement IV (19)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

XII. Information & Publicity

A. (i)	Number of districts having	Nos.						
	Publicity offices	"	3	-	-	-	-	-
	information offices	"	13	12	12	-	1	1
(ii)	Number of districts without	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	publicity offices							
B.(iii)	Number of field publicity	Nos.	-	7	7	-	-	-
	units							
(iv)	Number of Taluks/Sub-	Nos.	-	7	7	-	-	-
	Divisions covered by							
	field publicity units							
(v)	Number of Taluks/Sub-	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Divisions not covered by							
	field publicity units							

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Statement V

Minimum Needs Programme - Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan - 1969-74				Fifth Plan - 1974-79			
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1973-74 Approved outlay	1973-74 Anticipated Expenditure	Five year outlay - 1974-75		1974-75	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1.	Elementary Education (including Mid-day Meals)	234.04	149.04	53.05	53.05	109.00	33.00	16.58	6.60
2.	Primary Health Centres.	19.00	20.95	10.58	10.58	60.00	30.00	8.00	8.00
3.	Rural Water Supply.	182.30	206.56	61.40	61.40	350.00	350.00	32.62	32.62
4.	Rural Roads.	451.57	579.88	121.14	121.14	300.00	300.00	41.00	41.00
5.	Rural Electrification.	-	-	-	-	300.00	300.00	50.00	50.00
6.	Nutrition (Excluding Mid-day Meals)	41.80	41.856	21.25	21.25	60.00	-	12.00	-
	<u>Total :-</u>	<u>928.71</u>	<u>998.286</u>	<u>267.42</u>	<u>267.42</u>	<u>1179.00</u>	<u>1013.00</u>	<u>160.20</u>	<u>138.22</u>

SECTION - I

1.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

I. PHYSICO-GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

Physical

Features

The State of Nagaland came into existence on 1st December, 1963. The State was constituted of the two districts of Kohima and Mokokchung and by the inclusion of Tuensang District which was formerly a part of NEFA. The State which covers an area of 16,488 Sq. Kms., lies between 25.6' and 27.4' latitudes and between 93.20' and 95.15' longitudes. The new State is bound by the State of Assam on the northern and western sides, by Burma and NEFA in the eastern, and Manipur on the southern side. Excluding a small foot-hill area towards the west, the whole terrain of the new State is full of hilly ranges varying between the heights of 900 metres and about 3,000 metres. The Barrail range enters Nagaland from the west and its Japvo peak which is near the capital of Kohima, has a height of about 3,000 metres. The slopes of the hills are often very steep. The highest peak is Saramati in Tuensang District and has a height of 3,840 metres. Looking at the map it appears that the territory lies at an angle of about 45 degrees with its narrow ends towards the South-Western district of Kohima.

2. The State does not have very many big rivers. The longest river is Doyang which is navigable for a few kilometres in the State

before entering the Valley and joining the Brahmaputra. The other important rivers are Dikhu, Jhanzi, Dhansiri, Tizu and Zinki.

Population

3. The total population of Nagaland was 3.69 lakhs according to the 1961 Census and in the 1971 Census it has increased to 5.16 lakhs. The percentage of growth during the decade works out to 39.88 which appears to be the highest in the country. This, however, does not represent the correct trend. The reasons being that proper census enumeration could not be done during 1961 due to the disturbed conditions and that the 1971 Census was more broad-based. The increase, therefore, could not be so large on account of rapid population growth. The density of population in the State is 31 per Sq. Km. - Mokokchung District accounts for the highest density with 44 per Sq. Km., Tuensang with 32 and Kohima being the lowest with 24.

The People

4. In the State there are principally 14 tribes and a few mixed and other tribes. Broadly 16 dialects are spoken. Sometimes it is not possible for one class of tribe to understand the dialect of the other tribe. The communication between them is generally in Nagamese which is a mixture of broken Assamese and other spoken languages in the neighbouring areas. This serves a type of lingua-franca in the region. Among the tribes, the principal ones are the Konyaks, the Aos, the Semas, the Angamis, the Lothas, the Chakosangs, the

Sangtams, the Yimchungars, the Changs, the Khien-mengas, the Zeliangs, the Rengmas, the Kukis and the Dhoms. The map on the next page shows the distribution of the tribes area-wise.

Climate
and
Rainfall

5. As mentioned earlier, almost the whole of Nagaland is in a hilly terrain. Towards the North, bordering Assam, the hills are comparatively lower in altitude till they taper down into the Brahmaputra plains. Towards the South and East, the hills are higher. Practically there are no lakes. Rainfall varies between 203 Cms. and 205 Cms. The bulk of it is received in the monsoon months. In some exceptional places like, Kohima, Mokokchung, Wokha and Wakching, rain-fall exceeds the average. Because of the high altitude, temperature is low ; on some days it nears 0 centigrade, although not much snow is recorded.

II. THE EMERGING SITUATION

6. The socio-economic situation in Nagaland is vastly different from that obtaining in other parts of the country. The difference lies not in that Nagaland is a tribal area ; because although it is tribal, the tribal situation in this

(Contd.... 4)

State is very different from that found in other tribal areas of the country. This difference is due to a historicity of causes which, it is not the purpose of this chapter to explain. Broadly, however, it is to be understood that the pattern of society is fast changing from a traditional tribal stage to a modern way of living.

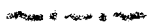


7. The quick transition from tribal stage to modern stage in Nagaland has created some problems of vacuum which is more psychological than physical. When a people progresses gradually, problems are of a different type than when such a quick transition takes place. In the latter case, adjustment to the requirements of the ^{new} situation is difficult for the people, because of the immediately preceding historical vacuum.

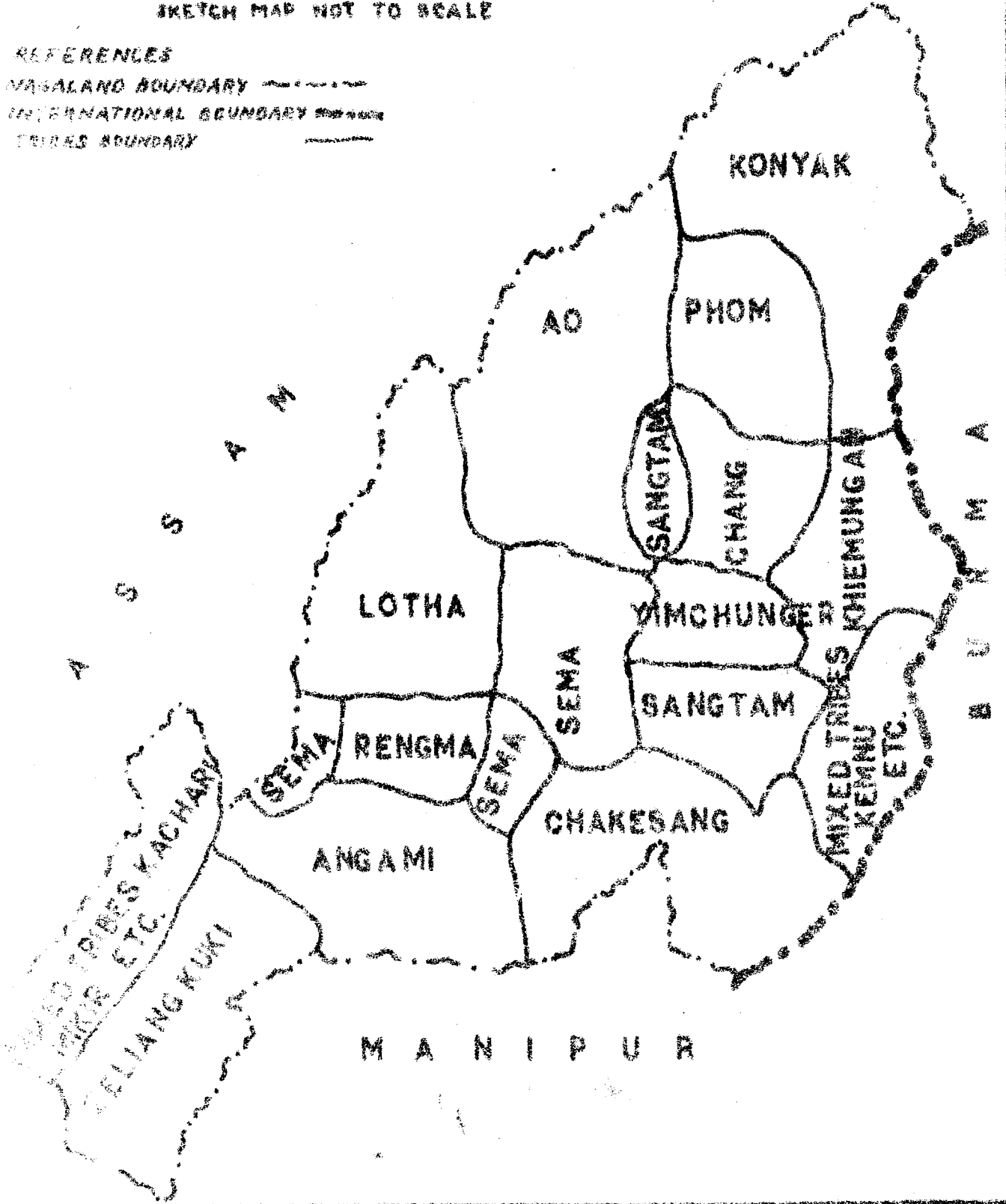
8. It is surprising how this area was left untouched almost completely by the social reformers and other political movements operating in the later half of the 19th century and in the first few decades of the present century. It was much late when Gandhiji entered the social field and devoted his attention to depressed areas of Hindu society like Adivasis and untouchables, etc. when the problem attracted attention. Since, however, Nagaland remained untouched even by these movements, the legacy of history pursued and had to impress upon us the

TRIBES OF NAGALAND

SKETCH MAP NOT TO SCALE

REFERENCES

- NAGALAND BOUNDARY 
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY 
- TRIBES BOUNDARY 



necessity of taking some quick action now on this front.

9. Broadly, the problem is one of bringing the tribal people into the main stream of national life. This is to be done both by enlisting their participation in the broader national effort as well as by enabling them to share the fruits of the national progress. They have to feel that the Government programme for their upliftment is essentially their programme, not something God-sent or one in which they have no responsibility. Proper psychological approaches have to be adopted so that they do not become unnecessarily suspicious and are thus enabled to develop according to their own genius. Merging into wider national life should not mean that they have to give up their identity. It is to be realised that even in the plains' backward areas, the feeling of nationhood is not fully ripe. In case of tribal areas, therefore, probably a greater allowance has to be made during the transition period to enable the people to fully grasp that feeling. Moreover, steps have to be taken to bring about their emotional integration with the rest of the country. The service is to be carried out by well-intentioned trained workers and local leadership.

10. The difficulty in carrying out such service is that the tribal people have still a complex towards the plains people which has also arisen because of certain historical reasons. For example, in the past, whenever tribes-men went down to the neighbouring plains area, the difference of culture and way of life made them feel as if they were in a foreign country. They returned to their homes to tell their folks of a new and strange way of life which the plains-men lived. The people in whose contact they came were also mostly illiterate and probably were indifferent to them. Thus the contact was very limited, and it did not create very friendly feelings. It is reported that sometimes these tribes-men were not allowed to take shelter against the rain and storm in any of the houses of the plains-men who probably considered them like lower people and untouchables for various reasons. Sometimes, persons who went to work in the plains to earn cash to pay their house taxes were cheated by petty business people like contractors. Even now, the fear of exploitation probably continues and they look upon the outsiders as not their own men. Although, circumstances have now very much changed, the complex to some extent continues. The service and propaganda needed to bring about the fusion between the national and tribal life has therefore to be carried out carefully. The leadership has to impress upon the people both their rights as well as

their responsibilities. This should preserve their local culture and also bring them in the main stream of national life.

11. A part of the policy pursued by the Government of India to devote greater attention to these areas is to be found in classifying these areas as tribal. This does not appear to have borne big fruits till now. Probably a more intensive and more thoughtful policy is needed. It is to be presumed that these areas, specially Nagaland, are fast coming into touch with some of the modern trends, and the consequent process of re-adjustments has to be hastened.

12. Although, Nagaland remained in isolation for a long time under the British rule, certain forces were unconsciously operating which were gradually bringing about many changes in the psychology of the people. Probably, the most important factor was the introduction of Christianity. The various types of welfare activities which the Christian missionaries were carrying out, including the provision of medical, educational and evangelical services, the exhibition of western culture which apparently looks superior to the tribal mind, including the dress, building of Churches, the administration and the improvement of communications and the appearance of the modern military which was looked

upon by the local people as a strong force, etc. created in the minds of the people a confused philosophy of life. People wanted to follow Christianity but also wanted to retain their own culture. The result is that although a majority of the people have adopted Christianity as their religion, they continue to be bound by their tribal culture and mores. All the same, there is a great desire amongst the people to get themselves modern. Due to the vacuum of history, however, it is difficult for them to share the burden which the procurement of a modern life would entail. It is always easy for an older culture to copy the trappings of a new, foreign and dominant culture, but difficult to realise that this exterior conceals centuries of struggle and sacrifices not so easily undergone by every people and how hard it is to follow the more solid basis on which these outward trappings are based.

13. When a people experience economic and cultural development gradually, they come to understand the process and the problems associated with it. They equip themselves intellectually and emotionally to face them. The process requires the development of intellectual and technological level needed to sustain the growth. There is a price to be paid for it in terms of sweat and toil, and a readiness to undergo hard discipline in fields,

factories and offices. But when the transition is quick, the people hardly get a chance to acquire the needed characteristics and are unprepared for the sacrifice. The desire of the people to have amenities of modern life coupled with their unpreparedness to share the burdens involved have created a strange situation which has to be very delicately handled. The Nagas are a very healthy and brave people. But with the decline of the old tribal culture of warfare and adventure, etc. there is hardly anything left for them where their energies could get a right out-let. When their desires are not satisfied, there is a feeling of helplessness and then of frustration. Afterwards, this energy gets turned against the Government on whom they depend on the fulfilments of their aspirations. At this point, harmonisation of national and tribal-cum-local interests becomes difficult. The consequent discontent generated is politicised. Thus politics becomes a main avenue through which it is sought to gain all the ends. In order to change the situation, rapid economic development along proper lines is necessary.

14. The half-way house between the complete adoption of Christianity and the continued adherence to tribal culture has affected the tribal life in some other aspects also, creating in its train a different type of social problems. For example, formerly the institution of Morung which

had been in practice throughout the ages, moulded the social character of the people in a way which was harmonious with the existing social requirements. With the decline of the Morung Institution and its discipline, the community spirit is gradually declining. The duties which a man after coming out of Morung had to perform in the interest of society are no longer necessary. Since the institution has not been replaced by another, tribal discipline and orderliness have loosened and the young people find themselves unable to adopt to the vacuum thus created. There has been a movement to the towns where they hardly find anything worthwhile to pursue. The old village also has no place for them, and they do not know what to do. In the towns, conditions and facilities have not been created which could utilise their energies towards any proper end. This has created certain law and order problems also in these areas, and unless something positive is created, the position is likely to worsen as in any other big city.

15. There is a section of the people which believes that the main problem in Nagaland is political and needs political solution. Economic approaches alone are not the answer. But it is easy to see that the rapid economic development can absorb the energies of these people and the creation of conditions in which their economic aspirations can be fulfilled, should be a major part of the solution.

16. Broadly speaking, the emergent situation in Nagaland can be said to have the following characteristics :-

17. Firstly, with the increase of education and modernity, the community spirit has considerably declined. People want to leave villages and come to the city. This implies that people are getting more and more individualistic. An average modern Naga is less concerned with the responsibility in the community life of the village and bothers more for his individual advancement. He wants to give expression to his own self and share the fruits of the modern life.

18. Secondly, the conditions are growing gradually more peaceful. Almost the whole of the hostile element has been won over, and whatever little is left is also appearing to be ready for complete peace. Any way, the degree of this disturbing element is not such as to interfere with the process of development.

19. Thirdly, with the increased peace, people are desirous to advance. Formerly people were living in the villages in an isolated manner and any interference by the outsiders was viewed with concern. But now this isolation is fast disappearing, and more people are coming out and in contact with the outside world. They want to get the benefits and amenities of the modern

life. Each village wants a road to connect itself with the outside world. All Nagas want to educate their young children so that they could find a proper place in the new society. This rate of social change is directly related to the desire for economic advancement.

20. Fourthly, the Nagas, democratic as they are, are rapidly growing more and more conscious of their rights. They want to participate in the democratic processes. In the last elections, it was found that about 79% of the Nagas voted, almost a record for India. The people have a clear idea that their future rests as a part of the Indian Union. Thus both as a matter of political settlement as well as in the desire to participate in the democratic processes, the situation is conducive to stability and advancement.

21. Fifthly and lastly as the State is advancing, its town developing and modernity growing, economic disparities are emerging. There is no doubt that a few have become very rich. It is also found that in the interior of the villages a large percentage of the people continue to remain very poor. This disparity is not only found in the social conditions, but also in the evolution of culture and the way of life. The various social or political ideologies have not yet developed. But with the passage of time and the increase in disparities, they are also likely to emerge.

Government's economic policy has, therefore, to take into account the conditions of those who still remain at the bottom of the scale.

22. Broadly speaking, Nagaland is still very backward. As the next chapter will show the State is almost at the bottom with regard to various economic aspects, only a rapid economic development can meet the emergent situation in the State.

23. One view point is that in all countries people living in such terrain are comparatively more backward than in other areas. How are we to put up with this ? It is difficult to visualise a situation in the long run. Only future can show. Apparently, the State has to catch up with the nation as a whole.

III. THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

24. Of the total area of 16433 Sq. Kms., about 7000 Sq. kms. have been set apart for cultivation, although, as we shall see later on, about one-eighth of this is annually cultivated because of the system of Jhum cultivation. Most of the forests are either individually owned or community-owned. The share of Government forest is extremely low. Reserved forests are spread on

an area of 329 Sq. Kms. and protected forests cover another 518 Sq. Kms. 388 Sq. Kms. is under civil use while the remaining area of 8348 Sq. Kms. are unuseable land, private forest, etc.

25. The working force in Nagaland is much higher than in the rest of the country, the reason being that work participation is common to all tribal areas and the part played by females, specially in agriculture, is equally important. A higher working force may partly also be attributed to the very elementary or jhuming system of cultivation. In agriculture animal power is generally not used.

Livelihood
Pattern

26. Currently, the pattern of livelihood is fast changing as would be seen by the following table :-

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN IN NAGALAND

Sl. No.	Occupation	1961		1971	
		No. of people	% of total workers	No. of people	% of total workers
1.	Cultivation	1,93,483	88.3	2,03,341	77.6
2.	Agricultural Labourer	2,501	1.2	3,797	1.4
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	517	0.3	1,061	0.4
4.	Mining and Quarrying			76	-

Sl. No.	Occupation	1961		1971	
		No. of people	% of total workers	No. of people	% of total workers
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs.				
a)	Household Industry	95	-	788	0.3
b)	Other than Household Industry	619	0.3	2,187	0.8
6.	Construction	375	0.2	3,277	1.3
7.	Trade and Commerce	1,237	0.6	4,725	2.0
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	724	0.3	2,388	0.9
9.	Other Services	19,759	9.1	40,474	15.4
Total Workers		2,19,310	100.0	2,62,124	100.0
10.	Non-workers	1,49,890		2,54,335	
Total Population		3,69,200		5,16,459	

27. As would be noticed, in 1961 about 90 per cent of the population was engaged in agriculture. There was hardly anything under the name of manufacturing and processing. Similarly the number of persons engaged in trade, Commerce, Transport, etc. was less than 1 per cent. By 1971 the situation had substantially changed. The percentage of working force in agriculture declined to less than 80 per cent. Similarly more than 1 per cent population was found engaged in

manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc., while the number of workers in Trade, Commerce, Transport, etc. rose to about 3 per cent. Since the rate of progress after the 1971 census operation has been much faster, it is presumed that there has been a further decline in the agricultural occupations and corresponding increase in manufacturing and trade. This is a very healthy sign.

Cropping
Pattern

28. The cropping pattern of Nagaland has been determined both by tradition as well as soil. As the hills are in a state of degeneration, they are mostly sandy and the soil is fertile. It has been estimated that the thickness of the soil cover is between 150 C.Ms. to 450 C. Ms., a factor which is highly important in the nature of the terrain. Since the altitudes are mostly cool, conditions are suitable for a large variety of crops including horticulture.

29. Nagas are mostly rice and meat eaters. The main crop is therefore rice. Certain millets including maize, pulses, taro and vegetables like potatoes, cabbages, french beans, squash, etc. are grown. Potatoes, cabbages, french beans, gourds and chillies are mostly grown in the western and southern regions, while in the central parts, maize, vegetables and fruits are to be found.

Agricultural
Output

30. As yet it has not been possible to make a correct estimate of the amount of agricultural output. As the administration till the attainment of the country's Independence had been rather limited and the land is being owned jealously by individuals and community, and not by Government, agricultural statistics could not be adequately collected. An attempt is being made now to conduct a sample survey with a view to collecting such information as would be possible in the agricultural field. On account of the sensitivity of the people towards their land rights, collection of statistics is a problem and the work has to be conducted in a most tactful manner seeking the cooperation of the villagers. Even at present, when agricultural census is being undertaken, some murmurings are heard from certain sections of the people with the fear that the Govt. may be contemplating to raise land revenue. Collection of comprehensive data would take a long time, although it is expected that the current survey would throw ample light on different aspects of the agricultural operations.

31. Broadly Nagaland is a deficit State, specially in the field of food production. Although a part of the agricultural output has begun to flow into the market, its quantity is extremely limited and the State has to import annually about 19,000 M.T. of food grains to feed its

population, mainly urban. This is due to the fact that certain tribes of Tuensang District have just started leaving vaddy cultivation.

32. It is a paradox that although each village is supposed to be self-sufficient in the production of food-grains, because of the land ownership being unevenly distributed, the total results are rather uneven. It is said that the large land owners produce a lot of surplus which is used for distribution to some needy people in the village, throwing of feasts as status symbol by the big land owners and keeping of a small buffer-stock for some future crop failure. The exact amount however which is devoted to this purpose is not known ; and the imports are used either for urban areas or for the armed forces. It is also said that in some of the backward areas of Tuensang District often there is a food shortage for some months before monsoon and the people depend during these days on some natural products like Taro, roots and fruits.

Irrigation
Pattern

33. On account of the adequate rain-fall in the normal years which is rather heavy, much artificial irrigation is not needed. In order, however, to provide a regular supply of water to the fields in a more timely manner, certain amount of irrigation is not only desirable but necessary. In Nagaland, there are no major irrigation projects,

nor even medium projects. Most of the irrigation is of the minor nature. Broadly, three types of minor irrigation is in practice - (i) contour channels for distributing water from hill tops to the immediately lower fields, (ii) contour channels from small tanks built by constructing small dams over the streams and (iii) lift irrigation with manual or power devices to have water from streams in the nearby valleys. Of all these means, the first is the most common method. The future possibilities also lie in extending this method more than others. Reliable information about the exact area irrigated is not available although some estimates have been made as would be shown in the relevant chapter. Broadly it is known that quite a large area under Angamis and Chakesangs is under terrace cultivation and therefore under irrigation. Under other tribal areas, irrigated portion is comparatively very small. Most of the minor irrigation work like contour channels has been done through Govt. assistance. The main form of assistance is to give 50 per cent subsidy to farmers who show an interest in creating this type of irrigational facilities in their areas.

34. Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, a beginning has been made in establishing improved seed farms and to distribute such seeds at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The achievement till now has been

very small and in the Fifth Plan more seed farms would be established by the Government. Similarly, some beginning has been made in the field of plant protection also. The aim has been to control pests and other field diseases. The exact impact of this policy has not yet been known. In some areas, modern methods of agriculture like the use of tractors, etc., has also begun. Under Jhuming, all the modern tools cannot be employed. When the lands are quite steep some special type of small tractors and power tillers only can be used. Some experiment has been made and it has been possible to employ small tractors in some areas. The farmers in some areas have developed interest in processing these time-saving devices either on subsidy basis or on hire system.

35. On account of the cool climate and good quality of the soil, plantation and horticulture are also successfully done. The main fruits grown are oranges, pineapples, bananas, lemons, gwavas and pears. It is estimated that about 300 hecs. have been devoted to orchards.

36. In the vicinity of Dimapur, sugarcane is produced. Till now on account of the lack of demand, sugarcane was not attempted on a large-scale. But since the establishment of a Sugar Mill and a contact for the supply of cane to this Mill, sugarcane production is being increased.

D. Blocks

37. Of the 21 Blocks in Nagaland, 15 are covered by tribal blocks. The purpose of T.D. Blocks is to affect rapid development in the area by selecting compact undeveloped areas for multisided development. This policy was serving the purposes of development programme adequately because of the intensive character of the steps taken therein. It helped because under this scheme, the area and the population coverage got reduced and made them more compact, obviated the necessity of public contribution which was normally not forthcoming in tribal areas, adopted the system of subsidies instead of loans and helped the employment of enthusiastic and devoted workers through a scheme of training therefore. Since, however, the Government of India has given up this policy of extending tribal development blocks any more, the developmental process has received some set-back.

Animal

Asbandry

38. In Nagaland almost every household owns pigs, cows and poultry. The methods of rearing are, however, very primitive. Many families keep cattle and Mithuns. Bullocks are generally not used and the milking of cows has only recently begun. Livestock is used mainly for meat.

39. Livestock, particularly Mithuns, are an important status symbol. The more one owns, the wealthier he is regarded. Rich persons feel a sense of prestige when they slaughter these

animals and throw feasts in the village during marriage and festivals. Among certain tribes a man has to pay bride's father a number of animals before he can marry. Such practices are gradually dying out with the spread of education in most of the areas now.

40. No scientific system of feeding animals has been developed. Occasionally, some maize and husk may be fed, but often pigs are left out to search their own food. Pork is a delicacy in Nagaland. Because of the unscientific system of feeding, animals, specially pigs, carry large worms and are a source of the disease called tape-worms. Similarly, hens and fowls roam about in the village and find their own food. The result is that the breed is poor and inferior and the size of the eggs is small. Mostly chicken and eggs are eaten at home and not sold in the market.

41. Almost all cattle in the State are small in build. Mostly the cattle depend upon forest grazing which means inadequate nutrition. The Mithun is supposed to be the best animal possessed by a Naga family. Normally if it lives in natural surroundings, it is excellent in health. It is large and a beautiful animal. Recently their number has been considerably reduced because of the epidemic of foot and mouth disease. Mithuns are largely used for slaughter purposes. Goats sheeps are very rare. Because the Nagas are

non-vegetarians, there is a large demand for livestock and poultry. Although the State Government is trying to develop these resources, progress as yet has not been very rapid.

42. Veterinary services in the State have been developed on a large-scale. In almost all blocks these services are available. Some key village centres have also been developed and the State has large programme for future.

43. Fisheries in Nagaland have not been developed on a large-scale, although some beginning in pisciculture has been made. At present people catch fish in hilly streams and rivers mainly for self-consumption. In urban areas, mainly in Dimapur, fish is brought from outside also. It appears, however, that on the whole fisheries are as yet not very important in the economy of the State.

44. The importance of forests in the economy of a country is well-known. Because of the heavy rain-fall and good soil conditions, Nagaland is rich in forest. The climax formation being subtropical and temperature mostly moist, evergreen forests are to be found here. In the south-eastern portion, trees are largely coniferous. Due to shifting cultivation being practised in this area from time immemorial, a part of the forests has been denuded. Dense virgin forests are confined mainly to the uninhabited and

inaccessible high mountain regions. In other areas, due to jhuming, forests are simple, sparse and not dense.

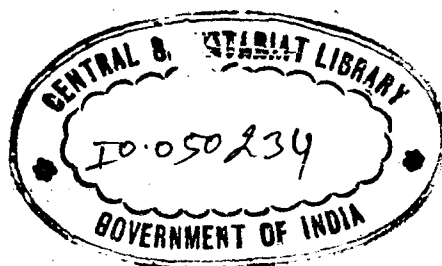
45. Normally, it has been provided that in the hilly regions, about 60 per cent of the area should be covered by forests. In Nagaland, however, forest area amounts to 17.6 per cent. On the total land area of 16488 sq. Kms, forest occupy an area of 2896 sq. Kms, of which only 307 sq. kms. are Reserved Forests and 518 sq. Kms Protected Forests. There are about 2072 sq.km. of village forests which are found in scattered patches covering the entire mountains and hills amidst jhuming areas. The range of hills are enchanting deep valleys with swift flowing streams and lush vegetations give a magnificent scenic beauty to the State.

46. The forests of Nagaland are mostly evergreen with a fringe of moist deciduous in the plains. The evergreen type is found both on the hills and in the plains area. In the plains type Shore and Dipterocarpus association is found. In the semi-evergreen riverain forests, species like Terminalian Myriocarpa, Terameles nudiflora predominate. The forests which had not been affected by jhuming are of excellent growth with trees of gigantic stature often buttressed at the base but otherwise remarkable for their high form factor and cleanness of boles. In the case of forests, which are secondary formations after

jhuming a biotic type with a preponderance of *Alnus nepolansis*, *sehima wallichii*, *prunus* species, bamboos, etc., is noticed, the type varying according to locality.

47. Before the creation of Nagaland State on the first of December, 1963, a small but thick forests belt along the Assam-Nagaland Border, mainly the Reserved Forests of Rangapahar, Intangki and Singphan were under scientific management, when they were under the Dhansiri Valley Divisions and Sibsagar Divisions respectively. The first organised attempt to bring these forests under scientific working was made in 1936-37. With the creation of Nagaland State all the forests - both Reserved and Protected - came under the management of one Division with headquarters located at Dimapur.

48. During the first two Plan periods the forests in this area did not receive the full impact of the development plans. Towards the middle of the Third Five Year Plan, a separate Directorate was created with three territorial Divisions, one for each District, not only to improve the management of the forests under the control of the Department but also to take up forest development programmes which were of vital importance to the State.



49. During the Third Plan period emphasis was placed on Communications, Economic Plantations and Soil Conservation. For the first time during the Plan period the villagers were persuaded to regulate the felling in their private forests to save them from depletion. Under economic plantations an area of about 240 hec. were created at a total cost of 2.91 lakhs and forest roads to a length of ~~36 Km~~ were newly constructed and 13 Km. length of roads were improved at a cost of Rs.15.52 lakhs. Buildings were constructed at a total cost of Rs.9.69 lakhs for the accommodation of staff of the Department.

50. During the ad-hoc Plan period of 1966-69 an amount of Rs.58.86 lakhs were spent for development of forestry, as against Rs.46.44 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan period. During the ad-hoc Plan period 1966-69 an amount of Rs.4.78 lakhs were spent to raise 932 acres of plantations of economic species. Under the scheme of regeneration of forests, an area of about 60 hec. was covered. Plantations to the extent of about 380 hec. of Extension Forestry were raised. Another scheme which was taken up during this period was Farm Forestry which envisaged farmers taking up growing of forest species in their jhum lands. The first ^{forest} based industry in Nagaland started in 1967-68 with

the setting up of a Seasoning and Treatment Plant at Dimapur. The Plant started functioning from 1968-69 with the main purpose of supplying treated timber to the P.W.D. and other Departments for construction purpose. A survey of the forest resources for setting up of a Pulp and Paper Mill was initiated during the Third Plan period and a Feasibility Report prepared for the establishment of a Paper Mill at Tuli. A resource survey for a Veneer Mill was conducted in the forests of the Namsa-Tijit area and a working scheme was prepared to regulate the fellings for a sustained supply of raw materials to the Veneer Plant at Tijit. The progress during Fourth Plan period is being dealt with in the following chapter.

Industries

51. Industrially Nagaland is the most backward State of the Indian Union. The per capita income from manufacturing sector in the State is about Rs.2/- only against the other State's average of Rs.45/- and the adjoining State of Assam's income of Rs.51/- from this source. Till recently there was nothing in Nagaland under the name of organised manufacturing industry. During the ad-hoc Plan years from 1966-67, certain investigations were carried out to study the feasibility of establishing certain industries based on the raw materials resources of the State. The investigations revealed that

adequate resources were available for starting a Pulp and Paper Mill and a Sugar Mill in the State. A Khandsari Sugar Mill had already been established and commissioned in the year 1967-68 as a first step towards industrialisation of this backward State.

52. Since local capital and enterprise are not available in Nagaland and since outside capital would be shy to enter this region for reasons of insecurity, the State of Nagaland along with the Central Government had to take the responsibility of supplying these scarce resources for the coming Paper and Sugar Mills.

Sugar
Mill

53. The North-Eastern Region of India comprising Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura consume quite a large quantity of sugar ; but in this region there are hardly sugar mills. Nagaland is a newly created State and the development programmes of planned land use for industrial agriculture are imperative. The most suitable cash crop that could be ~~sown~~ in this State is sugarcane.

54. On an invitation from the Government of Nagaland, a team of technical experts of the Government of India conducted an on-the-spot study of Nagaland in November, 1965, on the possibility of growing sugarcane for the establishment of a sugar factory. The team found that

about 17,000 acres of area were suitable for sugarcane cultivation. Hence a decision to establish a sugar mill was taken. The project was included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The crushing capacity per day of the mill would be 1,000 tonnes. The estimated cost of the project was Rs.3.5 crores, which is now under revision to Rs.4.00 crores. The Nagaland Sugar Mill Project has almost been completed and the trial production has already begun.

Paper
Mill

55. The project of the Paper Mill was approved for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan period at a meeting of the Planning Commission with the Chief Minister of the State in December, 1966. The final clearance, however, was given to the project only in the end of 1968. The mill when completed is expected to produce 100 ton paper a day.

56. The Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mill Project is a joint venture between the Hindustan Paper Corporation (A Government of India undertaking) and the Government of Nagaland. The management of the project has been taken over by the Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mill Co. having a Board of Directors consisting of eight members, four from Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) and four from Nagaland. The approximate cost of the project will be around Rs.28 crores.

Distillery
Unit.

57. One Distillery Unit with a daily capacity of manufacturing 700/1000 gallons of potable and industrial alcohol from molasses is also being added to the Sugar Mills Project. This unit was earlier estimated to cost Rs.20 lakhs. But this is under revision and likely to go up to Rs.40 lakhs.

58. The Plywood Factory at Tizit has been taken up as a venture between the Government of Nagaland and a private industrialist with a view to utilise the rich forest resources in Tizit-Namza area profitably. The factory will have a production capacity of 15 lakhs Sq. metre of plywood of different kinds per annum on the basis of 4 mm. national thickness. The project is estimated to cost 50 lakhs. A company has been formed with an authorised share-capital of Rs.12 lakhs in equity shares - 50 per cent of which will be held by the Government and the balance by the private industrialists. The authorised share-capital is likely to be raised. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1973 and will go into production from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Village
and
Small
Industries

59. The bulk of the population in Nagaland is rural, living in a self-sufficient closed village economy. Since agriculture has been the main pursuit, there has been very little development even of small-scale industries. But weaving of Naga Shawls has been a traditional cottage industry for a very long period of time. The people of Nagaland have been meeting the domestic needs of their cloth by weaving on loom looms. The production by this method is very slow and time consuming. To improve this old method of production and to enable the people to produce larger quantities within comparatively short time, fly-shuttle looms were introduced in the State. In order to give training on improved looms to local boys and girls, two weaving - training centres were established at Mokokchung and Dimapur during the Third Five Year Plan period. A weaving section for 15 trainees per year has recently been added to the existing CITPC at Tuensang. Most of the produce is,

however, locally consumed. The Naga people are very fond of wearing their colourful shawls. Due to the high cost of production, however, the possibilities of an outside market for this commodity appear to be very rare.

60. Sericulture is another important village industry which provides fairly remunerative occupation to some persons living in rural areas. Sericulture industry consists of four distinct operations, namely, growing of food plants, silk seed production, rearing of silk worms, and silk reelings. The finest natural silk is produced by domesticated worm which feeds on mulberry leaves. This culture is known as 'mulberry silk industry' and the silk is known as 'Pat'. Some other moths also produce silk of some commercial importance. 'Eri Worm', a domesticated silk worm may be said to rank next to 'Pat' for the production of natural silk. This type of culture is widely spread in Assam. Both mulberry and eri silk can be produced in Nagaland also as its climate is conducive to its development.

61. Other village industries are primarily limited to home consumption like the making of iron and wooden utensils. But they are not of a very sophisticated nature and would not command market.

Minerals

62. Geologically the terrain in Nagaland is made up of tertiary rocks. Since no natural resources survey of the State has been made, the exact amount of mineral wealth obtaining in this area is not known. Prior to the establishment of the Department of Geology and Mining in the State, nothing whatsoever was done in the line of detailed mineral exploration. The Department which came into being in the year 1968-69 has

achieved a considerable progress in this direction. As a result of work carried out a very encouraging picture of mineral potential has emerged. It is now established that the State is widely endowed with resources like coal and lime-stone. Besides, some indications of nickel, cobalt, cromite, and magnetite minerals have also been observed. Recently the Central Government have agreed to undertake some oil exploration also.

63. On the basis of a recent survey, a reserve of fifty-five million tons of coal has been estimated from the Borjan Coal Fields. Operations on this coal field were suspended in 1966. Recently, however, the Government of Nagaland have again decided to re-activate the colliery in order to start the working of the Borjan Coal Fields. In Jhanji-Desai valley also deposits of extensive coal in commercial quantities has been established. Some exploratory drilling in this coal-belt has been undertaken by the Depart of Geology & Mining. Some coal fields in the eastern part of Tuensang Town have also been found.

64. The Kiphire Sub-division is now established to contain extensive deposits of high grade lime-stone. Of the eight bands, four bands are said to have a total average thickness of

hundred metres and extend over a strike length of about ten kilometres. They are high in calcium content also. In the course of the systematic study of ultra-basic rocks recently undertaken by the Department in the Kiphire-Shamatorr-Thonokonyu area of Tuensang District, encouraging indications of nickel, cobalt, chromite, and magnetite were observed. In Kohima and Tuensang Districts, good quality of slate deposits have been located. Commercial utilisation of the mineral deposits is, however, likely to take a long time.

POWER: 65. Power is an absolute essential for the economic development of any area. It increases the productive capacity of the economy by several times. Production on any large-scale cannot be undertaken without the help of power. For various reasons, the State of Nagaland remained behind in the production and distribution of power also, as in other fields. The first modest efforts to introduce the electricity in the State were made only towards the end of the second Five Year Plan. In the second Plan, electrification of only seven towns by diesel generating sets was envisaged, out of which only one town, namely, Kohima, was electrified, with an installed capacity of 150 kilowatts. The expenditure incurred was a little above Rs.12 lakhs.

66. In the Third Plan period more programme was chalked out by including ten more towns for electrification in addition to six schemes spilled over from the second plan period. On account of certain initial difficulties such as inadequate technical hands, want of proper organization, etc. out of the sixteen towns proposed, electrification of only six towns which were spilled over towns namely, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Wokha, Mon, Zunehboto and Dimapur, was completed and the total installed capacity was raised to 1295 Kilowatts. Total expenditure incurred in the Third Five Year Plan on power was Rs.85 lakhs.

67. Towards the end of this Plan period the load demand rose very rapidly, particularly, in Kohima and Mokokchung. Augmentation of power in these places was promptly undertaken. But the supply of power by diesel generating units was not only inadequate to meet the increased demand, but the cost of generation also rose very high. In view of this, negotiations were made with Assam State Electricity Board for purchase of power. Two agreements with Assam State Electricity Board for supply of bulk power were concluded, namely, scheme (i) for purchase of power at Naginimara, Tuli, and Changki and scheme (ii) for purchase of power at Dimapur. The estimated cost involved in the two agreements were Rs.108 lakhs and Rs.150 lakhs respectively which were subsequently revised to Rs.184 lakhs and Rs.209 lakhs. The progress of power development in the Fourth Plan will be dealt with in the following chapter.

Transport

68. The transport network of Nagaland in 1955-56 was limited to a road kilometrage of about 322 kms. The roads forming this network were principally meant to connect the main administrative centres in Nagaland with points on the arterial transport links in the Assam valley. Thus National Highway No.39 passed through Nagaland for a distance of 97 kms. The Anguri-Mokokchung road (103 kms.) connected central Nagaland with the Anguri rail-head in Assam. The other two roads were Mokokchung-Tuensang (84 kms.) and Namtala-Mon (37 kms.). There were a few bridle tracks and mule paths connecting the villages to the arterial roads, but there were no feeder roads.

69. During the Second Plan, a large-scale programme for strengthening and expanding the road system was taken up. It was proposed to build 41 minor bridges and construct, improve and widen a road kilometrage of about 2,848. By the end of the Second Plan, Rs.1.53 crores were spent on the road programme with physical achievements as follows :

	Kms.
New jeep roads	399.8
Widened and improved jeep roads and bridle paths	1,035.4
Mule paths and porter tracks	554.3
	Total- 1,989.5

70. Thus, there was a throw-forward of 872 kms. of roads and 32 minor bridges for completion during the Third Plan. The progress during the Third Plan is shown in the following table :

(Figures in kms.)

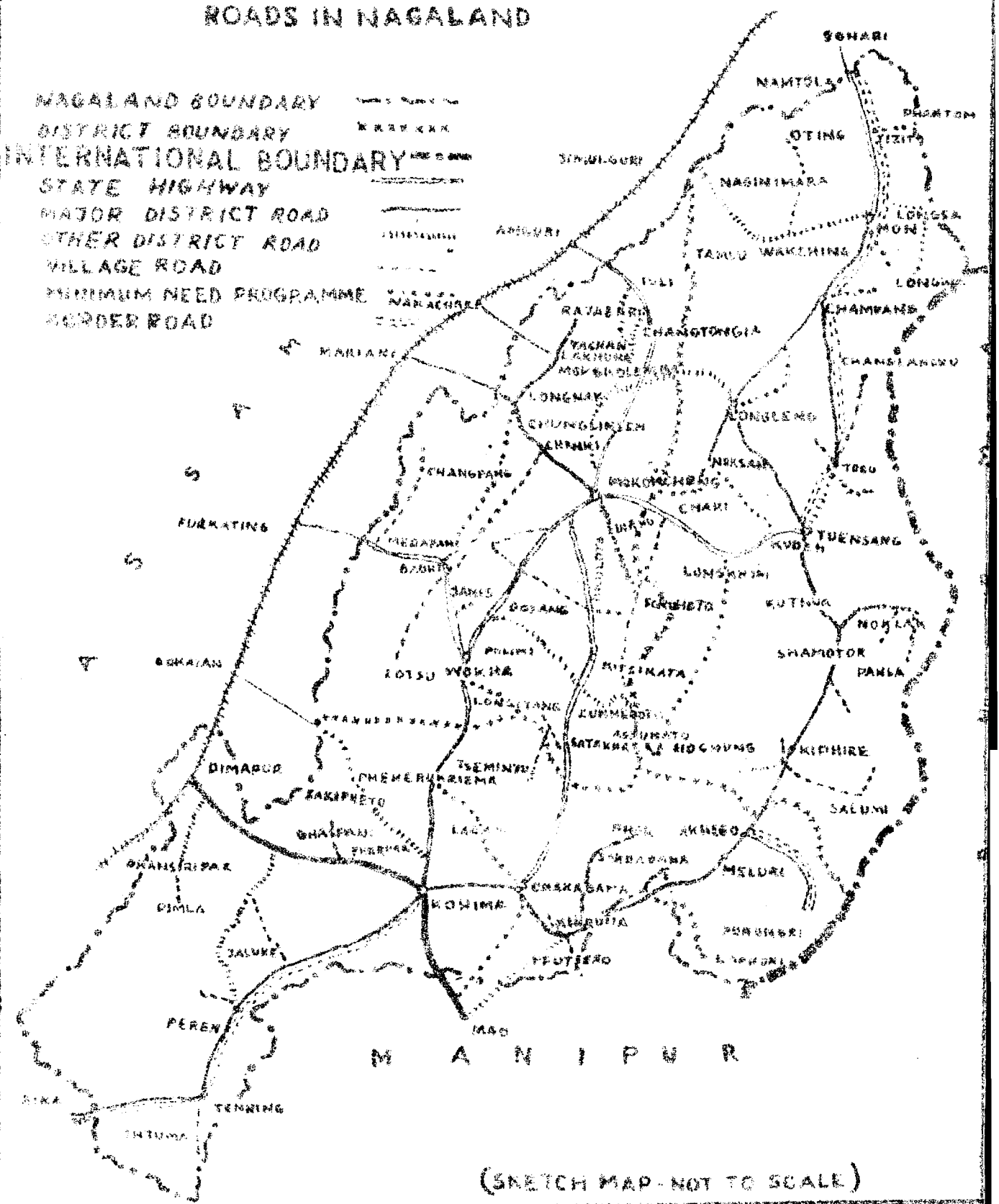
Item	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Total 1961-66
New motorable roads	119	214	66	169	171	739
Widening and improvement of roads	87	14	76	262	257	696
Modernising	6	11	6	50	79	152
Mule paths/porter tracks	61	77	63	13	10	224
Minor bridges (numbers)	6	4	2	2	1	15
Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	44.91	44.46	35.17	77.51	143.96	346.01

By the end of 1965-66, about Rs.3.46 crores were spend on road construction.

71. During the ad-hoc Plan period and the Fourth Plan period, there has been a substantial expansion of roads. Including the National Highway which runs for a distance of about 97 kms., the total length of roads has now increased to more than 3500 kms. Out of this, only about 250 kms. are surfaced and most of the remaining are gravelled and fair-weather roads. Hence much more remains to be done to improve

ROADS IN NAGALAND

- NAGALAND BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- STATE HIGHWAY
- MAJOR DISTRICT ROAD
- OTHER DISTRICT ROAD
- VILLAGE ROAD
- MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME
- BORDER ROAD



73. In the age-group 11-14, the present enrolment is 21000. The number of boys is 14000 and that of girls 7000. The percentage of population of the age-group enrolled is 57.69 but that of the girls alone is 42.08.

74. In High Schools the number of students reading is 9697 of which boys are 7018 and the girls 2679. The percentage of population of the age-group enrolled is 32.39 but that of the girls only 18.85.

Health

75. In point of health also, judged by the number of beds per thousand of population, Nagaland is comparatively better placed. But again due to the nature of the terrain, the availability of health facilities to the people is not of a very high order. Those living in urban area get better medical facilities while the coverage in rural areas is very inadequate. The bed-population ratio in the State is one bed for every 502 persons and the average coverage of the area by each hospital in sq. km. is 423. Generally, however, hospitals, dispensaries, etc. are understaffed. The medical cover for the rural population is therefore more illusory than real.

Conclusion

76. One need not labour the point that Nagaland is a very backward State. Judged by any standard this conclusion is irrevocable. Data regarding State income and its distribution are

not available. But sometime back, certain rough estimates were made according to which Nagaland was last but one State in order of the level of economic development. Roughly, its per capita net domestic product is 32.7 per cent of Punjab, 36.4 per cent of Haryana, 45.4 per cent of Himachal Pradesh and 54.6 per cent of Assam of which it was a part formerly.

77. The causes of the economic backwardness of Nagaland are not far to seek. The State is even now largely in a primitive and tribal stage. 80 per cent of the population are even now directly engaged in agriculture and allied activities as compared to only about $\frac{2}{3}$ in the rest of the country. Even the system of cultivation is largely primitive. It is generally known as jhuming. Of the total land area of the State consisting of 60,488 sq. kms. about 7000 sq. kms. have been set apart for cultivation. According to the custom, however, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of this is only brought under cultivation. Jhuming as it is practised in the State, is shifting cultivation, though its form is a little different from the normal modes of shifting cultivation practised in other tribal areas. Under shifting cultivation, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total area set apart for cultivation, is actually cultivated. On this $\frac{1}{8}$ area, normally one or two crops are planted with very primitive techniques. After two or three years, this patch is abandoned and a new patch of about

equal area is cultivated. The normal course is to burn the growth of shrubs and forests on this hatch, and use the ashes as manure. Therefore, this system is also called the 'slash and burn' method. When an area has been abandoned, no attempt is made to do anything on it. So that after about eight years or so, a small forest of shrubs, etc., comes to grow on it when its turn for next cultivation arrives. Jhuming in Nagaland, however, is a little different. For one thing, the selection of the patch of land is not random. It clearly follows a set of cyclical line. Secondly, in most areas clearing is resorted to in a manner which prevents soil erosion. Even otherwise because of the continued growth of forests in this area, heavy rain is unable to erode upper layer of the soil. In some cases even the trunks of the tree are laid across in order to lessen the intensity of water flow and this prevent soil erosion. In places where population density is low and too much advance of technology has not taken place, shifting cultivation is the natural and most desirable process. As is very well known, the destruction of forest at the hands of man has brought havoc in other respects in many areas of the world. Either in the long run it has resulted in complete soil erosion or lack of rains which are normally caused by forest on it has resulted in the creation of deserts in certain areas. On

(Contd.....41)

the other hand, in case of jhuming cultivation, an attempt is made to prevent soil erosion. In certain areas trees are cut close to the ground, or a little above the ground. This keeps soil hard and prevents it from getting loose to flow down during heavy rains. Continuity of the forest keeps climate in tact and continues to direct existing normal rains and their volume in a more desirable manner.

78. The average produce under jhuming cultivation is, however, much less than under permanent cultivation. The system is therefore good so long as there is no need for a higher produce. But as population increases and the demand for food along with it, the historical process has been to leave jhuming and to adopt permanent cultivation, irrespective of its long term consequences. In Nagaland also permanent cultivation has started on a large-scale. Of approximately a little above 1 lakh hectares which are brought under cultivation annually about 25000 hectares are under permanent cultivation. About a decade ago terraced rice cultivation was being practised on less than 6000 hectares. The result of this has been that both the produce and the income per capita in Nagaland is extremely low.

79. There has been a number of reasons as to why shifting cultivation has been practised in the State. For one thing, the nature of the terrain

which is extremely steep is often unfit for wet cultivation. Secondly, the plots of wet cultivation have been very small and scattered so that it is not easily possible either to cultivate all of them or to look after them after sowing. Thirdly, there is always a fear of wild animals who would reach these scattered plots more easily and destroy them. Fourthly, again due to the nature of terrain roads are difficult to build so as to reach all these scattered plots fit for wet cultivation at long distances. Fifthly, rivers are very deep in the valley and it is difficult to construct irrigation channels. Lastly, because of the poverty of the people lack of finance to create necessary irrigation facilities has often been an inhibiting factor.

80. Some people think that shifting cultivation is a way of life for the tribal people. There is a religious belief behind it. But strictly speaking it is not so. Attachment to tradition and lack of knowledge about the benefits of permanent cultivation have prevented any change in this ^{mode of} traditional/cultivation. Moreover the main considerations have always been economic and those of security. In some areas, fear of the unknown or uncertainty is also there. But, actually people have not taken to wet cultivation mainly because of the lack of finance and the difficulties of initial years. It is also a fact that when an entire block in a village is

cleared by 'slash and burn' method for shifting cultivation, the risk of pests and wild animals is reduced very much ; because looking after the cultivated fields has been a communal responsibility. In case of wet cultivation scattered and isolated plots have more of this risk. Similarly, the risk of crop failure in case of wet cultivation, if rains do not come regularly, is much more and the people have been too poor to take this.

81. Most of the people in the villages now feel that wet cultivation is ultimately good, because the growing population cannot be supported by shifting cultivation. They are mainly inhibited in this transitional process by the problem of finance. The Government is therefore helping the process through a system of subsidy.

82. Apparently the contribution made by jhumming cultivation to the net domestic product is very small. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries have, similarly, hardly much to contribute. The income from forests is very little because either the wood is cut for home consumption or for purposes of jhumming cultivation. Fisheries exist only in name. As has been mentioned earlier, there are hardly any large-scale industries and those even in the small and cottage industries do not produce much except in the shape of cloth. Because of the want of too much marketable surplus, there is not much trade and transport income. The

tertiary sector is therefore equally poor. As a result of all these factors net domestic product of Nagaland is very low. The Five Year Plans are being made with a view to effecting development in as many sectors as possible and keeping the factors mentioned above in view.

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CHAPTER - 1.2

THE FOURTH PLAN EXPERIENCE

1. The approved Fourth Five Year Plan Outlay for the State of Nagaland is Rs.40.00 crores. During the first four years, the actual expenditure amounted to Rs.29.42 crores or 73.6 per cent of the total Fourth Plan outlay. Including the current year's approved outlay of Rs.11.00 crores, the total Fourth Plan Outlay is expected to be fully utilised. It would thus be seen that the progress of development work in the State is coming up very well.

2. Sector-wise, small short-falls or excesses are very natural. Thus, while there has been a short-fall in agriculture and some allied activities, there has been an over-performance in power, industries, roads, etc. Among social services, financial performance in the field of Housing has been about one and a half times the approved Fourth Plan outlay, although in the field of some other social services, some short-falls have taken place. On the whole, the total performance would appear to be upto the mark. The table on the next page sums up the sector-wise position of financial outlay as at present available.

(46)
FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY - NAGALAND

Sl. No.	Sector	IVth Plan (Approved outlay)	Actual for (from 1969-73)	Anticipated (1973-74)	Fourth Plan likely expenditure.	Percentage of column 5 to col. 2
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	219.08	122.63	79.85	202.48	92.7
2.	Land Record	-	-	0.50	0.50	
3.	Minor Irrigation.	85.00	42.13	15.65	57.78	68.00
4.	Soil Conser.	75.00	30.05	29.00	59.05	78.7
5.	A.H.& Vety.	130.00	76.15	41.00	117.15	90.1
6.	Fishery	30.00	17.92	9.00	26.92	89.7
7.	Forests	113.00	64.67	30.00	94.67	83.8
	Total Agr.Prdn.	652.08	353.55	205.00	558.55	85.7
8.	Cooperation	57.00	41.92	20.00	61.92	108.6
9.	Community Dev	107.80	76.00	21.00	97.00	90.0
10.	Local Dev. Works.	25.00	19.22	5.00	24.22	96.9
	Total Coop.& Comm.Develop.	189.80	137.14	46.00	183.14	96.5
11.	Power	227.00	211.90	90.00	301.90	133.0
12.	Maj.& Med. Industries	351.50	340.17	45.00	385.17	109.6
13.	Mineral Dev.	35.00	24.89	14.00	38.89	111.11
14.	Weights & Mes.	13.00	5.19	5.00	10.19	78.4
15.	Small & Vill. Industries	66.00	44.61	17.00	61.61	93.3
	Total Industr-ies & Mining	465.50	414.86	81.00	495.86	106.5
16.	Roads	1053.00	874.00	270.00	1144.00	108.6
17.	Road Trpt.	125.00	89.88	30.00	119.88	95.9
18.	Tourism	25.00	10.81	8.00	18.81	75.2
	Total Transport & Communication.	1203.00	974.69	308.00	1282.69	106.6
19.	General Edn.	475.00	271.38	125.00	396.38	83.4
20.	Tech.Eductn.	45.00	23.95	20.00	43.95	97.7
21.	Research	18.30	11.13	5.00	16.13	88.1
22.	Health	160.00	163.04	45.00	208.04	130.0
23.	Water Supply	317.20	213.94	92.00	305.94	96.4
24.	Housing	50.00	56.36	21.00	77.36	154.7
25.	Town Planning	48.00	29.67	12.00	41.67	86.8
26.	Town Prtn.Works	80.00	44.31	28.00	72.31	90.4
27.	Social Welfare	19.80	4.58	4.00	8.58	43.3
28.	Labour Welfare & Craftsman Trg.	-	2.80	10.00	12.80	-
	Total Social Services.	1213.40	821.16	362.00	1183.16	97.5
29.	Inf.& Pub.	30.00	19.68	8.00	27.68	92.3
30.	Statistics	15.00	6.90	6.00	12.90	86.0
31.	Evaluation	4.22	2.43	1.40	3.83	90.8
32.	Planning Machinery	-	-	2.00	2.00	-
	Total Miscella-neous.	49.22	29.01	17.40	46.41	94.3
	GRAND TOTAL	4,000.00	2942.31	1109.40	4051.71	101.3

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

3. In the field of agricultural production, the main items have been those of land development, land reclamation and tractor services, terrace rice cultivation pilot projects, supply of agricultural equipment and machineries, plant protection and the high yielding varieties programme. In the field of land development, against the Fourth Plan approved outlay of Rs.19.00 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.22.86 lakhs. In physical terms, against the Fourth Plan target of covering 2560 hec. of land, the anticipated achievement would be 4694 hec. The impact of this scheme coupled with certain other measures like T.R.C. Project and tractor services, has been tremendous on the farming population of the State. This has enabled the State to reach a stage where the farmers feel more encouraged, and the State has to make an all-out effort, to switch over from jhuming to permanent cultivation.

4. For land reclamation and tractor services, against the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.27.75 lakhs, actual expenditure would be about Rs.26.62 lakhs. But the actual physical achievements of 2772 hec. of land reclamation are expected to be fully realised. Under this scheme, a land reclamation unit with a strength of 12 tractors and 3 bull dozers has been stationed at Dimapur in Kohima District. The services of these tractors and bull-dozers are made available to the farmers on nominal hire charges for reclamation, levelling, ploughing and harrowing of newly reclaimed land. The scheme has proved successful in exploiting.

the vast potentialities available over the foot-hills and vullies and bringing additional areas under plough.

5. Under T.R.C. Pilot Projects, against the Fourth Plan figure of Rs.11 lakhs, the anticipated outlay would be Rs.9.00 lakhs. These projects had envisaged utilisation of 132 hec. of land against which an area of 105 hec. have been developed. The scheme is a demonstration technique of T.R.C. in the interior areas of the State where jhuming is in practice and permanent cultivation needs to be encouraged. Under this scheme, expert cultivators from Angami and Chakesang areas are engaged on a monthly remuneration of Rs.300/-. These experts conduct the demonstration centres for three years by way of actually doing the operation themselves. During the Fourth Plan period, 267 such projects were maintained. The scheme has enabled the technique of permanent cultivation to be known to most of the villagers of Kohima and Mokokchung Districts.

6. For supply of agricultural implements and machineries, a sum of Rs.21.70 lakhs was approved, and a provision of 36 tractors, 92 tillers and more than 2 lakh small tools was made. The scheme envisages supply of these tools and machines at 50 per cent subsidised rates. In view of the acute paucity of farm labourers and introduction of H.V.P. and double cropping programme in this State, the importance of improved agricultural equipment and labour saving devices like low horse-power tractors, power tillers, thrashers, weeders, etc. cannot be over-emphasised. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 37 tractors, 96 power tillers and about 13570 small tools are likely to be distributed amongst the cultivators. A sum of

of Rs.23.04 lakhs is likely to be spent.

7. The scheme of plant protection is aimed at distributing various plant protection chemicals and weedicides amongst the farmers at 100 per cent subsidised rates. In order to ensure timely services and effective distribution of these chemicals, the Plant protection Organisation has been strengthened to some extent, though a further strengthening and reorganisation is needed. Because of the lack of needed organisation, the Fourth Plan target of Rs.11 lakhs is likely to fall short by about Rs.3.53 lakhs. In physical terms, however, the scheme is likely to benefit 15,300 hecs. of cropped area in the State against the Fourth Plan target of 12000 hecs.

8. High-yielding varieties programme was proposed to be introduced for paddy, maize, potatoes, wheat, mustard, etc. in the areas having potential in the State. Under this scheme, irrigation farm inputs and services are also ensured for intensified and successful adoption of the crops. In view of the limited area available under permanent cultivation, the importance of increasing per acre yield by adopting improved seeds, farm inputs, etc. cannot be over-emphasised. During the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs.13 lakhs was approved for high yielding varieties programme. The actual outlay of Rs.6.25 lakhs only is likely to be spent on this item. Four blocks covering an area of 1808 hec. of land are likely to benefit under this programme.

9. Among commercial crops, production of sugarcane is being developed so that cane can be supplied regularly to the Sugar Mill. The scheme aims at (a) expansion

and development of the sugarcane nursery at Dimapur, for propagation of improved varieties of cane seeds for distribution among the farmers at 50 per cent subsidised rates and (b) expansion of areas under sugarcane cultivation in and around Dimapur through the incentives of cash subsidy at the rate of Rs.300/- per acre and/or crop loans. Tractor services are also being made available to them on priority basis. For the Fourth Plan period, a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs was made and 470 hecs. were intended to be covered. The anticipated outlay is now placed at Rs.5.56 lakhs and the subsidy is likely to benefit 234 hecs. of land.

10. With a view to increasing the production of improved seeds within the State, seed farms were established at Jharnapani, Merapani, Tizit and Yisemyong. The Fourth Plan outlay for development of seed farms was Rs.10.90 lakhs against which an amount of Rs.12.04 lakhs is likely to be spent. About 148 hecs. of land has been developed and the production is estimated to be at 95.00 tonnes.

10.(a) For an under-developed area like Nagaland, the importance of soil survey and land-use planning can not be over-emphasised. For the Fourth Plan period, Rs.5 lakhs were provided under this scheme, against which the anticipated outlay is placed at Rs.4.40 lakhs. A soil fertility survey of the entire State has been done. Also reconnaissance soil survey over about 1.3 lakh hec. of land and detailed soil survey of almost all Government farms and gardens are likely to be completed. Soil testing services are made available to the farmers free of cost. About 2500 surface samples are likely to be analysed during the Fourth Plan period for the immediate benefit of the progressive farmers.

MINOR IRRIGATION

11. Under minor irrigation it was envisaged to take up construction and maintenance of irrigation channels and open dug wells for the benefit of the farmers. 50 per cent of the total cost of the project under this scheme is borne by the beneficiary and the remaining 50 per cent is borne by the Government. In view of the vast scope for construction of gravity irrigation channels all over the State and the opportunities of open dug wells at foot-hills, vast possibilities of increasing food production through such minor irrigation schemes exist. For Fourth Plan a provision of Rs.80.29 lakhs was made for minor irrigation and the area aimed to benefit was 8960 hecs. As against this during the Fourth Plan period, Rs.57.78 lakhs are likely to be spent and the command area likely to benefit would be 8590 hecs. Besides, the scheme of lift irrigation involved supply of pumping sets and laying electric main lines. Pumping sets were to be supplied at 50 per cent subsidised rates. During the Fourth Plan period, 146 sets are likely to be distributed.

SOIL CONSERVATION

12. In the steep hills and a fast run-off of the rainy water, soil conservation is very important. But the progress under this head during the Fourth Plan has been rather tardy. The reason for the slow progress during the period under review is that prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan there was no separate organisation to deal with the soil conservation problem in the State. During the Fourth Plan period, a separate department of Soil Conservation has been created and work in right earnest taken up.

Unfortunately, as against the physical target of covering 5000 hecs. the actual achievements are likely to be only 1140 hecs. The short fall was mainly due to the dearth of technical personnel. It would however, be seen from the table that the progress in the later years of the Fourth Plan has been satisfactory. In the first three years, against the Fourth Plan approved outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs for soil conservation, only Rs.19.63 lakhs could be spent. In 1972-73, against revised outlay of Rs.12.00 lakhs, anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.11.27 lakhs. In 1973-74 the whole of the approved outlay of Rs.29.00 lakhs is expected to be utilised. The scheme which have been started in the Fourth Plan period are those of pilot projects at Zubza and Tuli, 9 demonstration centres, soil survey work, control of landslide, research and demonstration, training and extension of publicity. During the Fifth Plan period, it should be possible to intensify the activities in all these sectors.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
AND VETERINARY

13. The main objectives under Animal Husbandry and Veterinary have been to consolidate the services and facilities provided prior to the starting of the Fourth Plan so that the real results would begin to flow in. An outlay of Rs.130.00 lakhs was approved. The expenditure by the end of the Plan period is anticipated to be of the order of Rs.117.15 lakhs. The main sectors covered under this head have been Poultry Development, Piggery Development, Cattle Development, Dairy Development and Veterinary aid.

14. Under Poultry Development, an outlay of Rs.22.10 lakhs was approved for the expansion of the 3 Poultry farms by raising the strength of layers from 1140 to 4000 in the 3 centres through the provision of additional facilities like accommodation, equipment, etc. grant of loan and subsidy assistance to poultry breeders and to maintain and strengthen the 3 food compounding centres. All the works have been continued and layers strength was raised to 3600 upto 1972-73. It is expected that by the end of the Plan period, the target of 4000 would be realised. Hatching facilities would be completed to raise the production level of chicks. The production capacity of the 3 food compounding centres would be strengthened by providing facilities like machineries, accommodation etc. during the current year. It has also been partially possible to meet the demand of poultry works for S.M.F.D.A. and other schemes. The total expenditure would be about Rs.16.34 lakhs.

15. For the development of piggery a sum of Rs.17-65 lakhs was approved. The target was to strengthen the 3 pig breeding centres by raising the number of breeding sows. By 1973-74, the strength would be raised from 72 to 175 in the 3 existing pig breeding farms. It was also targetted to establish two new centres. These centres are likely to be established. Total expenditure during the Fourth Plan is expected to amount to Rs.11.58 lakhs.

16. Under cattle development an approved outlay of Rs.33.59 lakhs was meant for (i) expansion of three cattle breeding farms - raising the strength of milk animals from 57 to 180, (ii) expansion of key village services by opening new artificial insemination centres and stock-man centres providing all facilities and

(iii) expansion of two bull-calf rearing centres.

17. By 1972-73, the strength of milk animals was raised to 149 which would go up to the target number of 180 by the end of the current year. It is also expected that there will be one key village block at Dimapur, 3 artificial insemination centres at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang and 11 stockman centres. The total expenditure under cattle development during the Fourth Plan period is anticipated to be Rs.29.00 lakhs.

18. For dairy development the aim was to open two dairy centres, each having a capacity of initially to handle 200 litres of milk daily. An outlay of Rs.14.80 lakhs was approved for this against which the anticipated expenditure is now placed at Rs.13.75 lakhs. It is anticipated that the project would be completed by the end of the Plan period.

19. Under veterinary aid, besides the maintenance of 6 outposts opened till 1971-72, works were carried out for opening 3 more outposts in 1972-73. By the end of the Fourth Plan it is anticipated that the spill-over works of the veterinary outposts would be completed as per target. As regards veterinary dispensaries, the spill-over works in respect of 6 dispensaries were continued. It is anticipated that the new dispensaries would be completed in all respects. Work on the unit of Swine Fever Vaccine Production Centre has been taken up and one inservice personnel had already been trained on production of vaccines. Work on miscellaneous developmental schemes under this sector relating to the expansion of feed and fodder, sheep breeding farms, duck farm, training and survey of live-stock and live-stock products is also proceeding.

FISHERIES

20. Fishery development work, although started towards the end of the Third Plan period, has not been able to make much headway, mainly due to the dearth of suitable experienced technical personnel. The activities undertaken so far under this programme have been (i) starting of three fish seed production farms (ii) breeding demonstration, cultural practices and (iii) grant of financial assistance in the shape of subsidy/loan for starting of private fisheries and providing free supply of finger-links. Out of three seed production farms, one has been completed and work under the other two are in progress. Of the approved outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs, about Rs.25.00 lakhs are likely to be utilised during the Fourth Plan period.

FORESTS

21. During the Fourth Plan period an important achievement under forestry has been the setting up of a forestry training school at Dimapur to train forest guards of the State. The course is of six months' duration. The school will also provide facilities for the training of foresters. The first batch of 19 students passed out from the school in August, 1972, and the second batch ~~was~~ of 19 forest guards in March, 1973. For manning posts at the range level, candidates selected by the Nagaland Public Service Commission are being sent regularly for training at Dehra Dun.

22. The other scheme which needs special mention is the Nature Conservation Scheme under which a Zoological park was started at Kohima during the Wild Life Week of 1972. It is expected that this Zoological park

when fully developed will be a source of attraction in the North-Eastern India. A breeding centre for Tragopans found in Nagaland is also being created shortly. The Zoological park is also likely to have an aquarium.

23. With a view to increasing the productive potential of the forests, intensification of the reforestation programme has also been undertaken. Forest Research has been strengthened and research gardens have been started at Rangapahar and Dimapūr for introduction of various kinds of exotics and for finding out their suitability for taking up large-scale plantation under different ecological conditions. Sample and increment plots have also been raised for teak and gamhar to collect data regarding their rate of growth under the existing conditions. A scheme to introduce modern logging equipments and logging operations in the State had been sanctioned and steps are being taken to purchase power chain saws and improved hand saws so that wastage is reduced. Intensification of management of forests in the interior area of the state is also being undertaken.

24. Over and above this, farm forestry, development of minor forest products, improvement of communications and construction of new buildings have also been taken up during the Fourth Plan period. So far no progress has been made under the scheme of purchase of forest areas. There is difficulty in getting large patches of forests at reasonable cost because the forest owners expect a very high price for their forest land.

Against Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.113 lakhs, anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period is Rs.94.67 lakhs or 83.8 per cent.

COOPERATION

25. While reviewing the achievements made in the cooperative field in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan it is seen that the movement has gained momentum and helped the weaker sections of the community in upliftment of their economic condition to a considerable extent. At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there were 239 Co-operative Societies including three State level and three District level societies. The number of societies increased to 322 Co-operative Societies including three State level and four district level societies as on 31-3-71. It is expected that another 124 Primary Cooperative Societies will be organised and registered by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. The total number of members of Cooperative Societies at the end of 1968-69 was 8,000. It has been raised to 11000 by the end of 1971-72. Another rise of 3000 of the membership is anticipated by the end of 1973-74. The quantum of share capital of all types of cooperative societies has been raised to Rs.30.00 lakhs as against Rs.23.00 lakhs as on 31-3-1969. The working capital of State level cooperative societies increased from Rs.9.31 lakhs as on 31-3-69 to Rs.9.89 lakhs as on 31-3-72. The Nagaland State Co-operative Bank issued Rs.6-46 lakhs short term loan and Rs.1.85 lakhs Medium Term Loan during the year 1971-72. to various Cooperative Societies. The Government of Nagaland issued loan

The Government of Nagaland issued loan directly to the various cooperative societies to the tune of Rs.32.69 lakhs upto the end of 1971-72 out of which an amount of Rs.14.06 lakhs has already been recovered as on 31-3-72. The remaining amount has not yet been recovered due to the fact that in some cases the recovery is not due and in other cases some societies have been defaulting in repayment on due dates. District Wholesale Consumers' Cooperative Societies have been organized with a view to holding the rise of prices and proper and equal distribution of essential consumers' commodities. Though at the beginning the stores made a great impact on the price situation in the State, they are now failing to attain their objectives due to low formation of capital with a resultant poor business turn over. The total annual business turn over of Rs.12.19 lakhs at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan was reduced to Rs.8.00 lakhs at the end of the year 1971-72.

26. The marketing federation which was organised to create better marketing facilities of the agricultural produce produced by the member societies and other agriculturists in the State has not yet been able to show significant result. But it has done a considerable business by selling Maize to other States. The quantum of Maize exported by the Federation during the year 1970-71 was to the tune of 1,10,000 Qntrs. In addition to this, it supplies consumers goods to the Wholesale Stores in the State and its consumers. A cold storage plant is also coming up under the Federation and it is expected that the Plant will be commissioned by the end of 1973-74. The functioning of Primary Cooperative Societies is not so satisfactory due to massive illiteracy of the people and lack of trained and efficient personnel to improve the managerial efficiency and the business competence. Out of 315 Primary Cooperative Societies as on 31-3-72 only a few are running successfully.

Community
Development
Programmes

27. There are at present 21 CD Blocks covering the whole State of Nagaland. The position of the Blocks according to Stages at the beginning and end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period are shown below :-

Stages of Blocks	As on 1.4.69	As on 31.3.74
Stage-I	7	4
Stage-II	8	5
Post Stage-II	6	12
Total (all stages)	21	21

28. In order to give more fund on developmental activities the expenditure on pay and allowance of the entire Block personnel have now been made debitabale to the State " Non-Plan" budget since September 1971. For post Stage-II CD Blocks, Agriculture and Communication programmes will be launched in an intensified way.

29. The actual expenditure during the first three years of the Plan period was Rs. 54.00 lakhs against the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 107.80 lakhs. The outlay for 1972-73 is anticipated at Rs. 22.00 lakhs. Including the approved outlay of Rs. 21.00 lakhs for the current year, the anticipated outlay for the Fourth Plan period would be Rs. 97.00 lakhs or 90.0 per cent of the approved outlay of Rs. 107.80 lakhs.

Power

30. The approved Fourth Five Year Plan outlay for power is Rs.227.0 lakhs. The progress of the various programmes under power has been as follows :-

(i) Electrification of towns and villages by diesel schemes.

31. In spite of the very uneconomical generation of power it was considered necessary that some of the important administrative HQs which cannot be otherwise electrified in view of their remote location, should be electrified by installing diesel generating units. Four administrative HQs were thus proposed under this scheme and all these schemes have been commissioned.

(ii) Transmission and distribution Scheme (Bulk supply scheme).

32. This is a scheme spilled-over from Third Five Year Plan. It envisaged construction of over 600 Kms. of 33 KV line, 400 Kms. of 11 KV line and 310 Kms. of L.T. lines. The anticipated target has already been exceeded and over 90 Nos. of towns and villages have been electrified under this scheme upto the period ending June, 1973.

(iii) Construction of Hydro Electric Project.

33. The programme envisaged works on construction of 3 micro hydel projects, namely, Dzuza Hydro Electric Project, Lungnak Hydro Electric Project and Tuenyung Hydro Electric Project.

Out of these, proposal for Lungnak Hydro Electric Project was subsequently dropped considering the changed conditions of development in that particular area. Proposal for Tuenyung Hydro Electric Project was also dropped after finding out that a micro hydal project in an alternative site on the same river provides a more attractive scheme. The project report on this alternative scheme is under preparation and it is anticipated that this scheme can be included for implementation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Works on Dzuza Hydro Electric Project with an installed capacity of 1500 KW is in progress and it is expected that the scheme will be completed in early part of Fifth Five Year Plan.

(iv) Investigation of Hydro Electric Projects.

34. Considering the natural topography and appreciable rain fall in the State, it was considered important to conduct investigation works in order to find out feasibility of power generation through Hydro Electric Projects. An outlay of Rs.25.15 lakhs was, therefore, provided for these works. Investigation works in a number of rivers are in progress. This includes detailed investigation works being conducted on Doyang. Preliminary survey was completed on this proposed scheme with an installed capacity of 80 MW. The Ministry of Irrigation & Power conveyed approval for detailed investigation. The following surveys are in hand at present in this scheme :

- (a) Contour survey for power house, surge shaft
Penstock alignment.
- (b) Gauge & Discharge observations at Dam site
- (c) Survey for tunnel alignment.
- (d) Drilling operations at the Power House site.

35. In addition the State Government is at present undertaking investigation works on the following schemes :

(i) Tuenyung Hydel Scheme

Detailed investigation on this scheme, with an installed capacity of 1600 KW has been completed and the project report is under preparation.

(ii) Tizu Hydel Scheme

This project with an installed capacity of 27 MW is at the preliminary investigation stage at present.

(iii) Dikhu Hydel Scheme

Detailed investigation for this scheme with an installed capacity of 750 KW is in progress.

Miscellaneous

Construction of buildings - 36. The Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs.18 lakhs for construction of buildings under diesel schemes. For want of adequate fund, some works at an estimated cost of Rs.1.96 lakhs will be spilled over to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

37. Further, the following additional schemes are being commenced during the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan i.e. 1973-74.

(i) Rural Electrification Scheme (Phase I)

38. The Government of India has given due importance for Rural Electrification. Accordingly the State Government initiated a scheme known as Rural Electrification Scheme (Phase I) for electrifying additional villages lying within the existing High Tension transmission lines. This scheme envisages electrification of 56 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 72.83 lakhs. It was initially intended to complete this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan itself. But since adequate fund is not likely to be made available, part of this work is likely to be spilled over to the Fifth Five Year Plan.

39. In Nagaland there are only three medium-scale Industries, viz. (i) Sugar Mill, and Distillery (ii) Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mill and (iii) Ply-Wood Factory. The progress of these three projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been as follows :-

Sugar Mill and Distillery

40. The work on the Nagaland Sugar Mill Project with a daily crushing capacity of 1000 tonnes is completed. The trial production has begun, and the commercial production, will start next year. On account of many handicaps and unforeseen difficulties, the commissioning of the Project was delayed by more than a year. The Project has been brought under the management of the Nagaland Industrial

Development Corporation, with the Board of Directors for guiding the general policy of management of the project. As far as practicable, local candidates are being trained in different trades for working in the factory as well as in the office. However, until such time as we get sufficient number of experienced and qualified local candidates we have to engage experienced hands on contract service from outside.

41. The Sugar-cane cultivation programme has also been taken up on a large-scale by the sugar mill project, cooperative societies, and individual growers. Adequate financial provisions have also been provided through the project as well as State Co-operative Bank for giving short-term loan to the Sugar-cane growers. Government is taking further steps to give long term loan for development of new areas for cultivation of sugarcane so that sufficient quantity of cane will be available for the full period of crushing season next year. In order to meet the requirement of Rs.1.00 crores for the Sugar Mill Project., arrangements have been made with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI). They agreed to lend an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs each for the projects.

42. The Distillery Project with the daily capacity of 700 gallon of potable and industrial alcohol from mollasses is also expected to be commissioned by July, 1973. The Project will cost about Rs.40.00 lakhs. Major portion of the plant and machinery has been received and the construction of the factory building and godown is at hand.

43. For the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mill, a great deal of progress has been made in the civil works in respect of construction of staff quarters, electrification of the colony, construction of colony roads, and acquisition of land for the factory and the colony. Very recently the Nagaland PWD has done a commendable job by widening and rebuilding the most important portion of the road from Amguri gate to factory site, as desired and advised by the technical experts to facilitate carriage of heavy and big machinery from the railway head to the factory site. The company has also placed orders for plant and machineries of long delivery items costing about Rs.12.00 crores and the remaining items costing about Rs.8.00 crores will also be placed shortly.

44. The National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) (a Government of India undertaking) has been appointed as technical consultant for the Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mill Co., Ltd. which has been working out all the

detailed technical specifications of the plant and machinery, calling of tenders, scrutiny of the offers received and they will continue to supervise the progress of work of the contractors untill commissioning of the project for which a consultancy fee of Rs.40.00 lakhs is being paid. The Government is making arrangement for training of Naga Boys in paper technology at Saharanpur so that sufficient number of local talents will be available while commissioning the paper project in the year 1976.

Plywood
Factory

45. This project was taken up as a joint venture between the Government of Nagaland and Saharia Brothers of Dibrugarh in Assam with a view to profitably utilise the rich forest resources of Tizit-Namsa area. The land-owners were also pleased to agree to make available timbers from their land at reasonable prices to be fixed by the Forest Department for a period of 20 years. Apart from the equity shares being held by the Nagaland Government and the Saharia brothers, adequate preference shares have been reserved for the land-owners. The project will cost about Rs.50.00 lakhs. A company has been set up with an authorised capital of Rs.12 lakhs in equity shares which is being raised to Rs.14.00 lakhs (Rs.7.00 lakhs by Nagaland Government and Rs.7.00 lakhs by Saharia brothers) and the remaining Rs.36.00 lakhs will be arranged as long term loan from Financial Institutions and Bank.

46. The project has started with a veneer unit and steps are being taken for placement of orders for plant and machinery for the main plywood factory and construction of quarters and office buildings, project roads and power connexions. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1973.

Mineral
Development

47. Prior to the establishment of the Department of Geology and Mining in the State nothing whatsoever was done in the line of detailed mineral exploration. The department which came into being in the last part of 1968-69 has achieved considerable progress in this direction. As a result of the work carried out so far a very encouraging picture of the mineral potential has now emerged. It has been established beyond any doubt that the State is endowed with vast resources of coal and limestone. Besides, encouraging indications of Nickel, Cobalt, Chromite and Magnetite mineralisation have also been observed. The important achievements are as follows :

(a) Borjan (Nazira) Coalfield : On the basis of a recent survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India a reserve of about 55 million tonnes of coal has been estimated from this coalfield. Mining activities which commenced as early as 1913 in this coalfield were suspended in 1966 by the lessee. Recently the Government of Nagaland has decided to reactivate these collieries in the

joint sector. Accordingly, for the proper estimation of reserves, the department has recently started exploratory drilling in the coalfield in close co-ordination with the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Jhanji-Desoi Valley Coalfield : The existence of coal in commercial quantities in this coalfield has been established only recently. For the proper assessment of reserves and quality the department has taken up exploratory drilling in this coalbelt from June 1971. Four boreholes have been successfully drilled in this coalbelt, so far.

(c) Coalfield east of Tuensang Town : This coalfield was discovered by the department only in December, 1972. Preliminary work in the areas has indicated that this coalfield would be of much significance. Further detailed geological work in this coalfield would be taken up during the ensuing field-season, 1973-74.

(d) Limestone deposit in Kiphire Sub-division : An extensive deposit of high grade limestone was discovered by the department in 1970 in the Kiphire Sub-division of Tuensang District. There are altogether eight bands of limestone of which the first four bands (from top) having a total average thickness of 100 m. are quite uniform in character and extend over a strike length of

10,000 metres (10 Km.). The analytical results of these bands show that they are high in calcium content (50 to 54%) and very low in magnesium, insoluble and R_2O_3 .

(e) Nickel, Cobalt, Chromite and Magnetite :

In the course of the systematic study of the ultra-basic rocks recently undertaken by the department in the Kiphire-Shamatorr-Thonoknyu areas of Tuensang District encouraging indications of Nickel, Cobalt, Chromite and Magnetite mineralisation has been observed for the first time. Further detailed geological work in the area is in progress.

(f) Slate deposits in Kohima and Tuensang Districts :

Good quality slate deposits have recently been located in the Tseminyu area of Kohima district and Noklak area of Tuensang district. Further detailed work in the above areas will be continued with a view to assessing their possible utilisation.

(g) Petroleum : Oil and Gas seepages have been reported from many places along the foot hills of Nagaland. In the past although some work was carried out by the Assam Oil Co. and O.N.G.C. in certain areas of the State no fruitful results were however, achieved. More recently the O.N.G.C. has again taken up Seismic and other Geophysical surveys in certain selected areas of the State. Exploratory drilling for oil is being

undertaken by them in foot hill regions of both Mokokchung and Tuensang Districts very shortly.

Village &
Small
Industries

48. Appreciable progress has been made in the implementation of various programmes included under village and small industries in the Fourth Plan. Production centres for handicraft weaving at Dimapur, Mokokchung and Tuensang have started functioning. Power and other improved looms have been purchased and are being installed, staff recruited, raw materials procured and demonstration work started. Nagaland Industrial Raw Materials and Supply Corporation has been formed for bulk procurement and distribution of raw materials. A Sales Emporium in New Delhi will start functioning very soon. Under the scheme of marketing organisation, goods are being purchased from artisans for sale in the three sales emporium in Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. The sericulture and citronella schemes are marking satisfactory progress and the bee keeping demonstration farm in Kohima has also started functioning. Industrial loans and grants amounting to Rs. 15.76 lakhs were disbursed to 616 parties till the end of 1972-73 and it is expected that a further Rs. 2 lakhs would be advanced during the current year. This quantum of Government assistance is being continued as practically no financial assistance is forthcoming at present from any financial institutions. Training programme for supervisory staff and other skilled workers from various

industries in different institutions outside the State is being regularly undertaken. For educating prospective entrepreneurs about the possibility of industrial development, exhibitions are being organised from time to time in the State. Brochures and pamphlets are also printed and distributed.

49. All the 11 sheds in the industrial estate at Dimapur have been allotted to various types of enterprises. The required staff for maintenance of the estate have been recruited, and the estate is functioning satisfactorily. In 8 sheds which have been occupied, 6 factories are functioning at present.

50. Of the total Fourth Plan outlay of Rs.66.00 lakhs for small and village industries, a sum of Rs.61.61 lakhs or 93.4 per cent of the approved outlay is likely to be utilised.

51. The approved Fourth Plan outlay for roads is Rs.10.53 crores. Including the current year's approved outlay of Rs.2.70 crores, it is expected that the actual Fourth Plan outlay would be Rs.11.44 crores or about 109 per cent of the Fourth Plan approved outlay. The excess expenditure has been on account of the high priority which the State Government has been attaching to the improvement of transport facilities in the area. But for the lack of required technical personnel, the expenditure

would have been much more. The physical achievements are only slightly less than the Fourth Plan target. The position is summed up in the following table :-

Sl. No.	Item	Achievement 1968-69	IV Plan Target 1969-74	Expected Position by 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5
<u>(i) State Highway</u>				
	(a) Surfaced	139	292	720 @
	(b) Unsurfaced	507	354	341 @
	(c) Total	646	646	<u>1061 @</u>
<u>(ii) Major District Roads.</u>				
	(a) Surfaced	-	5	-
	(b) Unsurfaced	643	739	<u>240</u>
	(c) Total	643	744	240
<u>(iii) Other District Roads.</u>				
	(a) Surfaced	50	69	76
	(b) Unsurfaced	502	560	<u>510</u>
	(c) Total	552	656	586
<u>(iv) Village Roads</u>				
	(a) Surfaced	1	1	9
	(b) Unsurfaced	1338	1712	<u>1771</u>
	(c) Total	1339	1713	1780
<u>(v) Total Roads</u>				
	(a) Surfaced	190	394	805
	(b) Unsurfaced	2990	3365	<u>2862</u>
	(c) Total	3180	3759	3667
@ Including Border Roads.				

Road
Transport

52. The approved outlay for road transport for the Fourth Plan period is Rs.125 lakhs. It is expected that including the current year's approved outlay of Rs.30 lakhs, the expenditure during the Fourth Plan period would be about Rs.118 lakhs or 94 per cent. The physical achievements in this field have been as follows :-

53. During Fourth Plan it was proposed to take over 11 roads covering 1140 kilometres. Of these only 4 roads covering 564 kilometres have been taken over and two roads for a length of 226 km. are expected to be taken over within 1973-74. On account of the uncertainty of completion of roads by P.W.D., the other 5 roads covering 350 kms. have been deleted from the programme of nationalisation. Thus, roads covering 790 kms. would have been taken over during the Fourth Plan period.

54. The details of routes proposed, taken over, shortfalls are given below :-

1. Mokokchung-Maromi	- 32 kms	564 kms. already taken over.
2. Mkg.-Mariani-Golaghat-Dimapur	- 208 "	
3. Kohima-Pfutsero-Meluri	- 170 "	
4. Kohima-Chazouba-Zunheboto	- 154 "	
5. Kohima-Imphal	- 142 "	226 kms. under process for taking over.
6. Mkg.-Mariani-via: Chanki	- 84 "	
7. Kohima-Wokha-Mkg.	- 155 "	350 kms. deleted due to uncertainty of completion of road.
8. Chizami-Phek	- 24 "	
9. Zunheboto-Surohoto	- 42 "	
10. Mon-Wakching-Naginimara	- 53 "	
11. Wokha-Merapani	- 76 "	

Strengthening :-

55. To meet the increased demand of travelling public, the following routes have been strengthened by placing more services :

1. Dimapur- Kohima - 74 kms.
2. Dimapur- Mao - 103 kms.
3. Anguri-Mokokchung - 102 "

56. Besides, due to increase in wayside and short distance passengers, shuttle services in the following routes have been introduced :-

1. Dimapur-Ghaspani - 32 kms.
 2. Mkg.-Changtongiya - 45 "
 3. Anguri-Tuli-Changtongiya - 58 "
 4. Kohima-Tseminyu - 48 "
-
- 183 kms.

Goods Services :

57. Goods services already introduced during 'ad-hoc' Plan period have been extended throughout the State. From early part of 1970, this organisation took the carriage of C.P.O. stores besides carrying of goods of other Govt. departments as well as private parties.

58. It was proposed to procure, during the Fourth Plan period, 71 buses, 33 tracks and some cars, station wagons, jeeps, etc. The whole of the programme could not be fulfilled. The position in regard to the targets and the shortfall are detailed below :-

	<u>Bus</u>	<u>Truck</u>	<u>Car</u>	<u>Stn. Wagon</u>	<u>Jeep</u>	<u>B/D Van</u>	<u>Total</u>
Procured upto the end of 1971-72	36	13	-	1	2	-	52
Procured during '72-73	6	12	-	-	-	1	19
Proposed pro- curement in 1973-74	10	8	-	-	-	-	18
	52	33	-	1	2	-	89
Target	71	33	6	1	3	1	115
Short-fall	19	-	6	-	1	-	26
Expected Fleet Strength by 1973-74	97	39	-	-	6	2	144

59. Acquisition of land and construction of various buildings for office, stations, garage, workshop, approach road, improvement of yards at various places have been completed. Construction of office, garage, workshop and some other connected works at Mokokchung and Kohima and also additional buildings for administrative block for central workshop and store and residential quarters are under progress. It is expected that the work at these places would be completed within the current year.

60. The position of revenue expenditure and revenue receipts from Nagaland State Transport is shown in the following table :-

(Contd.....76)

Revenue Expenditure & Revenue Receipt :-

	<u>Revenue Expendr.</u>		<u>Revenue earning</u>	
	<u>Target</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1969-70	26.76	29.44	27.56	22.02
1970-71	30.90	35.70	30.00	20.19
1971-72	37.00	39.70	35.00	21.50
1972-73	40.00	39.21 (likely)	40.00	30.50 (likely)
1973-74	48.84	50.90	44.00	35.00 "
	<u>183.50</u>	<u>194.95</u>	<u>176.56</u>	<u>129.21</u>

Tourism

61. To meet the overall demand for development of tourism in the State, preliminary steps have been taken only recently. Until now, the activities of the Tourist Department have been confined to the construction of tourist lodges in the main towns of the State, namely, Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang. The tourist lodge at Dimapur was completed during the ad-hoc Plan period and work on the other three is proceeding. The tourist cell in the Directorate of Information, Publicity and Tourism was set up in 1969-70. Of the Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs on tourism, only Rs. 5.25 lakhs could be spent in the first three years. In 1972-73 the tempo of development was increased and the anticipated expenditure is likely to rise up to Rs. 4.10 lakhs. Including the approved outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs during the current year, the anticipated Fourth Plan outlay of this head of development is likely to be Rs. 17.35 lakhs for 69.4 per cent.

.....77/-

EDUCATION

62. During the Fourth Plan period, further considerable progress was made in the spread of literacy and extension of higher education. In the age-group 6-11, enrolment in 1968-69 was 67257 which rose to 71,598 in the current year. The percentage of population in the age-group, which was 71.36 earlier to the Fourth Plan, rose to 77.30 in the last year. The percentage of girls in this age-group also showed a substantial rise, from 52.80 to 58.81.

63. In the age-group 11-14, total enrolment in 1968-69 was 17,194 which rose to 20,254 in 1973-74. The proportion of boys and girls in both the years was broadly 2:1. The percentage of population covered in 1968-69 was 48.00, which rose to 57.60 in 1973-74. The rise in percentage of girls in this age-group was much higher, from 28.60 to 42.02.

64. Secondary Education in the State of Nagaland covers a Four-year schooling period beginning at seventh standard class and continues upto tenth standard class. In this group enrolment prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan was 7381 which rose to 9697 in the last year of the Fourth Plan. Here, however, the proportion of girls has been much lower, the percentage being 11.14 in 1968-69 rising to 18.85 in 1973-74. The total population percentage was 21.26 and 32.39 respectively.

65. Due to dearth of trained teachers, mostly untrained teachers are recruited. They are gradually trained for Certificate/Diploma Courses (CDC). Moreover, inservice training and refresher cour-

ses are arranged regularly. Upto 1968-69, the percentage of trained teachers in the elementary schools was 13.5, which is expected to rise to 25.7 in the current year. The percentage of trained teachers at the Secondary level rose during this period from 11.8 to 14.0.

66. The number of schools prior to the Fourth Plan and in the last year of the Fourth Plan are shown in the following table :-

	(Numbers)	
	1968-69	1973-74
	(Position)	(Likely position)
<u>Institutions</u>		
(i) Primary Schools	947	978
(ii) Middle Schools	163	216
(iii) High Schools	46	64
<u>Teachers Training</u>		
(i) Training Schools	3	3
(ii) Enrolment	300	300
(iii) Output	150	160

TECHNICAL
EDUCATION

67. In the field of Technical Education, Nagaland is very deficient. In spite of efforts not much progress could be recorded in this sector. Till recently there was one technical institute, known as Junior Polytechnic School at Kohima. During the Fourth Plan, this Institute has been converted into an Industrial Training Institute. The Nagaland Polytechnic at Atoizu, which has been set up in the Fourth Plan period offers conventional courses in Civil,

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Because of the lack of technical institutions of a high level in the State, local students are sent for education and training to other States in various technical fields. The programme of stipends and scholarship for them is continuing.

RESEARCH AND
CULTURAL
PROGRAMME

68. The developmental activities under Research and Cultural Programme during the Fourth Plan period gained momentum. Out of the five studies on Naga Crafts and Arts, history, tradition and Socio-economic condition, etc. taken up under the research programme, three have already been completed and published in the form of books. They are (i) The Arts and Crafts of Nagaland, (ii) A Brief Historical Account of Nagaland, and (iii) Folk Tales From Nagaland. Two more publications on these are expected to be out by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Besides three old monographs namely, 'The Angami Nagas,' 'The Sema Nagas,' and 'The Ao Nagas' were reprinted with due revision. All these publications are priced and the revenue so far earned through the sale of these comes to Rs.0.42 lakh which may approximately go up to Rs.0.60 lakh by the end of the Plan period.

69. The State Museum, which now consists of two galleries, namely, (a) Anthropological gallery and (b) Natural History gallery, has also been opened to the public from November, 1971, and the number of specimens acquired during the period under review for both the galleries totals to

Rs.200. Since then the annual average of visitors coming to the Museum calculated upto date comes around 17,000.

70. The construction of building for the Regional Museum at Tuensang has since been started and the collection of specimens is going on simultaneously.

71. The reference library attached to the Department has recorded a significant enrichment and now contains over 4000 volumes of books on different subjects mostly on research studies. The number of books is likely to go up to 6000 volumes by the end of the Fourth Plan period. The construction of building for the library also has been started recently and the major part of construction is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

72. The progress achieved under the protection and preservation of ancient monument scheme that was assigned to the Department of Cultural Research and State Museum in absence of any Archaeological Department include preliminary protection and preservation of monuments at Kachari Rajbari, Dimapur, arrangement for preservation of wood carvings at Sangnu in Tuensang District, and providing financial assistance to two villages namely, Mongchen in Mokokchung and Rurkroma in Kohima for preserving the legendary monuments. In order to carry out the works efficiently an officer was also deputed for training at the school of Archaeology, New Delhi, who has recently

returned and is now engaged in arranging an ad-hoc survey and exploration of Archaeological site. Realising the importance of the subject an Archaeology cell has been opened as a part of the Department of Cultural Research and State Museum so as to make a systematic beginning from the Fifth Five Year Plan.

73. The construction of building programme under all the sectors like cultural programme, Museum, Library did not progress according to the target set forth originally, namely because of the non-availability of the site and building materials. As a result this had to be carried over from one year to the other and the part of residential accommodation programme has since been completed while the construction of the library hall at Kohima, and the Regional Museum building at Tuensang, have just been started. These two works may not be completed during the current plan requiring a spill-over provision for both in the Fifth Five Year Plan to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh.

74. The approved Fourth Plan outlay for this sector is Rs.18.30 lakhs. During the first three years, a sum of Rs.8.44 lakhs was spent. Later, the tempo increased. Including the current year's approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs, anticipated expenditure during the Fourth Plan would be Rs.16.36 lakhs or 89.3 per cent of the approved outlay.

HEALTH

75. The progress of the developmental activities of the department of Medical and Public Health during the period under review has been satisfactory, despite lack of requisite number of trained personnel. The following table indicates the level of development that has been achieved upto the end of 1972-73 and proposed to be implemented during the remaining one year of Fourth Plan :-

<u>Programme for the Fourth Plan Scheme/ Items</u>	<u>4th Plan target (Additional)</u>	<u>Achievement upto 1972-73</u>	<u>Proposed during 1973-74</u>	<u>Position expected by the end of 4th Plan</u>
1. Expansion of hospitals	6	3	-	3
2. Conversion of dispensaries into hospitals	5	3	1	4
3. Expansion of hospitals beds	256	142	12	154
4. Conversion of hospitals/ dispensaries into PHC	5	4	-	4
5. Establishment of Sub-Centres of PHC	15	4	10	14
6. Conversion of existing dispensaries into Sub-Centres	18	10	8	18
7. Purchase of vehicles for hospitals, dispensaries PHC etc.	14	11	3	14
8. Establishment of Public Health Laboratory	1	1	-	1
9. Establishment of Blood Transfusion Unit	3	1	1	2
10. Establishment of School Health Service Unit	2	1	1	2
11. Establishment of Para-Medical Training Institute	1	Construction started	Constrn. to be contd.	Constrn. to be completed.

As indicated above the following Schemes have been implemented so far :-

- 1) Expansion of 10 bedded Phek Hospital, 20 bedded Zunheboto and 32 bedded Dimapur Hospitals into 50 bedded hospitals, by constructing new buildings with staff quarters.
- 2) Conversion of Chiechama and Meluri dispensaries into 12 bedded hospitals and Pfutsero dispensary into 30 bedded hospital by constructing new buildings with staff quarters.
- 3) Conversion of 12 bedded hospitals at Msemi-nyu, Changtongya and Noklak and 20 bedded Ghaspani Hospital into Primary Health Centres.
- 4) Establishment of Sub-Centres of Primary Health Centres at Gathashi and Kikruma in Kohima District, Baghty in Mokokchung District and Chenwetenyu in Tuensang District.
- 5) Purchase of eleven numbers of vehicles for distributions to above mentioned hospitals.

Besides, one Public Health Laboratory and one Blood Transfusion Unit at Kohima and one School Health Service Unit at Tuensang and one Immunisation Programme (State Level) have been established. Besides these, the following dispensaries and Sub-Centres could also be established during these plan years and these are being financed from the department's Non-Plan budget.

Kohima District
Dispensaries

1. N'song
2. Farm Area (Kohima)
3. Nihokhu
4. Pungkhuri
5. Purana Bazar(Dimapur Area)

Mokokchung District
Dispensaries

1. Workshop Block
2. Tizu Island
3. Hoshepu
4. Yamhon
5. Wokha Town
6. Sungratsu
7. Mangmetong

Tuensang District

Dispensaries

1. Sakchi
2. Nokhu
3. Sangshenyu

Sub-Centres

1. Tokak Under Champang
Primary Health Centre
3. Chingmai under
Noklak PHC
4. Sangpur under
Noklak PHC

The position of Medical Units in the State at the end of Ad-hoc Plan years and likely position by the end of Fourth Plan is given below :-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Position at the end of 1968-69</u>	<u>Likely position by the end of 4th Plan 1973-74</u>
(1) Hospitals (a) General	27	27
(b) T.B.	2	2
(2) (a) Primary Health Centres	6	10
(b) Sub-Centres of P.H.C.	15	41
(3) Conversion of dispensaries into Sub-Centres	-	18
(4) Dispensaries	75	79
(5) School Health Service Unit	1	3
(6) Health Education Programme	1	1
(7) Blood Transfusion Unit	-	2
(8) Total Hospital beds	879	1058

The Fourth Plan approved outlay, expenditure during 1969-70 to 1971-72, the likely actuals for 1972-73 and the approved outlay for 1973-74 are given below :-

Items	(Rs. Lakhs)			
	Fourth Plan Outlay	Expdr. upto 1972-73	1973-74 Outlay	Total 4th Plan expdr. (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Medical Education and Training	17.00	13.46	4.04	17.50
2. Hospitals/Dispensaries	103.72	128.88	26.98	155.86
3. Primary Health Centres	19.00	10.37	10.58	20.95
4. Other Schemes	20.28	10.33	3.40	13.73
Total :-	160.00	163.04	45.00	208.04

It would be seen that anticipated expenditure at Rs.208.04 lakhs is much higher than the approved Fourth Plan outlay for this sector.

TOWN

PLANNING

The Town Planning Organisation in Nagaland was created in 1965 with the idea to guide and control the rapid expansion of urban centres in a planned way. During the Fourth Plan, considerable progress in the field was made, though on account of the shortage of technical staff, all the targets could not be achieved. Physical and contour survey works have been undertaken in a number of towns and new township for preparation of land-use maps and plans. Preparation of a Master Plan for Dimapur is nearing completion. Socio-economic data collection work for Kiphire, Longkhim, Shamatorr, Tuensang and Kobolong have

been completed. Similar work in respect of Kohima and Mon has been taken up. Physical and contour survey works at Wokha and Akuloto Towns have also been taken up. The Project was taken up with the assistance of I.I.T. Team, Kharagpur, to prepare a Master Plan for Mokokchung Urban Area and regional plan for Mokokchung-Tuli-Changki belt. Work for Industrial Housing near Tuli Paper Mill Project has also been started.

It was proposed to provide commercial facilities in small towns by constructing market sheds. A number of towns have been covered under the scheme. However, of the two major projects planned for this purpose, the one relating to the construction of double storeyed market at Kohima with an estimated cost of Rs.13 lakhs is under good progress; but the other one meant for Dimapur could not be implemented on account of the non-availability of site. This is likely to spill-over to the Fifth Plan.

Under the Urban Development scheme, recreation facilities like, construction and improvement of parks and playgrounds, and construction of steps as part of town development activities are being undertaken. In a number of towns these schemes have been implemented. Two major projects, construction of pavilion and rest room at Kohima and improvement of football ground at Mokokchung, scheme for which have been prepared, would be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

The total approved outlay under this sector during Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs.43.00 lakhs of which the anticipated expenditure is placed at Rs.41.67 lakhs.

TOWN
PROTECTION
WORKS

The soil structure in certain places in Nagaland is very unstable. There is a problem of constant landslide in the important towns including Kohima, the capital of the State. There is a vertical sinking of land mass in addition to the landslide. The heavy rain-fall during monsoon aggravates the problem. Unless protective measures are adopted no part of the town or its surrounding areas can be saved from the danger of landslide. To check up creep and slides, it is recommended to improve the drainage considerably by training the nallas, the small streams, the gulleys as well as to construct cross-drains and main drains and retaining walls in places for guiding the seepage. Besides Kohima, the problem of landslide has begun to appear in Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Wokha and Tuensang Towns also. Building of drains and taming of nallas, small streams, etc. are necessary for protection. Protection of Dimapur Town and Naginimara Town against erosion by the river has also been taken up in the Fourth Plan. The estimated expenditure during the Fourth Plan period on town protection works is likely to be Rs.72 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs.85 lakhs.

SOCIAL
WELFARE

In view of the self-containing character of the villages, the scope for social welfare activities in Nagaland till recently has been very limited. Most of the handicapped people and those requiring any other type of help in distress were looked after by the villages themselves. With the development of individualism which is taking place currently, the scope for social welfare services in the State would expand. The schemes of social welfare which were drawn up for implementation during the Fourth Plan period related to child welfare programme, socio-economic programme for rural women, social defence programme, welfare programme for handicapped, training programmes, grant-in-aid programme and rehabilitation services. All the programmes could not proceed adequately during the course of implementation, due to certain set-backs and lack of experience in the field. It is expected that a large headway would be made in the next Five Year Plan.

The amount originally allocated for social welfare activities in the Fourth Plan was Rs. 19.80 lakhs. Subsequently a sum of Rs. 2.44 lakhs meant for youth welfare programmes was transferred to the education sector at the instance of the Central Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Thus the net allocation stood at Rs. 17.36 lakhs. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 8.58 lakhs or 43.3% of the allocation is likely to be utilised.

CONCLUSION

It would be seen that during the Fourth Plan period substantial progress both in financial terms as well as physical, was made. The anticipated outlay for all the sectors would be a little higher than the approved amount of Rs.40.00 crores. In certain sectors, implementation programmes received a set-back on account of the lack of roads and transport facilities and power. Lack of suitable trained personnel has been another inhibiting factor. But for this, the progress would certainly have been much higher. It is, therefore, proposed to give higher priority to these sectors in the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

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CHAPTER - 1.3
OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The objectives and strategies of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State of Nagaland follow naturally from the conclusions reached in Chapters 1.1 and 1.2 objectives and strategy emphasised in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan issued by the Planning Commission have also been duly taken into consideration. Some of the objectives mentioned in the latter document do not apply to the conditions prevailing in this State and have to be necessarily omitted. But, by and large, the basic objectives of the removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance which are the two major tasks are being sought for in the State's Fifth Five Year Plan also. Along with the general objectives, reduction of disparities in income and wealth as between different areas, attainment of balanced regional development has also been pursued. In the country as a whole about two-fifth of the population is probably below the subsistence level. In Nagaland, because this is primarily a tribal area, almost the entire population, except the urban elite, can be said to be living below the level; and therefore, an all-out effort is necessary to raise the level of consumption of the whole population in this State.

2. It has been stated in the Approach document that unemployment and under-employment are the basic reasons for poverty in the country

(Contd., 91.)

One of the strategies of the Fifth Five Year Plan has, therefore, necessarily to be that of providing greater employment. It has been correctly stated that employment is of two basic types : wage employment and self-employment. While the wage employment has been growing, self-employment accounts for the bulk of the total employment. The employment policy has, therefore, to aim at expanding both wage employment as well as self-employment and raising their productivity. The Fifth Plan envisages substantial additional opportunities for wage employment in the non-agricultural sectors, like construction, mining and manufacturing, generation and distribution of electricity, transport and communication, trade, storage, banking and insurance and social services. As has been mentioned in Chapter -1, in Nagaland there has been a large shift of population from agriculture to non-agricultural sectors. Expanded opportunities in the latter sector are, therefore, absolutely necessary in the State of Nagaland. Attempt will be made to provide such opportunities and employment as is possible within the resources available.

3. The main obstacles in the way of economic development of Nagaland are (i) a shortage of technical and trained personnel, (ii) Lack of transport facilities and (iii) lack of power. Power is needed both for agricultural and industrial development. Since the economy of Nagaland

is still mainly agriculture-oriented, 80 per cent of the workers having been engaged in it, the main emphasis in the Fifth Plan has been given to the development of agriculture and the other three sectors mentioned above.

4. Provision of employment in Nagaland is likely to offer much greater difficulties than elsewhere. Growth of population in the last decade, although highest in the country (39.6 P.C.), this does not indicate the correct trend. The fact remains, in the earlier census, full coverage could not be achieved; whereas the 1971 census was more broad-based. Besides, after the formation of the State in 1963, there has been substantial in-flow of various types of workers from out-side, - technical, semi-technical, skilled etc. for different projects/schemes taken up under the development programmes. The main constraint is the lack of technical and skilled personnel in adequate number locally. Eventhough, employment avenues are opening up, persons with basic qualifications required are not available. With the spread of general education, there has been a shift in the attitude. Eventually, a large transfer of the people from the rural areas to the urban areas would be another factor. As was mentioned earlier, from 90 per cent in 1961, the percentage of workers in agriculture declined to about 80 in 1971. Attempt will, however, be made to provide as much non-agricultural employment to the people as possible.

5. Coming to agriculture, it was mentioned that in the State jhuming cultivation is being practised on a large-scale. The Approach of the Third and the Fourth Five Year Plans had been to emphasise on the extension of areas under permanent terrace cultivation and wean away the people from the wasteful practice of jhuming, by way of various schemes like the demonstration T.R.C. pilot project, subsidy for land development and use of machineries for land reclamation, specially at the foot hills. This would stabilise economy of the agricultural workers by increasing the per acre production of food crops on the one hand, and to built up the necessary infrastructure in respect of the system of cultivation so that more ambitious super structural schemes could be taken up in future, on the other. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on introduction of mechanical farming to increase production as well as to attract educated people to farming. This is intended to be intensified so as to achieve the maximum area under permanent cultivation and to maximise production.

6. With a view to stabilising and improving economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers, cultivation of cash crops and commercial crops like ginger, maize, chillies, soyabeans, potato, cotton, etc. which are already in vogue in the State, albiet on a small scale, shall be intensified and arrangements for

commercial marketing of these cash crops would be made in collaboration with the Cooperative Marketing Societies.

7. The State Government have already taken up construction of village link roads under S.M.F. D.A. and C.S.R.E. schemes so as to facilitate transportation of the produce. Some processing or semi-processing units like "Ginger-Drying plant, Oil-distillation unit are being set up. This would appear to be quite consistent with the bright prospects observed for ginger cultivation and various other crops like, aromatic plants, such as Citronella, Lemon grass, Pamorosa, etc. in various parts of the state. Better prospects have been found for expansion of crops, like, Cardomons, Cinamons, betel nuts and leaves, etc. During the Fifth Plan, improvement of commercial facilities for these crops would be introduced; and these would be tried as pilot projects.

8. Due to the suitable physiographical conditions obtaining in the State, a large variety of sub-tropical and temperate fruits are being grown at several places successfully. With the improvement of roads and communication system in the State, cultivation of fruits has got to be commercially oriented. Horticulture will therefore assume a reasonable place in the State's agricultural programme. This would also help in improving and stabilising the economic conditions of the villagers.

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9. In view of the acute paucity of trained personnel available in the State to man the various agricultural and horticultural schemes, the existing Integrated Extension Training Centre at Ghaspani is proposed to be strengthened and adequately reorganised into an Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Degree College.

10. Traditionally, the villages in Nagaland have been situated on hill tops from the security point of view. Recently, however, there has been a trend of shift of the farming population towards fertile valleys and foot hills of the State, for example, in Jaluki, Merapani, Changki Valley, Dimapur Valley etc, with the intention to take up permanent cultivation. The aim in the Fifth Plan would be to keep up with the people's enthusiasm in this regard and thereby exploit the vast potential over the foot hills and valleys as well as suitable products over the hills by way of schemes like land development, land reclamation, T.R.C. Pilot Project, Minor irrigation etc. Other super structural schemes like supply of inputs, farming tools and machineries, fertilizers, plant protection devices, etc. will also be utilised with a view to increasing production and improving productivity.

11. Modern methods of agricultural production are also intended to be introduced. The adoption of certain machineries and labour saving

devices like small tractors, power tillers, thrashers and various other implements have been tried successfully during the Fourth Plan. During the Fifth Plan, the introduction of these methods would be intensified and most of them would be supplied to farmers at 50 per cent subsidised rate. In order that the medium and small farmers may also get the benefit of this scheme, it is proposed to distribute these equipments and machineries at easier instalments. For example, out of the 50 per cent cost which the farmers are expected to contribute, the policy would be to have 20 per cent in cash deposits and the remaining 30 per cent on easy instalment. It is expected that with the increase in the availability of power, it would be possible for the State to adopt some of the modern methods of lift irrigation ~~and~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~State~~ ~~Government~~.

12. During the Fifth Plan period, it is also proposed to attain self-sufficiency in respect of the production of improved seeds within the State. From about 250 met. tonnes at present, the demand for improved seeds by the end of the Fifth Plan is expected to be somewhere near 400 metric tonnes per annum. At present, the annual production of improved seeds within the State is only to the tune of 100 metric tonnes. Therefore, the target of producing 300 metric tonnes of additional improved seeds within the State is expected to be realised by strengthening and fully developing the existing seed farms at three

places, Merapani (200 hec.). Yisemyong (50 hec.), Tizit (20 hec) and Ghaspani (25 hec.).

13. As a result of the efforts mentioned above, the level of production of food grains in the State is likely to be raised from about 80,000 metric tonnes to 1,15,000 metric tonnes by 1978-79. Assuming the estimated requirement of food grains by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan period to be 1,15,000 metric tonnes, there would be a deficit of 2,000 metric tonnes left.

irrigation 14. In regard to irrigation, it was mentioned earlier, that in the State, minor irrigation facilities have so far been developed. There are no schemes of medium and major irrigation as yet. Of the three types of minor irrigation mentioned, the one of constructing diversion channels ~~and~~ bringing water to the fields from a higher level is the most important and popular. Schemes of minor irrigation are being undertaken for the benefit of the farmers. Under the schemes, 50 per cent of the total cost of the project is to be borne by the cultivator and the remaining 50 per cent by the Government. In view of the vast scope for construction of various gravity channels and open dug wells at the foot hills, these schemes are intended to be continued to step up agricultural production.

15. For the first time, some probable sources for medium irrigation would be surveyed in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. There are five major

rivers in the State - the Doyang, the Desoi, the Labong, the Rengmapani and the Dzuku. It is expected that they will ensure irrigation during Rabi season in the areas covered by high yielding varieties and help multiple cropping. In the initial stages, however, survey and investigation will be carried out in order to have project reports for each project in order to facilitate planning and execution of the actual work. Only token provision for the same is being made in the Fifth Plan.

16. The whole of the Nagaland area, being a part of the North Eastern region, falls within the monsoon area where the rain-fall is the heaviest. As the land is steep and rugged, the run-off of the rain water is very fast. This factor combined with shifting cultivation creates heavy erosion of the soil in the hills and havoc in foot hills in the form of siltation and flood. As a result, soil conservation measures are very essential. It is high time that a serious step is taken to prevent further erosion of the soil and to give the cultivator a more stable foundation for agriculture. The Study Group of the Central Government which visited Nagaland strongly recommended for taking up a comprehensive scheme for the same.

Soil
Conservation

17. Prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan, there was no separate organisation to deal with soil conservation problem. A few sporadic works

were taken up by the Agriculture and the Forest Departments without proper coordination.

During the Fourth Plan period, a separate Soil Conservation Department was created. Since, however, the machinery was only in a preliminary stage and the technical personnel to man various posts were not available, not much work could be carried out. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to intensify the activity.

18. The local stock of livestock and poultry are non-descript and of poor quality. Since Nagas are mainly rice and meat eating people, the importance of Animal Husbandry is very high. Earlier it was not possible to adopt a Scientific policy for live-stock breeding. During the Fourth Plan period, a systematic breeding policy has been adopted. Attempts will be made during the Fifth Plan period to pursue this policy and to improve the breeds in all spheres. This can make an important contribution to the development of the State's economy.

19. In the Fourth Plan the allotted amount of Rs. 130 lakhs for Animal Husbandry could not be fully utilised, mainly due to the lack of technical personnel. Based on the past experience, present position and future needs of this important sector and with a view to being self-sufficient in respect of production of meat, eggs, milk, etc., various schemes under this sector would be intensified.

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20. Since forests occupy an important place in the economy of hill areas, development in this sector is significant. Forest represents an activity which not only gives rural employment in the implementation of its projects but also generates wealth. The forest wealth created by planned programmes, apart from improving the future resources of the State, will also increase employment potential when the forest produce is utilised in the rural and industrial sectors. Moreover, bulk of the outlay spent on forestry, goes as wages to the labourers in the villages. Hence, increased activity in this field will help provide employment in the rural areas. A larger investment, would also be essential in ^{order} to produce certain raw materials for the development of forest-based industries. The starting of Pulp and Paper Mill and Ply Wood Factory would give sufficient incentives to produce raw materials for this. Since the climate and the soil conditions are good for forests in the State, any investment in forestry is likely to pay good dividends.

Forestry

21. While the Fourth Plan for Forestry development had been amenities-oriented, the Fifth Plan would be production-oriented as well as employment-oriented. In view of the needs of Industrial projects as well as those of increasing population it appears essential to increase the pace of plantation activity. Modern logging practices are also proposed to be adopted.

Equally important for this mountainous State are aspects of nature conservation. Forest Research Programmes are also proposed to be expanded to meet the needs of the individual items in this sector. On the basis of this approach, the schemes in this field would relate to natural plantations, economic plantation, farm forestry, development of minor forest products as well as rehabilitation of degraded forests. Survey, demarcation and preparation of Working Plan are also to be intensified.

22. Power is one of the most essential needs of Nagaland. For various reasons Nagaland remained behind in the production and use of power. It would appear that in the Fifth Five Year Plan there should be a very large programme of power development since only about 12 per cent of the villages in the State have been given electricity as against about 40 per cent for the country as a whole. In view, however, of certain physical handicaps, it is not possible to accelerate this aspect of development as much as would ^{be} desirable. The main handicaps are the high cost of diesel units and the difficulties in transmission and distribution and insignificant development of Power generation within the State. Bulk purchase of power from Assam has been necessitated because of the absence of domestic generation. Anyhow

maximum possible importance is being given to the rural electrification scheme and also for development of hydel power within, consistent with the physical and financial resources available, as power is absolutely essential for both the industrial as well as agricultural development of the State.

23. As already mentioned, Nagaland is one of the most industrially backward areas in the country. Hardly any measure could be taken for industrialisation of the State upto the end of the Third Plan period. Feasibility studies were carried out for setting up of a Sugar Mill and a Paper Mill during the ad-hoc plan years. As a result of persistent efforts, the State has now acquired a small place in the industrial map of India, after the completion of the Sugar Mill at Dimapur. Construction phase of the Paper and Pulp mill at Tuli is going ahead. One Veneer and Ply-wood factory is also in the process of setting up.

24. Eventhough there are prospects for setting up of agro/forest-based industries, the major constraints are (1) lack of adequate local finance, and entrepreneurs (2) lack of adequate transport and communication net-work within and (3) Chronic transport bottleneck for the whole North Eastern region. The current mineral investigations carried out by the State Department of

Industries
&
Minerals

Geology and Mining, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of India, have revealed bright prospects for industries based on coal, limestone etc. Therefore, it has been proposed to re-open the Borjan Colliery during the Fifth Plan period to feed the Paper Mill, Sugar Mill and industries in nearby areas in Assam. The feasibilities for setting up a Thermal Power Station based on Borjan Coal and a Cement Factory based on vast limestone deposits in Tuensang District will be explored, as soon as full data on these minerals are available. Feasibilities for ancillary industries based on the wastes of the Sugar Mill and for some more agro-forest-based industries would also be studied during the Fifth Plan period and based on the results, follow-up action taken.

25. The programme of mineral explorations has been phased in three stages. The first would relate to preliminary assessment of the mineral wealth available and would cover an integrated programme deploying air-borne geo-physical survey, regional geological mapping with the aid of air-photos, regional survey maps and other preliminary investigation methods. The second stage would cover a more detailed mineral assessments. Ground-water investigations and some engineering geology investigations are also proposed to be carried out.

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26. In view of the every limited possibilities of starting large scale industries and the necessity of employing the unemployed people in the State, emphasis on village and small industries is natural. In the 4th Plan period, some progress in developing small scale industries and imparting training had been done. The activities under the Small and Village Industries sector, would be expanded in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Besides creating opportunities for self-employment in various trades, professions and small industries, emphasis would be given for imparting training in certain fields. Under SMFDA schemes, rural Artisan Programme is being taken up. Two Rural Industries Projects - one for Kohima and Mokokchung District each have been sanctioned by the Central Government as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. After determining the potentials better facilities will be provided for promotion of various trades and crafts by providing necessary assistance to the local artisans.

Training in improved methods of production, supply of better tools and equipment will be provided. Marketing facilities will be expanded through emporiums. Side by side, hand-loom, Sericulture, bee-keeping, fruit-preservation, etc. will receive more attention. Facilities for factory sheds in Industrial Estates would be provided at cheaper rates, including electricity, etc.

27. Transport and Communications facilities is one of the primary infra-structures for economic development and welfare programmes. Absence of this in adequate measure in Nagaland and in the whole of North Eastern Region, has been the greatest handicap for industrialisation of the area. Hence, a determined effort towards development of roads and other facilities has to be undertaken.

28. During the last one decade, substantial development of roads has taken place in the State. From a meagre road Kilometrage of about 2000 k.m. including the National Highway running for a length of about 97 k.m., the total Kilometrage at present has increased to nearly 3700.

29. Out of this only about 800 k.ms. are surfaced and most of the remaining roads are either gravelled or fair-whether. In order to open the commercial possibilities in the State, a large road programme is essential. It is, therefore, proposed to give the highest priority to road development in the 5th Five Year Plan. Of the total outlay, about Rs. 30 crores are proposed to be allocated to this sector.

30. Along with the development of roads, the development of road transport is also essential. In addition to strengthening the existing routes taken over during the 4th Plan period for passenger and goods services, it is proposed

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to extent the operation of Nagaland State Transport bus and goods services on new roads so as to cover the whole State. As a general policy, Nagaland State Transport Organisation will ply passenger bus services and goods services on State High-ways and on major districts roads. Provisions for amenities for passengers as well as for staff would be made. The main bottle-neck of Nagaland State Transport is roads. Since NST is to follow the PWD road programme, due to bad condition of roads, the wear and tear of vehicles are high. The department is also to face difficulties because of the lack of qualified and experienced technical man power for looking after proper maintenance and repair of vehicle. It is proposed to make up for this in the 5th Five Year Plan.

31. Although, Nagaland is one of India's smallest States, the entire area is covered with beautiful ranges of hills and mountains. Thus there are a number of places which can be developed into tourist resorts. Favouring tourism would be its pleasant climate and beauty. Its wild game holds out the promise of good hunting. Mountain peaks like Japfu and Saramati are suitable for scaling, rock climbing and excursions. Above all, the hospitality and friendliness of the Naga people with their colourful costumes and dances will be the main attraction for tourists. Naga handicrafts like

shawls, etc., would be good ~~for~~ for tourist. This industry is, therefore, proposed to be developed by constructing tourist bungalows as well as by developing scenic beauty centres.

32. In point of social services, Nagaland is apparently in a much happier position statistically, than some other backward States. The percentage of literacy in Nagaland according to 1971 Census is 27 as compared to 29 in the country as a whole. But the standard of education in the State are rather low. Besides the quantitative expansion which would be needed, it is proposed to improve the quality of education in the State. Technical education has been almost a casualty till now. During the Fourth Plan period, one Polytechnic for Diploma Courses and one Industrial Training Institute for Certificate courses have been opened. These will be adequately strengthened and new trades will be opened to cover more areas.

33. In point of health services also, Nagaland is apparently better placed. But in most of the dispensaries and hospitals medical

personnel were not available till recently .
Now the vacancies have reduced considerably,
through recruitments made from outside in a
number of cases. The medical facilities are
available in the urban areas to a much greater
extent than in the rural areas where the
hospitals and dispensereries are often under-
staffed. Thus the number of medical units gives
illusory picture of the facilities available.
Therefore, there is a need for strengthening
the medical organisation in the State specially
in the rural areas. 11 Primary Health Centres
would be opened during the Fifth Plan period.
Other social services like housing, social wel-
fare etc. are also to be looked after. It
is proposed to strengthen certain miscellane-
ous developmental departments like Statistic,
Evaluation, Planning machinery for more scien-
tific planning in future.

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C H A P T E R - 1.4FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE FIFTH PLAN

1. The award of the Fifth Finance Commission covering the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 provides for statutory grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution in the following manner :-

<u>Year</u>		<u>Amount in crores</u>
1969-70	-	Rs.17.40
1970-71	-	Rs.16.49
1971-72	-	Rs.15.59
1972-73	-	Rs.14.69
1973-74	-	Rs.13.78

2. It would be noticed that there is a progressive reduction in the quantum of grant assistance from year to year and that the amount to be released in 1973-74 is appreciably less than the amount released in the first year. Consequent on the expansion of the administrative machinery (particularly of the Police Forces including the Armed Police Unit), the need for heavy expenditure on construction of buildings both residential and non-residential and larger expenditure on interest and loans repayment to the Centre the non-plan revenue and capital expenditure has however increased from year to year whereas the revenue receipts have actually decreased. As a result the year 1973-74 is a year of extreme financial stringency. The budget for the year shows a small deficit of only Rs.12 lakhs but on account of larger actual expenditure in 1972-73 than estimated the financial position of the State during 1973-74 is much worse than

was expected while preparing the budget estimates. It is now anticipated that the year will close with a heavy deficit balance of around Rs.2 crores. This will, to a large extent, nullify the earlier assumptions made regarding the State's financial resources during the five year period from 1974-75 to 1978-79. During the discussions with the Planning Commission in November, 1972, regarding the estimates of resources for the Fifth Five Year Plan, 1974-79, it was estimated that there would be a net non-plan gap of Rs.57.23 crores. Subsequent review has indicated that the gap will be of a larger magnitude for the reasons narrated below :-

- (i) Additional liabilities on account of interest payment on borrowings from the Govt. of India and open market borrowings - Rs.5.06 crores.
- (ii) Additional repayment liabilities on loans from the Government of India - Rs.2.16 crores.
- (iii) Fresh expenditure not envisaged at the time of discussions with the Planning Commission - Rs.4.30 crores.
- (iv) Opening debit balance of Rs.2.00 crores.

3. The statement attached at the end of the chapter indicates the overall position of the State's resources during the Fifth Plan period.

4. It would thus be obvious that there would be no contribution from the State's resources towards the Fifth Plan expenditure except to the extent funds are specifically borrowed for this purpose from L.I.C. or other sources. It is estimated that it may be possible to borrow Rs.20 lakhs from the L.I.C. for meeting Plan expenditure.

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5. It will not be possible for the State Government to mobilise any additional resources during the Fifth Plan period. This is because during the Fourth Plan period maximum possible effort towards resource mobilisation was made as a result of which, against a target of Rs.18 lakhs for the Plan period, the actual additional resource mobilisation was to the extent of Rs.269 lakhs and the measures adopted during the period 1969-70 to 1973-74 would result in additional collection of revenue to the extent of Rs.6.06 crores during the Fifth Plan period. Since this amount would go towards covering the non-plan gap no amount would become available for financing the plan expenditure.

6. It may be mentioned in this connection that Nagaland has a very small population base of about half a million. The average per capita income is also the lowest in the country. The average per capita rate of taxation is however the same as the national average. The question of imposing any further tax burden on the people at this stage does not therefore arise. It is also pertinent to note that the prices of all essential consumer goods prevailing in Nagaland are already the highest in the country, mainly because of the high freight charges on account of the long distance from the centres of production and on account of multiple taxation. This last factor is explained below through an example.

7. Assuming the sale price of a particular commodity at Calcutta is Rs.100/- and the rate of State Sales

Sales Tax on it in West Bengal is 10%, then the purchase price of the commodity in Calcutta would be Rs.110/-. The same commodity when it is despatched to, say Gauhati, in Assam suffers a central sales tax of 3% and freight and handling charges of 2%. The cost of the goods to the seller at Gauhati therefore is Rs.105/-. When he sells it, he adds 10% Assam Sales Tax and, say another 10% as his profit. The goods are therefore sold to the dealers of Nagaland at Gauhati at a little over Rs.126/-. With an addition of 2% freight and handling charges, 10% Nagaland Sales Tax and 10% dealers profit - the sale price in Nagaland shoots up to Rs.155/-. It will be noticed that against the payment of Rs.155/- made by the buyers in Nagaland the Government of West Bengal collects Rs.3/- and Government of Assam a little over Rs.10/-; (there are no Sales Depot of the established firms in Nagaland and therefore the local dealers have to obtain supplies from the Depots at Gauhati and since the goods are taken delivery of at Gauhati full Assam Sales Tax becomes payable).

8. Another factor which inhibits any effort for additional resources mobilisation is the disproportionately heavy cost of collection of taxes and duties in the State on account of the wide dispersal of the population over extremely difficult terrain.

9. In regard to economy in non-plan expenditure it may be mentioned that various measures were adopted during the Fourth Plan period to reduce non-plan expenditure to the maximum extent possible. There is

no further scope for reduction in expenditure mainly because of the very high cost of goods and services in the State. Until the communication system improves considerably, it would not be possible to reduce costs and prices.

10. There is only one public sector enterprise in the State which has reached the operational stage, namely the Sugar Mill at Dimapur. Improvement in the efficiency of the unit and consequent increase in the production will however not directly benefit the State Exchequer as the excise duty and the additional duty on sugar are credited to the consolidated fund of India. The State's share of the duty is pre-determined and increased production will not affect the State's share in the Central excise duty. There are no irrigation projects publicly owned in the State and the question of enhancement of water rates does not arise. The cost of power and road transport fares are already highest in the country. There is therefore no scope for augmenting the resources by levying higher rates/charges for public sector utilities.

11. Nagaland is relatively the most un-banked State in the country. The postal services facilities also are grossly inadequate. The people have therefore yet to get educated in the matter of the benefits accruing from small savings. The banking habit among the indigenous population is also conspicuous by its absence. There is therefore hardly any scope for augmentation of resources through savings.

12 Land revenue is collected only in the Dimapur Mauza (about 30 sq.miles in area). In the rest of the State the land owner's right is not derived from the Government and accordingly the question of collection of any land revenue does not arise. In Dimapur Mauza the rate of land revenue has already been substantially increased (during 1971-72) and any question of further increase does not also arise.

13. In order to prevent blockage of funds through injudicious purchase of stock and stores in excess of quantities immediately required, the State Government have already reduced the reserve stock limit of the Public Works Divisions from a total of Rs.1.5 crores to a little over Rs.60 lakhs. No further reduction is possible without seriously affecting operational efficiency. In regard to the schemes for State Trading in food grains and other essential commodities substantial reduction in stocks is not possible because of the very poor communications and the frequent breakdowns in communications due to land slips and other natural causes. It is therefore not possible to generate additional cash resources by curtailing stocks and stores held in reserve.

14. Maximum efforts are already being made to increase collection of the taxes and duties already enforced in the State. There are however some factors which stand in the way of maximising collections. These are : -

- (a) Paucity of suitably qualified and trained staff.
- (b) Out of about 953 villages in the State only about 250 are connected by jeepable

roads. Of the villages which are so connected only a few are accessible during the rainy season.

(c) The dealers and other tax payers are by and large uneducated and are not in a position to understand the requirements of the law or to maintain adequate and proper records of the transactions etc.

15. During the Fourth Plan period all the taxes (other than a tax on movement of goods and passengers) which are imposed in other States have already been introduced in Nagaland. Some of the States have introduced agricultural income tax but having regard to the low productivity of land under jhum system of cultivation and the general poverty of the people introduction of this levy would not result in any additional collection of revenue. The cost of collection and enforcement of the law, if such a tax is levied will be more than the collections. There is therefore no scope for levying any additional taxes or duties nor for enhancement of the rates of taxes/duties under the laws in force.

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STATEMENT SHOWING OVERALL POSITION OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES DURING FIFTH PLAN PERIOD

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total for Fifth Plan
I. States budgetary resources other than negotiated loans and State enterprises' market borrowings.						
(1) Balance from current revenues at 1972-73 rates of taxation.	(-)11.06	(-)12.77	(-)14.88	(-)16.43	(-)18.58	(-)73.72
(2) Loans from public (net)	1.92	2.11	2.32	2.55	2.80	11.70
(3) State provident fund	0.33	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.45	1.95
(4) Share in small savings	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50
(5) Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	(-) 1.38	(-) 1.51	(-) 1.78	(-) 2.07	(-) 2.44	(-)9.18
<u>Total</u>	<u>(-)10.09</u>	<u>(-)11.71</u>	<u>(-)13.85</u>	<u>(-)15.43</u>	<u>(-)17.67</u>	<u>(-)68.75</u>
II. Additional resources mobilisation during the Fifth Plan.	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Loans from LIC by the State Government (Gross)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20
IV. Aggregate State resources for the Plan.	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20
V. Non-Plan gap as per item I above.	(-)10.09	(-)11.71	(-)13.85	(-)15.43	(-)17.67	(-)68.75
VI. Total non-plan gap (item V plus Rs.2.00 crores being the deficit at the end of 1973-74) during the Fifth Plan period						(-)70.75

CHAPTER - 1.5

ROLE OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

1. There are only two Commercial Banks functioning in the State at present, namely : State Bank of India (four Branches) and the Allahabad Bank (one Branch). There is a State Co-operative Bank with three branches (one more branch is expected to be added in 1974-75). While the relatively small Co-operative Bank has played a significant role in making finance available to the agriculturists and to a lesser extent to Small Scale Industries, the Commercial Banks have made no significant contribution either towards Industrial financing or agricultural financing. The main reason for the unsatisfactory state of affairs is that the land area has not been cadastrally surveyed and no records of rights have been built up. The Transfer of Property Act also does not apply to the State barring a small area called Dimapur Mauza. Under the Constitution also there are certain restrictions in regard to the transfer of landed property from local inhabitants to non-indigenous persons including bodies corporate. In the circumstances the Commercial Banks have faced difficulties in extending credit facilities for agricultural or for industry.

2. During the Fourth Plan period some assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Financial Corporation of India had been promised for financing the Sugar Mill Project at Dimapur. Unfortunately even here some difficulties arising out of the non-existence of records of rights have so far stood in the way of actual disbursement of the

loans. The Fifth Plan of Nagaland has therefore to be prepared on the assumption that very little amount, if any, of institutional financing would be available for implementation of the plan schemes. The position is further aggravated due to the fact that there is no State Financial Corporation and it has not been possible for the Assam Financial Corporation to extend its jurisdiction to Nagaland. It is however expected that the State Co-operative Bank will play an increasingly important role for providing finance not only to agriculturists but also to industries set up in the Co-operative sector. The extent of help which the Bank can render will however depend upon the extent to which the Bank is strengthened. The important shortfalls at present are both in regard to capital and trained man-power.

Section II.

Chapter 2.1. Sectoral Programme.

AN OUTLINE OF THE FIFTH PLAN

The approved outlay for the Fourth Plan of Nagaland is Rs.40.00 crores. It is expected that the actual expenditure would be more or less near the approved outlay.

2. The Planning Commission had intimated sometime back that the outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan should be broadly double the Fourth Plan outlay. According to this the normal Fifth Plan outlay of Nagaland could be Rs.80 crores. It is, however, to be stated that besides the normal amount, some other items have, of necessity to be added, which were not included in the Fourth Plan. One such item relates to land records. Since the work of cadastral survey had not yet been taken up and its importance cannot be over-emphasised, it is proposed to take up this work in the Fifth Plan. This will require about Rs.200 lakhs. Similarly, advance to Government employees for house construction has been till now outside the Plan. This item costing Rs.150 lakhs over the Fifth Plan period has also to be included. Besides, the Government of India have laid down in the Approach Paper the necessity of taking up certain items for providing minimum needs to the people. The Planning Commission has already approved a sum of about Rs.12 crores for this purpose. The other most important item is that of the State Capital Project and other administrative buildings. This alone

would involve an expenditure Rs.35,00 crores. Certain other sectors have also to be given more priority than attached to them hitherto, like roads, power, etc. Taking all these factors into account, the proposed Fifth Plan outlay of the State has been kept at Rs.140 crores.

3. The statement on next page gives a summary of the Plan outlays during the Fourth Plan period and the proposed amounts for the Fifth Plan period sector-wise.

4. Volume II contains the detailed Sectoral Programmes for the Fifth Five Year Plan. A brief review of the important items is given below :-

AGRICULTURE
& MINER
IRRIGATION

5. In the field of Agriculture, the most important aim of the Fifth Plan is to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains and the develop commercial agriculture as much as possible. With this and in view, it is proposed to increase the area under cultivation, the area under irrigation, to increase the use of high-yielding variety of seeds and other improved variety, distribution of fertilisers and extending the area under plant protection. In view of the importance of agriculture in the State, training to people for improved cultural practices will be imparted. A college for agricultural and veterinary education is also proposed to be started.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Outlays and Expenditure -- Summary (Rs. lakhs)

Sl No	Sector	Fourth Plan		Vth Plan	1974-75
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expdr.	Proposed outlay	Proposed
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	219.08	202.48	603.00	104.12
2.	Minor Irrigation	85.00	57.78	212.00	30.95
3.	Land Records	--	0.50	200.00	30.05
4.	Soil Conservation	75.00	59.05	150.00	35.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	130.00	117.15	300.00	69.75
6.	Forests	113.00	94.67	250.00	33.00
7.	Fishery	30.00	26.92	50.00	6.37
Total Agri. Production		652.00	558.55	1765.00	309.54
8.	Co-operation	57.00	61.92	120.00	26.27
9.	Community Development	107.80	97.00	68.20	14.10
10.	Local Dev. Works	25.00	24.22	150.00	30.00
Total : Coop. & C.D.		189.80	183.14	338.20	70.37
11.	Power	227.00	301.90	798.00	195.00
12.	Maj. & Med. Industries	351.50	385.17	250.00	117.00
13.	Weights & Measures	13.00	10.19	16.00	6.66
14.	Mineral Development	35.00	38.89	250.00	28.53
15.	Small & Vill. Ind.	66.00	61.61	139.97	31.76
Total Industries & Mining		465.50	495.86	655.97	183.95
16.	Roads	1053.00	1144.00	3000.00	420.75
17.	Road Transport	125.00	119.88	192.00	66.57
18.	Tourism	25.00	18.81	100.00	26.40
Total Transport & Comn.		1203.00	1282.69	3292.00	513.72
19.	General Education	475.00	390.38	873.06	184.68
20.	Technical Education	45.00	43.95	41.52	9.95
21.	Research	18.30	16.13	41.00	6.29
22.	Health	160.00	208.04	500.00	54.00
23.	Water Supply & Sanitation	317.20	305.94	900.00	169.15
24.	(a) Housing Schemes	50.00	77.36	600.00	157.50
	(b) Administrative Buildings & State Capital Projects	--	--	3500.00	500.00
25.	Urban Development				
	(a) Town Planning	43.00	41.67	160.00	30.00
	(b) Protection Works for Urban & Rural Areas	85.00	72.31	200.00	36.90
26.	(a) Social Welfare	19.80	8.58	35.00	5.92
	(b) Nutrition Programme	--	--	60.00	12.00
27.	Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Trg. (ITI)	--	12.80	38.48	8.89
Total Social Services		1213.40	1183.16	6949.06	1175.28
28.	Information & Pub.	30.00	27.68	75.00	15.30
29.	Statistics	15.00	12.90	47.35	5.77
30.	Evaluation	4.22	3.83	17.07	3.69
31.	Planning Machinery	--	2.00	55.60	10.71
Total Miscellaneous		49.22	46.41	195.02	35.47
GRAND TOTAL :---		4000.00	4051.71	13993.25	2483.33

6. Against the Fourth Plan anticipated expenditure on Agriculture of about Rs.202 lakhs, it is proposed to incur an outlay of Rs.603 lakhs on agricultural production. On minor irrigation the proposed outlay has been kept at Rs.212 lakhs. The main physical programmes under agriculture and minor irrigation are given in the following table :-

AGRICULTURAL MAIN PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Level Expec- ted during 1973-74</u>	<u>Fifth Plan Total</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
<u>1. Agri. & Minor Irrigation</u>				
cروpped area	Hecs.	1,10,000	1,50,000	
" "	"			
<u>Total area irrigated</u>				
Net	"	33237	46900	36587
Gross	"	33437	48200	37187
<u>2. Area under Minor Irrigation</u>				
a) New Area(Potential added)"		8595	6650	1200
b) Total potential available "		33437	48200	37187
<u>3. Foodgrains(Total)</u>				
a) Total area	"	100300	122960	103300
b) Irrigated area	"	33437	48200	37187
c) Production	M/Tons	79300	115200	85500
<u>4. Area under High Yielding Variety</u>				
a) Total	"	700	6800	2600
b) of which paddy	"	600	4250	1600
<u>5. Area under improved Variety (total)</u>				
	Hectares	715	5399	953

<u>ITEMS</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Level Expec- ted during 1973-74</u>	<u>Fifth Plan Targets Total</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
6. <u>High Yielding Varieties Seed distributed(total)</u>	Quintals	166	2159	307
7. <u>Improved varieties Seed distributed (total)</u>	"	1193	5330	990
8. <u>Fertilisers consumed</u>	M/Tons	335	5660	510
9. <u>Area under Plant Protection</u>				
Food crops only	Hectares	4000	22000	4400

LAND

7. No cadastral survey in the State

RECORDS

of Nagaland has yet been carried out. The problem of land reforms in the State is basically different from that in other States. Neither there is concentration of large areas of land in a few hands, nor are the hold fragmented. In Nagaland the main problem is that there is no law in force either conferring any right on the Government to take up land survey or for determining the ownership of land which is now mainly customary. Moreover, the customs vary from tribe to tribe and area to area. Because of the sentiment of the people for land, any Government activity for land survey is looked upon with suspicion. In the current year, small beginnings were made. The work is to be taken up in right earnest in the Fifth Plan period. The Programme involved training on a large-scale to persons who would undertake survey works. The total amount proposed under this sector is Rs.200 lakhs.

Contd.... 124/-

Soil

8. It was mentioned earlier that on Conservation account of the lack of technically trained people, soil conservation work which is so essential in the State, could not be undertaken on a large-scale. Since now a fullfledged department for the purpose has been created, the activity would be intensified. It is proposed to cover an area of 6225 hectares of land under Soil Conservation at an estimated cost of Rs.150 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.

Animal

Husbandry

9. The main programmes under this head relate to the conversion of the Poultry Farm at Ghaspani into a Regional Poultry Farm, expansion of the three poultry farms at Yesemyong, Tuensang and Kohima, expansion of the duck farm, rural poultry development, piggery development including the strengthening of pig breeding farms and provision of assistance to private pig breeders, cattle development including the strengthening of the cattle breeding farms and provision of loan facilities to cattle breeders and opening of cattle breeding-cum-Demonstration centre and extension of vererinary aid specially in rural areas. The Administrative Organisation for all these services is also proposed to be strengthened. The main break-up of the outlay under this head is as follows :-

Contd..... 125/-

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>Fourth Plan</u> <u>likely Expdr.</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
		<u>Fifth Plan</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
1. Poultry Development	16.46	26.96	7.07
2. Piggery Development	11.58	29.00	6.05
3. Cattle/Diary Dev.	42.25	135.82	29.88
4. Veterinary Dev.	34.32	57.81	17.62
5. Veterinary Education	2.00	14.50	2.17
6. Other Schemes	10.50	35.91	6.96
Total:-	117.15	300.00	69.75

ries

10. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, adequate progress under fisheries could not be attained due to various obstacles. During the Fifth Plan period the existing fish seeds production farm will be strengthened and two farms will be opened. The subsidy schemes will be continued and induced breeding programmes will be strengthened. It is also proposed to develop riverine fisheries and trout culture in potential areas. In order to man the various schemes with trained technical personnel, training programme will be intensified and departmental organisation strengthened. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay of Rs.50 lakhs on fisheries during the Fifth Plan period and the outlay for 1974-75 is shown below :-

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>Fifth Plan</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
1. Fisheries Education Training	0.75	0.22
2. Demonstration	6.00	0.13
3. Fish farms and supply of fish seeds	12.00	1.82
4. Induced breeding	0.50	0.10

12. The Fifth Plan outlay and the outlay for 1974-75 for some of the principal items under this head are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars.	Fifth Plan	
	Total	1974-75
1. Industrial Plantations	50.00	6.00
2. Economic Plantations	25.00	2.75
3. Minor Forest Plantations	13.30	1.45
4. Farm Forestry	10.00	1.40
5. Plantations in degraded Areas.	15.25	1.65
6. Forest Roads	31.00	3.95
7. Buildings and accessories	35.00	0.00
8. Others	70.45	9.30
Total :-	250.00	33.00

Community
Development

13. The entire State has been covered by 21 Development Blocks. The stages of the development blocks at the beginning and end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and proposed outlays are reflected below :-

	(Rs. in lakh)			
	<u>Position</u>		<u>Outlay</u>	
	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1974-75</u>	<u>Fifth Plan</u>
State I	--	--	--	--
" II	6	4	7.50	30.00
" III	15	17	6.60	38.20
	21	21	14.10	68.20

More stress will be given for development and **coordination** activities in the Blocks during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Local
Development
Works

14. Under Local Development Works items like, construction of community halls, improvement of village sanitation, construction of village playgrounds, construction of approach roads to villages and cultivation fields, improvement of minor water-supply **facilities**, minor irrigation channels etc. are normally taken up for creation of community assests. People take up such works on self-help basis and the Government's assistance are provided in the shape of required materials. The total proposed outlay for the 5th Plan period is Rs. 150 lakhs and the amount proposed for 1974-75 is Rs. 30 lakhs

15. The Fifth Plan programme provided for electrification of 350 villages by the end of the year 1978-79. The target proposed for 1974-75 is to increase the number of electrified villages to 138. The position of installed capacity, etc. would be of the following order :-

	(Thousand M.W.)		
	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>Fifth Plan</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
Installed capacity	12.42	20.10	17.62 (Thousand M.W)
Electricity Generation	26.33	42.42	41.38 (Thousand MWH)
Electricity Consumed	21.07	40.31	33.10 (Thousand MWH)

16. The Fifth Plan programme includes the following schemes :-

Spill-over Schemes

- a) Erection of Transmission and Distribution lines under the 'Bulk-power schemes' would be completed during the plan period.
- b) The Dzuza Hydro Electric Project will be completed during 1974-75. The Project is estimated to have an installed capacity of 1500 M.W.
- c) The Rural Electrification scheme (Ph.I) which is to cover 56 villages would be completed.
- d) Investigation works on ~~Tuekyung~~ Dikhu, etc. Hydel (Micro) projects and on the Doyang Project (Major) would be completed and the Project Reports will also be completed.

New Projects

- a) A scheme for augmentation and strengthening of the power supply system by providing double feeder lines and for inter-linking the transmission line system in the State, involving an estimated cost of Rs. 232.45 lakhs has been drawn up and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission. On clearance, this schemes is proposed to be completed during the Fifth Plan period. The scheme also includes extension of distribution lines to areas within easy reach of the transmission lines; but not so far been covered by any of the scheme
- b) The Rural Electrification scheme (Ph.II) which is estimated to cover 359 villages involving an expenditure of Rs. 580 lakhs has already been drawn up and submitted to the Central Water and Power Commission. During the Fifth Plan period, 200 villages would be covered under this scheme as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. with an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs.
- c) On clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission, the following Hydro Electric projects are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Fifth Plan period. Only token provisions have been made to take up preliminary works-

	<u>Tueunyang</u>	<u>Dikhu</u>	<u>Doyang</u>
Estimated Installed Capacity	1600 KW	750 KW	80 MW
Probable cost (Rs. lakh)	80.00	35.00	Not estimated
Fifth Plan Outlay (Rs. lakh)	80.00	35.00	5.00
Outlay for 1974-75 (Rs. lakh)	5.00	---	---

- d) Some of the remote areas would still remain beyond the radius of economic reach of the transmission lines, particularly in Tuensang District and a few areas in the other two Districts. It has been proposed to set up 5 - 6 Diesel generating stations to cover Administration Headquarters and nearby villages in such areas.
- e) The prospect of setting up a Thermal Generating station near about Borjan (Nazira) Colliery is very bright. Detailed Geological studies are in progress. As soon as a clear picture emerges, a Project Report would be prepared. The project may be able to yield about 40 M.W. of Power. A token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has only been made for taking up preliminary works.

17. The table below will reflect the Schemes and outlays for the Fifth Five Year Plan :-

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakh)

Schemes	Estimated cost	Spill-over Content	Fifth Plan Outlay	Outlay for 74-75
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Spill over Schemes</u>				
1. Bulk-Supply Scheme	392.80	16.75	16.75	8.70
2. Dzuza Hydel Project	69.23	42.70	42.70	42.70
3. Investigations	28.13	7.25	7.25	7.25
4. Rural Electrification (Ph.I)	72.83	45.63	45.63	45.63
5. Buildings for Diesel Schemes	18.00	2.97	2.97	2.97
Total :-		115.30	115.30	107.25
<u>New Schemes</u>				
1. Augumentation of Power Supply System	232.45	--	232.45	30.00
2. Rural Electrification (Ph.II)	580.00	--	300.00	50.00
3. Diesel Schemes	8.00	--	8.00	--
4. Hydel Schemes		--	120.00	5.00
5. Thermal Schemes		--	5.00	--
6. Investigation		--	17.24	2.75
Total :-		--	682.59	87.75
GRAND TOTAL :---		115.30	797.89	195.00

Major &
Medium
Industries

18. Three Medium scale-Industrial Projects were taken up in the State during the 4th Plan period. They are ; (1) Sugar Mill and Distillery Project (2) Pulp and Paper Mill Project and (3) Ply-wood Factory.

Sugar Mill

The Sugar Mill has already been set up and is scheduled to go into full-scale production in the 1973-74 season. The Distillery which is scheduled to produce 700 gallons of potable and industrial alcohol is also expected to be commissioned during 1973. The spill-over content for the project amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided in the 5th Plan of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be required during 1973-74.

Ply-wood Factory

The Ply-wood factory is a joint venture of the Government of Nagaland and a Private industrialist . The share capital part of the Government in the company would be of the order of Rs. 7 lakhs out of which Rs. 4 lakhs has already been paid upto 1973-74 and the balance of Rs. 3 lakhs only has been included in the 5th Plan which is proposed to be paid for in 1974-75.

Paper Mill

The Paper Mill project is a joint venture of the Hindusthan Paper Corporation and the Government of Nagaland. The total share capital contribution of the Government of Nagaland till 1973-74 to the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company would be Rs. 85.00 lakhs only, against Rs. 100.00 lakhs originally fixed in the Fourth Plan. Apart

from paying the balance of Rs. 15 lakhs, the State Government propose to acquire shares in the company to the extent of Rs. 210 lakhs during the 5th Plan period to be paid for during 1974-75. Besides, for taking up promotional activities and conducting feasibility studies in respect of setting up of a Cement factory and such other possible industries during 5th Plan period, a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been ear-marked in the 5th Plan of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided for 1974-75.

Weights and Measures

19. To enforce the metric system of weights and measure more rigidly, it has been proposed to strengthen the present organisational machinery and to set up proper laboratories for verification and correcting the accuracy of various measuring instruments. The total proposed Fifth Plan outlay is Rs. 16.00 lakhs and that for 1974-75 is Rs. 6.66 lakhs.

Geology and Mining

20. The geological investigations and surveys conducted by the State Department of Geology and Mining in conjunction with the Geological Survey of India have brought out promising results. In the light of the recent mineral discoveries, an extensive programme of mineral exploration has now been included in the Fifth Plan. The programmes has been formulated keeping in view (a) Status of current mineral investigation and (b) possibilities

for development of mineral resources for meeting the immediate requirements of the industrial projects in the State.

21. The first phase of the programme envisages undertaking an integrated programme deploying air-borne geophysical survey; regional geological mapping with the aid of air photos; regional geochemical sampling and other preliminary investigation methods. The second phase of the programme relates (a) to geophysical prospecting of the selected areas by gravity and magnetic methods, (b) detailed geological mapping of the coal fields in Jhanji-Desai valley and near Tuensang town and the lime stone deposits in Tuensang District and some other important minerals and (c) detailed sampling of different minerals. The third phase will be an intensive programme of exploratory drilling in the coal fields in Jhanji-Desai Valley, Borjan Coal fields, lime stone in Tuensang District and other minerals like chromite, magnitite, Nichel and other metalliffron deposits in Kohima and Tuensang Districts. The year-wise break-up of the physical target proposed for the Fifth Plan period is given in the table below :-

Physical Targets

Sl No	Item of work	Fifth Plan	1974-75	Total Target for v Plan period.
1.	Preliminary mineral assessment, regional geological mapping on aerial photographs scale 1:50,000/- 55,000.	2,000 Sq. Km	200 Sq. Km	2000 Sq. Km
2.	Large scale/Plane table mapping on 1:4000/2000/1000	35 Sq. Km	5 Sq. Km	35 Sq. Km
3.	Exploratory Drilling	16,000 meter	2,000 meter	16000 meter
4.	Detailed Geochemical sampling	2,000 Nos	300 Nos.	2000 Nos.
5.	Groove/Chennel/Gran sampling	2,000 Nos	300 Nos	2000 Nos.
6.	Pitting & Trenching excavation	2,500 Cu.M	300 Cu. M	2500 Cu.M

22. In the light of the available geological data, it can undoubtedly be mentioned that there is ample scope for the establishment of industries based on local and lime stone in the State. There is scope for development of small-scale slate-based industries in certain areas of the State. On the basis of the recent survey carried out by the Geological survey of India, a reserve of about 55 million tonnes of coal has been estimated in the Borjan (Nazira) coal field. Mining activities in this area were suspended by the lessee. As per estimates of the State Industries Department, the requirement of coal for the paper mill alone would be

about 90,000 tonnes per annum and for other industries 5,000 tonnes. It is, therefore, proposed that the Borjan Colliery be reopened and production resumed from 1976-77. If modern mechanised methods are adopted annual production of about 1.5 to 2 lakhs tonnes of coal could easily be achieved. A tentative provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been kept in the Fifth Plan for reopening the Borjan Coal mines of which Rs. 10.15 lakhs has been kept for 1974-75. Very high quality of lime stone deposits have been located in an extensive area in the Kiphire Sub-Division of Tuensang District. This type of lime stone would be suitable for manufacture of cement and some chemicals. Detailed geological exploration including large scale mapping and systematic sampling of these minerals would be undertaken during the Fifth Plan period. Detailed feasibility study for the setting up of industries based on lime-stone with particular reference to the availability of other basic raw materials (mainly coal), development of communication system including aerial rope-way would be undertaken so as to determine the economics of such project during the Fifth Plan period. The proposed outlay for different types of activities in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1974-75 is mentioned below :-

<u>Programme</u>	<u>Fifth Plan Outlay</u> (Rs. lakhs)	<u>Annual Plan Outlay (1974-75)</u> (Rs. lakhs)
1. Geological mapping and mineral exploration work in Nagaland.	100.00	18.38
2. For Development of coal resources in Nagaland viz: reopening of Borjan Coal mines and exploratory mining in Jhanji- Desai Valley Coalfield.	150.00	10.15
Total :-	250.00	28.53

Roads

23. Priority has been given in the Fifth Plan to complete the spill-over works from the Fourth Plan. The main objectives of the Fifth Plan are (1) to improve the State Highways by black-topping and constructing the weak bridges and culverts, (2) to improve the Major and other District Roads by widening and gravelling and constructing bridges and culverts wherever required and (3) to construct new roads to connect the villages in the interior areas and the Administrative Headquarters.

24. The outlay proposed for development of roads in the Fifth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 30 crores. This includes a spill-over content of the order of Rs. 4.44 crores. The provision for new works is of the order of Rs. 23.56 crores including Rs. 3.00 crores for Rural Roads under

the Minimum Needs Programme. The remaining Rs. 2.00 crores is meant for Tools and Plants and establishment charges for expansion of the organisation.

25. The outlays and targets for different types of works included in the Fifth Plan period programme are as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)			Physical
	<u>Spill over</u>	<u>New Works</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Targets (KM)</u>
Construction:	247.15	953	1200.15	982
Widening & Improvement:	131.38	645.32	776.70	1784
Servicing & Strengthening of existing pavement:	41.14	364.20	405.34	370
Bridges & Culverts:	24.81	93.00	117.81	14 Maj. Bridges.
Total :-	444.48	2055.52	2500.00	
Rural Roads (Minimum Needs Programme)	--	300.00	300.00	
Grand Total:		2155.52	2800.00	

26. With the fulfilment of the above programmes, the position of roads at the beginning and the end of the Fifth Plan period would be as under:-

<u>1973-74</u>	<u>Surfaced</u>	<u>Gravelled</u>	<u>Kacha</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Highway:	720	341	--	1061
Major District Roads	--	140	100	240
Other District Road:	76	310	200	586
Village Road :	9	--	1771	1780
Total :-	805	791	2071	3667

<u>1978-79 :</u>	<u>Suffaced :</u>	<u>Gravelled</u>	<u>Katcha :</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Highway	1051	10	--	1061
Major District Road	35	259	--	294
Other District Road:	170	480	--	650
Village Road :	39	1050	1768	2857
Total :-	1295	1799	1768	4862

Road
Transport

27. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, the number of nationalised bus routes would be 14 covering a distance nearly 1500 KMs. During the Fifth Plan period, 7 more routes covering a distance of 641 K.Ms. are proposed to be nationalised. In fact, the State Transport Organisation is the only undertaking providing passenger services. No other private transport services are operating in the State except the town-bus service at Dimapur. It is, however, expected that private operators will gradually come in to operate bus services and permits for the purpose have already been issued by the State Transport Authority. The Fifth Plan programme also includes strengthening of the passenger bus services on 8 existing routes.

28. For successful operation of the programme envisaged above, an outlay of Rs. 192.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fifth Plan period for State Transport Organisation of which Rs. 66.57 lakhs proposed for 1974-75. The break-up of the outlays would be as under :-

Items	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Fifth Plan Outlay	1974-75 (Proposed)
Vehicles	130.85	43.10
Land & Buildings	50.00	21.25
P & T	11.15	2.22
Total :-	192.00	66.57

29. The position of fleet strength at the beginning and the end of the 5th Plan period would be as under:-

	1973-74 (level)	1974-75 (level)	1978-79 (level)
Bus	97	117	149
Truck	39	45	69
B D Van	2	3	4
Mobile Workshop	--	--	3

30. The construction works of 3 Tourist Lodges at Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang were started in the IV Plan period. The Spill-over content to the Fifth Plan would be of the order of Rs. 10.10 lakhs and the construction of the three lodges is expected to be completed by 1974-75. Because of restricted entry of people from outside the State Tourist traffic, in the true sense of the term, is at present negligible. With the improvement of transport and communication facilities, the inflow of tourists is increasing and there has been increasing demand for facilities for tourists not only in the district headquarters but also in the Sub-Divisional headquarters and even in other administrative centres. To provide certain amenities, it is proposed to construct 7 Rest Houses in different places and a few rest camps in places where there are some attraction for tourists.

31. With a view to provide minimum facilities of transport to intending tourists, it has been proposed to procure taxis and other vehicles and to strengthen the existing tourist cell. The total outlay proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs of which the outlay for 1974-75 would be Rs. 26.40 lakhs.

Education

32. During the Fourth Plan period, considerable progress in the field of Education was made. In the age-group 6-11, by 1973-74, about 77.30 per cent of the children would have been enrolled. At the middle stage the percentage would be 57.69 while at the secondary stage about 32.39 per cent of the children would have been enrolled. The level of achievement in the last year of the Fourth Plan and the targets for Fifth Plan are shown in the following table :-

Item	Anticipated 1973-74	Targetted 1978-79
<u>A) Elementary Stage</u>		
Total enrolment	71,000	87,000
a) Boys	45,000	51,000
b) Girls	26,000	36,000
c) Percentage of the total population of the age-group enrolled	77.30	125%
d) Percentage of the girls of the age-group enrolled	58.81	100%
<u>B) Middle Stage</u>		
Total enrolment	21,000	29,000
a) Boys	14,000	18,000
b) Girls	7,000	11,000
c) Percentage of the total population of the age-group enrolled	57.69	90.00
d) Percentage of girls of the age-group enrolled	42.08	60.00
<u>C) Secondary Stage</u>		
Total enrolment	9,697	14,000
a) Boys	7,018	9,000
b) Girls	2,679	5,000
c) Percentage of the total population of the age-group enrolled	32.39	60.00
d) Percentage of girls of the age-group enrolled	18.85	50.00

33. By 1973-74 25.7 per cent of the teachers at the elementary level would have been trained. By 1978-79, the target is to train 50 per cent of the teachers in this category. At the secondary level, the percentage of trained teachers during the Fifth Plan period is sought to be raised from 14.0 per cent to 50 per cent. It is also proposed to start a post-graduate college for training graduate teachers.

34. There are, at present, four degree colleges, two of which are private. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to start more subjects in these colleges, and also to start honours courses in a few subjects.

35. The sector-wise financial outlays expected to be incurred during the Fourth Plan period and proposed for the Fifth Plan is shown in the following table :-

Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total Fourth Plan	Total Fifth Plan
1.(a) Elementary Education	149.04	261.222
(b) Minimum needs programmes	--	109.082
2. Secondary Education	111.57	276.190
3. Teachers Training Programmes	49.33	41.510
4. University Education	47.05	57.648
5. Social Education	2.22	4.110
6. Physical Education	--	51.620
7. Other Education Programmes	37.17	61.680
Total	---	396.38
		873.062

Technical
Education

36. During the Fourth Plan period, the only Polytechnic School was converted into the Industrial Training Institute. Another polytechnic institute was started in Mokokchung District. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to improve this polytechnic institute by opening three more important trades. Since there is no institute for providing higher technical education in the State, local students are being sent outside for higher technical training by awarding stipends at the rate of Rs.175 per month. During the Fifth Plan period, 16 such scholarships each year will be awarded. Six scholarships in civil engineering, 5 in mining, and 5 in electrical engineering are envisaged. The total proposed expenditure for technical education for Fifth Plan is Rs.41.52 lakhs.

Research &
Cultural
Programmes

37. Under Research and Cultural Programmes, important schemes to be undertaken in the Fifth Plan relate to (i) Cultural Research and Studies (ii) Development of Museums (iii) Library Service (iv) Archives and (v) Archaeology. Under cultural programmes the main items are those of ethnographic study and survey, study and recording of the customary laws of different Naga tribes, oral literature of the Nagas, holding of seminars, creation of research library, etc. The financial outlay is shown in the following table :-

(Contd.....145)

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Anticipated outlay during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan (proposed)	1974-75
1. Cultural Programmes	10.05	7.35	1.15
2. Development of Museums	5.52	8.85	1.23
3. Library Service	-	21.00	3.00
4. Archives	-	0.80	0.12
5. Archaeology	0.56	3.00	0.79
Total	--	16.13	41.00
			6.29

health 38. Even though statistically, facilities under health programme are somewhat satisfactory, the real impact of the facilities has not been felt much, specially in the interior areas. The urban areas and those which are situated on the main lines of communication are somewhat well placed and hence sustained efforts have to be made during the Fifth Five Year Plan period for improving medical and public health facilities in the rural areas. The programme for the Fifth Five Year Plan under health sector would be as under :-

- (1) Minimum Needs Programme.
 - (a) Establishment of 11 new Primary Health Centres and 8 Sub-Centres.
- (2) State Fifth Plan.
 - (a) Expansion of Hospital beds by 200
 - (b) Establishment of 15 Dispensaries.
 - (c) Establishment of Para Medical Training Institute.
 - (d) Establishment of a State Central Medical Store.
 - (e) Strengthening of the Public Health Laboratory and the Immunisation and Nutrition Programme.

39. The scheme for control of communicable diseases like Malaria, Small-pox, Leprosy, etc. will be further strengthened by induction of new units with a view to carry on the programme in a purposeful way. Under the Leprosy Control Programme, two hospitals with 25 beds each are proposed to be set up one in Tuensang District and the other in Kohima District. Under the T.B. Control Programme, besides continuing the B.C.G. vaccination scheme, 3 District TB Clinics are proposed to be set up. For control of Venereal diseases which is prevalent in some localised area, 3 V.D. Clinics are also proposed to be set up. It has also been proposed to set up a 300 bedded State Hospital at Kohima with facilities for referral services specially in different branches of medical care. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Hospital campus with administrative buildings, staff quarters etc. will be completed and the hospital will be started only in the Sixth Plan period. With the fulfilment of the above programmes, the position of medical and public health units in the State would be as under:-

	Fifth Plan		
	1973-74 (level)	1974-75 (addl.)	1978-79 (level)
Hospitals - Urban	4	1	5
Rural	35	1	39
Dispensaries- Urban	4	-	4
Rural	117	2	132
Beds - Urban	378	-	403
Rural	680	12	805
P.H.C. -	10	2	21
" Sub-Centre	59	2	67
Para-Medical Trng. Centre -	-	1	1

	1973-74 (level)	Fifth Plan	
		1974-75 (addl.)	1978-79 (level)
Public Health Lab.	1	-	1
Blood Transfusion Unit	2	-	2
School Health Service Unit	3	-	3
N.M.E. Unit	1	-	1
N.M.E.P.(Vaccination Team)	21	-	21
Mobile Unit	-	-	3
B.C.G. Team	3	-	3
Dist. T.B. Clinic	-	1	3
V.D. Clinic	-	1	3
Leprosy(SET)Centre	10	-	10
" Sub-Unit	30	-	30
" Hospital	-	-	2
Bed/Population ratio	1 : 445		1 : 419
Average area for one Health Unit	111.40 Sq. Km.		93.5 Sq.Km.

40. The proposed outlays for the Fifth Plan are as under :-

	Fourth Plan Expenditure	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
		Fifth Plan outlay Total	1974-75
Medical Edn. & Training	17.29	30.00	5.40
Hospitals & Dispensary.	156.07	345.00	34.60
MNF	-	60.00	8.00
P.H.Cs. State Plan	20.95	24.50	-
Other Schemes	13.72	40.00	6.00
Total	208.04	500.00	54.00

Centrally
Sponsored
Schemes

41. The position of the centrally sponsored schemes for control of communicable diseases, etc., has already been mentioned above. The financial outlays required for the Fifth Plan period are as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1973-74 (Anticipated)	Total Fifth Plan	1974-75
a) NMEP	14.30	98.25	17.60
b) NSEP	0.66	14.35	2.61
c) T.B. Control Programmes	4.10	10.00	0.86
d) Leprosy	2.00	91.51	20.35
e) Family Planning	-	16.00	2.00
f) V.D. Clinics	-	9.00	1.55
Total	21.06	239.11	44.97

Water Supply
& Sanitation

42. Schemes of water supply and sanitation cover both urban and rural areas. Under urban water supply, schemes relate to the strengthening of the system for Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. Sewerage and drainage schemes relate to Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung.

43. In the rural field, of 953 villages, there are 133 villages having a population of less than 100, which are not proposed to be covered during the Fifth Plan period because of the high cost involved in implementation of the schemes in these villages. By the end of the Fourth Plan about 450 villages would be having water supply. During the Fifth Plan period, it

is proposed to cover 300 villages at a cost of Rs.350 lakhs (including cost of minor tools and plants) under the Minimum Needs Programme. There are some spill-over schemes also which have been taken up. To implement all these schemes a sum of Rs.900 lakhs is proposed in the Fifth Plan. The details are given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)		
<u>SPILL OVER WORKS</u>	<u>Fifth Plan 1974-75</u>	
<u>URBAN</u>		
a) Water Supply ..	144.34	44.34
b) Drainage ..	50.00	10.00
<u>RURAL</u>		
a) Water Supply ..	133.66	55.50
b) Drainage & Sewerage ..	Nil	-
<u>NEW WORKS</u>		
<u>URBAN</u>		
a) Water Supply ..	160.00	15.00
b) Drainage & Sewerage ..	30.00	2.00
<u>RURAL</u>		
a) Water Supply (under minimum needs programme)	347.40	31.52
b) Drainage & Sewerage	5.00	1.00
Survey & Investigation Expenditure	25.00	5.00
T & P.	4.60	--
Total --	900.00	169.15

44. As yet the only scheme of Housing in operation in the State has been that of Low-income Group Housing. During the Fourth Plan period, about 1690 houses would be constructed under this scheme. Loans under this scheme are given to those whose income annually does not exceed Rs.6,000/-. During

the Fifth Plan, 2500 houses are expected to be constructed under this scheme. The proposed outlay is Rs.150 lakhs.

45. Besides the scheme mentioned above, 3 schemes are proposed to be added during the Fifth Plan period. These relate to House-building Advance to Government servants, Rural Housing and Industrial Housing.

46. Till now, House-building advance to Govt. servants has been treated as a 'Non-Plan' item. During the Fourth Plan period, a sum of Rs.220.53 lakhs was advanced for this purpose. It is proposed to bring this scheme in the 'Plan' sector during the Fifth Plan period. A provision of Rs.186.20 lakhs is proposed for this.

47. Under rural housing scheme, assistance would be given in the shape of supply of roofing material like C.G.I. sheets. Of about 75,000 houses in the State in rural areas, it is proposed to provide building material to 4167 families during the Fifth Plan period. Each family shall be provided eight bundles of C.G.I. sheets, each costing Rs.300/-. Thus, a sum of Rs.2400 would be required for one house. The outlay for Fifth Plan for 4167 houses will thus be Rs.100 lakhs.

48. Under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, accommodation is sought to be provided to persons working in Pulp & Paper Mill, Tuli

(Rs.133.30 lakhs), Sugar Mill and Distillery, Dimapur (Rs.67.34 lakhs), Plywood Factory at Tizit (Rs.34.81 lakhs) and Borjan Colliery (Rs.24.70 lakhs) which is proposed to be reopened soon. Thus, the cost of Industrial Housing in the Public Sector would be Rs.260.15 lakhs.

49. The total proposed outlay for Housing in the Fifth Plan period would be Rs.600 lakhs.

Administrative
Buildings and
State Capital
Projects.

50. The State of Nagaland is only 10 years old and many departments created recently are expanding fast along with the increase in the departmental activities. Administrative buildings for different departments and residential quarters for the staff have become necessary. In the rural areas, hardly any accommodation is available on rent. Hence wherever administrative centres have been opened, full complement of accommodation - both office & residential - has to be provided by the State Government. In three District Headquarters as well, the available number of private buildings on hire basis is insignificant. There are about 17,000 officers out of which only about 4,000 have been provided quarters. Since private accommodation is not available, the remaining staff have to be provided residential accommodation. A number of administrative buildings have also become necessary. The State Government is proposing to include the scheme for construction of administrative buildings and residential quarters as

part of the State Plan during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The total amount proposed for the purpose is Rs.35 crores and that for 1974-75 is Rs.5.00 lakhs. The break-up of the outlay is as follows :-

1.	Acquisition of land (Offices(Non-residential))	- Rs.1.50 crore.	
2.	High Court	- Rs.0.25	"
3.	Assembly	- Rs.0.50	"
4.	Public Service Commission	- Rs.0.10	"
5.	Secretariat	- Rs.2.00	"
6.	Administrative Train- ing Institute	- Rs.0.15	"
7.	Offices for 16 Heads of Departments	- Rs.3.10	"
8.	Rajbhavan Office and Residence	- Rs.0.40	"
9.	Jail	- Rs.0.30	"
10.	Non-residential build- ings at 67 Admn. Centres-	Rs.3.00	"
11.	Rest Houses	- Rs.0.20	"
12.	Police Residential Barrack	- Rs.5.00	"
13.	Residential Quarters to cater the need of 20% of Government servants	- Rs.18.50	"
			Rs.35.00 crores

Urban
Development

51. Urban Development has been divided into two parts, (a) Town Planning and (b) Protection works for urban and rural areas.

52. Town Planning is a new organisation in the State. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to constitute Development Authorities

in four towns of the State. In these towns the pace of development has been very fast in terms of population. In the absence of any regulating machinery, the spontaneous growth has been haphazard. It is felt necessary to impose some control over this un-planned growth through the creation of the Development Authorities. Inspectorate Cells would also be started under their control. The main items under this sector are the construction/improvement of parks and playgrounds, creation of marketing centres, construction of footpaths and foot-steps, etc. The proposed expenditure is Rs.160 lakhs, the break-up of which is as follows :-

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Fifth Plan	1974-75
1. Preparation of Master Plan	10.00	3.00
2. Construction/improvement of parks and playgrounds	45.00	8.00
3. Marketing Centres	60.00	14.00
4. Construction of Footpaths and Foot-steps	25.00	3.00
5. Construction of Development Authorities	20.00	2.00
6. Protection Works	200.00	36.90
Total	--	360.00
		66.90

53. The soil structure in many places is very unstable and there is a problem of constant landslide/subsidence in the important towns and in some rural areas. Town protection measures are, therefore, necessary. During the Fifth Plan period, it is proposed to provide Rs.200 lakhs for this

purpose. Under various schemes, drainage for a distance of 40 kms. would be provided. The area to be protected has been placed at 2200 hectares.

Social
Welfare

54. With the decline of the community spirit, social welfare measures are growing in importance. The gap between the actual welfare services available and need of the people for these services is widening rapidly. To ensure the maximum measure of success in the implementation of the various social welfare scheme, factual data are being collected in each case, for example, the number of blind children in the State, the number of handicapped persons, the socio-economic conditions of the people, etc. To the extent possible, formation of voluntary organisations is being encouraged. The total outlay proposed for social welfare schemes during the Fifth Plan period is Rs.35 lakhs. The financial break-up is shown below :

Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Fourth Plan approved outlay	Likely Expdr. during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1. Child & women Welfare Programme	3.89	3.74	17.00	1.30
2. Welfare Programme for handicapped	5.58	2.26	9.75	3.50
3. Grant-in-aid Programme	0.80	0.72	3.75	0.35
4. Training, Research & Administration Programme	0.50	0.26	2.00	0.17
5. Social Defence Programme	6.59	1.10	2.50	--
6. Youth Welfare Programme (since transferred to education sector)	2.44	--	--	--
Total	--	19.80	35.00	5.92

Information
and
Publicity

55. The number of community listening sets supplied upto the end of the Fourth Plan period would be over 1300. Out of this, a substantial number is already out of service. Demand for supplying more sets are on the increase, and hence, provision for supply of 130 sets has been made in the Fifth Plan. Besides the three District Information Offices in the District Headquarters, the seven Sub-Divisional Headquarters are also having one Publicity Unit each and the total number of Information Centre all over the State is 25.

56. The main objective of the Department during the Fifth Five Year Plan period would be to transform it into a servicing agency for all the Departments. To achieve this, it will be necessary to arrange proper training of the information personnel to create an outlook oriented towards the development needs and to establish a channel of communications, so that there can be a continuous flow of information between the people and the Government about the development schemes, as also the needs of the people. The Mobile units and the Information Centres will be suitably strengthened. It would be the endeavour of the Department to set up a Press Analysis and Facilities Unit and also to set up new sections to facilitate proper working of the information service. Besides supplying community listening sets, bringing out

publication, it has been proposed to start production of films on local themes, to provide wire broadcastings system in towns and to set up one Information Centre in New Delhi. The total proposed outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs.75 lakhs of which Rs.13 lakhs proposed for 1974-75

Statistics 57. The statistical gap in respect of Nagaland is very wide. Due to lack of any dependable base-level data no systematic efforts could yet be made for bridging this gap. The main drawback in creating a proper machinery for the statistical work is the dearth of suitable qualified personnel locally to man various posts. While it may be admitted that Nagaland should follow the national pattern of statistical work, it is not possible to take up all the schemes envisaged by the Central Statistical Organisation, with the available machinery and manpower within the State. It has, therefore, been proposed to take up only those schemes which can profitably be implemented within the existing resources and manpower. It is needless to mention that there is no training facility within the State and thus, it becomes difficult to get the newly appointed staff trained in various methods of survey, collection, tabulation and analysis of various data in a systematic manner.

58. The notable features of the programme envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan is that the following schemes have been included to make a start in the correct direction :-

- (a) Setting up of a National data Bank from 1975-76.
- (b) Construction of a State-wise index of industrial production.
- (c) Installation of a mechanical tabulation unit.

59. Besides, survey relating to village and small scale industries, survey of distributive trades, survey of goods traffic, estimation of State income, etc. will be continued. To enable the Department to take up all these schemes, it has been proposed to strengthen the statistical machinery at different levels and to provide training to district-level and field staff on various methodologies. The proposed Fifth Plan outlay under this sector is of the order of Rs.47.35 lakhs and that for 1974-75 is Rs.5.77 lakhs.

EVALUATION

60. The present Evaluation machinery is considered to be totally inadequate in comparison to the magnitude of the task before it. Unless current evaluation studies are taken up and weaknesses and problems are brought out and measures for correcting the trends are not prescribed, the progress of the development schemes are likely to be retarded. As such, it is proposed to strengthen the Evaluation machinery at the State level and also to set up 3 district units. The State level unit is proposed to be placed under a Deputy Director of Evaluation supported by one Assistant Director and 4 Investigators and other ancillary staff. The District Units are proposed to be placed under the charge of one District Evaluation Officer each supported by one Investigator each and other ancillary staff. The total proposed outlay for the Fifth Plan is Rs.17.00 lakhs and that for 1974-75 is Rs.3.34 lakhs. The table below will reflect the

requirement in different years for the State level unit and the District Units :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
	<u>State level unit</u>	<u>District Units</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974-75	1.69	1.65	3.34
1975-76	1.66	2.14	3.80
1976-77	1.31	2.30	3.61
1977-78	1.22	2.33	3.55
1978-79	0.90	1.93	2.83
Total	6.78	10.35	17.06

Planning
Machinery

61. Even though the Planning Commission has been emphasising the need for setting up of a proper Planning Machinery with experts at the State headquarters as also to evolve suitable planning machinery at the district level, it has not yet been possible to materialise the same mainly due to absence of the required type of personnel locally. The existing planning machinery in Nagaland consist of a State Planning Board with the Chief Secretary as the Chairman and Development Commissioner and Secretary (Finance) as the members. The Secretariat functions are carried out by the State Planning and Coordination Department under the Development Commissioner and Secretary (Planning). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, it has now been proposed to reorganise the State Planning Board with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. The State Planning Board will be assisted by a technical unit.

proposed to be set up in the Planning Department.

The functions of the Unit would be broadly divided into the following five functional groups :-

(a) Agriculture and allied subjects, (b) Roads, Transport, Power and Industries, (c) Social Services, (d) Plan coordination and (e) Manpower and Employment. The Development Commissioner and Secretary (Planning) will be assisted by an Additional/Joint Secretary. The above sections will be headed by a Class-I Officer with the designation of Deputy Development Commissioner or Deputy Chief, drawn from suitable personnel from the disciplines of economics or from the technical departments. They will be assisted by Research Officers and Research Assistants. The total outlay proposed for the Fifth Plan is Rs.55.60 lakhs of which the requirement for 1974-75 would be Rs.10.71 lakhs.

C H A P T E R - 2.2

INTER SECTORAL BALANCES AND COORDINATION

In a systematic process of planning, the inter-sectoral balances and coordination and sequential tying up of programmes of one sector with those of others, which are inter-dependent, is of vital importance. Unless this is closely watched, coordinated and sequential events are synchronised meticulously, the dependent programmes are bound to suffer. As for example, the introduction of passenger bus services on new roads is dependent on the existence of a good all-weather road or on the programme for improvement of the road by the Public Works Department. Unless, therefore, the Public Works Department carry out their programme of improvement of the particular road, the Transport Organisation may block up large funds on the procurements of large number of buses and incur wasteful expenditure by recruiting personnel in advance. The number of this type of schemes in Nagaland, requiring balancing of sequences or synchronisation of events, is however, relatively small. The Nagaland Projects are comparatively of smaller dimension and relatively independent, except a few projects.

2. In respect of industrial projects, the development of sugar-cane cultivation for feeding the Sugar Mill has been closely followed by a Special Unit of the Cooperative Department in

in close collaboration with the Sugar Mill Management, and therefore, no difficulty has been envisaged in the supply of sugar-cane to the Mill. In case of the two other Industrial Projects, namely, the Paper Mill and the Ply-Wood Factory, the Development Commissioner and the Secretary (Finance) are the representatives of the Government in the management, and therefore, coordination and sequencing of events could be closely followed. Instances may be cited about the development of the road from the nearest rail head to the mill-site in case of the paper mill and pre-planning for protection and expansion of the area under raw-materials in the nearby areas and construction of industrial (feeder) roads for exploitation of the forest resources required for the mill in the nearby areas.

3. According to the present schedule for setting up of the Pulp and Paper Mill, it should go into operation in the year 1976-77. As per the estimate drawn up by the management, the annual requirement of coal for this Mill would be about 90,000 M.T. This Mill is planning to obtain its required supply of coal mostly from the Borjan Colliery. The Department of Geology & Mining has already been surveying the coal deposits in the area to determine the actual quantity of commercially exploitable coal reserves and other details.

On completion of the survey, the detailed project report for re-opening of the Colliery will be prepared. The Department of Geology & Mining has already provided an amount of Rs.1.50 crores in the Fifth Plan for Mineral Development. It has been estimated that, if modern mechanised methods are adopted, an annual production of 1.5 to 2 lakhs tonnes of coal could easily be achieved from this coal field. This programme has been sought to be synchronised with the programme for commissioning of the Paper Mill in 1976-77, and accordingly, it is proposed that production of coal from the Borjan Coal Field would be resumed from 1976-77. This will, however, require a very close follow-up for processing of the case so that the programme for re-opening of the Borjan Colliery can come up in time without detriment to the schedule of commissioning of the Paper Mill.

4. In case of the development of minerals, the major difficulty faced was that of absence of proper road communication facilities during the Fourth Plan period. The programme was, however, not affected since the surveys were of exploratory nature. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, a substantially larger programme has been envisaged which will require transportation of heavy drilling and other machineries to the areas where large mineral deposits have been located. To facilitate this, programme for construction and improvement of the roads in those areas has been included under the road sector. The list of the roads considered

vitally important for exploration and development of the mineral resources has been chalked out by the Department of Geology & Mining, which is reflected below :-

Details of road required	District	Approx. alligned distance in K.Ms.	Remarks
1. Improvement of 13 K.M. of old Naginimora-Wakching road via Borjan Coalmines	Tuensang	13 (thirteen)	Improvement of old road/const- ruction of new road is to be completed during 1974-75.
2. Improvement of 45 KM of road from Nakachari to Chongliyimsen via Lakhuni and Mangkolemba	Mokokchung	45	-do-
3. Improvement of 15 K.M. of old Mangkolemba-Longnak road	-do-	15	-do-
4. Construction of 60 KM of new road from Pungro town to Nimi via Moya	Tuensang	60	-do-
5. Construction of 25 K.M. of new road from Pungro town to Pokphur via Ipungre	-do-	25	Construction of the new road to be completed during 1975-76.
6. Construction of 30 K.M. of heavy vehicle new road from Naginimora to Tuli with a major bridge over Dikhu river.	Tuensang and Mokokchung.	30	-do-
7. Construction of 60 KM of new road from Thonoknyu to Pokphur via Pand and Thonoshinye	Tuensang	60	Construction of new road to be completed during 1976-77.
8. Construction of 10 KM of new road from Chingmei to Konya	-do-	10	-do-
9. Construction of 10 KM of new road from Sangsanyu to Ninyam.	-do-	10	-do-
10. Construction of 10 KM of new road from Konya to Ninyam	-do-	10	-do-
11. Construction of 70 KM of new road from Akhweno to Phokhungri via Yisi, Purr and Jaruri.	Kohima	70	Construction of new road to be completed during 1977-78.

5. The programmes under the State Transport Organisation include introduction of passenger bus services on the following new routes :-

1974-75	:	(1) Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung (2) Meluri-Kiphire-Tuensang
1975-76	:	Pfutsero-Phek
1976-77	:	Wokha-Merapani-Golaghat-Dimapur.
1977-78	:	Zunheboto-Surhoto.
1978-79	:	Mon-Wakching-Naginimara.

This programme has closely followed the road improvement programme under the Road sector.

6. Nagaland is deficit in food grains and the large quantity of foodgrains are imported from outside. Through the Government channel alone about 19000 M.T. of foodgrains are imported annually to feed the urban population, the Police Force, etc. apart from other sources. This does not, however, mean that all the areas are equally deficit. There are some pockets which produce foodgrains & fruits surplus to their requirement. In the past, the absence of proper transport and communication facilities was a major dis-incentive for producing anything surplus to the local requirements, and therefore, there was hardly any growth of marketing centres. The massive input of funds in the agricultural sector during the Fifth Plan period will therefore, have to be matched by a sustained effort in organising agricultural marketing through opening of rural marketing centres and of marketing cooperatives.

7. This necessitates development of a proper machinery for keeping close watch on the availability of marketable products and to arrange marketing of the surplus. A small beginning has been made by the Marketing and Consumers Cooperative Federation. This agency will continue to play a crucial role and would therefore have to be strengthened. The Fifth Plan programme under the agricultural sector includes a scheme for setting up of a Marketing Intelligence Unit for collection and monitoring of information about marketable products so that adequate follow up action could be taken in time and facilities for marketing of the products could be arranged.

8. The agriculture and allied sectors are mostly independent of each other though there are no complex projects or schemes. In the case of soil conservation projects some of the schemes have a certain amount of inter-dependence with the programmes under agriculture, forestry, etc. sectors. The dimension of such problems of coordination and balancing is, however, relatively very small. In the case of small and marginal farmers development schemes, the coordination amongst the sectoral schemes under agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, etc. has been possible without any difficulty, as all these sectors are controlled by one Secretary. The coordination and sequencing of events with that of the Block Programme and the agricultural credit under the cooperative sector has also been possible without difficulty, as the Development Commissioner happens to be the Chairman of the S.M.F.D.A. agency also.

CHAPTER - 3.1INTER-STATE IMBALANCES

Some sort of regional disparities in economic development and social services are but natural. However small a State may be and however efficient the process of Plan formulation and implementation may be, it is hardly possible to completely eradicate such disparities. This is more relevant in a hill State like Nagaland and a tribal area where the conditions were not very conducive for development till the other day. Besides, the backwardness of the State has some historical sequences. Amongst the three Districts again, the Tuensang District is relatively in a more disadvantageous position because of its geographical location and rugged condition of the area. Besides, whereas the two Districts of Kohima and Mokokchung got the advantage of proximity to the plains of Assam and of regular administration and development activities for a comparatively longer period than Tuensang. Tuensang District had seen regular administration and welfare measures only from the year 1948. Because of the late start, this District has yet to catch up fully with the other two Districts.

2. In the absence of any economic data on level of living, consumption, etc., it is not possible to justify the statement factually; but it would not be an over-statement to say that the most people in the District live much below the subsistence level.

3. It would be seen from the table below that although the population is more or less evenly distributed in all the three Districts, they differ widely in size. The District of Kohima is double the size of Mokokchung, whereas Tuensang falls in between resulting in the lowest density of population in Kohima District and the highest in Mokokchung District - Tuensang coming in between. The backwardness of the District of Tuensang is more prominent in the field of Education with the lowest percentage of literacy.

	<u>Kohima</u>	<u>Mokokchung</u>	<u>Tuensang</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area (sq.K.M)	7,209	3,852	5,466	16,527
Population	1,75,204	1,68,242	1,73,003	5,16,499
Density per Sq.K.M.	24	44	32	31
<u>Percentage of literacy.</u>				
Total	30.99	38.15	13.31	27.40
Male	40.80	45.71	18.42	35.02
Female	32.95	29.82	7.68	18.65

4. Because of the late start, the number of educational institutions and other facilities of social services in Tuensang District are relatively less than in the other Districts, which can be seen from the table below. The position shown therein reflects the expected level by the end of 1973-74.

Education

Primary Schools	364	409	283	1056
Middle Schools	101	102	71	274
High Schools	30	28	9	67
Colleges	*	1	-	4

Medical & Public Health:

Hospitals	16	12	11	39
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	<u>Kohima</u>	<u>Mokokchung</u>	<u>Tuensang</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dispensaries	42	51	28	121
P.H.Centres	4	3	3	10
P.H.Sub-Centres	14	16	11	41
Hospital Beds	509	321	228	1058
Village having Water Supply facilities.	140	205	126	471

5. With regard to Roads also, Tuensang District is apparently the most backward. The length of surfaced road in the District is only 165 K.Ms. - only on two roads. The rest of the roads are mostly fair-weather, which were earlier constructed as bridle-paths only for operational purposes. With slight improvements in the geometrics and the gradients, these roads have been made jeepable, but hardly fit for heavier vehicles. As such, most of the areas in the District are in-accessible for all types of vehicles for most part of the year and that is why during the monsoon months, air-dropping of foodgrains and other essentials have to be resorted to for feeding the security forces and administrative and other personnel living in the areas on the border with Burma. The table below will reflect the road position clearly :-

(In ~~K.M.~~ M.)

	<u>Kohima</u>	<u>Mokokchung</u>	<u>Tuensang</u>	<u>Total</u>
Surfaced	433	305	165	903
Gravelled	311	352	228	891
Katcha	353	814	804	1971
Total :-	1097	1471	1197	3765

It is because of inaccessibility that the life in the interior of Tuensang District is very tough and welfare activities have not yet been able to make much of an impact.

6. There is no urban centre in the District of Tuensang - not even in the District Headquarter has been recognised as such in the 1971 census. Almost the entire rural population in the District live in a semi-primitive and pre-industrial economy. The level of consumption is appreciably lower than the national average. In most of the out-lying areas bordering Burma and NEFA, the agricultural produce is hardly sufficient for 8 - 9 months. In some areas rice is rarely grown, because of unfavourable conditions of the hill ranges and geophysical conditions. The main crops in these areas, are millet, jobstear, etc., growth in jhum fields, which forms the main staple food crop for the people. (The estimates of district-wise break-up of the level of production of various crops could not be made ready and hence, no figures have been quoted)

7. In case of Rural Electrification, the comparative position stands as under :-

Kohima	- 39 villages
Mokokchung	- 47 villages
<u>Tuensang</u>	<u>- 13 villages.</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>- 99 villages.</u>

It is mainly because of remoteness from the main transmission lines and absence of proper roads to carry heavy materials and equipment that the coverage in Tuensang District is low.

8. It cannot, however, be said that all the areas in Kohima and Mokokchung Districts are equally developed. The interior villages in the Zeliang-Kuki Block, Rengma-Pugoboto Block, Meluri-Putchuri, etc., areas in Chakhesang Block in the Kohima District and some interior villages in the Lotha and Sema areas in Mokokchung District are comparatively backward than other areas. Ruggedness of the hills, low population and absence of proper communication system are the main causes of such a state of affairs.

9. Because of the nearness to the plains and the main lines of train communication, some of the areas in Kohima and Mokokchung Districts are in a more advantageous position whereas the entire area in the Tuensang District is far away from the main lines of communication. This being the situation, every necessities of daily life and all materials required for various development activities are to be transported on long and difficult routes and then again in most cases, by head loads to their destination. Thereby the cost of every-thing becomes excessively higher than in other part of the country

The higher cost of the materials and labour has also contributed to the lower rate of progress even with comparatively equal share of expenditure in other two Districts. The same applies to the other backward pockets in the Kohima and Mokokchung Districts.

10. The Development Schemes, more particularly the labour-intensive ones, are increasing the level of earning and eventually in consumption as well. In the Districts of Kohima and Mokokchung, commercial crops are also cultivated and this gives an added income to the people whereas the people in the Tuensang District has not yet developed eagerness to take to cash crops at a rapid pace as the cost of transportation for marketing would be prohibitive. Naturally, their subsidiary sources of income are decidedly less than the people in the other two Districts.

11. The progress of development works in Tuensang District during the decade can be termed as 'Satisfactory', in that from a meagre length of about 700 K.Ms. of roads in 1963-64 and 580 K.Ms. of bridle paths/porter tracks, the District is now having 165 K.Ms. of surfaced roads and 1032 K.Ms. of unsurfaced - mostly jeepable roads. Similarly, in the field of Education, the number of Schools in the decade has gone up from 121 Primary Schools in 1963-64 to 283, 11 Middle Schools to 71 and 3 High Schools to 9.

12. The State has already acquired a small place in the industrial map of India. The Sugar Mill and the Distillery Unit with an investment of Rs.4.20 crores is situated at Dimapur in the Kohima District which has provided a large potential for the people in the Kohima District, more particularly for the lower part of the area, for additional earnings from sugarcane cultivation and other subsidiary occupations. The Paper Mill estimated to cost Rs.31.00 crores is being set up at Tuli in the Mokokchung District, which is again going to provide additional sources of income to the people in the Mokokchung District, specially in the lower belt. The Plywood Factory is located at Tizit in the Tuensang District, which will make an investment of about 50.00 lakhs. This will be a good avenue for employment opportunities and additional earnings from the forest products of the people in the Namsa-Tizit area. Besides, large potentials for setting up of industries based on minerals have been located in the Tuensang District. The Borjan Colliery in the Tuensang District which was closed down in 1966 is proposed to be reopened by 1976-77. A Thermal Plant is also proposed to be set up making use of the coal available from Borjan Colliery. Good quality coal has been located near the Tuensang Town and extensive deposits of high grade lime-stone, has been discovered in the Kiphire Sub-Division of the

Tuensang District which is one of the most backward areas in the District. Besides, encouraging indications of availability of Nickel, Cobalt, Chromite and Magnetite mineralisation have been observed in the Kiphire-Shamatorr-Thonoknyu areas of the Tuensang District. In case, commercially exploitable minerals are ultimately assessed and projects for their exploitation come out to be economically viable, it will be a good augury for this backward district of the State. This may ultimately transform the whole economy of the District.

13. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, adequate emphasis has been given to attend to the needs of the backward areas and pockets all over the State, to the extent, it can be profitably assimilated in the areas. As already stated, the main problem in achieving a quicker pace of progress in Tuensang District is its inaccessibility and higher cost of all types of socio-economic services. Unless, therefore, larger funds are devoted to open up the area, appreciable progress may not be possible.

14. Due to the backwardness of the District of Nagaland, special constitutional safe-guards were provided, for taking special care to the needs of the District for 10 years from the date of formation of the State. These special provisions are going to be done away with after completion of the ten year period. This will not, however, mean that the District will be treated at par with other two Districts so far as the development process are concerned. Special care will be continued to be given in the matters of planning and implementation of development schemes, as in case of any other backward region or pocket all over the States.

CHAPTER - 3 2

PROGRAMME FOR SPECIAL AREAS AND SECTIONS
OF THE POPULATION

1. Among the schemes meant for backward areas and special areas and sections of the people with a view to ameliorating the conditions of particularly dis-advantaged classes, three are in operation in Nagaland. These are : (i) Tribal Development Blocks, (ii) C.S.R.F. and (iii) S.M.F.D.A.

(i) TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.

2. The Programme of Community Development Blocks was initiated in the State of Nagaland in 1953. Initially two Blocks were opened, one at Kohima and the other at Phek, in the then Nagaland Hill District of Assam. After the formation of N.H.T.A. in 1957, the tempo of activity increased. By the middle of the Third Plan, the entire State was covered through 21 Blocks.

3. During 1962-63, the Tribal Development Programme was introduced and by the end of 1967, 11 Blocks were created. During the Fourth Plan period, 4 more Blocks were brought into existence. Thus till now, of the 21 C.D.Blocks, 15 are T.D.Blocks.

4. Since the whole of Nagaland is a tribal area, the policy being followed in T.D.Blocks is not fundamentally different from that in the C.D.Blocks. T.D.Blocks envisage only an intensification of the activity which was meant to be done in the C.D.Blocks also. Thus the T.D.Block activity is supplementary to the C.D.one. Under the broad framework envisaged by the Government, various

production and welfare programmes are being undertaken under these schemes. Primary importance is laid on agriculture and allied programmes, followed by the schemes for development of communications. Other welfare schemes relating to Education, Social Education, Health and Sanitation, etc. are given importance. Some schemes relating to industries, co-operation, rural housing etc. have also been taken up on a small scale. The following is a list of the schemes undertaken under various heads by these Blocks:-

1. Agriculture -

Distribution of subsidy @ Rs.750/-per hectare (Rs.300/- per acre) or 50% of the total cost whichever is less, for land development.

Distribution of subsidy @ Rs.310/-per K.M. (Rs.500/-per mile) or 50% of the cost whichever is less for construction of minor irrigation channels.

Distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds at 50% subsidy.

Distribution of pesticides free of cost (started from 1969-70 only).

2. Veterinary & Animal Husbandry:

Supply of birds and piglings at 50% subsidy.

Purchase of breeding bulls for maintenance by Veterinary Extension staff.

3. Communications-

Payment of grant @ Rs.1550/-per K.M.(Rs.2500/-per mile) or 50% of the total cost for the construction of approach roads and foot paths.

Maintenance of village roads.

4. Education and Social education.

Supply of C.G.I.sheets to schools.

Distribution of books to libraries and reading rooms.

5. Health & Sanitation -

Supply of medicines to Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by the Dhais.

Rural water supply (taken up till 1968-69).

6. Industries.

Distribution of carpentry and blacksmithy tools to artisans at 50% subsidy.

Supply of sewing machines, knitting machines and other equipment needed for starting household industries.

7. Co-operation -

Loans for share capitals.

Managerial subsidy.

Construction of building for co-operatives.

8. Housing -

Construction of buildings for staff and Blocks office.

5. Besides the schemes mentioned above, the Blocks have also been entrusted with the execution of two more schemes. These additional schemes are those of Water Supply and Local Development Works. Funds for the Water Supply are sanctioned by the Development Commissioner from a separate budget. Under Local Development Works, money is allotted to the Blocks for undertaking employment oriented programmes like, construction of playgrounds, community homes, village drains, etc. from another head.

6. The CD/TD Programme is implemented by the Deptt. of Community Development under the control and guidance of the Development Commissioner. The Block Development Officers, who are drawn generally from the Nagaland Civil Service, work under the administrative control of the respective district level Deputy Commissioners. Block Development Committees are formed with officials and non-officials of the area. Normally these committees

are supposed to be responsible for planning of development work in the Blocks.

7. It may be mentioned that although the Blocks have been recognised as basic units of planning and execution of development schemes, normally Development Departments do not route their funds through the Block Agency. The Blocks, therefore, have mostly to depend on the fund made available to them under the CD/TD Budgets, Water Supply and Local Development Schemes.

8. From the beginning till the end of 1967-68, a sum of Rs.221.12 lakhs was spent on CD/TD Schemes. In addition Rs.6.00 lakhs on Water Supply and Rs.15.74 lakhs under LDW were also spent. Thus the total amount utilised by the Blocks during this period was Rs.242.86 lakhs.

9. District-wise, both the rate of expenditure as well as the amount spent on different aspects of development have been uneven. Thus while the Blocks in Kohima District spent 33.5 per cent of the outlay on head quarters including staff quarters, the percentage on this in Tuensang District was 51.5 per cent. This has also meant that while the expenditure on economic development including communications and social services bears a higher percentage in Kohima, the same is much lower in Tuensang.

10. During the Fourth Plan period, besides the amount spent on Community Development Blocks to the extent of Rs.77 lakhs, an amount of Rs.96.45 lakhs was incurred on Tribal Development Blocks. Regarding the impact of this programme, the following experience is noted:-

11. About one-half of the villages have been found to be located at a distance of 25 Km. and above from the Block Headquarters. Normally the distance from VLW Headquarters to the villages should be much lesser than the distance from Block Headquarters, since the coverage of the V.L.W. is kept low. But except in a few cases, it was found that most of the V.L.Ws. were functioning from the Block Headquarters, which was not very conducive to development.

12. Shifting cultivation does not provide scope for intensive agriculture and adoption of improved farm practices. An attempt is, therefore, being made to wean the people away from jhuming. Money is provided under Block budget to encourage terrace rice cultivation (T.R.C) through subsidies. It has been found that although more and more lands were being converted from jhum to TRC, the rate of increase has not been impressive. This however should not lead to the conclusion that people have failed to understand the advantages of TRC. It is acknowledged in the villages that TRC is definitely an improvement over the jhum. The slow progress in this field has been mainly attributed to the lack of adequate irrigational facilities, technical guidance and financial help.

13. Land development and construction of irrigation channels for TRC necessitates huge investments. As most of the cultivators cannot afford to take up TRC and suitable alternative lands for initial substitution are not available, schemes have been introduced to provide subsidy to cultivators willing to take up land development and minor irrigation works. About less than one-fourth could get financial assistance for this purpose.

14. Cultivation is mainly confined to crops grown traditionally in the area. It is noticed that about a tenth of the people have taken up to new crops. However, it was observed that potato is being adopted by more farmers than any other commercial crop. An attempt is now being made to induce villagers to take up sugarcane cultivation in the neighbourhood of Sugarcane Mill in Dimapur.

15. Few tribes in the State are acquainted with the use of organic manures which is normally not used in jhuming cultivation. Jhum lands after being cultivated once are left to nature where later on there is natural growth of shrubs and other minor trees. At the time of cultivation these are burnt and the ashes serve as fertilizer. Currently it is revealed that one-third of the people have some knowledge of organic manures and that only one-fourth were in the habit of using them ~~in~~ on the fields. Mostly these are in Kohima ~~were~~ where terrace rice cultivation is widely in vogue. But in the predominantly jhum areas like Mon, Zunheboto and Tokiye, knowledge and adoption of manures was very meagre.

16. Similarly, the use of fertilizer is also novel to the cultivators in this State. About a-fifth have been noted to have this knowledge and only one-eighths actually used them on the fields.

17. Plants protection measures are as new to them as chemical fertilisers. Only recently some cultivators have taken up to pest control measures. In Kohima, Tokiye and Zunheboto Blocks, it was reported

that many cultivators could come to know of pesticides only during 1969 Kharif Season when there was a pest epidemic on Paddy and the State Agriculture Department distributed freely BHC and DDT in the affected areas.

18. Local variety of paddy and potato does not give good yield. Therefore, improved types of paddy and potato seeds are supplied to farmers at subsidised rates. But the knowledge about these does not seem to have reached a substantial number of cultivators. It is also found that where villagers are willing to try for improved seeds, the Department of Agriculture has not been able to supply them at right time. In some cases due to late sowing, the programme has miserably failed.

19. Cultivation in the State is done with the help of primitive implements like dao and hoe. In order to encourage the use of modern tools, the Government introduced the scheme of supplying them at subsidised rate to the farmers. But their actual use is seldom noticed. Sickles, improved hoes, jumpers etc. were still reported to be in use only by a very small fraction of the cultivators.

20. Most of the villagers have some poultry, piggery and cattle. These, however, are of the traditional type. The knowledge of improved animal husbandry like artificial insemination, cross breeding, etc. is limited to a very few people. As the veterinary service has not been able to inspire confidence, villagers seldom approach veterinary doctors or technicians in case of the illness of animals. In a

a number of cases, the Department has failed to deduct the disease and therefore could not save animals, once the disease gets spread.

21. In the field of education, the role of Block Agency is limited to provision of CGJ sheets for the construction of school buildings and extending of financial help for the opening of libraries, reading rooms and night schools. It has been noticed that in selected villages, schools were mostly constructed with people's contribution at their own initiative and with their own labour. But associate activities like libraries, reading rooms, youth organisation, etc. have hardly been organised.

22. Construction of roads in the villages has been one of the important activities under this sector. Under the programme, road facilities have improved in several areas. But the condition of most of these village roads is far from satisfactory as no regular maintenance work is undertaken. Villagers have looked to the Government for this, and the Government in its turn has considered this as the responsibility of the people.

23. Industrial activity in the villages is extremely limited. With a view to encouraging formation of small industrial units in the rural sector, tools and equipments are supplied at subsidised rates to those willing to start cottage industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry, wood carving, sewing and tailoring. Training is also imparted in certain trades and crafts. It was noticed, however, that most of those undergoing training have not started any industries in their own.

24. Stress under the scheme has also been laid on co-operative action for bringing about socio-economic change in the rural areas. Co-operative Extension Officers are posted in the Blocks to carry the message of co-operation and to build up Co-operative Societies. This aspect, however, has not received much attention. The Co-operative Department has failed to pay due attention to the Societies for their survival after they are once organised.

25. Trained auxilliary midwives and dhais are posted in the Blocks for extending medical and maternity facilities in the villages. Medicines are supplied from Block funds for the purpose. It was, however, observed that these midwives and dhais mostly serve the Block Headquarters only and the villages which are a little far away remained deprived of their services.

26. As the drinking water facilities in the villages are normally inadequate, Blocks have been provided with funds for taking up drinking water supply schemes costing upto Rs.50,000/-. In a few villages tanks have been constructed for storing water coming from small springs. But in a good number of cases, such schemes have been executed without adequate technical survey and guidance. The result has been that in a few cases the schemes have proved infructuous.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CD/TD BLOCKS

26. CD/TD Schemes are primarily supposed to be the peoples' programme. One of its fundamental objectives is to secure as much of community help and initiative as possible in the execution of programme. It is expected that Government's participation,

especially in post-stage II Blocks, should always be limited to technical help and guidance, and the financial help should be reduced to the minimum. In order to ensure people's co-operation, it has been laid down that in a number of programmes labour should be wholly provided by the people in the process of constructing roads, school buildings, water supply schemes, etc. In Nagaland, on account of the prevalence of community spirit, people's participation is easily expected. It was found that in a number of schemes the villagers wholeheartedly co-operated. In certain places they were called to work on the construction of roads. It was laid down that they would be bringing rice with them and mat, cigarettes, etc. would be supplied from the Block funds. In such cases, the villagers' co-operation has been wholehearted and certain works have been executed with, say, about Rs.50,000/- which ordinarily would be completed by PWD for about Rs.2 lakhs. In the construction of schools, Government supplied the villagers only with CGI sheets and certain other reading materials, etc. and the whole of the labour was supplied by the villagers themselves.

27. In spite of what has been said above, it was found that the Block Agency, by and large, has not been very successful in enthusing the people to take up the maintenance of the programmes undertaken earlier. The villagers always looked upon the Government to provide assistance and initiative for taking up maintenance work. This needs to be discouraged and the people have to be convinced that it was their duty to shoulder the responsibility of maintenance with occasional help from Block Agency.

28. It would be difficult to gainsay about the popularity of the programme in all the villages. About two-fifth of the people are unable to identify even the Block Office, and only a small fraction of the people are aware of the nature of its function. Most of the people think that the Block Office is only one of the administrative departments of the Government, rather than something which is their own. In some cases it was, however, found that the newly started Blocks like Kiphite and Tokiye were more popular and widely known than some older Blocks like Zunheboto and Kohima. Among the functionaries, the B.D.O. was better known than other Extension Officials. The main spear-head of the programme, namely VLW, was found to be not very much in touch with the villagers. Agriculture Extension Officer was known hardly to 15 per cent of the people. The visits of the Extension Officials have been rare and in some cases they have been more for private work than for the Block Development work.

29. Despite all weaknesses of the programme, most of the people admit that the popular Government is taking more lively interest in their welfare. There was also an acknowledgement of the improvement in the living condition of the people. Most of the villagers feel that the Government, by and large, is able to meet their important needs. There have been some pockets where people are not that enthusiastic; but this appears to be on account of the poor display of developmental activities in these areas. In matters of agriculture and drinking water facilities, the position was much better than in some other fields like medical and veterinary services.

(Contd...185)

(ii) CRASH SCHEME FOR RURAL EMPLOYMENT

30. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was started in the State in 1971-72. Initially it was a non-plan scheme. In 1972-73 it became the Central Sector Plan. The following works have been taken up under this scheme with a view to creating national assets as well as to give employment benefits to the unskilled, unemployed and under-employed rural people :-

- (i) Road construction.
- (ii) Minor Irrigation.
- (iii) Land Development.
- (iv) Community Orchards.
- (v) Afforestation.

31. In 1971-72, an expenditure of Rs.36.60 lakhs was incurred and employment was created for 7.40 lakhs mandays. In 1972-73, against an allotment of Rs.37.50 lakhs, a sum of Rs.36.36 lakhs was incurred and employment was created for 7.26 lakhs mandays. The details are given in the following table :-

	1971-72			1972-73	
	Expend- iture (Rs lakhs)	Physical Achieve- ments.	Mandays (lakhs)	Expend- iture (Rs.lakhs)	Physic al ach- ievements
(i) Road const- ruction.	26.34	281 KM (new)	5.34	27.95	237 KM (new)
ii) Minor Irri- gation	5.49	76 Km. (impvd) 480 hac	1.11	3.46	102 Km. (new) 579 hac
iii) Land Develop- ment.	1.95	71 "	0.43	1.99	123 "
iv) Community Orchards	2.50	94 "	0.46	2.36	102 "
(v) Afforestation	0.32	54 "	0.06	0.06	111 "
Total	36.60 (37.50)		7.40	36.36 (37.50)	

N.B. - Figures in Brackets denote the amount of allotment.

32. The programme for 1973-74 is summed up in the following table :-

Projects	Allotment	Mandays	Physical Targets
1. Roads	24,37,000	4,87,400	Construction 233.6 KM Improvement 21.5 KM
2. Minor Irrigation	1,27,200	25,440	106 hac area to be benefited.
3. Land Development	1,73,400	34,680	70 hac
4. Horticulture.	1,40,400	28,080	36 hac
5. Afforestation	72,00	14,400	120 hac
Total	29,50,000	5,90,000	

33. It may be mentioned that the programme of road construction is being undertaken by the Block Development Agency, that of Minor Irrigation, Land Development and Horticulture by the Department of Agriculture and the work of Afforestation is carried out through the Forest Department.

(iii) SMALL & MARGINAL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

34. Under S.M.F.D.A., the following programmes were taken up in Nagaland with effect from 1971-72 :-

- (i) Land Development
- (ii) Minor Irrigation
- (iii) Horticulture
- (iv) Development of Cash Crops
- (v) Supply of drought animals.

35. For these programmes it was decided that individual subsidy will be paid to the farmers to the extent of 50% of the total cost of which $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent will be borne by State Government and the rest $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent by the agency.

Under this programme about 1,290 hect. of land were developed, 4500 hect. of land were brought under irrigation, 560 hect. of land were covered by horticultural crops,

330 hect. of land were brought under cash crops. In addition, construction of link roads connecting the villages with the cultivated areas of the valleys were also taken up by the S.M.F.D.A. During Fourth Plan period, 450 KMs of such agricultural link roads were constructed.

CONCLUSION

36. In general, the experience of the working of special schemes like CD/TD Blocks, C.S.R.E. and S.M.F.D.A. has not been altogether unhappy. The gains have been uneven. In some places people have shown considerable enthusiasm and participated in the community spirit; in others adequate enthusiasm was not forthcoming. On the whole, it has been an encouraging feature. The following measures appeared to be called forth for improving the future working of these schemes, specially CD/TD Blocks: -

- (i) The coverage of the Blocks in terms of population, number of villages as well as area has been uneven. It would appear proper to make them more viable units with even coverage so that more attention could be given to all areas.
- (ii) Expenditure on administrative activities and headquarters has been on the heavy side. Since these activities have already been undertaken, it is envisaged that proportionately more expenditure would be incurred in future on developmental activities.
- (iii) The supervision of the Block Development Officers needs some strengthening from higher levels like those of Deputy Commissioner and Block level Development Committees.
- (iv) Conversion of jhum to permanent cultivation has not made much headway in the predominantly jhum cultivation area like Zunheboto. Knowledge and use of fertilisers, plant protection measures, improved tools has been meagre. This may be attributed to the weak organisation of extension workers. Apparently, there is a need to strengthen this.

- (v) One of the main roles of the Block agency has been to give subsidy in various fields of activity in Agriculture. The application of a number of improved methods of cultivation depend upon the availability of irrigational facilities. Unless irrigational facilities are increased, technical advice and financial aid would not be of much use.
- (vi) Giving subsidy is alright so far as it goes. In order to encourage self-reliance however, it appears necessary now to replace the system by one of extending cheap credit.
- (vii) The contact of village level workers with the villagers has yet been very meagre. Sustained efforts on the part of these extension officers are needed to acquaint the people with the modern methods of cultivation. This can be done by having more demonstration, group meetings and individual contacts. The greater the amount of contact with this agent of change, the greater would be the impact of the programme.
- (viii) Although education in general has extended more or less satisfactorily, some of the activities of social education, like opening of adult literacy centres, libraries, reading rooms and youth organisations need be promoted.
- (ix) Imparting of training in trades and crafts has not yet borne sufficient fruits. This is because there has not been a follow-up action by the Department of Industry. Steps should be taken to encourage the trainees to start shops in their own villages, rather than allow them to seek jobs elsewhere.
- (x) The message of co-operation has not yet been taught soundly to the villagers. The Department of Co-operation has to direct its effort in greater measure even after organising the co-operative societies in order to make them viable for future.
- (xi) Villagers have to be encouraged to take up the responsibility of maintaining those works which they completed so enthusiastically in the past.

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SECTION IV - PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

C H A P T E R- 4.1

FISCAL, FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES
FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The experience gained during the Fourth Plan period has shown that the objectives set forth in the Plans cannot be translated into reality simply through financial outlays and administrative measures, without certain basic and supportive Institutional measures. The social objectives set forth in the Approach to the Fifth Five Year Plan for raising the levels of private and social consumption, specially for the weaker sections of the society, calls for greater effort on such support at all levels. The country is presently passing through a serious economic crisis. The prices of all commodities are rising at an alarming rate and there is high inflationary pressure. Unless this trend is effectively checked, the desired results would be difficult to be materialised. With regard to this problem, the State can hardly make any contribution towards holding the price-line, except certain administrative measures to keep the situation under control.

2. The State has hardly any problems for Land Reforms. The problems of 'land-lord'-'Tenent' landless people, etc. are almost foreign to the prevailing system. There is, however, complete absence of records of land-utilisation, land-holding and rights over land. A few

villages in Dimapur Mouza including the Dimapur Town only have such records. All matters are guided by customary rights and laws (un-written).

3. This has, however, come up as a major handicap for the flow of Institutional Finance to the Farmers and Artisans, which is one of the basic requirements under the Small and Marginal Farmers' Development Agency. Institutional Finance has a major role to play in changing the economic conditions of the rural people. To off-set this constraint, it has been proposed to make a start towards constructing "Land Records" by taking up necessary surveys during the Fifth Plan period. Codification of the customary tribal rights to ownership and inheritance of landed property; survey, settlement and formal conferment of ownership rights will be taken up.

4. The village and Small-scale Industrial Units that have come up during the Fourth Plan period could not get-off the ground, as Bank or other Institutional Credit could not be made available adequately. The present difficulties faced by the Industries in this regard call for a serious study of the various aspects and a concerted effort to remove the bottlenecks and adoption of a streamlined procedure. The formation of a State Financial Corporation may be a step in the right direction to ensure free flow of credits to Industrial units.

5. Proper arrangements for timely supply and equitable distribution of scarce industrial materials had been a serious problem. To overcome this situation, a Raw-materials Corporation has been set up recently which has started functioning in a small way. It would have to be strengthened considerably in the form of increasing the capital-base and also by way of trained Management and other expert personnel.

6. There is hardly any agency to provide technical advice and assistance in project formulation to prospective entrepreneurs. The setting up of the N.E.T.C.O. through the I.D.B.I. may help marginally in this regard. But the special difficulties and peculiar problems of Nagaland can be overcome only if the Agency, whether a subsidiary of N.E.T.C.O. or an independent one is located in Nagaland. The Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation could profitably be restructured and suitably strengthened to provide the type of consultancy service required in this technologically backward State.

7. In the absence of an organisation which could provide not only finance, but also arrange for the required inputs for increasing productivity, the efforts made in the Fourth Plan period to improve the lot of the small and marginal farmers did not produce the desired results. The suggestions regarding the incorporation of Farmers' Service Societies was taken into consideration. It has, however, been increasingly felt that it would be more advantageous to utilise the traditional forum of cooperative efforts, viz.

the Village Councils. These Councils have been given a statutory recognition and recently given a formal shape. If this agency can be properly utilised, it could become the Key agency for all development activities at the village level.

8. Absence of an organised agency for Marketing of surplus produce would prove to be a real dis-incentive for achieving higher production. There is hardly any organised marketing Centre in the Rural areas. The areas having higher production potential, specially in agriculture, are normally far away from the lines of communications and consumer centres. Hence, it would be necessary to develop a chain of Cooperative Societies for marketing of the surplus and for making necessary inputs available at suitable places with adequate storage facilities so as to achieve an accelerated growth of agricultural production. This Agency may ultimately take over the whole-sale trade in food-grains within the State.

9. In the absence of agencies like Agro-Industries Corporation in the State, the farmers are not getting the required facilities for mechanisation of the agricultural practices. The Departmental efforts to assist farmers to acquire mechanical devices at subsidised rates have been too widely dispersed to be really effective. That too is without any dependable servicing agency and, therefore, hardly can keep the machineries operationally effective. An organised agency for custom service which could hire out tractors and other labour-saving devices and also to provide

servicing facilities would be an added incentive for mechanisation of agricultural practices, specially in the foot-hill areas where there is potentiality for large-scale cultivation, either collectively or on Cooperative basis, but at the same time, the supply of labour^{at reasonable wages} is inadequate in these areas.

10. The three District whole-sale Consumers' Cooperative Societies could initially make an impact in the local markets and to hold the price-line to some extent. Due to various factors, like limited capital base, absence of the right type of management, their business turn-over is gradually getting reduced. The present economic situations call for review of the position of these societies so as to locate the weaknesses and to take up corrective measures to enable them to help the consumers in a big way. Similarly, the primary consumers' stores both in rural and urban areas also need adequate assistance and support to make them capable of holding the price-line.

11. The massive programmes of economic development and welfare services in the Fifth Five Year Plan would call for an effective study of the present arrangements for drawing up of detailed schemes, Plan and estimates, etc. obtaining clearance, according administrative approval, technical sanctions, etc. with a view to cut down the time-lag in issuing sanctions and for starting the actual project.

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CHAPTER 4.2

Operational Planning, Administrative
Re-organisation, Appraisal & Monitoring

There has been some gap between Planning and implementation. Committees of Legislative and such other agencies have observed that this is largely due to the absence of a proper system of operational Planning, monitoring, evaluation and lack of corrective measures. The Government Departments are apt to be bound by their own rules and procedures and not easily amenable to changes. Hence, the administrative machinery and the implementing agencies require re-appraisal from time to time to re-orient them to meet the requirements of the welfare administration.

2. The massive development programmes launched under the Five Year Plans which seek to bring in rapid social and economic growth have brought new dimension to the developmental administration. This calls for a completely new out-look and an approach in the administration. The problem of this comparatively new State has been to build up a State machinery from scratch, during the last decade. This has resulted in a rapid and enormous expansion in the number, variety and complexity of functions of the Government. A large number of new Departments have come up for the discharge various

administrative and welfare functions. In order to carry out these functions, specially those relating to economic development welfare services, there has been an increasing need for greater coordination effort and synchronised action.

3. The existing Planning Machinery in the State has been found to be inadequate. Most of the Departments do not possess any planning apparatus. The executing agency itself prepare the Plans and schemes. Such major weaknesses led to preparation of plans and programmes without adequate fore-thought. Full implications of various issues were generally not fully examined, resulting in distortion of priorities and wastage of efforts and resources.

4. Such problems are not unique in a State like Nagaland. The Administrative Reforms Commission and the Planning Commission identified these weaknesses in almost all States and, therefore, emphasised the need for setting up of a State Planning Commission or Boards with Experts, Economists, as members.

5. The State Government are fully aware of these needs. It has, however, been recognised that due to the absence of Experts, Economists locally, the State Planning Machinery cannot be re-organised on the lines of the suggestions of the Planning Commission. Real-

sing the importance of strengthening the existing Planning apparatus, a scheme has been drawn up to set up a Technical Unit in the State Planning Department. The present State Planning Board is proposed to be re-constituted with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. The Technical Unit will be divided into 5 functional groups, each headed by a Class I Officer drawn from the disciplines of Economics and also from the technical Departments, as may be practicable. The functional Divisions would be (1) Agriculture and allied subjects, (2) Industries, Power, Roads and Road Transport, (3) Social Services, (4) Man-power and Employment and (5) Plan Coordination. These groups will work in close collaboration with the respective Development Departments and provide necessary assistance and guidance to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in the formulation of sectoral Plans; introduce objective methods and analysis and techniques of decision making; an effective system of review, appraisal, evaluation and monitoring. The main endeavour would be to develop proper planning capabilities at all levels. It would be necessary to undertake suitable training programme for departmental officials at different levels.

6. It would be necessary to effect certain administrative re-organisations, specially in the Development Departments. The Planning

Cells have to be strengthened and placed under a full-time officer for the purpose. The Department of Economics & Statistics will have to strengthen the statistical cells in the Departments suitably for collection and analysis of various data to enable them to provide authentic statistics for the formulation of Plans. The present system of reporting, review and appraisal of the progress and evaluation is rather inadequate. It needs no elaboration to emphasise the necessity of developing a suitable monitoring system and machinery. The existing system with some modifications and strengthening may be able to fulfil the needs.

7. In the absence of any special agency or Experts, the new unit will assist the Planning Board in determining Plan priorities for the State, phasing of the Plan projects. It would undertake necessary analysis of the progress under the sectoral Plans to pin-point the strong and weak points, constraints, etc., and suggest measures to overcome the difficulties; effect necessary coordination with other connected programmes. The Departmental Planning Cells have to ensure timely formulation of Plans/schemes and effective implementation of the same and maintaining a two-way channel of communications with regard to monitoring of information and passing recommendations/suggestion for better implementation.

8. There has been practically no Planning Unit at the District level. For the purpose of formulation of District Plans and to watch its implementation, one small Planning Cell each in the three District Headquarters are being created. Three posts of District Planning Officers have already been created. These Cells will have to ensure integrated development and coordination of various programmes at the District level.

9. The traditional Village/Area Councils are democratic forums of cooperative effort at the village/regional level. These age-old institutions have been given a formal shape and a statutory status. The village/Area/Range Councils would be an effective instrument for translating the social and economic objectives into reality, which have been sought to be brought about through the Fifth Five Year Plan. It has been recognised that the involvement of the people is essential for successful planning and implementation of development schemes. To make the plan implementation machinery broad-based and more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, it would be advantageous to associate closely these traditional forms of local institutions of the people in the process of plan formulation and implementation.

10. The process of plan formulation, implementation and monitoring has been becoming more and more complex and technical. To meet the present day needs, the administration has to be organised and developed like a management process. The modern techniques of management like, performance budgeting, PERT/CPM, system analysis personnel planning, material management, programme evaluation and review techniques, etc., are now increasingly being used all over, in the context of the complexity of problems. Although these are generally applied in matters of highly specialised nature, these can be used profitably in case of simple and smaller projects too with advantage. But properly trained personnel are necessary to handle these. Suitable training programmes for different categories of personnel in these techniques will be added advantage to the Departments.

11. Most of the officers handling Development Programmes at the administrative and technical levels are not adequately equipped with modern techniques of management and administration. Facilities for training of various categories of personnel at different levels are almost non-existent. The training provided by the Central Institutes/Courses cannot meet the needs of the State as a very insignificant number of officials could, so far, be trained. They can hardly make any impact in the overall

situation. The Administrative Training Institute set up in the State needs sufficient strengthening so as to be able to cater for the present training needs at different levels. The Training Institute, at present, provides training to the new recruits to the State Civil Service and also for Secretariat and Directorate level staff.

Adequate measures will have to be taken to provide basic training to various categories of personnel and also reorientation training to key personnel, specially to the senior and middle level officers.

12. Proper delegation of powers and decentralisation of functions is necessary for speedy disposal and execution of development schemes in the field. The delays in decision-making and communication of approval or sanction often impede the very process of development. There is sufficient room for improvement in the present system of inter-departmental coordination, processing and communication of sanction, etc. If the improvements suggested in the foregoing paragraphs could be brought in successfully and a proper system of field supervision could be developed with a channel of reporting and feed-back system, it would be possible to decentralise the responsibilities and authorities for decision-making and to confer full powers to the officers, directly responsible for implementation.

CHAPTER - 4.4CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR NATURAL CALAMITIES

Because of the topography of the State and the location of the villages being mostly on hill tops, natural calamities like flood do not pose a problem for the State. Earthquacks also did not create much problems or damages in the past. The only natural calamity which has a widespread affect on the people is drought, even though very long spell of drought were never experienced in the past. Uncertain and scanty rains, specially, during the cultivation season create widespread damage to standing crops and/or transplantation is badly effected. During the year 1972, the rains were scanty and inadequate in most parts of the State. In several years, drought conditions prevailed and water for cultivation and transplantation posed a serious problem. Besides, calamities like widespread attack of pests and plant diseases cause widespread damage at times to the standing crops. The usual sporadic incidence of these problems does not pose any serious threat, When, however, standing crops in wide areas all around are suddenly attacked, control measures become difficult in view of the difficult road communication system and absence of proper approach to reach the cultivation fields. All resources are, in such cases, rooted to meet the situation. Another

(Contd.....202)

problem is the effect of fire incidence in the villages. Traditionally, the villagers live in a very limited area on hill tops, houses being very closed to one another. Grasses and leaves are the main roofing materials and the structures are also made of timber and bamboo. When accidentally some hut catches fire, in no time the whole village is enveloped in flames and turned into ashes including granaries.

Relief measures for such calamities are normally handled by the General Administration Department. In providing test relief works to the distressed people, maximum use is invariably made of the labour-intensive plan schemes approved for execution in the distressed areas. For this purpose coordination is affected between the Administrative Officers and the Plan implementation authorities. No serious difficulties were faced in this regard even during the drought situation during the year 1972-73.

The labour-intensive works which are provided for in the Plan or otherwise and executed in the areas affected by such calamities for providing gainful relief employment to the distressed people come under the following categories :-

- a) Earth works on road construction,
- b) Earth works for site development in connection with construction of buildings,
- c) Soil conservation operations,
- d) Development of land for permanent cultivation,
- e) Construction of minor irrigation channels, etc.

The object of this chapter is to identify the areas prone to natural calamities and to compile a list of labour-intensive 'stand-by works' for different areas, spelling out the priorities to be assigned to various types of works for each area in conformity with local priorities. In case of Nagaland, it is not possible to identify any area as prone to these natural calamities. Naturally, therefore, it is not possible to compile a list of such 'stand-by works'.

What could, however, be done is that lists of alternative works could be compiled as a normal process of planning for execution in future. In the event of such calamities, such works could be taken up for providing relief employment to the distressed people. This work could profitably be assigned to the District Planning Unit. In view of the importance of this type of list of works, and also of the fact that it will provide a pre-planning for future, this could be made a regular feature. Immediately, no such attempt could be made.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Outlay and Expenditure - Summary

Statement - I

(1)

State Nagaland.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	Fourth Plan				Vth Plan outlays proposed			Annual Plan for 1974-75		
		Approved Fourth Plan Outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. during the 4th plan	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES											
1.	Agricultural Production	219.08	79.50	79.85 69.85	202.48	603.00	148.68	-	104.12	32.65	-
2.	Minor Irrigation	85.00	16.00	15.65	57.78	212.00	32.00	-	30.95	-	-
3.	Land Records	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	200.00	21.50	-	30.05	8.00	-
4.	Soil Conservation	75.00	29.00	29.00	59.05	150.00	20.50	-	35.30	8.00	-
5.	Animal Husbandry	130.00	41.00	41.00	117.15	300.00	121.45	-	69.75	41.97	-
6.	Forests	113.00	30.00	30.00	94.67	250.00	250.00	-	33.00	33.00	-
7.	Fishery	30.00	9.00	9.00	26.92	50.00	6.15	-	6.37	-	-
Total :- I		652.00	205.00	195.00	558.55	1765.00	600.28	-	309.54	123.62	-
II. CO-OPERATION & COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT:											
8.	Co-operation	57.00	20.00	20.00	61.92	120.00	38.10	-	26.27	10.80	-
9.	Community Development	107.80	21.00	21.00	97.00	68.20	-	-	14.10	-	-
10.	Local Development Works.	25.00	5.00	5.00	24.22	150.00	-	-	30.00	-	-
Total :- II		189.80	46.00	46.00	183.14	338.20	38.10	-	70.37	10.80	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Outlay and Expenditure - Summary

Statement - I (2)

State Nagaland.

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	Fourth Plan				Vth Plan outlays proposed			Annual Plan for 1974-75		
		Approved Fourth Plan Outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. during the 4th plan	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>III. POWER</u>											
11.	Power	227.00	90.00	90.00	301.90	798.00	798.00	-	195.00	195.00	-
	Total - III	227.00	90.00	90.00	301.90	798.00	798.00	-	195.00	195.00	-
<u>IV. INDUSTRY & MINING</u>											
12.	Major & Medium Industry	351.50	45.00	45.00	385.17	250.00	236.00	3.00	117.00	109.00	-
13.	Weights & Measures	13.00	5.00	5.00	10.19	16.00	10.25	-	6.66	5.25	-
14.	Mineral Development	35.00	10.00	14.00	38.89	250.00	176.05	10.00	28.53	24.23	2.00
15.	Small & Village Industry.	66.00	17.00	17.00	61.61	139.97	30.10	-	31.76	10.32	-
	Total - IV	465.50	77.00	81.00	495.86	655.97	452.40	13.00	183.95	148.80	2.00
<u>V. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:</u>											
16.	Roads	1053.00	270.00	270.00	1144.00	3000.00	2900.00	-	420.75	10.00	-
17.	Road Transport	125.00	30.00	30.00	119.88	192.00	192.00	-	66.57	66.57	-
18.	Tourism	25.00	8.00	8.00	18.81	100.00	57.70	-	26.40	20.00	-
	Total - V	1203.00	308.00	308.00	1282.69	3292.00	3149.70	-	513.72	96.57	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement - I (3)

State : Nagaland

Outlay and Expenditure - Summary

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	Fourth Plan				Vth Plan outlays proposed			Annual Plan for 1974-75		
		Approved Fourth Plan Outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. during the 4th Plan	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
VI.	<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>										
19.	General Education	475.00	125.00	125.00	396.38	373.06	183.54	--	184.68	124.30	--
20.	Technical Education	45.00	20.00	20.00	43.95	41.52	6.33	--	9.95	3.20	--
21.	Research	18.30	5.00	5.00	16.13	41.00	20.50	--	6.29	4.00	--
22.	Health	160.00	45.00	45.00	208.04	500.00	335.38	--	54.00	48.00	--
23.	Water Supply & Sanitation	317.20	92.00	92.00	305.94	900.00	785.40	--	169.15	146.55	--
24.	(a) Housing Schemes	50.00	21.00	21.00	77.36	600.00	600.00	--	157.50	157.50	--
	(b) Administrative buildings & State Capital Projects	--	--	--	--	3500.00	3500.00	--	500.00	500.00	--

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DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement - I (4)

State : Nagaland

Outlays and Expenditure - Summary

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head/Sub-head	Fourth Plan				Vth Plan outlays proposed			Annual Plan for 1974-75		
		Approved Fourth Plan outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expdr 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. during the 4th plan	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>25. Urban Development</u>											
(a)	Town Planning	43.00	12.00	12.00	41.67	160.00	150.00	--	30.00	27.00	--
(b)	Protection Works for Urban and Rural Areas	85.00	28.00	28.00	72.31	200.00	200.00	--	36.90	36.90	--
26.	(a) Social Welfare	19.80	4.00	4.00	8.58	35.00	8.50	--	5.92	3.70	--
	(b) Nutrition Programme	--	--	--	--	60.00	--	--	12.00	--	--
27.	Labour Welfare & Craftsmen Training (I.T.I.)	--	10.00	10.00	12.80	38.48	7.83	--	8.89	3.73	--
	<u>Total :- VI</u>	1213.40	362.00	362.00	1183.16	6949.06	6097.48	--	1175.28	1054.88	--
<u>VII. MISCELLANEOUS</u>											
28.	Information & Publicity	30.00	8.00	8.00	27.68	75.00	13.00	--	15.30	2.60	--
29.	Statistics	15.00	1.00	6.00	12.90	47.35	20.01	--	5.77	2.93	--
30.	Evaluation	4.22	1.00	1.40	3.83	17.07	5.75	--	3.69	1.00	--
31.	Planning Machinery	--	2.00	2.00	2.00	55.60	32.00	--	10.71	6.00	--
	<u>Total VII</u>	49.22	12.00	17.40	46.41	195.02	70.76	--	35.47	12.53	--
<u>GRAND TOTAL :-</u>		4000.00	1100.00	1109.40	4051.71	13993.25	11206.72	13.00	2483.33	1642.20	2.00

DRAFT FIFTE FIVE YEAR PLAN
PROGRAMME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

State : Nagaland

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Approved for 1973-74	Likely expenditure 1973-74	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. AGRICULTURE PROGRAMMES							
i) Agricultural Education and Research							
	1) Agri. Education	-	-	-	-	100.00	23.90
	2) Agri. Research	7.58	1.00	1.55	7.22	14.00	2.40
	Total (1 & 2):	7.58	1.00	1.55	7.22	114.00	26.30
ii) Agriculture							
	1) Extension, Training & Farmers' Education.	4.00	0.62	0.78	2.10	20.00	2.45
	2) Improved Seed Programme	14.40	5.10	6.72	17.90	42.00	6.90
	3) Manures & Fertilizers	10.75	3.50	3.92	10.56	33.00	5.06
	4) Plant Protection	11.10	2.60	2.15	7.47	20.00	3.75
	5) Agricultural Implements & Machinery including Agro Industries Corporation	49.45	11.00	26.42	49.66	150.00	25.62
	6) Agri. Statistics	1.20	0.86	0.18	0.40	-	-
	7) HVP, I.A.D.P. Multiple Cropping & other intensive Cultivation Programmes	20.30	3.90	3.82	7.25	10.00	1.42
	8) Land Development	19.00	12.50	3.00	22.86	50.00	9.00
	9) Land Reforms (including consolidation of holdings)	-	0.50	0.50	0.50	200.00	30.05
	10) Others	86.01	38.92	31.81	77.06	164.00	23.62
	Total (1 to 10):	216.21	79.90	79.90	195.76	689.00	107.87

Contd..... 2/-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

Statement III(2)

State: Nagaland

		(Rs. in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved outlay	Approved Outlay for 1973-74	Likely Expenditure 1973-74	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
iii)	Minor Irrigation	80.29	16.00	15.65	57.78	212.00	30.95
iv)	Soil Conservation	75.00	29.00	29.00	59.05	150.00	35.30
v)	Area Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi)	Animal Husbandry	130.00	41.00	41.00	117.15	300.00	69.75
vii)	Dairying & Milk Supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
viii)	Forests	113.00	30.00	30.00	94.67	250.00	33.00
ix)	Fisheries	30.00	9.00	9.00	26.92	50.00	6.37
x)	Warehousing & Storage	-	-	-	-	-	-
xi)	Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-
xii)	Small Farmers & Agri.Labour	-	17.00	11.00	21.00	24.00	12.00
xiii)	<u>COOPERATION</u>						
	1) Agricultural Credit	9.51	6.75	6.75	14.57	8.00	1.50
	2) Marketing	15.21	3.14	3.14	15.55	8.00	2.15
	3) Processing other than Sugar factories & large processing Units	0.40	-	-	0.40	6.00	1.50
	4) Coop.Sugar Factories	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5) Coop. Farming	1.20	0.48	0.48	1.20	-	-
	6) Urban Consumer Coops.	8.25	1.61	1.61	9.76	30.00	7.00
	7) Coop. Storage	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	5.50	1.50
	8) Additional Deptt. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9) Others	23.09	7.65	7.65	20.07	62.50	12.62
	Total (1 to 9):	57.00	20.00	20.00	61.92	120.00	26.27
xiv)	Community Development	107.80	21.00	21.00	97.00	68.20	14.10
xv)	L.D.W.	50.00	5.00	5.00	24.22	150.00	30.00
	Total (i) to xv):	841.80	251.00	241.00	741.69	2103.20	379.91

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

Statement III(3)

State: Nagaland

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay for 1973-74	Likely expenditure during 1973-74	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

II. IRRIGATION & POWER

(ii) Power

(1) Generation	43.00	14.60	14.60	26.53	175.70	47.70
(2) Transmission & Distribution	156.00	58.80	58.80	-	232.45	30.00
(3) Rural Electrification	-	-	-	254.83	362.38	104.33
(4) Investigations	5.80	7.70	7.70	5.51	24.49	10.00
(5) Miscellaneous	22.20	8.90	8.90	15.03	2.97	2.97
<u>Total:</u>	227.38	90.00	90.00	301.90	797.99	195.00

III. INDUSTRY & MINING

(i) Large & Medium Industries

1) State Industrial Projects	350.00	44.40	44.40	381.90	236.00	109.00
2) Others	1.50	0.60	0.60	3.27	14.00	8.00
<u>Total (1 to 2):</u>	351.50	45.00	45.00	385.17	250.00	117.00

Contd.... 4/-

State: Nagaland

- 4 -

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Programmewise Outlay & Expenditure

Statement III(4)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Approved Outlay for 1973-74	Likely Expenditure 1973-74	Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(ii) <u>Village & Small Industries</u>							
	1) Handloom Industry	6.05	1.76	1.76	5.33	-	-
	2) Power Looms	1.00	0.13	0.13	0.30	-	-
	3) Small Scale Industries	11.60	2.00	2.00	12.25	12.00	3.00
	4) Industrial Estates						
	a) Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
	b) Semi-Urban; and						
	c) Urban	5.10	0.42	0.42	3.95	-	-
	5) Handicrafts	2.80	1.17	1.17	2.57	-	-
	6) Sericulture	6.52	1.34	1.34	7.22	22.69	3.99
	7) Coir Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8) Khadi & Village Industries	2.55	0.66	0.66	1.56	3.88	0.72
	9) Others	30.38	9.52	9.52	28.43	101.40	24.05
	Total (1 to 9):	66.00	17.00	17.00	61.61	169.97	31.76

Contd..... 5/-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

Statement III (5)

State : Nagaland

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Likely expenditure 1973-74	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) Mineral Development	35.00	10.00	14.00	37.89	250.00	24.53
	(iv) Weights & Measures	13.00	5.00	5.00	10.19	16.00	6.66
	Total (i to iv)	465.50	27.00	81.00	495.86	655.97	183.95
IV. (1)	<u>Roads</u>						
	Spillover	501.23	57.39	57.39	502.13	444.48	179.75
	New	551.77	212.61	212.61	637.82	2055.52	160.00
	Total of which						
	a) Rural Roads	451.57	121.14	121.14	579.88	1902.35	146.24
	b) Others	601.43	148.86	148.86	563.95	1097.65	199.51
	(2) Road Transport	125.00	30.00	30.00	119.88	192.00	66.57
	(3) Tourism	25.00	8.00	8.00	18.81	100.00	26.40
	Total (1 to 3)	1203.00	308.00	308.00	1282.69	3292.00	513.72
V. (i)	<u>General Education</u>						
	1. Elementary Education	234.04	53.05	53.05	149.04	261.22	56.36
	2. Secondary Education	99.86	30.93	30.93	111.57	276.19	16.58
	3. University Education	48.00	8.17	8.17	47.05	67.65	8.66
	4. Teacher's Training						
	a) Elementary	52.23	8.68	8.68	42.88	30.95	6.51
	b) Secondary	4.60	1.75	1.75	5.05	10.56	2.15
	5. Social Education	2.60	0.69	0.69	2.22	4.11	0.82
	6. Other Educational Programmes	33.67	21.73	21.73	38.57	222.38	93.60

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DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement III (6)

State: Nagaland

Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Likely expenditure 1973-74	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	7. Cultural Programmes	18.30	5.00	5.00	16.13	41.00	6.27
	Total (1 to 7)	493.30	130.00	130.00	412.51	914.06	190.97
(ii)	<u>Technical Education</u>	45.00	20.00	20.00	43.95	41.52	9.95
	Total (1 & ii)	528.30	150.00	150.00	456.46	955.58	200.92
VI.	<u>Health</u>						
	1. Medical Education	10.89	2.92	2.92	11.35	14.00	1.00
	2. Training Programmes	6.11	1.12	1.12	5.94	16.00	4.40
	3. Hospitals & Dispensaries	103.72	26.98	26.98	156.07	345.50	34.60
	4. Primary Health Centres	10.00	10.58	10.58	20.95	84.50	8.00
	5. Indigenous system of medicine	--	--	--	--	--	--
	6. Other Programmes including Nutrition	20.28	3.40	3.40	13.73	40.00	6.00
	Total (1 to 6)	160.00	45.00	45.00	208.04	500.00	54.00
VII.	<u>Water Supply & Sanitation</u>						
	1. <u>Urban</u>						
	a) Water Supply	149.88	28.60	28.60	97.38	304.34	59.34
	b) Sewerage & Drainage	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	80.00	12.00
	2. <u>Rural</u>						
	a) Piped water Supply	182.32	61.40	61.40	206.56	481.06	87.21
	b) Drainage and Swerage	--	--	--	--	5.00	1.00
	c) Others	--	--	--	--	29.60	9.60
	Total (1 & 2)	317.20	92.00	92.00	305.94	900.00	169.15

Sl. No.	Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		Fourth Plan Approved Outlay	Approved for 1973-74	Likely Expenditure 1973-74	Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

VIII. HOUSING

1. Industrial Housing	-	-	-	-	-	163.80	53.10
2. Low Income Group Housing	50.00	21.00	21.00	77.36	150.00	30.00	
3. Rural Housing Scheme	-	-	-	-	100.00	14.40	
4. House Building Advance	-	-	-	-	186.20	60.00	
5. Slum Clearance	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6. Other Administrative housing	-	-	-	-	3500.00	500.00	
Total (1 to 6):	50.00	21.00	21.00	77.36	4100.00	657.00	

IX. TOWN PLANNING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

1. Town Planning	43.00	12.00	12.00	41.67	160.00	30.00
2. Urban Development	85.00	28.00	28.00	72.31	200.00	36.90
Total (1 & 2) :	128.00	40.00	40.00	113.98	360.00	66.90

Contd..... 8/-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Programmewise Outlay and Expenditure

Statement III(8)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan Approved for Outlay 1973-74	Approved Outlay 1973-74	Likely Expenditure 1973-74	Likely Expenditure during Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan Total Outlay	Annual Plan 1974-75 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>XI. SOCIAL WELFARE</u>							
1.	Child Welfare)	3.89	1.89	1.89)	17.00	1.90
2.	Women Welfare)						
3.	Social Defence	6.59	0.10	0.10)	2.50	-
4.	Welfare of Physically and Mentally handicapped	5.58	1.67	1.65		8.58	9.75
5.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	0.80	0.30	0.30)	3.75	0.35
6.	Training & Administration	0.50	0.06	0.06		2.00	0.17
7.	Others (Youth Welfare)	2.44	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1 to 7) :	19.80	4.00	4.00	8.58	35.00	5.92
XII.	<u>Craftsmen Training and Labour Labour</u>	-	10.00	10.00	10.00	38.48	8.89
XIII.	<u>Information & Publicity</u>	30.00	8.00	8.00	27.68	75.00	15.30
XIV.	<u>Evaluation</u>	4.22	1.00	1.40	3.83	17.07	3.69
XV.	<u>Statistics</u>	15.00	1.00	1.00	12.90	47.35	5.77
XVI.	Planning Machinery	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	55.60	10.71
XVII.	Hill Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

State: Nagaland

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (1)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION</u>								
1.	Area under forests	(Thousand hectares)						
	(i) Area under quick growing species	"	0.07	0.65	0.29	0.36	3.00	0.20
	(ii) Area under economic plantation for industrial and commercial uses	"	0.75	0.55	0.75	1.50	2.00	0.20
	(iii) Area under Fuel Plantations	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(iv) Others	"	0.46	1.37	1.41	1.87	4.58	0.71
	<u>Total area under forests</u>	"	<u>1.28</u>	<u>2.57</u>	<u>2.45</u>	<u>3.73</u>	<u>9.58</u>	<u>1.11</u>
2.	Area under Orchards	"	1480	2114	3025	3025	6740	3605
3.	Net cropped area	"	1480	2114	3025	3025	6740	3605
4.	Gross cropped area	"	1480	2114	3025	3025	6740	3605
5.	<u>Irrigated Area</u>							
	Sourcewise Area Irrigated							
	a) Canals (i) Net	"	24832	33500	33237	32537	45100	35787
	(ii) Gross	"	24832	33700	33437	32637	45100	35787

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DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement II (2)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(b) Government Tubewells	Hectares						
	(i) Net	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Private Tubewells & Pumps							
	(i) Net	"	-	-	-	700	1800	800
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	800	3100	1400
	(d) Masonary Wells							
	(i) Net	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Bhandars, Tanks, Bandis							
	(i) Net	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Others							
	(i) Net	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(g) Total Area Irrigated							
	(i) Net	"	24832	33500	33237	33237	46900	36587
	(ii) Gross	"	24832	33700	33437	33437	48200	37187

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement ^{IV}~~III~~ (3)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. <u>Area under Minor Irrigation</u> (Hectares)								
	(a) New Area (Potential added)	"	2980	8800	8595	8595	6650	1200
	(b) Depreciation on existing works	"	24842	33700	33437	33437	48200	37187
	(c) Total potential available	"	24842	33700	33437	33437	48200	37187
	(d) Utilisation (i) Net	"	24842	33500	33237	33237	46900	36587
	(ii) Gross	"	24842	33700	33437	33437	48200	37187
7. <u>Area under Major & Medium Irrigation</u>								
	(a) Potential	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Utilisation (i) Net	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Gross	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. <u>Foodgrains</u>								
	(i) <u>Kharif</u>							
	(a) Total area	"	89690	93800	100100	100100	120760	102300
	(b) Irrigated area	"	24832	33500	33237	33237	46900	35587
	(c) Production (M/tonnes)		69155	79250	79140	79820	113000	84200

Contd 4/-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

statement IV (4)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during	Total	1974-75
			4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Rali								
	(a) Total area	(Hectares)	10	200	200	200	2200	1000
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	10	200	200	200	1300	600
	(c) Production	(M/tonnes)	35	750	750	750	2200	1300
<u>Foodgrains (Total)</u>								
	(a) Total area	(Hectares)	89700	94000	100300	100300	122960	103300
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	24842	33700	33437	33437	48200	37187
	(c) Production	(M/tonnes)	69190	80000	79890	79890	115200	85500
9. <u>Area under commercial crops</u>								
(including tea & tobacco-crop-wise)								
	(a) Total	(Hectares)	1378	1730	1588	1588	2545	2000
	(b) Irrigated area	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Production	(M/tonnes)	37817	47000	42880	42880	68700	43620
10. <u>Area under High-Yielding Varieties</u>								
	Wheat	(Hectares)	-	-	-	-	850	325
	Paddy	"	50	3100	1518	600	4250	1600
	Jowar	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bajra	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maize	"	10	400	290	100	850	325
	Others	"	-	-	-	-	850	350
	Total	"	60	3500	1808	700	6800	2600

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement IV (5)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
				Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>11. Area under improved varieties</u>								
	(i) Paddy	(Hectares)	63	2250	1862	600	3750	540
	(ii) Maize	"	-	1150	171	30	1266	333
	(iii) Potato	"	20	140	267	85	303	60
	(iv) Wheat	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(v) Others	"	-	-	-	-	80	20
<u>12. High yielding varieties seed distributed</u>								
	(i) Paddy	"	15	100	384	150	1700	130
	(ii) Maize	"	1.5	20	25	16	51	19
	(iii) Wheat	"	-	-	-	-	340	130
	(iv) Other (Mustard)	"	-	-	-	-	68	28
<u>13. Improved varieties seed distributed</u>								
	(i) Paddy	"	19	900	468	121	1500	216
	(ii) Maize	"	-	230	32.5	9	190	50
	(iii) Potato	"	254	1400	3143	1015	3640	724
	(iv) Wheat	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(v) Others	"	7	20	1248	48	-	-

Contd 6/-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (5)

States Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	<u>Fertilisers consumed</u>	(M/tonnes)						
	Nitrogenous (As N)	"	70	400	548.5	150	2080	220
	Phosphatic (As P ₂ O ₅)	"	-	300	284.6	150	2220	240
	Potassic (K ₂ O)	"	4	50	86.8	35	360	50
15.	<u>Area under Green Manure</u>	(Hectares)	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	<u>Urban Compost distributed</u>	(Tonnes)	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	<u>Area covered by plant protection</u>	(Hectares)						
	(i) Food crops		4000	12000	16970	4000	22000	4400
	(ii) Commercial crops		-	-	-	-	5000	1000
	(iii) Horticulture		-	-	-	-	3000	600
	<u>Total</u>							
18.	<u>Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land</u>	(Hectares)	-	5000	1640	800	6225	975
19.	<u>Soil Conservation in catchment areas of River Valley Project</u>	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV

(7)

State : Nagaland

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan Targets	
				Target	Likely achievement	Level expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Animal Husbandry</u>							
1.	Poultry /Duck farm (expansion)	Nos.	4	4	4	4	5	5
2.	Regional Poultry Farm	Nos	--	--	--	--	1	1
3.	Food Compounding Centre/Centralised Feed Manufacturing Centre	Nos	3	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Rural Poultry Development	Nos	--	--	--	--	1.	1.
5.	Asstt. to Poultry breeders (Loan)	Rs. in lakhs	--	0.50	0.24	0.24	2.00	0.40
6.	Asstt. to Poultry breeders(subdy)	"	--	0.90	0.60	0.60	0.60	--
7.	Pig breeding farm (expansion)	Nos	3	5	4	4	5	5
8.	Assistance to Pig Breeders (Loan)	Rs. in lakhs	--	0.75	0.44	0.44	2.00	0.40
9.	I.P.D.P.	Nos.	--	--	--	--	1	1
10.	Cattle Breeding Farm (expansion)	New Nos.	3	3	3	3	5	5
11.	Assistance to Cattle Breeders(Loan)	Rs.in lakhs	--	1.50	0.97	0.97	5.00	1.00
12.	Key Village Block	Nos	1	1	1	1	--	--

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State : Nagaland

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Programmes- Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (8)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
				Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Artificial Ins. Centres	Nos.	--	3	3	3	--	--
14.	Stockman/Extension Centre	Nos.	--	11	11	11	27	3
15.	I.C.D.P.	Nos.	--	--	--	--	1	1
16.	Cattle Breeding cum Demn. Centre	Nos.	--	--	--	--	3	3
17.	Rural Dairy (Expansion)	Nos	--	1	1	1	1	1
18.	Bull Calf Rearing Centre	Nos	--	2	2	2	--	--
19.	Self contd. Unit/Vety. Dispy/ Out-post	Nos	34	48	51	51	81	6
20.	Mobile Vety. Dispensary	Nos	3	6	6	6	--	--
21.	Disease Inv. & Contrl. Unit (expansion)	Nos	1	3	3	3	3	3
22.	Biological Products (New)	Nos.	--	--	--	--	1	1
23.	Quarantine Check-post	Nos.	7	7	7	7	--	--
24.	Veterinary Education	Rs. in lakhs	--	2.10	2.00	2.00	4.50	0.50
25.	V.F.A. Training Insittute	Nos	--	--	--	--	1	1
26.	Feed & Fodder cum Demn. Seed farm (expansion)	Nos	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	Sheep Breeding Farm	Nos.	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.	Slaughter House	Nos	--	1	--	--	4	4
29.	Milk (Thousand tonnes)	Nos.	neg.	1.34	2.00	2.00	6.00	2.50
30.	Wool (Thousand tonnes)	Nos	--	--	--	--	--	--
31.	Eggs (millions)	Nos	6	9	7	7	10	7.50

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

State : Nagaland

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (9)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Fisheries</u>								
1.	Mechanisation of boats	(No.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
2.	Trawlers produced	(No.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Cold Storage for storing fish	(Nos.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Cooperative Marketing	(quantity)	--	--	--	--	--	--
5.	Lending & Berthing facilities provided in harbours	(Nos.)						
	(a) major ports		--	--	--	--	--	--
	(b) minor ports		--	--	--	--	--	--
6.	Loans advanced to Fishermen's Cooperatives	(Rs. lakhs)	2.77	--	--	--	--	--
7.	Fingerlings distributed	- do -	--	11	5.90	4.00	64	10
8.	No. of Fish-seed farms established	(No.)	1	2	2	--	2	1
9.	Fish Production	(tonnes)						
	(i) Inland		50	110	120	120	200	40
	(ii) Marine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	<u>Total</u>		50	110	120	120	200	40

State : Nagaland

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (10)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan	Targets
			Level	Target	Likely achievement.	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
II. COOPERATION								
(i) Primary Cooperative Societies (Agricultural Credit)								
	Number	-	34	34	38	15	-	-
	Membership	-	950	2,500	2,500	500	-	-
	Share capital of members	(Rs. crores)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Deposits of members	(Rs. crores)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Agricultural Credit								
(a) Short & Medium term (Rs. crores)								
	Advances during the year		0.024	0.092	0.144	0.168	-	-
	Amount outstanding at the end of the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Long term (Rs. crores)								
	Advances during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding at the end of the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies (Nos.)								
	Business handled during the year	(Rs. lakhs)	6	7	7	6	15	3
(iv) Processing Societies								
(a) Rice Mills (Nos.)								
	Business handled	(Rs. lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Sugar factories (Nos.)								
	Production	(Rs. lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cotton ginning & Pressing (Nos.)								
	Business handled	(Rs. lakhs)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III. POWER								
(i)	Installed capacity	(000MW)	3.80	7.40	12.42	12.42	20.10	17.62
(ii)	Electricity generated	(000MW)	3.456	10.198	26.33	26.33	47.124	41.38
(iii)	Electricity sold	(000MW)	2.136	8.00	21.07	21.07	40.31	33.10
(iv)	<u>Rural Electrification</u>							
(a)	* Villages electrified	(Nos.)	42	78	99	99	350	138
	*Should correspond to Census villages							
(b)	Pump sets energised by Electricity	(Nos.)	-	19	1	1	-	-
(c)	Tubewells energised by Electricity	(Nos.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. TRANSPORT								
1. Roads								
1. State Highways (KM)								
a)	Surfaced		139	292	720	720	1051	
b)	Unsurfaced		507	354	341	341	10	
c)	Total		646	646	1061	1061	1061	
2. Major District Roads (KMS)								
a)	Surfaced		-	5	-	-	35	
b)	Unsurfaced		643	739	240	240	259	
c)	Total		643	744	240	240	294	
3. Other District Roads (KM)								
a)	Surfaced		50	96	76	76	170	
b)	Unsurfaced		502	560	510	510	480	
c)	Total		552	656	586	586	650	
4. Village Roads (KM)								
a)	Surfaced		1	1	9	9	39	
b)	Unsurfaced		1338	1712	1771	1771	2818	
c)	Total		1339	1713	1780	1780	2857	

- Not Worked out -

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (12)

State : Nagaland.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Target	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<u>Total Roads</u>							
	a) Surfaced	(Km.)	190	394	805	805	1295	
	b) Unsurfaced		2990	3365	2862	2862	3567	
	c) <u>Total</u>		3180	3759	3667	3667	4862	
	Villages not connected by roads	(nos)	----- (Not Censused)				-----	
	<u>Road Transport</u>							
	<u>Vehicles owned by State Transport Undertaking/Corporation</u>							
	a) Trucks	(Nos.)	45	33	33	39	46	10
	b) Buses	"	75	71	52	97	85	32
	c) Taxis	"	9	6	--	--	--	--
	d) Others	"	2	2	1	2	5	1
	<u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u>							
1.	(i) Classes I -II as percentage of population in age Group 6-11	%						
	a) Boys		89.92	95.80	95.80	95.80	100.00	02.00 (+)
	b) Girls		52.00	58.81	58.81	58.81	100.00	02.00 (+)
	c) Total	"	71.30	77.30	77.30	77.30	100.00	02.00 (+)

Not worked out

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement IV (12)

State : Nagaland

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Classes III-VI as percentage of population in the age group 11- 14	%						
	a) Boys		95.41	73.31	--	73.31	--	--
	b) Girls	"	26.60	42.08	--	42.08	--	--
	c) Total		43.00	57.69	--	57.69	70.00	05.00(+)
3.	Classes VIII -X as per centate of population in the age group 14-17							
	a) Boys	"	31.38	45.94	--	45.94	70.00	06.00(+)
	b) Girls	"	11.14	18.85	--	18.85	50.00	07.00(+)
	c) Total	"	21.26	32.39	--	32.39	60.00	06.50(+)
4.	Output of matriculates, higher Secondary per 10,000 of population							
	a) Boys	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
	b) Girls	"	--	--	--	--	--	--
	c) Total	"	--	--	--	--	--	--

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV

(14)

State : Nagaland

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Target	
				Target	Likely achieve		Total	1974-75
1.	University/Collegiate enrolment Total (Arts, Science & Commerce)	%	001	0.024	0.021	0.021	0.036	0.004 (+)
	<u>Teachers:</u>							
	Percentage trained in							
	(i) Elementary Schools	%	16.50	25.70	25.70	25.70	50.00	10.00 (+)
	(ii) Secondary Schools	%	11.80	14.00	14.00	14.00	50.00	10.00 (+)
	<u>Technical Education:</u>							
	(i) Engineering Colleges							
	(a) Number of Institutes	No.	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(c) Out* turn	Nos.	--	--	--	--	--	--
	(ii) <u>Polytechnics:</u>							
	a) No. of Institutions	No.	1	2	2	2	2	--
	b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	Nos.	76	194	194	194	340	60 (+)
	c) Out turn	Nos.	32		97	97	204	25 (+)

contd.....

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

Statement IV (1b)

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. HEALTH								
	i) Hospitals/dispensaries	Nos.						
	a) Urban	"	3	-	-	3	-	-
	b) Rural	"	26	5	4	30	5	1
	ii) Beds.							
	a) Urban Hospitals & Dispensaries	"	335	68	18	353	300	12
	b) Rural Hospitals & Dispensaries including upgraded P.H.C.'s	"	547	188	161	708	200	-
	iii) <u>Primary Health Centres</u>	Nos.						
	a) Main centres	Nos.	6	5	4	10	11	2
	b) Sub-Centres	"	15	15	14	29	55	10
	iv) <u>Training of Nurses</u>							
	Institutes	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual intake	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Annual outturn	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	v) <u>Training of Aux.Nurse cum Midwives</u>							
	Institutes	Nos.	2	1	-	-	1	1
	Annual intake	"	40	120	120	120	120	40
	Annual outturn	"	14	80	40	40	80	40
	vi) <u>Control of diseases</u>							
	T.B. Clinics	Nos.	3	-	-	-	3	3
	Leprosy Control Units	"	1	1	1	1	-	-
	V.D. Clinics	"	-	-	-	-	3	3
	Filiria Units	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(i) S.L.P. Centres	"	8	-	2	10	-	-
	(ii) Sub-Centres	"	-	-	30	30	-	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement IV (16)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
				Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

VII. Water Supply & Sanitation

a) Urban

Corporation Towns

i) Augmentation of protected water supply (Million Gallons)

ii) Population covered "

Schemes completed =

Other Towns

(Piped Water Supply)

i) Towns covered Nos. 3

ii) Population covered lakh 0.10

3 3 1 1 3 NA

0.35 0.13 0.13 0.51 NA

b) Rural

Piped Water Supply

i) Villages covered Nos. 159

ii) Population covered lakh 0.92

260 200 200 300 35

1.75 1.75 1.75 1.67 0.18

Simple wells

i) Villages covered Nos. 26

ii) Population covered lakh 0.10

- - - - -

- - - - -

Urban Sewerage

i) Augmentation/provision of sewerage schemes Nos. -

ii) Population covered Millions -

- - - - -

- - - - -

1 0.13 NA NA

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement IV

(17)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	'1968-69	Fourth Plan		Level	'Fifth Plan	Targets
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	expected during 1973-74	Total	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

VIII. HOUSING

i) Industrial	No. of tenements	-	-	-	-	-	1456	550
ii) House Building Advance				2265	2265	2265	1240	400
iii) Low Income Group Housing			1	1690	1690	1690	2500	500
iv) Village (Rural) Housing								
a) No. of villages			-	-	-	-	4167	600
b) No. of houses completed			-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Land acquisition & Development Area developed	(hectares)		-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Plantation Labour Housing Nos.			-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Statement IV (18)

Physical Programmes - Targets and Achievements

State Nagaland.

Sr. No.	Item	Unit	1968-69			Fourth Plan		Level expected during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets	
			Level	Target	Likely achievement	Total	1974-75			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<u>IX. Training of Craftsmen</u>										
	<u>Institutions</u>	Nos.								
	(a) Existing	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) New	"	-	-	1	1	1	Contd.	Contd.	
	<u>Intake</u>	X Existing	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Outturn</u>									
	<u>Intake</u>	X New	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>Outturn</u>									
<u>XI. Village & Small Industries</u>										
	Industrial Estates	Nos.	-	-	one Industrial Estate set up	-	-	-	-	-

Contd