



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

**EVALUATION STUDY
ON 'EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FORGONE BY NAGAS
AND EMPLOYMENT OF NON- NAGAS IN THE STATE'**

Directorate of Evaluation
Government of Nagaland
Nagaland : Kohima.

FOREWORD

The study on 'employment Opportunities Forgone and Employment of non-Nagas' is the 52nd report of the Evaluation Directorate, Government of Nagaland, Kohima. While the State's young demographic profile has made the State favorably placed in terms of manpower availability, yet given the high State's decennial population growth rate at 64.41%(2001) as well as the high rate of output from the universities and colleges, compounded by the non-optimisation of available employment opportunities, the gravity of unemployment issue is increasing year by year. By providing proper direction, capacity building and incentives, the unemployed youth/work force of the State could be motivated to take advantage of all available employment opportunities in the State .Therefore, to make an assessment of the employment opportunities foregone, the Evaluation Directorate undertook this study covering only the private/unorganised sector in the three district headquarters of Kohima, Dimapur (including Niuland sub-division) and Mokokchung (including Mangkolemba) where the concentration of the non- Naga workforce is high.

The findings of this study should serve as a wake up call for the Nagas, and make them realize the opportunities lost in terms of employment and income due to our biased attitude towards taking up certain types of manual jobs, and thereby arouse the minds of our youth towards self-introspection, a change in their mindset. The study would be useful for policymakers, civil societies, the NGOs and the unemployed youth and others who are concerned and associated with unemployment issues, capacity building and employment generation.

The methodology adopted for the study was intensive and extensive. As far as possible, the study tried to cover all the trades and areas where non-Nagas are economically engaged. The evaluation team surveyed business establishments, shops, units, firms operated by non Nagas as well as Nagas. Consultation with the Municipal ("councils/ Town Councils, leaders and public were also held in addition to giving wide publicity of the schedule, and interaction with the respondents.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation received from the non-Nagas employed and residing in these selected sample blocks, the respondents to the questionnaire, the Municipal/Town Councils, the elected ward representatives and the public of Dimapur, Kohima and Mokokchung, Niuland and Mangkolemba.

The study was conducted at the initiative of Shri.Lalhuma, IAS, then Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, and the present Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland who has been the guiding force from inception of the study till its completion. The study could be completed within the time frame, and satisfactorily primarily due to the able supervision and concerted efforts of the study coordinators Mrs. Kevileno Angami, Director, Shri Peter Ovung, Deputy Director and Smt Chubala Aier, Assistant Director.

The Evaluation Officers, the Inspectors and the Computers of the Directorate office and the District Evaluation Offices conducted the field survey and tabulated the data, while

the preliminary report was prepared by Smt.Chubala Aier, Assistant Director. The sustained efforts made by all of them specially the technical staff and officers of the Directorate office in diligently tabulating and computing the data deserves special mention. The useful services rendered by all of them deserve much appreciation.

The findings and recommendations contained in the report may be duly considered by the public, policy makers, NGOs and civil societies and the youth.

Dated, Kohima
June,2007.

Sd/
LALTHARA (IAS)
Additional Chief Secretary &
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Nagaland, Kohima.

INDEX

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Summary of findings
5. Sector-wise findings
 - i. Service sector
 - ii Entrepreneurial sector
6. Recommendations and Conclusion
7. Tables:
 - Table 1: Consolidated data on 'Employment of non-Nagas in the unorganized sector
 - Table 2: Data on Employment of non-Nagas in Kohima
 - Table 3: Data on Employment of non-Nagas in Dimapur
 - Table 4: Data on Employment of non-Nagas in Mokokchung

(Note: Separate evaluation study reports on 'Employment Opportunities Forgone by Nagas; Employment of non-Nagas for Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung with disaggregated data will be published subsequently.)

EVALUATION STUDY ON 'EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOREGONE' BY NAGAS AND EMOLYMENT OF NON-NAGAS IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR IN NAGALAND'

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 While the State's young demographic profile has the State favorably placed in terms of manpower availability, yet given the State's decennial population growth rate at 64.41% (2001) the rate of output from the universities and colleges and non-optimisation of available employment opportunities, the gravity of unemployment issue has increased. One of the striking reasons for unemployment among educated appears to be a strong craze only on certain special courses in education (like medical, engineering), aspiration for white collared jobs, lack of dignity of labor, preference for government job etc. Due to these preferences, there is significant lost of opportunities which are available within the State. This can be gauged by taking into account the number of non-Nagas employed in the unorganized sector/private sector in the State which otherwise could have been capitalized by the Nagas. With due direction, capacity building and incentive the unemployed youth/work force of the State could be channeled to take advantage of this opportunity. With this objective, to make an assessment of the employment opportunities forgone, the Evaluation Directorate undertook the study on 'Employment of non- Nagas-non locals; employment opportunities forgone' in the private/unorganised sector in three district headquarters of Kohima, Dimapur including Niuland sub-division and Mokokchung including Mangkolemba where the concentration of the non- Naga workforce is high. The study is not to displace any one but for enumerating the opportunities and the amount of income forgone for introspection and prospective action.

2. OBJECTIVE:

- i. To make an assessment of the number of employment opportunities available within the State and forgone/ not optimized by the Nagas.
- ii. To assess the total annual outflow of revenue from the State.
- iii. To suggest measures, ways and means to enable the youth to emulate the work culture and entrepreneurial practices adapted by the non- Nagas.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

3.1 The methodology adopted for the study was intensive and extensive. As per the available maps and the demarcation of wards, each group of evaluation team were assigned wards/colonies of the selected samples. Through survey, visit of business establishments, shops, units, firms operated by non Nagas as well as Nagas, consultation with the Municipal Councils/ Committees, personal contacts, probing, interviews, the study was conducted. A structured schedule designed for this purpose with educational level and employment particulars etc was used for canvassing. The schedule was classified into type

of establishments, number of non -Nagas operating the establishment, number of skilled and unskilled employees, the average income etc.

4. REFERENCE PERIOD:

4.1 The reference period is 2006(Study conducted during July to October 2006). The data /figures recorded is as per the information made available by the respondents during this period.

5. LIMITATIONS:

5.1 Despite best efforts to make the study as intensive and extensive as possible in the selected samples, there are several limitations in this kind of study and there is always the possibility of inadvertently missing out on some of the establishments/units. Further, certain establishments/shops were closed for several days when the field officials conducted the study in that particular area. For such establishments, in case of repeated unavailability of owners/operators, assumptions and estimations were made after conducting interview/consultation with the neighbors, relatives and responsible persons in the locality and unions of the respective trade.

6. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS:

6.1 In the three selected sample district head quarters of Kohima, Dimapur, Mokokchung, 13,380 (thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty) establishments/shops/units operated and run by non-Nagas as well as Nagas were covered and surveyed. The total number of non-Naga workforce earning their livelihood in the State in these three sample districts is estimated at 45815(Forty five thousand eight hundred and fifteen) with an annual income of Rs. 450.60 crore (four hundred fifty crores and sixty lakhs) which translates to an average annual and monthly per capita income of Rs. 98352 and Rs. 8196 respectively.

6.2 Dimapur has the largest non-Naga workforce with 32700 persons earning an annual income of Rs. 351.85 crores followed by Kohima with a workforce of 10900 earning an annual income of Rs. 89.98 crore and Mokokchung with a workforce of 2215 non-Nagas earning Rs. 8.77 crores annually. The units enumerated were in 78 (seventy eight) different trades ranging from agriculture, trading and manufacturing to the service sector. The overall female-male employment ratio of these Non-Naga workforce is 1:6 with 6182 females and 39633 males. The age group of the enumerated workforce ranges from 15 to 60 years. Only about 30 percent of the group are graduates and above. The educational status of 70 percent of the work force is in the range of Class 5 to pre-university/higher econdary level. The total earnings of the skilled work force of these three sample blocks is estimated at Rs. 266.97 crores while that of the unskilled labour is at Rs. 183.61 crore.

6.3 The annual income of the non- Nagas in Dimapur was the highest with Rs. 351.85 crores followed by Kohima Rs. 89.98 crore and Mokokchung with Rs. 8.77 crores. This translates to an average annual income of about107601 and monthly income of Rs. 8967 per person

7in Dimapur, an annual average earning of Rs. 82553 and monthly income of Rs. 6879 in Kohima and an average annual income and monthly income of Rs. 39580 and Rs. 3298 per person respectively in Mokokchung

7. SECTOR-WISE FINDINGS:

7.1 Construction sector has the highest non-Naga workforce with 4099 persons engaged in construction activity with total annual earnings of Rs. 22 crores and an annual per capita earning of Rs. 53402. The growth of the construction industry has propelled employment in this sector and this has been capitalized by the non-Naga workforce. This sector is followed by the loading and unloading sector with 4012 persons earning their livelihood through loading and unloading of goods in the railway station, bus stations and godowns. The annual income of this group of people is estimated at Rs. 33 crores with an annual average per capita income of Rs. 82192. These two sectors alone account for revenue income of Rs. 55 crores per year. These service industries is predominated by the non-Nagas. Not a single Naga is engaged in loading/ unloading sector while the construction sector has traces of a few Nagas in Dimapur. Employment in the above two sectors does not require any specific training or education or skill but only requires hands on training, physical ability and willingness to be work. The skilled masons in the construction sector have acquired their skills only through observation of their seniors and by working as apprentices for them. (Table: 1)

7.2 The third largest work force of the non-Nagas is in the trading and entrepreneurial activity. Running of pan/gumti shops and its ancilliary activities provides employment to 2780 persons who earn an annual income ofRs. 24 crores and is the sector with the third largest workforce. This is followed by the number of people engaged in running grocery/ration shops with 2659 persons earning Rs. 79 crores annually. The study indicates that amongst the various classification of enterprises, the earnings of persons running grocery/ration trading is the highest with an average annual income of about Rs. 3 lakhs per year per unit. The fifth largest work force is in the service sector with 2514 persons 7engaged in plying thelas/handcarts and rickshaws earning Rs. 9 crores annually. While catering/hotel and restaurant industry which is also a service providing sector with a workforce of 2257 is the sixth largest employer of non Nagas. While a sizeable number of pan shops, gumti shops, hotels and restaurants are also being run by Nagas, plying of rickshaws and handcarts is predominantly by the non- Nagas.

i. SERVICE SECTOR:

7.3 The service sector alone accounts for an annual turnover of about Rs. 150 crores out of the total annual turnover of Rs 450 crores for the non Nagas, providing income to the 24426 non Nagas. Amongst the service sector enterprises the annual total earnings of the 4012 loading and unloading labourers with Rs. 33 crores is the highest followed by the construction sector which has the largest number of non Naga workforce of4099 with an annual turnover of Rs. 21 crores. The third highest revenue earning service sector is the hotel and restaurant with an annual income of Rs. 13 crores and with a non -Naga workforce of 2257. While employment in automobile workshop segment is the fourth

highest income generator with Rs. 9.5 crores annual returns for 1510 persons engaged in its activities. The per capita returns from this sector is the highest with an annual income of Rs. 84699. Plying of thelas/hand carts and rickshaws which is practiced only in Dimapur generates an annual turnover of Rs. 9.3 crores and is the fifth highest income earning sector with the third largest non-Naga workforce in the service sector with 2514 persons. While employment in the operation of automobiles with a workforce of 1271 persons is ranked the sixth highest income generating source with an annual income of Rs. 8.7 cores. (Table:2,3&4)

7.4 The study indicates that except for a few persons employed in the automobile workshops/servicing centres and in the restaurants, the workforce in the service sectors are largely unskilled. Most of the skilled workforce have acquired their skills from observation, hands on training, due to induction into the trade at a young age, taking up or changing employment as per their ability and flair. The necessity to earn sustainable livelihood, willingness and responsibility towards their profession has further honed their skills.

ii. ENTREPRENEURIAL SECTOR:

7.5 Out of the Rs. 450 crores accruing to the non-Nagas in a year, entrepreneurial activities accounts for an income of Rs. 300 crores. Amongst the business enterprises, the high turnover sectors/enterprises are those dealing in cosmetics, textiles, pan shop, grocery/essential items, hardware, electronics, consumer durables and automobile parts. Operation of more than fifty percent of such enterprises are by non-Nagas. Annual income of non- Nagas engaged and dealing in the grocery/ essential items is the highest and is estimated at Rs. 78 crores. This is followed by income accruing to workforce in the cosmetics sector with estimated Rs. 45 crores, while income of persons in the textiles/ clothing sector is estimated at Rs. 42 crores, electronic and consumer durable at Rs. 11 crores, hardware dealers at Rs. 10 crores and automobile parts at Rs. 5 crores. (Table:2,3&4)

7.6 A comparison of the earnings in the different sectoral enterprises indicate higher earnings for persons dealing in essential items which is attributable to the inelastic demand of such goods. While high returns for the establishments dealing in cosmetics and clothing is due to consumption pattern and spending habits of the Nagas.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION:

8.1 Assuming that 40% of the total annual earnings of the non-Nagas is retained in the state as cost of living of the 45815 non-Naga workforce, an amount of Rs. 270.36 crores would be the annual outflow of revenue from within the State. This translates to 36% of the State's annual plan outlay of Rs. 760 crores (2006-2007 Plan outlay). In terms of employment, 45815 opportunities can be assumed to have been forgone by the Nagas while the number of unemployed Nagas has risen. As on 31.3.2006, 46252 unemployed youths are in the registered list of the Employment Exchange and the actual figures of unemployed persons would be much more taking into account the number of unregistered unemployed youth.

8.2 The survey indicates that income levels of many unskilled non-Naga employees are higher than that of many government employees in Nagaland. Employment in the sectors in

which these employees are engaged do not require specific qualifications or skills but willingness and ability to work. The inability to look beyond the traditional employment sectors, inability to venture into new areas, dependence on the Government, dependence on parents, lack of focus, lack of work culture and entrepreneurial spirit, inability to change the mental setup that the activities in the construction sector, in loading and unloading, in plying rickshaws and hand carts etc are the domain of outsiders alone have resulted in lost opportunities.

8.3 Although several steps have been initiated by the State Government for employment generation and capacity building through the Chief Minister's Corpus Fund where more than 5000 beneficiaries have directly benefited and through several other schemes and programmes of the various Departments, given the above scenario, there is need for introspection and for redirection to look into the sectors especially service sector where employment generation is possible. At the State's stage of economic development, training of everyone to become skilled professionals like doctors, engineers, software specialists or financial analysts is not possible. Further, in the present scenario, the trained professionals are also not able to find gainful employment within the State. But the unorganised sector requires persons unskilled and skilled in many specific trades, which the State has not been able to capitalize. The study indicates that the service sector in the unorganized sector which does not require heavy capital investment can be capitalized for employment of a large section of the unemployed youth. The quality and range of the training in the vocational institutes will also

have to keep pace with the changing needs of the economy with re-orientation and introduction of new trades. Apart from the vocational training in different trades, orientation on the available opportunities, work culture and entrepreneurial culture also has to be substantially inculcated.

8.4 Apart from the Government, NGOs, communities and the Municipal Councils have a role to play in initiating the unemployed youth into these untraditional areas of employment. Entrepreneurial culture and work culture, sense of responsibility has to be inculcated into the mindset of students and young people in their formative years. This task has to be initiated at the level of family, community etc. Youth organizations like the Youth net and Youth Employment Summit Campaign networks can also lead the young people to bring the diverse stakeholders to take action that result in optimization of employment opportunities. The Municipal Councils/contractors union could also explore the possibility of providing incentives to the Naga youth in terms of guaranteed employment in the labour intensive and civic activities.

8.5 Additional employment opportunities in the future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors and policy initiatives are needed to support this. As stated in the approach paper of the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, measures would need to be taken in the 11th Plan to boost, in particular, labour intensive service sectors such as construction where opportunities for employment is projected to grow. The role of fiscal incentives in promoting employment objectives also needs to be reviewed. More resources would be required for capacity building and for entrepreneurial activities etc. The best way scale economies can be secured and employment quality improved in labour intensive activity is by making it easier for employment and enterprises in the unorganized sectors to expand, through re-orientation, inculcation of dignity of labour, capacity building, diversifying into

new areas, skill formation and up gradation of skills and providing incentives. This would be vital to employment generation and enhance the productivity of labour.

**TABLE 1:
CONSOLIDATED DATA ON 'EMPLOYMENT OF NO-N NAGAS
IN THE UNORGANISED SECTOR**

| SI No. | District headquarters/Towns covered | Kohima | Dimapur | Mokokchung | Total of col. 3,4,5 |
|--------|---|--------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | No. of business establishment/shops operated by non-Nagas | 3778 | 9091 | 511 | 13380 |
| 2 | Types of Establishments/sectors (in Nos.) | 67 | 78 | 29 | |
| 3 | No. of Non-local employed (skilled & unskilled) | 10900 | 32700 | 2215 | 45815 |
| 3.a | No of Males employed | 9127 | 28387 | 2119 | 39633 |
| 3b | No of Females employed | 1773 | 4313 | 96 | 6182 |
| 4 | Total annual income of the non-local employees/business enterprises(Rs. in Crore) | 89.98 | 351.85 | 8.77 | 450.6 |
| 4.a | Total annual income of the skilled labour (Rs. in crore) | 52.89 | 209.44 | 4.64 | 266.97 |
| 4.b | Total annual income of unskilled labour (Rs. in Crore) | 37.08 | 142.41 | 4.12 | 183.61 |
| 4.c | Average annual income of non-locals (in Rs.) | 82553 | 107601 | 39580 | |

Note: As per the survey conducted during July to October 2006.

TABLE2: DATA ON EMPLOYMENT OF NON-NAGAS IN KOHIMA

| SI no. | Name of the Trade & Establishment run by Non Nagas | No of Establish-ment | Total No. of Employees | | | Monthly income in Rs | | Yearly income in Rs. | | |
|--------|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | M | F | Total | Skilled | Unskilled | Skilled | Unskilled | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Maintenance of Roads | 1 | 165 | 55 | 220 | — | 980522 | — | 11766264 | 11766264 |
| 2 | Vegetables | 225 | 163 | 117 | 280 | 430600 | 2248956 | 5167200 | 26987472 | 32154672 |
| 3 | Fruits & Nuts | 50 | 45 | 35 | 80 | 180600 | 382000 | 2167200 | 4584000 | 6751200 |
| 4 | Grocery/Ration | 560 | 760 | 260 | 1020 | 2624958 | 3651210 | 31499496 | 43814520 | 75314016 |
| 5 | Pan Shops | 446 | 380 | 170 | 550 | 4751450 | 2815988 | 57017400 | 33791856 | 90809256 |
| G | Clothing/Textile | 276 | 383 | 294 | 677 | 5076420 | 2987191 | 60917040 | 35846292 | 96763332 |
| 7 | Electronics/consumer durable | 440 | 333 | 193 | 526 | 4185600 | 481782 | 50227200 | 5781384 | 56008584 |
| 8 | House hold articles | 66 | 69 | 21 | 90 | 478500 | 58621 | 5742000 | 703452 | 6445452 |
| 9 | Furniture/Carpentry | 50 | 68 | 2 | 70 | 375060 | 33020 | 4500720 | 396240 | 4896960 |
| 10 | Cosmetics | 145 | 126 | 48 | 174 | 923400 | 419909 | 11080800 | 5038800 | 16119600 |
| 11 | Stationery/Books | 65 | 119 | 11 | 130 | 438800 | 287300 | 5265600 | 3447600 | 8713200 |
| 12 | Shoes/Leather Items | 74 | 285 | — | 285 | 2403200 | 410750 | 28838400 | 4929000 | 33767400 |
| 13 | Chemist | 30 | 46 | 6 | 52 | 262800 | 82080 | 3153900 | 984960 | 4138560 |
| 14 | Glass items/Optical | 10 | 20 | 1 | 21 | 58000 | 20762 | 696000 | 249144 | 945144 |
| 15 | M.v/motor Parts | 70 | 105 | — | 105 | 451600 | 82000 | 5419200 | 984000 | 6403200 |
| 16 | Jewellery | 5 | 6 | — | 6 | 28900 | — | 346800 | — | 346800 |
| 17 | Hardware | 63 | 183 | 7 | 109 | 287000 | 698952 | 3444000 | 8387424 | 11831424 |
| 18 | Fuel | 3 | 22 | — | 22 | 177000 | — | 2124000 | — | 2124000 |
| 19 | Construction (building) | 120 | 1589 | 129 | 1713 | 3666900 | 1944230 | 44002800 | 23330760 | 67333560 |
| 20 | Bus/Truck /M/Tata/Mobile/ Taxi | 15 | 701 | - | 701 | 4096500 | 368600 | 49158000 | 4423200 | 53581200 |
| 21 | Loading/unloading | 1 | 1302 | — | 1302 | — | 9892647 | — | 118711765 | 118711765 |
| 22 | Automobile | 48 | 194 | — | 194 | 942800 | 89540 | 11313600 | 1074480 | 12388080 |
| 23 | Petrol Pump | 7 | 49 | — | 49 | 88600 | 98400 | 1063200 | 1180800 | 2244000 |
| 24 | Haircutting/Beauty | 57 | 91 | 48 | 139 | 813150 | — | 9757800 | — | 9757800 |
| 25 | Hotel/catering | 96 | 273 | 32 | 305 | 1438730 | 781150 | 17264760 | 9373200 | 26637960 |
| 26 | Cobbling/Plumbing | 37 | 69 | 3 | 72 | 258500 | 78000 | 3102000 | 936000 | 4038000 |
| 27 | Repair of Elect. | 40 | 97 | — | 97 | 353900 | 5965 | 4246800 | 695580 | 4942380 |
| 28 | Media/Press | — | 58 | 11 | 69 | 220500 | 71000 | 2646000 | 852000 | 3498000 |
| 29 | Entertainment | 8 | 20 | — | 20 | 49000 | 17500 | 588000 | 210000 | 798000 |
| 30 | Timber | 6 | 21 | 5 | 26 | 8760 | 98980 | 105120 | 1187760 | 1292880 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------|------|------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31 | Tailoring | 270 | 490 | 45 | 535 | 2398950 | 730075 | 28787400 | 8760900 | 37548300 |
| 32 | Gold/Blacksmith | 7 | 9 | . | 9 | 29980 | | 359760 | | 359760 |
| 33 | Clinic/Hospital | 9 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 49600 | 39900 | 595200 | 478800 | 1074000 |
| 34 | Travel Agency | 1 | 12 | _ | 12 | 39000 | 8000 | 468000 | 96000 | 564000 |
| 35 | Rice mill | 10 | 20 | | 20 | 25000 | 15000 | 300000 | 180000 | 480000 |
| 36 | Education sector | 24 | 162 | 109 | 271 | 1407965 | 38149 | 16895580 | 457788 | 17353368 |
| 37 | Misc.Shops/Esst. | 406 | 669 | 156 | 825 | 5057640 | 936000 | 60691680 | 11232000 | 71923680 |
| Grand Total | | 3778 | 9127 | 1773 | 10900 | 44079363 | 30906170 | 528952356 | 370873441 | 899825797 |

Summary:

a) Annual Income Rs. 899825797

b) Income of Skilled Rs. 528952356

c) Income of Unskilled Labour Rs. 370873441

d) Annual Average per capita income Rs. 82553

TABLE 3: DATA ON EMPLOYMENT OF NON-NAGAS IN DIMAPUR

| Sl. No. | Name or the Trade & Establishment run by Non-Nagas | No of Establishments | Total No. of Employees | | | Monthly Income in Rs | | Yearly income in Rs. | | |
|---------|--|----------------------|------------------------|-----|-------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | | | M | F | Total | Skilled | Unskilled | Skilled | Unskilled | Total |
| 1 | Vegetables | 440 | 354 | 124 | 508 | 1732121 | 807879 | 20785452 | 9694548 | 30480000 |
| 2 | Fruits/Nut | 180 | 196 | 21 | 217 | 1003790 | 298210 | 12045480 | 3578520 | 15624000 |
| 3 | Grocery/Rat ton | 80 | 1373 | 112 | 1485 | 10343472 | 48632061 | 124121664 | 583584732 | 707706396 |
| 4 | Pan shop | 827 | 1777 | 373 | 2150 | 10601448 | 1634100 | 127217376 | 19609200 | 141 826576 |
| 5 | Clothing/textiles | 1125 | 1278 | 449 | 1727 | 23562730 | 3707270 | 282752760 | 44487240 | 327240000 |
| 6 | Electronics electrical machinery | 209 | 460 | 28 | 488 | 4050776 | 584162 | 48609312 | 7009944 | 55619256 |
| 7 | Household articles | 106 | 277 | 14 | 291 | 894610 | 360390 | 10735320 | 4324680 | 15060000 |
| 8 | Furniture/carpentry | 97 | 287 | 1 | 288 | 2037806 | 518482 | 24453672 | 6221784 | 30675456 |
| 9 | Cosmetics | 398 | 564 | 122 | 666 | 94508898 | 1205532 | 414100776 | 14466384 | 428573160 |
| 10 | Stationery book s | 48 | 88 | 8 | 96 | 505200 | 113808 | 6062400 | 1365696 | 7428096 |
| 11 | Shoes/Leather items | 191 | 299 | 6 | 305 | 1619890 | 400430 | 19438680 | 4805160 | 24243840 |
| 12 | Chemist Pharmacy | 186 | 295 | 83 | 378 | 2103124 | 686295 | 25237488 | 8235540 | 33473028 |
| 13 | Glass items/optical | 19 | 82 | 28 | 110 | 693180 | 100300 | 8318160 | 1203600 | 9521760 |
| 14 | Motor parts/ vehicle | 191 | 365 | 2 | 367 | 2321950 | 369800 | 27863400 | 4437600 | 32301000 |
| 15 | Jewellery | 42 | 107 | 6 | 113 | 380190 | 169216 | 4562280 | 2030592 | 6592872 |
| 16 | Hardware | 218 | 578 | 16 | 594 | 6407930 | 1054420 | 76895160 | 12653040 | 89548200 |
| 17 | Fuel | 6 | 46 | 3 | 49 | 442100 | 140492 | 5305250 | 1685904 | 6991104 |
| 18 | Construction Building | 80 | 1835 | 387 | 2222 | 7008305 | 5212695 | 84099660 | 62552340 | 146652000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 19 | Stone quarry Stone Crushing | 18 | 170 | 24 | 194 | 260120 | 367776 | 6721440 | 4415712 | 11137152 |
| 20 | Bricks Men | 28 | 1717 | 872 | 2589 | 7358268 | 5469300 | 88299216 | 65631600 | 153930816 |
| 21 | Bus/truck/taxi Drivers/helpers | 49 | 330 | | 330 | 1188700 | 296300 | 14264400 | 3555600 | 17820000 |
| 22 | Liquor/intoxicant | 17 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 75000 | 62500 | 900000 | 750000 | 1650000 |
| 23 | Auto Rickshaws | 1 | 207 | | 207 | B28000 | | 9936000 | | 9936000 |
| 24 | Rickshaw | 1 | 400 | | 40C | | 1386800 | | 16641600 | 16641600 |
| 25 | Thehas/Handcards | 2 | 2114 | | 2114 | 5262718 | 1079282 | 63152616 | 12951384 | 194090 |
| 26 | Loading/unloading | 1 | 2250 | | 2250 | | 16206895 | | 194482740 | 194482740 |
| 27 | Automobile workshops | 269 | 1260 | | 1260 | 4979234 | 1589516 | 59750808 | 19074192 | 78825000 |
| 28 | Petrol Pumps | 10 | 85 | 85 | 170 | 508700 | 256300 | 6014400 | 3075600 | 9090000 |
| 29 | Haircutting/beauty saloon | 189 | 169 | 86 | 255 | 1937250 | 215000 | 23247000 | 2580000 | 25827000 |
| 30 | Hotel/Restaurants | 473 | 1795 | 144 | 1939 | 5234730 | 356770 | 62816760 | 42561240 | 105378000 |
| 31 | Cobbling/Plumbing | 42 | 44 | 5 | 49 | 220500 | | 2646000 | | 2646000 |
| 32 | Industrial Sector | 79 | 297 | 54 | 351 | 986145 | 593355 | 11833740 | 7120260 | 18954000 |
| 33 | Agri/Allied sector | 5 | 180 | 20 | 200 | 232640 | 272405 | 2791682 | 3268860 | 6060542 |
| 34 | Repair Electronic Radio/TV/watches | 137 | 251 | 1 | 252 | 1001805 | 122076 | 12021660 | 1464912 | 13486572 |
| 35 | Cycle repairing | 51 | 96 | | 96 | 266066 | 94414 | 3192792 | 1132965 | 4325757 |
| 36 | Media/press/publishing units | 80 | 309 | 12 | 321 | 1241000 | 674800 | 14892000 | 8097600 | 22989600 |
| 37 | Cinema/video hail | 11 | 42 | | 42 | 200500 | 9500 | 2406000 | 114000 | 2520000 |
| 38 | Logging/Timber | 36 | 239 | 11 | 250 | 1047980 | 287020 | 1257560 | 9924240 | 11181800 |
| 39 | Gold Smittv black smiths | 143 | 276 | 18 | 294 | 1127756 | 356944 | 13533072 | 4283328 | 17816400 |
| 40 | Tailoring units | 32G | 576 | 25 | 601 | 2614370 | 715296 | 31372440 | 8583552 | 39955992 |
| 41 | Water supply | 10 | 40 | | 40 | 160500 | 7500 | 1926000 | 90000 | 2016000 |
| 42 | Clinic Hospital | 38 | 75 | 32 | 107 | 412280 | 69220 | 4947360 | 830640 | 5778000 |
| 43 | Travel Agency | 13 | 60 | | 60 | 539580 | 88420 | 6474960 | 1061040 | 7536000 |
| 44 | Flour/Rice/oil mills | 14 | 90 | | 90 | 250010 | 116110 | 3000120 | 1393520 | 4393640 |
| 46 | Education Sector | 61 | 325 | 09 | 394 | 1927510 | 88078 | 23130120 | 1056936 | 24187056 |
| 46 | Weaving/Knitting | 20 | 19 | 131 | 150 | 517608 | 14900 | 6211296 | 178800 | 6390096 |
| 47 | Courier Service | 4 | 18 | | 18 | 87840 | | 1054080 | | 1054080 |
| 48 | Miscellaneous | 1654 | 4652 | 926 | 5578 | 24409850 | 18156320 | 293998200 | 217875840 | 511874040 |
| | Total | 9091 | 28387 | 4313 | 32700 | 175184180 | 114948339 | 2094401962 | 1424142665 | 3518544627 |

Summary;

a) Annual Income Rs. 3518544627

b) Income of Skilled Rs. 2094401962

c) Income of Unskilled Labour Rs. 1424142665

d) Annual Average per capita income Rs. 10760 7

**TABLE 4: DATA ON EMPLOYMENT OF NON-NAGAS IN
MOKOKCHUNG**

| SI no | Name of the Trade & Establishment run by Non-Nagas | No of Establishments | Total No. of Employees | | | Monthly income in Rs. | | Yearly income in Rs. | | |
|-------------|--|----------------------|------------------------|----|-------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | | M | F | Total | Skilled | Unskilled | Skilled | Unskilled | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | Vegetables | 21 | 36 | 7 | 43 | 92000 | 29900 | 1104000 | 358800 | 1462800 |
| 2 | Grocery | 87 | 153 | 1 | 154 | 434295 | 46175 | 5211540 | 554100 | 5765640 |
| 3 | Clothing/Textiles | 88 | 99 | | 99 | 247950 | 34450 | 2975400 | 413400 | 3388800 |
| 4 | Hardware | 28 | 76 | | 76 | 84900 | 79350 | 1018800 | 952200 | 1971000 |
| 5 | Timber/Logging | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 13000 | 5000 | 156000 | 60000 | 216000 |
| 6 | Tailoring | 4 | 9 | | 9 | 13700 | 12500 | 164400 | 150000 | 314400 |
| 7 | Construction of building | 6 | 159 | | 159 | 141700 | 267550 | 1700400 | 3210600 | 4911000 |
| 8 | Household Articles | 19 | 30 | | 30 | 69600 | 6400 | 835200 | 76800 | 912000 |
| 9 | Electronic goods | 9 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 35750 | 17500 | 519000 | 48000 | 567000 |
| 10 | Cosmetics | 34 | 50 | 1 | 51 | 167700 | 14900 | 2012400 | 178800 | 2191200 |
| 11 | Chemist/Pharmacy | 2 | 15 | | 15 | 29500 | 8000 | 354000 | 96000 | 450000 |
| 12 | Agriculture/Labourers | 1 | 60 | 30 | 90 | | 126000 | 1512000 | | 1512000 |
| 13 | Shoes/Leather items | 41 | 70 | | 70 | 202950 | 23500 | 2435400 | 282000 | 2717400 |
| 14 | Stationery | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2000 | 1600 | 24000 | 19200 | 42,200 |
| 15 | Transport sector & trucks | 12 | 33 | — | 33 | 22800 | 11500 | 273600 | 138000 | 411600 |
| 16 | Handicraft | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4850 | — | 58200 | — | 58200 |
| 17 | Edu. Institutions | 13 | 107 | 35 | 142 | 1225091 | 32424 | 14701092 | 389088 | 15090180 |
| 18 | Hotel/Restaurant | 6 | 13 | — | 13 | 19900 | 5100 | 238800 | 61200 | 300000 |
| 19 | Saloons/Hair cutting | 9 | 37 | — | 37 | 76700 | — | 920400 | | 920400 |
| 20 | Petrol Pump | 2 | 10 | | 10 | 25500 | 12000 | 306000 | 144000 | 450000 |
| 21 | Automobile/Workshops | 21 | 56 | | 56 | 187100 | 33500 | 1442000 | 2712000 | 4154000 |
| 22 | Miscellaneous | 34 | 133 | 12 | 145 | 157300 | 91400 | 1887600 | 1096800 | 2984400 |
| 23 | Pan shop | 65 | 77 | 3 | 80 | 106280 | 157340 | 1275360 | 1888080 | 3163440 |
| 24 | Media/Printing | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 14900 | | 178800 | | 178800 |
| 25 | Fruits/Nuts | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 6000 | | 72000 | | 72000 |
| 26 | Cobbling/plumbing | 2 | 25 | | 25 | 76750 | | 921000 | | 921000 |
| 27 | Maintenance of Roads | 11 | 387 | — | 387 | 341070 | 987240 | 4092840 | 11846880 | 15939720 |
| 28 | Industrial Sector | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 3700 | | 44400 | | 44400 |
| 29 | loading/unloading | 3 | 460 | | 460 | 3802986 | 1380000 | | 16560000 | 16560000 |
| Grand Total | | 511 | 2119 | 96 | 2215 | 7605972 | 3383329 | 46434632 | 41235948 | 87670580 |

Summary:

a) Total Income Rs. 87670580

b) Income of Skilled Rs. 46434632

c) Income of Unskilled Labour Rs. 41235948

d) Annual Average per capita income Rs. 39580