



सत्यमेव जयते



GOI - UNDP PROJECT

Strengthening of State Plans for Human Development



Government of Nagaland
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COORDINATION
NAGALAND - KOHIMA 797 001

NAGALAND - **MON** DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT



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NAGALAND - **MON**

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT





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MON

2009

GOI - UNDP PROJECT

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Government of Nagaland
Department of Planning and Coordination
Nagaland - Kohima 797 001

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT - MON

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NIKHIL KUMAR

MESSAGE

The District Human Development Report of Mon is the first significant analysis of the status of development of that district. The Report provides an objective evaluation of all the sectors in the district. It dwells upon the existing services and resources in the district and prescribes the way forward for improving services and for making it more efficient, accountable and people friendly. It highlights the ways in which the available resources could be optimized and human potential realized.

The report prepared with the support of Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme, provides us adequate information and detailed analysis of different aspects of human development in the district and helps us to identify the relatively neglected areas for prospective action.

I understand that experts in the field, academicians and technical personnel within and outside the Government have contributed background papers which have formed the basis of this Report. While acknowledging their contribution, I thank the UNDP and the Planning Commission, for their support and guidance. I am sure, the Report will provide inputs and food for thought to various stakeholders and, also will enable us to devise comprehensive strategies for future development of Mon district.

November 15, 2010



(NIKHIL KUMAR)

CHIEF MINISTER
NAGALAND, KOHIMA



NEIPHIU RIO

MESSAGE

In an era of globalization, when emphasis is often on investment, growth, pace of expenditure, rate of return, etc., the qualitative aspects of human development is often ignored. This results in skewed development.

In the last many years, the State has made enormous investments in the field of education and health through various intervention programmes. However, Mon district continues to have a relatively low Human Development Index. Therefore whether and what kind of mid-course actions or corrections are required is captured in the District Human Development Report for Mon. This Report would definitely help in identifying the lacunae and reassessing our investment strategy and would help focus attention on areas which did not receive due attention in the past. The Report will go a long way in enabling policy makers to focus on human development issues and to prioritise them.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate United Nations Development Programme and the Planning Commission, Government of India for having taken the initiatives. The chapter contributors, academicians, experts from outside the Government and officers of the Government of Nagaland, people of Mon also deserve mention for putting together their collective efforts to bring out this Report. I do hope that the Report will help in reorienting strategies towards human development sectors in a more meaningful way.

October 27, 2010



(NEIPHIU RIO)

MINISTER
PLANNING & CO-ORDINATION
NAGALAND, KOHIMA



T. R. ZELIANG

MESSAGE

The Gross State Domestic Product indicates the state of the economy but does not reveal the actual state of human well-being. Real growth of a state is reflected through the well-being of its people. In this context the District Human Development Reports which assess, document and quantify the quality of life and pave the way forward serve as vision documents for human development.

The District Human Development Report, Mon, which is an in-depth analysis of the developmental outcomes of the district emphasizes on the state of human development in the sphere of health and longevity, education, environment, livelihood and gender issues. In addition, institutional strength and weaknesses, potentials and steps to further human development in the district have been identified. It enables evolvement of investment strategy and programmes to improve the living conditions of the people.

The support and assistance of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Planning Commission, Government of India in preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged. I also congratulate the academia, the experts, NGOs, officers and civil societies of Mon, officials of the State Government and all those whose sincere and dedicated efforts resulted in this Report. This Report will not only be useful for planners but all those who have a stake in the future progress of the district. I look forward to a public discourse based on this Report to enable evolution of a strategy taking into account the aspiration of the people of Mon district.

October 29, 2010

(T. R. ZELIANG)

CHIEF SECRETARY
NAGALAND, KOHIMA



LALTHARA, IAS

MESSAGE

When the first Nagaland State Human Development Report was brought out in 2004, it was felt that there should be a regular assessment of the level of advancement of people at the grassroots, and the efficacy of various Government policies and projects on the ground, and the District Human Development Reports are the outcome of this process. I thank the Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme for sponsoring this important project.

This document provides an in-depth study of the three districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon representing three stages of development within the State. It is heartening to note that within the intervening period of five years, while the pace of development is still slow, there have also been many perceptible positive changes. The document also offers practical insight into the level of development in the three districts, and also the various government programmes and policies which are designed to bridge the socio-economic disparities.

I congratulate all those who have contributed towards the compilation of the District Human Development Reports which will serve as a much needed reference point in framing new planning initiatives, including preparation of district plans, for the all round development of the State.

November 2, 2010



(LALTHARA)

FOREWORD

Economic development of a State and higher Gross State Domestic Product does not necessarily reflect the actual well being of its people. Therefore, Human Development Indices are advocated to measure the improvement and status of well-being of the people. The concept of human development focuses on the actual well-being of the people in terms of indicators like education, health-life expectancy, income and gender equity.

With financial assistance and support of the Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme, the State Planning and Coordination Department took the initiative in preparing the District Development Report for three districts in the State – namely Kohima, Phek and Mon. The districts were selected keeping in mind the relative range of development status of the district. The reports have been prepared in consultation with experts and academicians from within and outside the government under the guidance of Dr Manoj Pant, Professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. One of the main objectives has been to quantify development sector wise, thus throwing light on areas needing improvement.

The report summarizes the overall development of the district. It is hoped that the District Human Development Report will serve as an important tool in planning for growth, social justice, and equity in the districts. This report is also expected to help in reassessing the investment strategy in the future and, if the challenges identified in the report are tackled, the district would be at par with any district in the country.

I take this opportunity to thank United Nations Development Programme and the Planning Commission, Government of India for having taken the initiative to foster this partnership with the Government of Nagaland. The credit for the report goes to the experts from outside the Government and the officers of the Government of Nagaland for putting together their collective efforts in order to finalise this publication. I hope that the report will help in reorienting our development strategy in a more meaningful way for the creation of a more equitable and humane quality of life in the districts in particular and in the State of Nagaland as a whole.

Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS
*Additional Chief Secretary &
Development Commissioner
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The District Human Development Report, Mon is an outcome of joint efforts. The Nagaland Human Development Research and Co-operation team take this opportunity to thank everyone involved in the preparation of the Report.

The Report was facilitated and conceptualized with the support of the Planning Commission, Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme. Its preparation was co-ordinated by the Planning & Co-ordination Department, Government of Nagaland with Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS as the State Principal Co-ordinator. Despite his busy schedule, he was actively involved in the process for preparation of the Report from identifying authors and convening meetings at the headquarters and leading the consultative workshops in the districts to contribution of the last chapter 'The Way Forward'. He was the chief mentor, support and guide for the project team.

Prof. Manoj Pant of School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi was the lead co-ordinator and the architect of the Report. Besides, technical inputs for the various chapters, he was the principal author for the chapter on Human Indices. We are indebted to Prof Manoj Pant for being available for this project.

The process of preparation of the Report included several rounds of discussions in the headquarters and in the districts. In the district, the active and enthusiastic participation of Shri. Dinesh Kumar, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Mon and his team of officials, civil societies, stakeholders, lead co-ordinator and authors made the district consultation workshop meaningful and fruitful. It enriched and ensured ownership of the Report.

The background papers and chapters which form the basis of the Report were contributed by subject experts, academia, officials of the State Government, members of the civil societies and Non- Governmental Organisations. We are grateful to all of them for diligently and painstakingly researching and completing the task assigned to them within stipulated time.

We also acknowledge the contribution of Ms. Devika Tiwari and Shri. Ravi Ranjan, research scholars of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the assistance in the preparation of the human development indices and Prof. Kulkarni of Centre for Studies in Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the assistance in calculating life expectancy rates for the district.

We wish to thank Shri R. Sridharan, IAS, and Shri T. K. Pandey, IAS, former and present Joint Secretary, Planning Commission, Shri. Rajat Sachar, IES, Director (SP-Coord) and Dr. K. K. Tripathy, IES, Project Manager, SSPHD, Planning

Commission and Ms. Diedre Boyd, former UNDP Country Director, Ms. Caitlin Wiesen, Country Director, UNDP, India, Ms. Sumitra Banerjee, UNDP Country Representative and Ms. Ritu Mathur, UNDP Programme Officer for their support, suggestions and encouragement.

The Report would not have been possible without the guidance and critical inputs of the State Empowered Committee headed by Shri. Lalthara IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland. We would like to thank them for supporting this endeavour. The suggestions provided by the Peer Review Committee consisting of Shri. I. Himato Zhimomi, IFS, Commissioner & Secretary, Department of Tourism, Art & Culture and Shri. Charles Chase, Freelance Journalist and the editorial support provided by the team consisting of Shri. Visielie Kezo, IRS, Officer on Special Duty, Department of Finance, Government of Nagaland, Ms. Kevilezo-ũ Savino, Freelance Journalist and Shri Tiatemsu Gyi, Freelance Journalist and Dr. Bernice D. Thaprũ enhanced the quality of the Report. We thank them for willingly taking up the task and for their valuable inputs.

Conduct of survey and tabulation of disaggregated data and information was possible due to the team of officers of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). Shri Charles N. Kikon, Statistical Officer helped in designing and testing of the sample questionnaire and in scientific conduct of the survey. Ms. Theyieneinuo Belho, Assistant Director and Ms. Vikeyielienuo Chielie, Statistical Officer of Directorate of Economics and Statistics led the team of investigators in conducting the field surveys and in tabulation of the data. While Shri. I. Chuba Jamir, Deputy Director and Shri. H. Haikum, Deputy Director of the DES co-ordinated the efforts of the DES team which conducted the survey. We are grateful to all of them.

The different layers of maps were provided by Er. Mhathung Kithan, Project Analyst and the Nagaland GIS and Remote Sensing Centre. While the layout and chapter separators were designed by Shri Merimvu Doulo of Artworks. We acknowledge their contribution.

The team would also like to place on record the efforts of the in-house officers and staff; Ms. Kevimhietuo-ũ Sorhie and Shri. Bendangtoshi, the UN volunteers, Shri. T.L Anungba, Assistant Development Commissioner, Smt. Amenla Sashi, Smt. Shikali Wotsa, Ms. Vikehieno Zhasa and Ms. Khriengu-ũ Thevo for efficiently coordinating the meetings with the authors and stakeholders, for co-ordinating the chapters, and for the long hours past office hours to proof read and carry out last minute changes in the finalization of the Report.

Kevileno Angami, IES

*Officer on Special Duty and
Human Development Resource Co-ordination Team,
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PREFACE

Implementing the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for the State of Nagaland is a daunting task. Our first task was to pick the three districts to be covered. In the choice of these districts for which DHDRs are to be implemented we decided to base our decision on the forerunner to this report, the *State Human Development for Nagaland, 2004*. The general idea was to pick three districts, representing one which is reasonably well developed, one which is moderately so and one which represents the extreme in terms of lack of development. This gave us the three districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon; Kohima and Mon representing the extremes of developed and least developed districts respectively. This is one of the three report and pertains to the district of Mon.

What makes the implementation of DHDRs particularly challenging is the lack of reliable data at the district level compiled in a format that is amenable to statistical analysis. In addition, there is the problem of total lack of statistics at the district level on crucial human development issues like gender discrimination, implementation issues in areas like the communitisation program etc. To overcome this handicap to some extent, we conducted in 2009 a fairly large but systematic random sample survey covering about 7476 households in the three districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon. The details of the survey are given in a later chapter. Here it is sufficient to note that the database generated, though only representing a single point snapshot of the issues, was an important part of the database used in the various chapters of this report. The survey reports were made freely available to all the authors. Apart from this, we also commissioned some district level data from Indicus Analytics, Pvt. Ltd. For the rest, we relied on the official data of various departments and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) of the Government of Nagaland.

One of the challenges in DHDRs is the need to ensure ownership by the stakeholders of the State. This we ensured by two methods. One, in choice of authors for the various chapters of this report, we selected academicians from Nagaland University, bureaucrats in the State Government and some members of Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Second, after the chapters were written, they were presented to a wide group of stakeholders drawn from various interests groups of the State. In a fairly innovative move, we decided to include the opinions of these stakeholders in a separate section called *Voices of the People*. We believe we are the only State that has done so. We have added this section even though some of the opinions voiced contradicted the assertions of the main chapters. From dissent comes consensus, this was our view.

As with all such reports a very wide set of individuals got together to make the final report possible. Our foremost gratitude goes to the Planning Commission and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) who initiated the process of funding under the project of *Strengthening State Plans for Human Development*. I am also hugely indebted to the Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir IAS, who took great personal interest in coordinating the various meetings and also contributing to the last chapter of this report. It would not be wrong to say that without his personal intervention this report might have never seen the light of day. I also thank Smt. Kevileno Angami, Officer on Special Duty, Planning and Coordination, Government of Nagaland for undertaking the task of coordinating the entire project.

The next major credit goes to the principal authors of the various chapters in this report who took time off from their official preoccupations to make sure the chapters were completed in time. The chapters on Agriculture and Basic Services were provided by Dr. Kilangla Jamir and Dr. Temjenzulu of the Lumami campus of Nagaland University and Ms. Bonnie Konyak, a journalist, respectively. The chapters on Economic Livelihood and the Unorganized Sector were contributed by Shri. Mhonlumo Kikon and Dr. Kanihar Kant respectively. The chapter on Education was a great team effort comprising the lead author Shri. F.P. Solo, Commissioner & Secretary of Higher Education of the Government of Nagaland, Dr. Buno Liegise of the Nagaland University, Kohima campus, Shri. Pheluopfelie Kesiezie, Principal of Baptist Higher Secondary School, Kohima, Shri. C.J. Lohe, Joint Director, Department of School Education, Kohima and Shri. Rokus Chasie, former Deputy Director, Health and Family Welfare. There was also the great team of Dr. Nandira Changkija, Project Director, Nagaland State AIDS Control Society, Kohima, Late Dr. Kumuni Kathipri, former Director, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland and Ms. Ella Mary of Youth Action for Resource Development who wrote the chapter on Health.

A crucial issue in hill states is one of Connectivity and Infrastructure. The chapter on these were written by the team of Shri. Athili Kathipri, Addl. Director, Information Technology and Technical Education and Smt. Temjenrenla Kechu, Assistant Director, Department of Urban Development, Government of Nagaland. No HDR can be complete without giving due attention to Gender Issues. This chapter was a team effort of Smt. Chozule Kikhi, Deputy Director, Department of Horticulture, Dr. Kedilezo Kikhi Lecturer, Lumami campus, Nagaland University and Padmashree Sentila T. Yanger. We have noted in this report that the issue of environment is fast becoming critical in human development. This is particularly important for hill states like Nagaland. The chapter on Forests and Natural Resources was written by the efficient team of

Shri. Vengota Nakro, Joint Director, Department of Soil and Water Conservation, Shri. Elusing Meru, Secretary, Forest and Environment and Shri. Koratemjen, Officer on Special Duty, Geology and Mining. Finally, Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir took on the responsibility of contributing the last chapter on 'The Way Forward'. I am personally indebted to Ms. Monalisa Tase and Dr. Buno Liegise of Nagaland University who provided me useful background material on the district and Ms. Devika Tiwari and Shri. Ravi Ranjan, research scholars of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi who helped me in the exceptionally daunting task of generating human development indices. I would also like to express my gratitude to Professor Kulkarni of Centre for Studies in Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University for providing invaluable help in calculating life expectancy rates for the Kohima district.

It would be foolish to pretend that this report could have been written without the help of supporting staff. I am greatly indebted to Shri. Charles N. Kikon of the Department of Economics and Statistics (DES) who helped design and implement the sample survey. He was helped by the team consisting of Ms. Theyieneinuo Belho and Ms. Vikeyielienuo Chielie, of Directorate of Economics and Statistics who directed the surveys in the three districts and the efficient army of about 40 field investigators. I would also like to thank Shri. I. Chuba Jamir and Shri. H. Haikum of the DES for their help in coordinating the efforts of the DES which conducted and tabulated the survey report.

The next note of gratitude goes to the in-house staff of the UN project which coordinated the work among authors and helped in the final editing of the report. Here I am particularly indebted to Ms. Kevimhietuo-ũ Sorhie and Shri. Bendangtoshi, the UN volunteers who helped coordinate the editing work and my own interactions with the various chapter writers. I am also indebted to the administrative staff of the project Smt. Shikali Wotsa, Ms. Vikehienuo Zhasa, Ms. Khriengu-ũ Thevo and Smt. Amenla Sashi who efficiently coordinated the stakeholders meetings in the various districts.

Finally, writing such a report requires review and careful editing. This was made possible by the help extended by the Chairman of State Empowered Committee, Shri. Lalthara, IAS, Chief Secretary, Government of Nagaland, Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, Smt. Banuo Z. Jamir, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary and Commissioner Nagaland, Shri. R. Sridharan, IAS, Joint Secretary State Plans, Planning Commission, Government of India, Shri. Rajat Sachar IES, Director (SP-Coord) Planning Commission, Government of India, Shri C.J. Ponraj, IAS, Principal Secretary, Shri. Temjen Toy, IAS, Commissioner & Secretary, Works and Housing and P & AR Department, Shri. Mathung Kithan, IAS,

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My sincere thanks to all of them for making this report possible.

Prof. Manoj Pant

*Centre for International Trade and Development,
School of International Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi*

ABBREVIATIONS

ABL	: Activity Based Learning
AIDS	: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	: Antenatal Check-up
ANM	: Auxiliary Nursing and Mid-wifery
APMC	: Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees
ART	: Anti Retro-Viral Therapy
ARWSP	: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
AS	: Alternative Schooling
ASER	: Annual Status of Education Report
ASHAs	: Accredited Social Health Activists
ATMA	: Agricultural Technology Management Agency
B.Ed	: Bachelor of Education
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CAL	: Computer Aided Learning
CEDAW	: Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CHC	: Community Health Centre
CIC	: Community Information Centre
CME	: Continuing Medical Education
CPTe	: Certificate for Primary Teachers Education
CSC	: Community Service Centre
DEO	: District Education Officer
DHDR	: District Human Development Report
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DIET	: District Institute of Education and Training
DNB	: Diplomate in National Board
DISE	: District Information System on Education
DMA	: District Mission Authority
DWSM	: District Water and Sanitation Management
EA	: Entrepreneurs Associates
EBRCs	: Educational Block Resource Centres
EGS	: Education Guarantee Scheme
EI	: Electricity Index
FRU	: First Referral Unit
GAD	: Gender and Development
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GDI	: Gender Development Index
GDL	: Division of Labour
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GMS	: Government Middle School
GNM	: General Nursing and Mid-wifery
GPK	: Government Polytechnic Kohima
GPS	: Government Primary School
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Product

HBE	: Home Based Education
HDI	: Human Development Indices
HIMS	: Health Information Management System
HIV	: Human Immuno - Deficiency Virus
HPI	: Human Poverty Index
HQ	: Headquarters
HSLC	: High School Leaving Certificate
HTM-NE	: Horticulture Department under Women Development
ICTC	: Integrated Counseling Testing Centre
IDRC	: International Development Research Centre
IEC	: Information Education Communication
II	: Infrastructure Index
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	: International Potato Centre
IPHS	: Indian Public Health System
ISTE	: In-Service Teacher Education
IT	: Information Technology
ITES	: Information Technology Enabled Services
JSY	: Janani Suraksha Yojana
KOMUL	: Kohima District Milk Producers' Union Limited
KVK	: Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LMP	: Licentiate in Medical Practice
LPCD	: Litres Per Capita Per Day
LPS	: Lower Primary School
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Rate
MO	: Medical Officer
MOU	: Memorandum of Understanding
MIT	: Ministry of Information Technology
MU	: Metering Unit
MW	: Megawatt
NBSE	: Nagaland Board of School Education
NCF	: National Curriculum Framework
NDDP	: Net District Domestic Product
NE	: North East
NeGP	: Nagaland Electronic Government Programme
NEPED	: Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development
NER	: North Eastern Region
NER	: Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	: National Family & Health Survey
NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
NGO	: Non Governmental Organization
NIC	: National Informatics Centre
NPSC	: Nagaland Public Service Commission
NSACS	: Nagaland State AIDS Control Society
NSDP	: Net State Domestic Product
NST	: Nagaland State Transport

NRBC	: Non-Residential Bridge Course
PCI	: Per Capita Income
PCO	: Public Call Office
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
PHED	: Public Health Engineering Department
PKR	: Phesunyu Khenyu Rumesinyu Range
PMGY	: Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
PSTE	: Pre-Service Teacher Education
PTR	: Pupil Teacher Ratio
RAP/ILP	: Restricted Area Permit/Inner Line Permit
RBC	: Residential Bridge Course
R&D	: Research and Development
RDI	: Road Infrastructure Index
RGNDWM	: Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission
RNTCP	: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
SARS	: Agricultural Research Station
SC	: Sub-Centre
SCERT	: State Council of Educational Research and Training
SHDR	: State Human Development Report
SHG	: Self Help Group
SIS	: Sub Inspectors of Schools
SPM	: Single Point Metering
SSA	: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSI	: Small Scale Industries
STD	: Sexually Transmitted Disease
TB	: Tuberculosis
T&D	: Transmission & Distribution
TEK	: Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TFR	: Total Fertility Rate
TFC	: Twelfth Finance Commission
TLM	: Teaching & Learning Equipment
TSC	: Total Sanitation Campaign
T&WRC	: Terrace and Wet Rice Cultivation
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
VDBs	: Village Development Boards
VEC	: Village Education Committee
VEMBs	: Village Electricity Management Boards
VHC	: Village Health Committee
WATSAN	: Water and Sanitation Committees
WEC	: Ward Education Committee
WHO	: World Health Organization
WLL	: Wireless in Local Loop

CONTENTS

	<i>Messages</i>	<i>iii</i>
	<i>Foreword</i>	<i>xi</i>
	<i>Acknowledgement</i>	<i>xiii</i>
	<i>Preface</i>	<i>xv</i>
	<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>xix</i>
SECTION 1	PREVIEW	1-12
Chapter 1	<i>Mon – A Profile</i>	<i>4</i>
SECTION 2	ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD ISSUES	13-54
Chapter 2	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>16</i>
Chapter 3	<i>Informal Sector</i>	<i>34</i>
Chapter 4	<i>Economic Livelihood (Non –Rural)</i>	<i>44</i>
SECTION 3	QUALITY OF LIFE	55-78
Chapter 5	<i>Health</i>	<i>58</i>
Chapter 6	<i>Basic Services</i>	<i>70</i>
SECTION 4	ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENT	79-128
Chapter 7	<i>Education</i>	<i>82</i>
Chapter 8	<i>Gender Issues</i>	<i>98</i>
Chapter 9	<i>Infrastructure and Connectivity</i>	<i>114</i>
SECTION 5	ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN	129-144
Chapter 10	<i>Forests and Natural Resources</i>	<i>132</i>
SECTION 6	VOICES OF THE PEOPLE	145-158
Chapter 11	<i>Voices of the People</i>	<i>148</i>
SECTION 7	IN CONCLUSION	159-181
Chapter 12	<i>Human Development Indices</i>	<i>162</i>
Chapter 13	<i>The Way Forward</i>	<i>170</i>

LIST OF BOXES

5.3.	<i>Health Indicators</i>	60
9.1.	<i>Communitisation of Power Sector</i>	122
12.1.	<i>Development Indices for Mon</i>	167
12.2.	<i>Intertemporal Comparisons</i>	168

LIST OF CHART

7.1 .	<i>Organogram Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Setup</i>	84
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LIST OF TABLES

182-204

1.1.	<i>Basic Profile of Mon District</i>	183
1.2.	<i>Sex Wise Population in 2001</i>	183
2.1.	<i>Agricultural Land Use in 2001</i>	184
2.2.	<i>Cropped Area (In Percentage)</i>	184
2.3.	<i>Irrigated Area in Mon District</i>	185
2.4.	<i>Agricultural Work Force in Mon District</i>	185
2.5.	<i>Agricultural Work Force in Nagaland</i>	186
2.6.	<i>Agriculture Inputs</i>	186
2.7.	<i>District Domestic Product for Agriculture in Mon District</i>	187
2.8.	<i>Sector Wise Contribution to NSDP at Constant Prices for Nagaland</i>	187
2.9.	<i>Area, Production and Yield</i>	188
2.10.	<i>Percentage Change in Area, Production and Yield during 2001 to 2007</i>	189
2.11.	<i>Percentage Share of Area and Production of Crops to Total Cropped Area and Production</i>	190
2.12	<i>Percentage Share of Jhum and Terrace Cultivation of Paddy in Mon District</i>	190
2.13	<i>Area and Production of Horticulture Crops in Mon District</i>	191
2.14	<i>Percentage Change in Area, Production and Yield of Horticulture Crops in Mon District during 2001 to 2007</i>	191
2.15	<i>Livestock Production in Mon District</i>	192
2.16	<i>Production of Milk, Egg and Meat in Nagaland</i>	192
2.17	<i>Agricultural Finance in Mon District</i>	192
3.1.	<i>Organized Sector Establishments in Nagaland in 2004</i>	193
3.2.	<i>Districts with Highest Number of Organized Sector Establishments in 2004</i>	193
3.3.	<i>Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2006-2007</i>	193
4.1.	<i>Occupational Pattern in Mon District in 2009</i>	194
4.2.	<i>Types of Workers in Mon District in 2001</i>	194
4.3.	<i>Urban Dwellings</i>	194
5.1.	<i>Health Indices</i>	195

5.2.	<i>Health Centres in Nagaland</i>	195
5.3.	<i>Health Indicators</i>	195
5.4.	<i>Health Units in Mon District</i>	196
5.5.	<i>Medical Personnel in Mon District</i>	196
5.6.	<i>Medical Personnel in Primary Health Centres in Mon District</i>	196
5.7.	<i>Medical Personnel in Sub-Centres in Mon District</i>	197
5.8.	<i>Specialist Doctors in Mon District</i>	197
5.9.	<i>Medical Facilities in Mon District</i>	197
6.1.	<i>Actual Expenditure and Budget Allocation under ARWSP/PMGY/BMS in Mon District</i>	198
6.2.	<i>Rural Water Supply in Mon District as on 1/4/2003</i>	198
6.3.	<i>Status of Rural Water Supply in Mon District</i>	198
6.4.	<i>Total Sanitation Campaign Physical Progress Report in Mon District as on 19/02/2009</i>	198
7.1.	<i>Educational Institutions in Mon District in 2008-2009</i>	199
7.2.	<i>Status of Enrolment, Drop-Out and Completion Rate of Mon District & Nagaland</i>	199
7.3.	<i>Performance of Schools at Board Examination during 1998-2008</i>	199
8.1.	<i>Enrolment of Students in Nagaland and Mon during 2000-2001 & 2007-2008</i>	200
9.1.	<i>Road Network in Mon District</i>	200
9.2.	<i>Density of Road Network in Mon District</i>	200
9.3.	<i>Registration of Vehicles in Mon District during 2005-2007</i>	201
9.4.	<i>Performance of Village Electricity Management Boards in Mon District</i>	201
9.5.	<i>Summary of Billing, Pre and Post Single Point Metering for October 2003</i>	202
9.6.	<i>Number of Telephone Connections</i>	202
10.1.	<i>Forest Area of Nagaland</i>	202
10.2.	<i>Forest Coverage in Mon District in 2005 - 2006</i>	203
10.3.	<i>Types of Forest in Mon District</i>	203
10.4.	<i>Area under Forest</i>	203
10.5.	<i>Ownership of Forest Area in Nagaland</i>	203
12.1.	<i>Development Indices for Mon District</i>	204
12.2.	<i>Intertemporal Comparisons for Mon District</i>	204

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1.	<i>Land Use Under Different Agricultural System (2001)</i>	18
2.2.	<i>Share of Crops in Gross Cropped Area</i>	20
2.3.	<i>Work Force in Agricultural Sector</i>	21
2.4.	<i>Percentage Share of Crop Production.</i>	24
3.1.	<i>Comparative GSDP at Constant Prices for Industries of Origin 2006-2007</i>	38
3.2.	<i>Distribution of Workers in Mon (2004)</i>	40
3.3.	<i>Participation of Workforce in Mon (2004)</i>	40
6.1.	<i>Quantity of Water in Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD)</i>	72
6.2.	<i>Waste Disposal</i>	75
8.1.	<i>Percentage of People in Favour of Women Reservation Bill</i>	100
8.2.	<i>Percentage of People in Favour of Women in Decision Making.</i>	100
8.3.	<i>Opinion on Customary Laws</i>	101
8.4.	<i>Women's Representation in Village Development Boards</i>	102
8.5.	<i>Property Rights of Women</i>	105
8.6.	<i>Sharing of Household Reproductive Works</i>	106
8.7.	<i>Wage Disparity</i>	107
8.8.	<i>Quality of Education in Government Schools</i>	108
8.9.	<i>Basic Health Services</i>	109
8.10.	<i>Awareness on HIV/AIDs and STD Transmission</i>	110
9.1.	<i>Percentage of People Expressing the Need for Additional Roads</i>	117
9.2.	<i>Primary Modes of Transportation</i>	117
9.3.	<i>Adequacy of Transportation Facilities</i>	118
9.4.	<i>Expenditure on Power Post-Communitisation</i>	123
9.5.	<i>Management and Regularity of Power Supply Post-Communitisation</i>	123
9.6.	<i>Availability of Telecommunication Facilities</i>	124
9.7.	<i>Access to PCO/IT Facilities</i>	125
10.1.	<i>Forest Cover in Mon</i>	135
10.2.	<i>Classification of Forest in Mon District</i>	135

APPENDICES

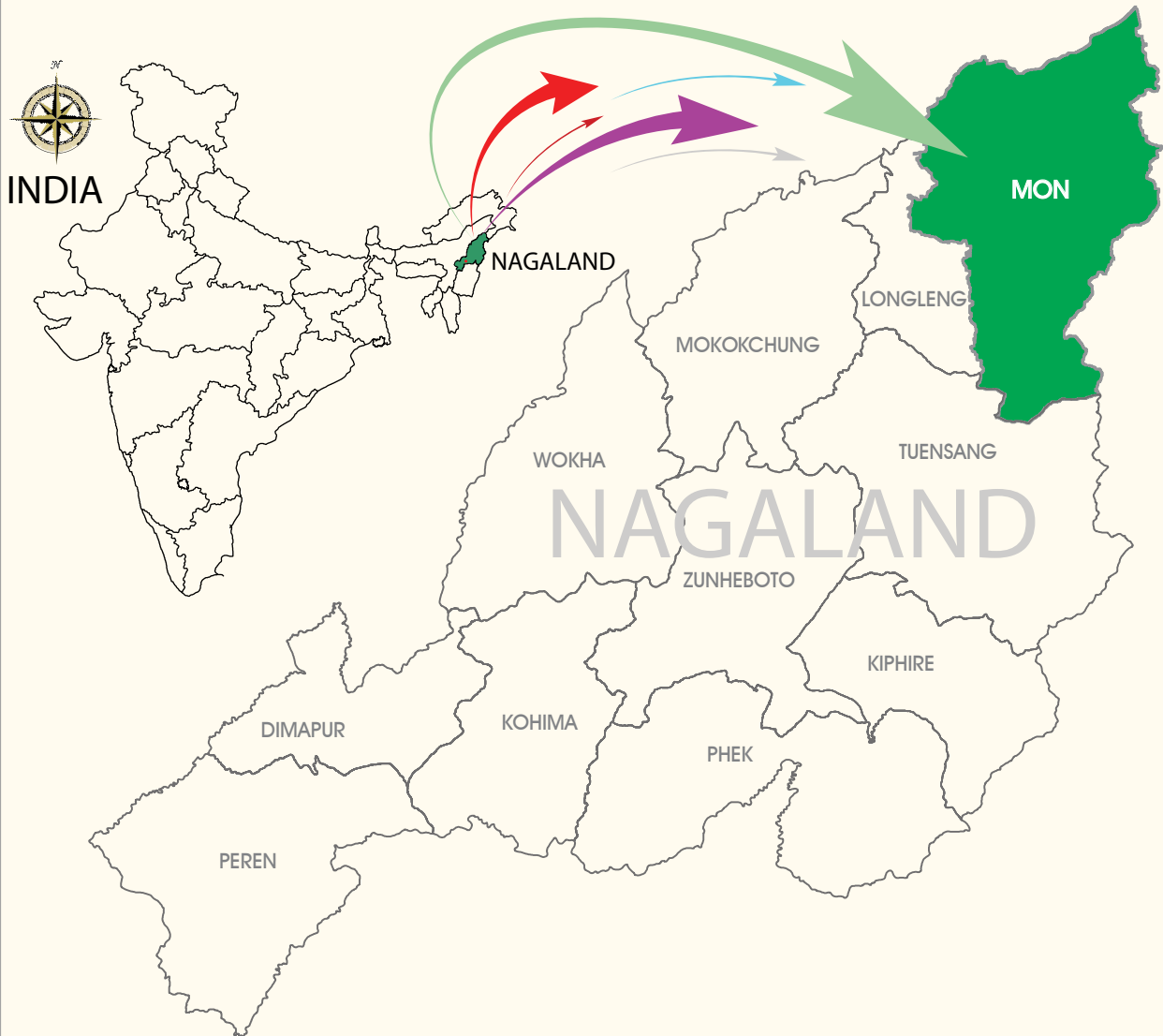
205-218

1.	<i>Selection Procedure of Sample Villages and Survey Schedule for Collection of Data for DHDR Mon, 2009</i>	207
2.	<i>List of Participants in Workshop held in Mon for DHDR Mon, 2009</i>	215

BIBLIOGRAPHY

219-225

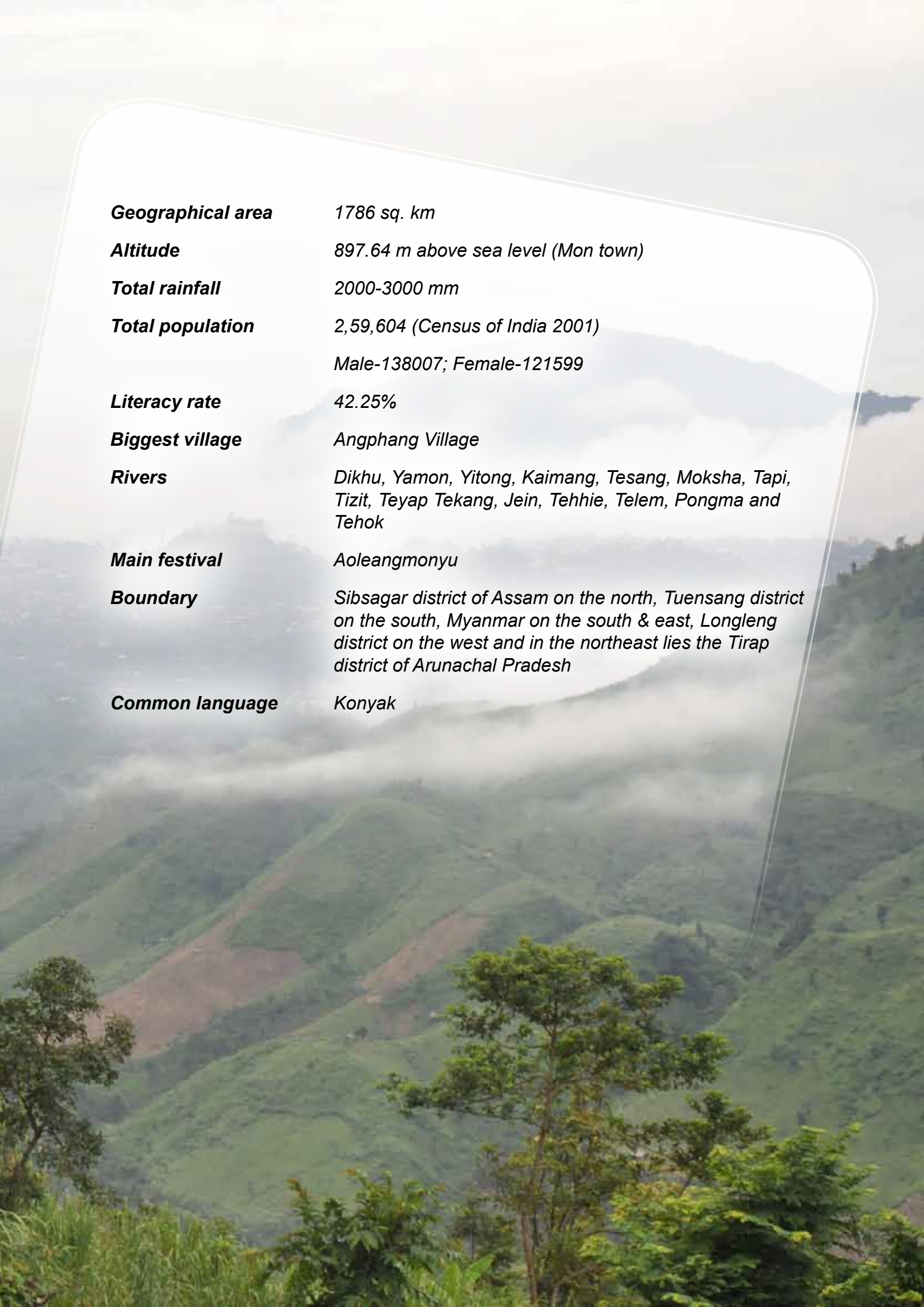
NAGALAND - MON



A scenic view of a mountain landscape. In the foreground, there is a large, leafy tree with green foliage. The background shows a valley with rolling hills and a small town or village, all under a hazy, overcast sky. The overall tone is soft and natural.

Alon

A PREVIEW



Geographical area	1786 sq. km
Altitude	897.64 m above sea level (Mon town)
Total rainfall	2000-3000 mm
Total population	2,59,604 (Census of India 2001) Male-138007; Female-121599
Literacy rate	42.25%
Biggest village	Angphang Village
Rivers	Dikhu, Yamon, Yitong, Kaimang, Tesang, Moksha, Tapi, Tizit, Teyap Tekang, Jein, Tehhie, Telem, Pongma and Tehok
Main festival	Aoleangmonyu
Boundary	Sibsagar district of Assam on the north, Tuensang district on the south, Myanmar on the south & east, Longleng district on the west and in the northeast lies the Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh
Common language	Konyak



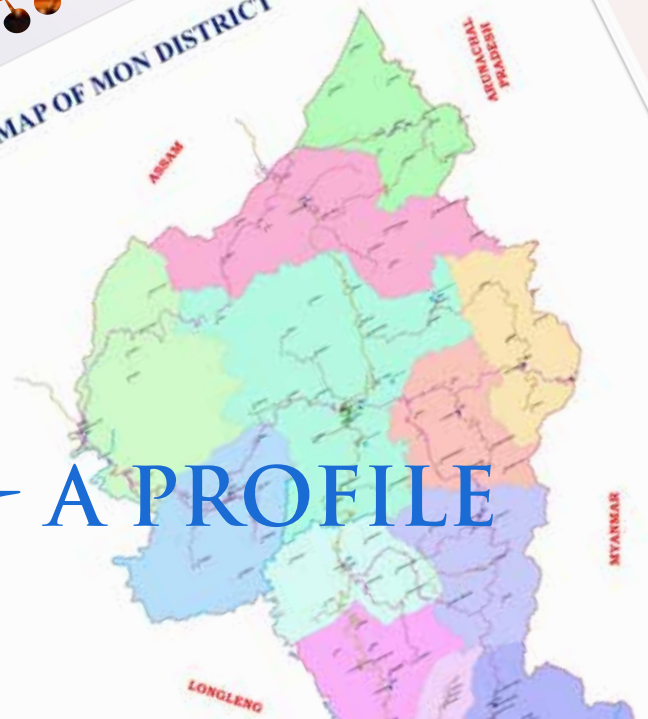
SECTION 1

Chapter 1 MON - A PROFILE





MAP OF MON DISTRICT



MON - A PROFILE

1.1 MON - A PROFILE

Mon district is situated in the north eastern part of Nagaland. It is surrounded by the plains of Assam in the north, Arunachal Pradesh in the north east, Myanmar on the south east and Tuensang and Longleng districts of Nagaland in the south. Mon district is inhabited by the Konyak tribe, one of the major tribes of Nagaland. The Konyak Nagas inhabit not only the State of Nagaland but also areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Myanmar and Assam. Konyaks living outside of Mon district constitute a larger portion of the Konyak population than the Konyaks living within the State of Nagaland.

Mon has an area of 1,786 sq km with a density of 145 persons per sq km. The population of Mon is 2,59,604 with 1,38,005 males and 1,21,599 females according to Census of India 2001. The rural population comprises of 93.79 percent of the total population in 111 villages and a total of 34, 922 households. The sex ratio is 881:1000. The district has the lowest literacy rate of 42 percent and life expectancy of 75 years¹.

The altitude of the district varies from 100 metres to 1,050 metres above sea level. The average humidity is 76 percent and the average temperature is 24.4°C. It has an average rainfall of 200 to 300cm occurring between April to October.

Mon district is rich in mineral resources such as lime, coal and oil. The types of soil found in the district are predominantly laterite in hilly areas and red in the plains bordering Assam. The land is rich in flora and fauna, with different species of wild flowers, animals and timber. The rare blue vanda, red vanda, foxtail and wild lilies, besides a variety of medicinal plants are found in the mountainous regions. Wild animals like elephant, tiger, spotted leopard, deer, mountain goat, bear, civet cat, porcupine, monkey and various types of birds like the hornbill, tragopan and partridges are found in its forests. The district has several rivers namely the Dikhu, Tekang, Tapi, Teyap, Tekok, Yeangmon and Shinyang apart from several streams which serve as good fishing grounds and picnic spots. The district is home to the Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary covering an area of 23.57 sq. kms which is far bigger than the Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary (6.42 sq. km) and Rangapahar Wildlife Sanctuary (4.70 sq. km).

Living in the hilly region between the Brahmaputra River in Assam and Chindwin River in Myanmar, the Konyaks, like other Naga tribes belong to the Mongoloid race. Konyaks are generally divided into two groups – the *Thendu* (the tattooed group) or the *Thenko* (the non tattooed group). The *Thendu* group is mostly found in the central part of Mon district and *Thenko* group mostly in the upper part and in the lower part of the district in Wakching area. Linguistically, the Konyaks come under the Naga-Kuki group of the

¹ Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

Tibeto-Burman family. Each village has its own dialect but the dialect of the Wakching village is commonly used as the medium of communication.

The term 'Konyak' is believed to have been derived from the words '*Khao*' meaning 'head' and '*Nyak*' meaning 'black' translating to 'men with black hair'. Like most Naga tribes, the Konyaks strategically live on mountaintops. A variety of rituals used to be observed before choosing a village site.

The Konyak village is divided into different sections called the *Baan* (Pronounced 'Paan'). The *Baan* is like the 'Morung' of the other Naga tribes. It is administered by the '*Jeiyong Ei*' or the body of elders. Each *Baan* consists of a number of '*nokphongs*' or clans. Interestingly, the term *Baan* is also used to denote the traditional institution of learning as well as the structure in which its activities are carried out. The structure is decorated with intricate designs and motifs depicting the community's ways of life. It usually houses a log drum and in the olden days served as bachelors' dormitory.

Traditionally, *Baan* – the structure was built close to the entrance of the village for purpose of security and defence. It was an institution where young men learnt the techniques of war, traditional arts and crafts, hunting, folk dances and songs, wrestling and other traditional games and sports. It also served as a centre for religious and social activities. It was an institution that gave great importance to discipline and traditional etiquettes. These principles were seriously imposed as well as strictly adhered to. Ironically, the gradual disintegration of the *Baan* with the coming of modern education has resulted in many social problems.

Ywo is another place where girls from the same *Baan* (section or ward) who have attained adolescence come together to sleep at night. Each *Baan* had its own *Ywo*. Like the *Baan* for young men, *Ywo* was also a centre of learning for women where the art of weaving, singing, dancing and cultivation were taught. The preparation for womanhood and match making also take place there. Today the *Ywo* system is as good as non-existent.

The Konyaks have a vibrant cultural life. They assign special importance to dress and ornaments. A person's position in the society is identified by the kind and number of dress he or she wears. Festivals occupied a place of importance in the lives of the Konyaks, so much so that there was a festival every month. These festivals were related to agricultural operation. The three most significant festivals were *Aolingmonyu*, *Aonyimo* and *Laoun-ongmo*. *Aolingmonyu* is celebrated in the first week of April, celebrated after the sowing of seeds and marked the beginning of a new year. Its religious significance

was to appease (*Kahwang*) God for a prosperous harvest. The *Aonyimo* is celebrated in July or August with pomp and gaiety after the harvest of the first crops like millet, maize and vegetable. The *Laoun-ongmo* is a festival of thanksgiving and is celebrated after the completion of all the agricultural activities of the year.

The Konyaks were known for headhunting in the past. A person who could hunt many heads was honoured by the community. A village which has such a warrior was feared by other villages. Taking of heads was associated with politics, social status, religion, fertility and economic growth. Skill in gun-making was an asset in this practice. Mon district is also known as the 'Land of the *Anghs*'. A unique feature of the Konyak tradition is the practice of the *Angh* system. It is an autocratic system of governance. There are two different kinds of *Anghs* among the Konyaks, *Pongyin Angh* or *Anghtak Anghyong* (the great king or monarch) and *Anghha* (small king). The *Pongyin Anghs* are found only in some *Thendu* villages. The *Pongyin Angh* is the final authority in decision making for the entire village. Under the *Pongyin Angh* are several subject villages which pay tax to him.

In a village where there is no *Pongyin Angh*, an *Anghha* is appointed. Such a village becomes a subject village to the *Pongyin Angh* from whose family the *Anghha* is appointed. The *Anghha* and the village council consisting of an elder from each *nokphong* (clan) take care of the village administration. The *Anghha* is honoured by the villagers but is not the sole authority to take decisions for the village.

Mon town is the headquarter for the district with four Additional Deputy Commissioner Headquarter at Tobu, Tizit, Aboi, and Naginimora, two Sub Divisional Officer's Headquarter at Phomching and Wakching and seven Extra Assistant Commissioner's Headquarter at Honta, Shangnyu, Chen, Mopong, Munyaksh, Longching and Longshen.

1.2 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the rural population constituting more than 90 percent of the population of Mon district. Its performance can have both direct and indirect impact on human welfare. Increased crop and livestock production positively impacts consumption and hence nutrition level of producers and vice versa.

In Mon district '*jhum cultivation*', commonly known as shifting cultivation is the practiced system of farming. Rice is the main crop, followed by maize, yam, pulses, varieties of vegetables and other crops². In 2001, the total area under *jhum* cultivation was more than 75 thousand hectares in Mon district. In the foot hill areas of Mon district, wet rice

² *Ibid*

cultivation is practiced. In recent years, cultivation of horticultural (vegetables, fruits and flowers) and cash crops have gained ground³.

Mon district is well endowed with fertile land and favourable climatic conditions suitable for crop and livestock production. Yet almost all the cultivated areas are under jhum cultivation. Terrace or wet rice cultivation and horticultural crop cultivation accounted for 2 percent and 1 percent of the cultivated area respectively.

As of 2001, the share of work force in the agricultural sector accounted for more than 88 percent of the district's total working population. Looking at the distribution of workers by gender, more than half of the agricultural workers (cultivators and labour) were male. Agricultural production in Mon district is heavily dependent on land and labour resource.

Livestock provides additional income and employment to the farmers besides meeting their daily protein requirements. The major livestock produced in the district are cattle, buffalo, pig, mithun and poultry. Mon district alone contributed about 17 percent to the State's agricultural sector in NSDP during 2005-2006.

The high concentration of labour force in agriculture is an indicator of under development of industrial and service sectors in the economy. These challenges can be addressed only when there is substantial human development in the rural sector. Insufficient agricultural inputs, lack of proper roads and transportation facilities, marketing infrastructure and linkages have been some of the major impediments in the agricultural sector. There is no facility for cold storage, proper warehousing and grading.

Both individual and community land ownership system exist in the district. Most of the settled agricultural and jhum lands are under individual ownership, while forests and rivers are under *morung*, village community and clan ownership. Under the community or clan or *morung* land ownership the community members have the users' right but they are not the sole owners of the land they cultivate.

The poverty index of Mon district is higher than the State's average. This implies that the value of the different economic sectors in the district is very low. Mon is one of the most backward districts of the State. The HDI for Mon was 8th amongst the eight districts covered by SHDR, 2004. Mon lagged behind in almost every indicator of health, education, employment and income.

³ *Ibid.*

1.3 ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD (NON RURAL)

In Mon as in other districts the biggest provider of formal employment is the State Government. And the percentage of people doing business or petty trade is less in the district.

According to the DHDR Sample Survey 2009, all blocks in Mon have more than 30 percent of the population in the work force. In the urban areas in general the percentage share of marginal workers in total workforce is much lower compared to the rural areas. Although a fall in agriculture based workforce is considered as a positive change from development point of view, not all blocks surveyed indicated this trend.

1.4 HEALTH

With its proximity to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar, Mon has high incidence of vector borne diseases such as malaria, encephalitis, hemorrhagic fever and meningitis. The public health scenario in respect to TB has also not shown much decline. The district registered 26 percent coverage of full child immunization.

Most health centres are not accessible due to poor road conditions, lack of basic communication services and lack of information. The staffing norms and infrastructure of public health systems are practically dysfunctional in most areas. Another area of great concern in public health is the correlates of health such as social environment, water and sanitation. Since most houses do not have proper water supply or piped water connection they depend on private water suppliers.

The district has reported cases of lifestyle diseases. Cases of entero-gastritis, respiratory complications and addiction to opium, pharmaceutical drugs, tobacco and betel nut were common. Opium and drug abusers are high among the youth due to easy accessibility to illegal peddling of pharmaceutical drugs from Assam. Most of the young drug abusers were at the risk of HIV transmission through sharing of used needles and syringes and unprotected sex⁴.

1.5 BASIC SERVICES

The status of sanitation of the district is poor. In the rural areas 98 percent of the household have kutchra septic tank and only 2 percent have pucca septic tank. In the urban areas 74 percent of the households have *kutchra* septic tank and 26 percent have *pucca* septic tank.

⁴ Nagaland State AIDS Control Society

1.6 EDUCATION

The Census of India 2001 showed an overall literacy rate of 42.25 percent for the district with female literacy rate of 37.12 percent and the male literacy rate of 46.70. According to the 7th All India School Education Survey 2002, Mon district had a total of 206 schools of various categories and one college having Classes 11 and 12. This number increased to 278 schools in 2006, although there was no increase in number of colleges.

Wangkao College at Mon is the only institution imparting higher education. The enrolment in the college over the past 5 years indicate an increasing trend implying the demand for higher learning among the Konyak people.

With the launching of communitisation of elementary education in the State in 2002, there has been a paradigm shift. The notion that provision of education was the sole responsibility of the State Government has given way to the notion of joint responsibility for education of children. All primary and middle schools in the district are communitised and are managed by 98 Village Education Committees, 8 Town Education Committees and 2 Ward Education Committees. In all these communitised schools, Parent-Teacher Associations have been formed.

1.7 GENDER ISSUES

Women in the district are poorly represented at all levels of formal decision making in society. However organizations like the Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK) has over the years contributed tremendously to the socio-cultural fabric of the tribe – in the field of education and social welfare, health, etc. Its role in 1980s to bring about liquor prohibition in the district sowed the seed for prohibition of liquor in the entire State. Till today it continues to be a major force amongst the Konyak community.

1.8 INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

Mon district is located at a distance of 354 kms away from the State capital, Kohima. There is no National Highway passing through the district. Communication by pucca road is limited with only 51 out of 110 inhabited villages approachable by pucca road as per 2001 Census.

The total length of roads in the district is 1,422 km constituting 10.63 percent of the total road length of the State. The road density per hundred square kilometres is

79.6 km which is almost at par with the all Nagaland average of 80.65 km per hundred square kilometers.

As per 2001 Census, only 58 villages out of 111 villages had public transport facilities. According to 2001 Census, 102 villages in Mon district had power supply facility, *i.e.* 92.7 percent of the total number of villages⁵. The district has inadequate telecommunication and IT facilities which is a critical infrastructure requirement for development of other sectors.

1.9 FOREST AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The district has three major rivers viz. Dikhu, Tizit and Young. Varieties of wildlife species ranging from elephants to panthers and wildcats and varieties of bird species are found in the district. Non timber forest products like bamboo, cane, honey and *amla* are available in the district. People in the district depend on the forest products for their daily needs.

⁵Census of India, 2001



The Yaling Fall



SECTION 2

Chapter 2 AGRICULTURE

Chapter 3 INFORMAL SECTOR

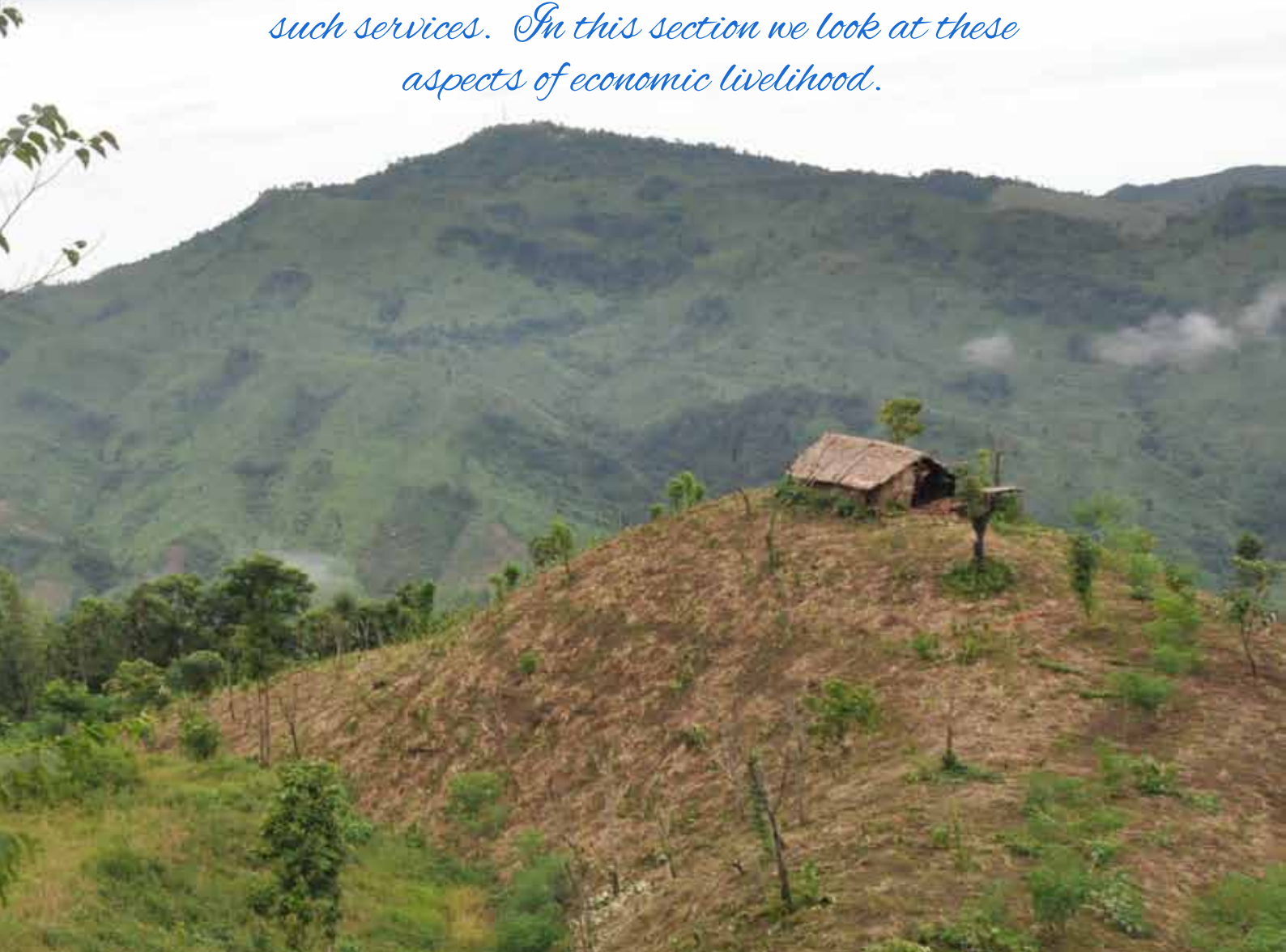
Chapter 4 ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD (NON -RURAL)



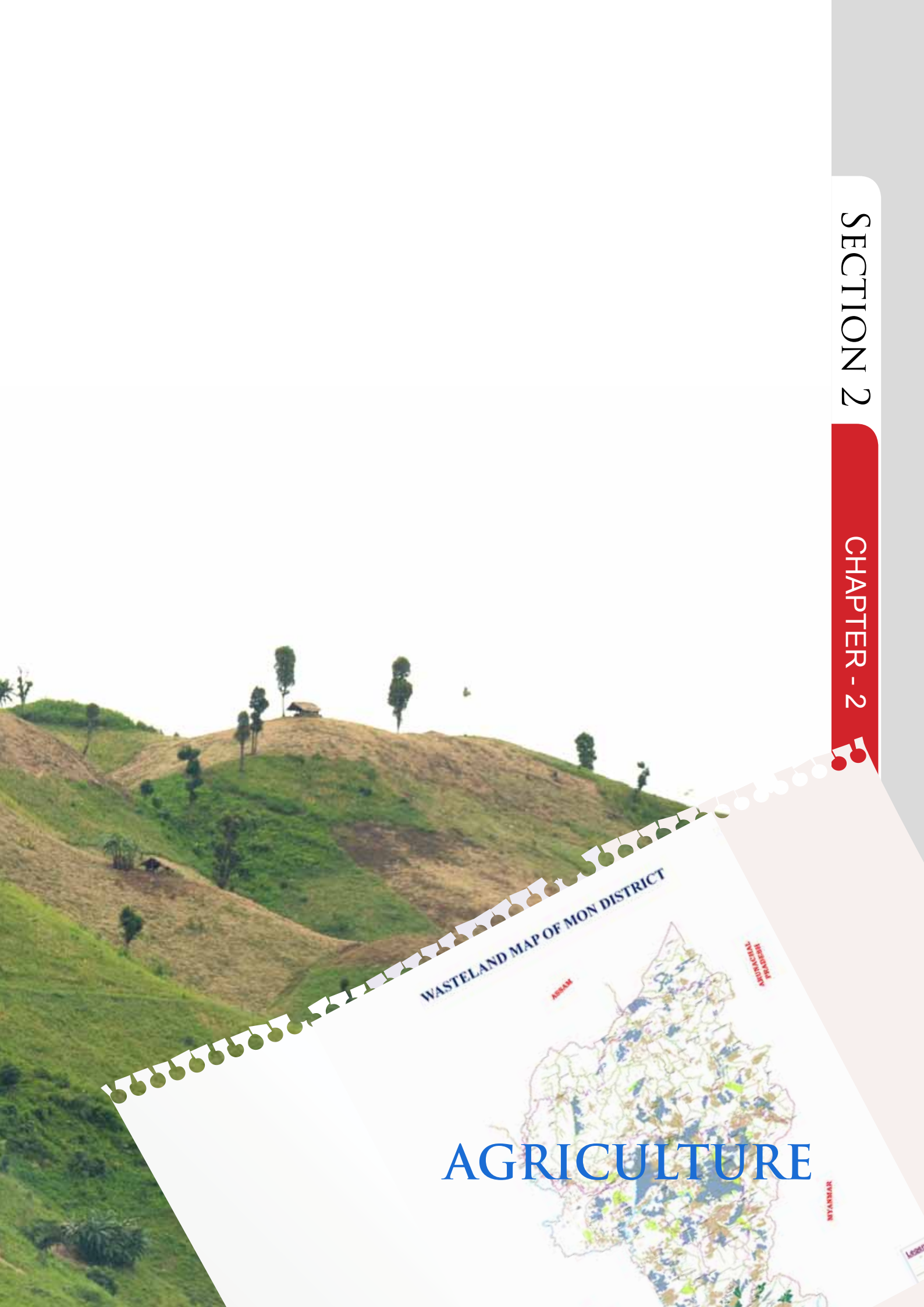
ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD ISSUES

As we have discussed in the profile, while human development has important non economic dimensions, it is unlikely that these will be perfect substitutes for improving the economic well being of the population.

This is particularly important in developing countries. The district of Mon has a large agricultural component and its population is still dependent on income from agricultural activities. However, Mon town has urbanized at a rapid pace and is the headquarter of the district. It, therefore, tends to attract migrants from surrounding areas who are often absorbed in the informal activities like marketing, construction, retail and other such services. In this section we look at these aspects of economic livelihood.

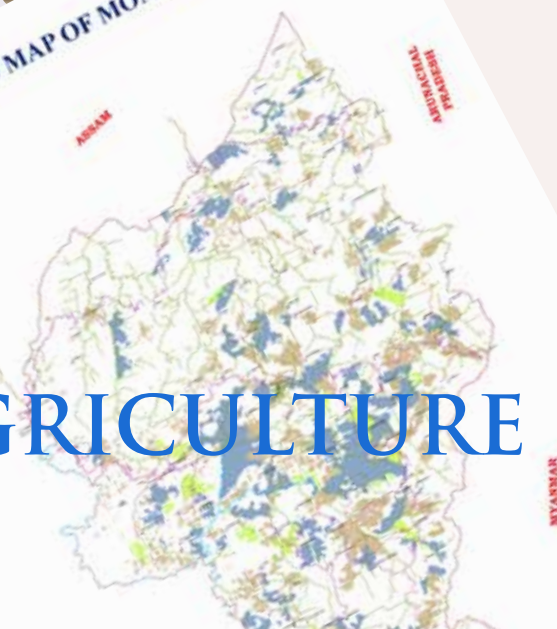






WASTELAND MAP OF MON DISTRICT

AGRICULTURE



2.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is an integral part of an economy. Overall development of an economy depends a lot on the condition of agriculture in a country⁶. Due to strong linkages, agriculture sector is well placed to contribute not only to income and food security but also to other aspects of human development that are spelled out in the Millennium Development Goals. Keeping the interface between agricultural performance and human development in view, this chapter attempts to discover the potential of agricultural sector in the economy.

Agricultural sector performance is a key to achieving poverty reduction goals and for the overall progress of the economy in Mon district. This sector is the biggest user of land and labour and contributes significantly to Net State Domestic Product (NSDP). Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the rural population that constitutes more than 90 percent of the district's total population. Its performance has both direct as well as indirect impact on human welfare. A strong agricultural foundation is recognized as a prerequisite for sustained economic and social progress and its poor performance is associated to low human development outcome.

The Government of Nagaland has focused on intensifying agricultural production and productivity as a means of raising household income of the rural population through provision of public goods and services that facilitates agricultural growth.

2.2 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

In Mon district, the traditional farming system is '*jhum cultivation*', commonly known as shifting cultivation and is the dominant agricultural system practiced in the hilly areas where mixed cropping is followed during the kharif season. In 2001, the total area under jhum cultivation was more than 75 thousand hectares in Mon district. Rice is the dominant crop, followed by maize, yam, pulses, varieties of vegetables and other crops. Land and labour are the major inputs used. Under the system, land is cultivated on rotation instead of crops following particular years of the jhum cycle. In recent years, jhum cycle has been reduced to 8 years and below due to population pressure, resulting in lower productivity as compared to settled cultivation⁷. Jhum cultivation is associated with adverse ecological impacts like deforestation and degradation of forest and land resources due to loss of top soil, destruction of flora and wildlife habitats. Although soil conservation measures (mechanical and vegetative barrier) and activities to prevent soil erosion and faster re-growth of vegetative cover and fixation of atmospheric nitrogen

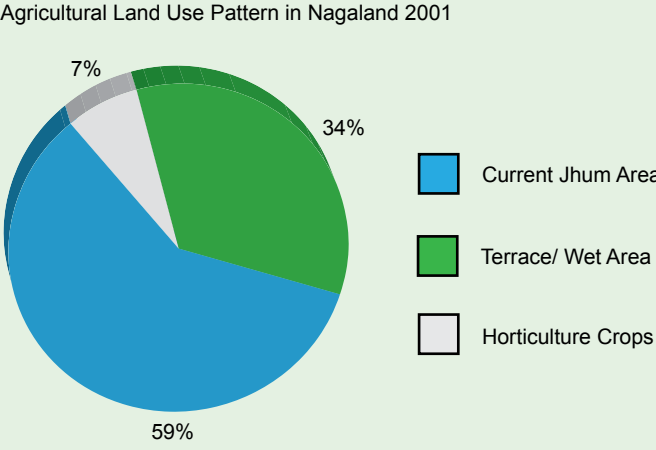
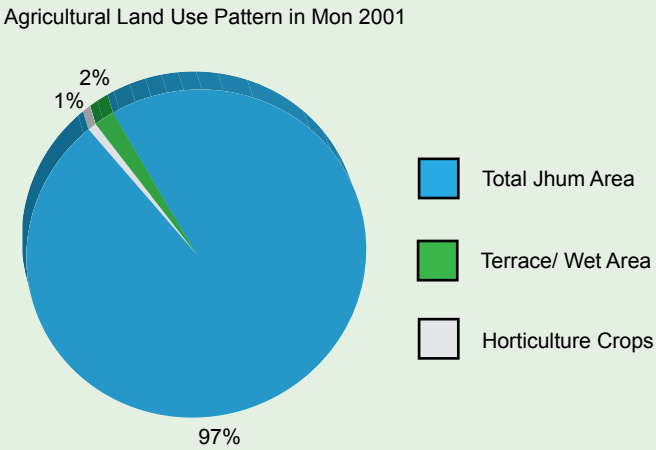
⁶ Mahbub U Huq Development Center, "Human Development in South Asia 2002: Agriculture and Rural Development", Oxford University Press, Karachi, 2003

⁷ Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

in the soil are undertaken by farmers, these indigenously developed techniques of soil conservation and management have not been very effective. Jhum cultivation, being labour intensive and subsistence in nature, provides limited opportunity to earn additional income.

In the foot hill areas of Mon district, wet rice cultivation is practiced. In 2001, area under terrace and wet rice cultivation together accounted for 1,251 hectares. In recent years cultivation of horticultural vegetables, fruits, flowers and cash crops have gained ground.

Figure 2.1 Land Use Under Different Agricultural Systems 2001



Source: Nagaland Village Profile 2001. Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland

2.3 AGRICULTURE RESOURCE BASE IN MON DISTRICT

Land and labour resources are the key factors of production in Mon district. The distribution and utilization of these resources is therefore of strategic importance. The district can be divided into three agro-climatic zones:

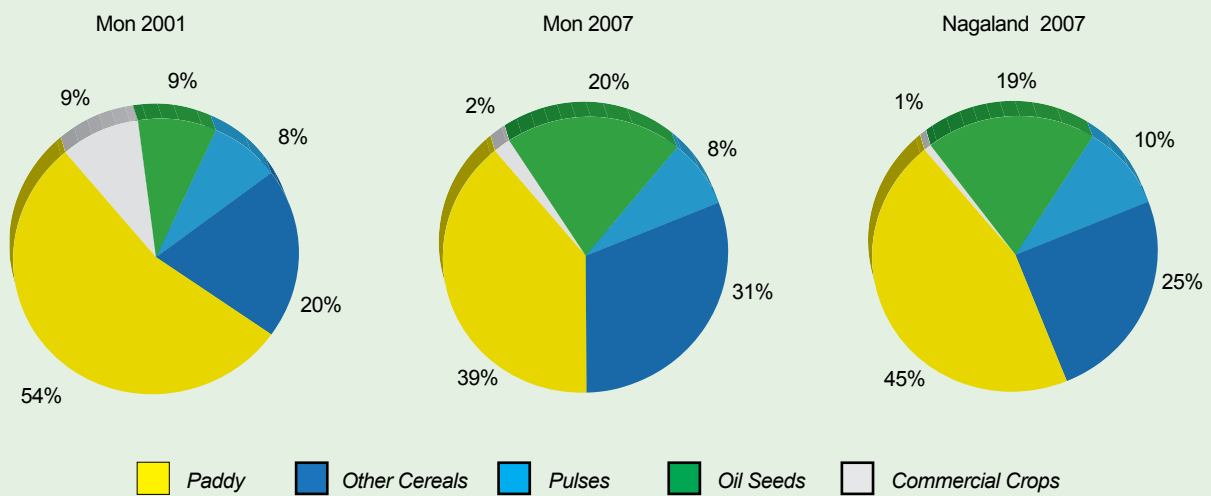
- i. The upper region comprising of Longchin, Chen, Moapong, Manekshaw, Longwa and Tobu area with sub temperate climate
- ii. The middle region comprising of Mon and Aboi with warmer climate and
- iii. The lower region comprising of Tizit, Tiru valley and Naginimora areas with sub tropical climate.

2.3.1 LAND

Mon district is well endowed with fertile land and climatic conditions suitable for crop and livestock production. The present agricultural land use pattern reveals that almost all the cultivated area are under jhum cultivation while area under terrace or wet rice and horticultural crop cultivation account for only 2 percent and 1 percent respectively as shown in figure 2.1. Mon district alone accounted for 10 percent of the State's jhum area, 2 percent under terrace or wet rice area and 5 percent of horticultural area in 2001.

In 2007, the total cropped area in the district was about 34 thousand hectares accounting for about 14 percent of the State's total cropped area. The cropped area as indicated in table no 2.2 reveals that more than 39 percent was used for growing paddy mostly under jhum cultivation. The total area under cereal crops accounted for more than 70 percent of the cropped area followed by oilseeds with 20 percent, pulses with 8 percent and other commercial crops with 2 percent. As compared to the 2001 data, the share of cropped area under paddy, pulses and commercial crops have declined while area under other cereal crops and oil seeds have increased. This implies shifts in the areas between crops and also within the sub-crop group. Cereals being the staple food of the people in the district, occupied the largest proportion of cropped area.

Figure No.2.2. Share of Crops in Gross Cropped Area



Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

2.3.2 IRRIGATION

Development of irrigation has received priority under the State Government programmes as it is one of the key inputs for enhancing agricultural production and also to steer away jhum cultivators towards settled cultivation. The irrigated area increased by 23 percent during the last decade. In 2001, total irrigated area was 4900 hectares that constituted 13 percent of the net cropped area in the district. Out of the total irrigated area, only 600 hectares i.e. 12 percent was put under double cropping. Thus the intensity of cropping, which determines the efficiency in agricultural land use was quite low with 10.2 percent. (Table No.2.3 and 2.4)

2.3.3 WORK FORCE

Human development through acquisition of knowledge and skill, improvement in health and life expectancy in rural areas is associated with improved agricultural performance and transformation. In 2001, Mon district had the highest percentage of rural population in Nagaland, which was as high as 94 percent as against the State's average of 82 percent. Its density of population is 145 persons per sq. km, the second highest, only after Dimapur, which is 333 persons per sq.km. indicating the pressure on land. The district had the lowest literacy rate (42 percent) and its life expectancy of 75 years ranks it as lowest in human development index⁸. This reflects the quality of the work force available in the district.

⁸ Nagaland State Human Development Report 2004

The share of work force in the agricultural sector has increased during the last decade, which accounted for more than 88 percent of its total working population in 2001 as against the State's average of 68 percent. This indicates that agriculture is still the primary economic activity of the people in the district. Out of the total workers in this sector, 95 percent are cultivators and only 5 percent are agricultural labourers. (Table No.2.5 and 2.6)

Looking at the distribution of workers by gender, more than half of the agricultural workers (cultivators and labour) are male. However, it may be mentioned that, as high as 94 percent of total working women in the district are engaged in the agricultural sector as against the male average of 84 percent. The pace in the increase of agricultural workers (61 percent) has not been matched by the increase in cropped area, leading to a decline in land man ratio from 0.26 hectares to 0.16 hectares per worker.

Figure No.2.3. Work Force in Agricultural Sector



Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 1996 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

2.3.4 OTHER INPUTS

Agricultural production in Mon district is heavily based on land and labour resources, while other inputs are insignificant. Use of tractor was not evident in 2004. Moreover consumption of fertilizer was also minimal which declined from 0.80 kg to 0.59 kg per hectare of cropped area as against the State's average of 3.09 kg and 1.75 kg per hectare in 2000-2001 and 2005-2006 respectively.

2.4 CROP PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

A wide variety of food crops are grown in Mon district, reflecting not only the suitability of the soil and climatic condition but also the diverse agro-ecological endowments. The food crop sub-sector includes the production of staple food and commercial crops, mostly kharif crops. Recent trends reveal increase in acreage and production during 2000-2001 to 2006-2007. Correspondingly, labour productivity increased from 0.40 to 0.43 tonnes and acreage yield has increased from 1.39 tonnes to 1.45 tonnes per hectare. The growth in land productivity with 4 percent lagged behind the growth in labour productivity with 8 percent. The per capita availability of food increased from 0.14 to 0.16 tonnes during the corresponding period.

More than thirty crops are grown in the district. The major crops are paddy, maize, jowar, millet, arhar, Naga dal, beans, pea, soybean, mustard seeds, potato and ginger. The crops have been grouped under the following broad categories viz. Cereals (Paddy and other cereal crops), pulses, oil seeds and commercial crops. There are variations amongst the individual crop groups in terms of production and productivity.

- i. **Paddy:** Paddy is the dominant crop in terms of both production and area and accounted for 41 percent and 39 percent of district's total production and area respectively in 2006-2007. Its share in production and area declined during the current decade while its yield with 1.52 tonnes per hectare increased. Paddy is cultivated under jhum as well as Terrace and Wet Rice Cultivation (TWRC). During 2001 and 2007 its cropped area declined by 18 percent and by 63 percent under jhum and terrace cultivation respectively.
- ii. **Other Cereal:** Other cereal crops gained in area and production and accounted for 29 percent of the total crop production and 30 percent of the total cropped area in 2007. The increase in production is attributed to the expansion in area rather than increase in yield. The total cereal crops

(including paddy) added 71 percent of the total crop production in 2007 in the district. Further, it occupied more than 70 percent of the cropped area in the district as against the State's average of 69 percent.

- iii. **Pulses:** This group includes crops like arhar, moong, Naga dal, beans, peas and lentil. In 2006-2007, it occupied only 8 percent of the gross cropped area and contributed 7 percent of total crop production in the district. The yield per hectare was 1.20 tonnes which was same as the State's average. The cropped area increased marginally by 1 percent while the increase in production and the yield were significant with 49 percent and 46.87 percent respectively. Thus the increase in production may be due to improvement in its yield.
- iv. **Oil Seeds:** Crops like groundnut, soybean, sesame, castor, rape seed, mustard and linseed falls under the category. In recent years, oilseeds have gained importance in the district. This group witnessed an increase of 118 percent in area, the highest among all crop groups. Consequently, despite decline in its yield per hectare by 16 percent, its production increased by 83 percent. The State's average also shows similar trends. Thus, oilseed crops have gained in area and production. Its share in total cropped area increased from 9 percent to 20 percent and its contribution to total crop production increased from 7 percent to 12 percent during 2001 and 2007.
- v. **Commercial Crops:** Commercial crops like potato, tea, ginger are cultivated in the district. Table No. 2.11 indicate that between 2001 and 2007 although the increase in yield has been quite significant with 328 percent, production declined by 12 percent, which could be due to reduction in area under these crops by 79 percent. Thus, its share in the district's total cropped area and production declined by 80 percent and 20 percent respectively during 2001 to 2007. Besides yield, production of commercial crops, is determined by many other factors such as availability of quality inputs, credit, market infrastructure and other institutional support. Absence of such facilities may have influenced the decision of farmers.

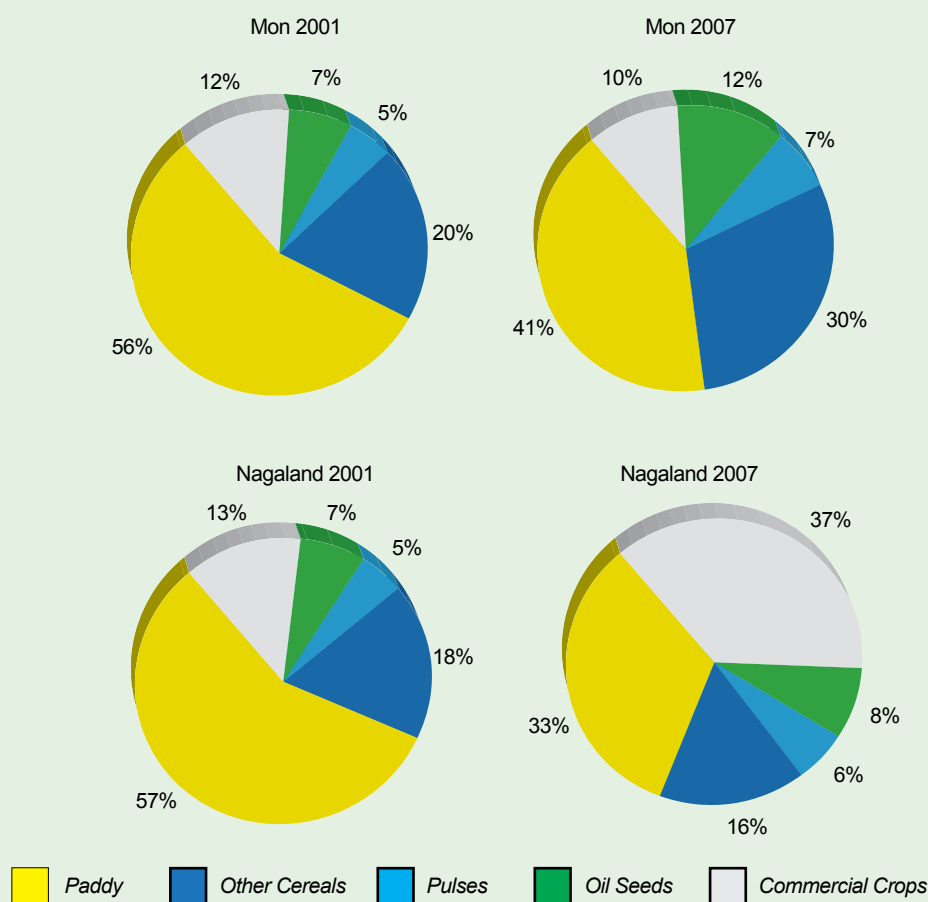
The cropping pattern in Mon district is subsistence in nature and is still dominated by production of food crops, mainly for home consumption. The share of area and production for cereal crops declined, while its yield per hectare increased.

Under the oilseeds group area increased although there was decline in the yield enhancing is contribution to total crop production. Under the pulses and commercial crop group like sugarcane, potato and ginger, despite the increase in yields, the area under these crop group declined. The overall crop production indicated an increasing trend, but failed to make an impact on per capita crop availability due to population growth in the district.

The food production pattern in the district indicate imbalance in the food supply chain, with starchy foods dominating production. This has implications not only on income, but also on nutritional balance and food security of the population, since the production of crops with high nutritional value is low.

In 2006-2007, in terms of production, the top ten crops in Mon district were paddy, soybean, potato, mustard seed, maize, ginger, peas, rabi, pulses, arhar (tur) and linseed⁹. The potential crop zones for Mon district identified by State's Department of Agriculture are as follows; paddy in Tizit area, paddy and soybean in Mon area and cardamom in Aboi area¹⁰.

Figure 2.4 Percentage Share of Crop Production



Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

⁹ Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

¹⁰ Annual Administrative Report 2007-2008, Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland

2.5 COMMERCIALIZATION

Growth in production of commercial and non food crops indicate the extent of diversification of agriculture and commercialization. This is evident from shift in production towards fruits, meat, milk and poultry. For fostering this process, diverse policies such as enhanced agricultural research and extension services, access to credit, effective marketing infrastructure, public investment in infrastructure and macro policies are required.

2.5.1 HORTICULTURAL CROPS

The growth in production of fruits and other non cereal crops is an indicator of diversification and commercialization. In Mon district, the extent of commercialization is very low. The total area under horticultural crops declined by 52 percent, production and yield by 88 percent and 74 percent respectively between 2001 to 2007. Among the fruits, the area under orange cultivation is the largest followed by banana, pineapple and papaya. The highest yield per hectare was guava with 7 tonnes, followed by banana with 4 tonnes, apple with 1.8 tonnes, mango and others. Among the vegetable crop group area chowchow cultivation was the largest followed by leafy vegetables, colocassia and ginger. Yield per hectare was the highest for leafy vegetables followed by peas and colocassia 10 tonnes, turmeric and radish with 5 tonnes, tomato with 3.66 tonnes and sweet potato with 2.5 tonnes. Plantation crops such as coffee and cardamom is also cultivated in the district.

The share of fruits and plantation crop in Mon district in the total cropped area and production have declined, while for vegetables it increased by 28 percent and 38 percent respectively. This indicates the shift in focus towards vegetable production which accounts for 69 percent of total horticultural area and 74 percent of its production in 2007. It reveals the farmers preference for cultivation of vegetable crops, perhaps due to its quick returns and requirement of less financial investment. (Table No.2.13 and 2.14)

2.5.2 LIVESTOCK

Livestock rearing and production provides additional income and employment to farmers besides meeting their daily protein requirements. The major livestock produced in Mon district are cattle, buffalo, pig, mithun and poultry. During 1992 to 2003 the total production of livestock declined; buffalo by 65 percent, cattle by 63 percent, pig by 26 percent, poultry by 67 percent and mithun by 59 percent. Correspondingly the per capita availability also declined. (Table No. 2. 16)

In Nagaland, during the current decade the production of milk, egg and meat, the main source of protein in the Naga diet considerably increased. The increase in per capita availability was highest in meat with 218 percent, followed by milk with 87 percent and egg with 61 percent. However, the production level of these food items is not sufficient to meet the demand. The gap in the demand is filled up by imports from outside the State. Therefore enhancement in the production of these food items will not only give additional income but improve the nutritional level of the local populace. (Table No. 2.17)

In Mon district, commercialization process of the agricultural sector is not significant as the growth rates of both horticulture and livestock production as well as their per capita availability assumed negative trends.

2.6 AGRICULTURAL CONTRIBUTION TO NET DISTRICT DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NDDP)

As estimated by Indicus Analytics Pvt. Ltd, Mon district alone contributed about 17 percent to the State's agricultural sector in NSDP during 2005-2006. Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) of agriculture per capita was about ₹ 12,000 as against the State's average of ₹ 10,000. While per capita income in rural area was ₹ 1,29,000 and per agricultural worker (cultivator and labour) was ₹ 2,98,000 as compared to the State's average of ₹ 1,25,000 and ₹ 38,37,000 respectively. The district witnessed an annual growth rate of 17 percent, during 2000-2001 to 2005-2006. (Table No. 2.8)

In Nagaland, the share of agriculture in NSDP increased from 29 percent to 32 percent while the share of the tertiary sector has declined to 51 percent and the share of the secondary sector increased to 14 percent between 2000-2001 and 2004-2005. This is not in conformity with the traditional concept of structural change theory which stipulates that labour force and the share of agriculture in NSDP would decline as the share of other sectors in the NSDP increases in the process of economic growth. The high concentration of labour force in agriculture is an indicator of underdevelopment of the industrial and service sectors in the economy, depicting inability of these sectors to absorb the growing working force in the district. (Table No.2.9)

The increase in the share of agriculture in NSDP may be an indicator of improvement in the agricultural sector. However, transition towards commercial farming is still a gigantic task. The major challenges are:

- i. Low productivity of agriculture; which is below its potential.
- ii. High and increasing concentration of labour force in the sector.
- iii. The transformation of subsistence agriculture into commercial agriculture.

However, it is possible to overcome these challenges with substantial human development in the rural sector.

2.7 FACTORS INFLUENCING AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE MARKET

An efficient marketing system with proper infrastructure will boost agricultural development which subsequently will lead to economic development. However, without the support of institutional and legal framework, a market will not be able to function efficiently. Therefore besides physical infrastructure, policy support, price and subsidy support, and credit facilities support are necessary to increase investment in agriculture.

Proper transport and market infrastructure would ease the bottlenecks in imparting better inputs, improved seeds and in disposing off surplus produce. In Mon district as in other districts of the State there is no facility for cold storage, proper warehousing and grading. There is no regulated market in the entire State.

Aware of these shortfalls, the State Government has taken initiatives to develop and strengthen the agricultural marketing system. Linkages with other parts of the country, identification of viable commercial crops suitable for cultivation in the region, construction of agri-link roads, provision of support price, construction of marketing shed, organizing agri-expos for enabling buyer-seller meet are some of the activities undertaken. In Mon district, border trade centre has been set up at Longwa to promote agricultural marketing and to ease the import and disposal of agricultural produce.

2.7.1 CREDIT SUPPORT

Investment in new technology, land development, crop production, acquisition of inputs, marketing etc. requires credit support. The agricultural banks and farmer cooperatives play an important role in credit advancement in the agricultural sector.

In Mon district, the total quantum of agriculture credit advanced by all scheduled commercial banks as on March 2001 was ₹ 5017 lakhs. This amounted to 2.50 percent

of the State's total, while agricultural direct credit constituted 2.68 percent of the State's total credit during the same period. In 2005, the proportion of total credit increased to 4.97 percent, direct credit to 6.20 percent and indirect credit to 2.65 of the State's total. The district's share of credit has been negligible. Non availability of credit could be one of the factors that could have prevented farmers to go for commercial farming which requires more capital investment. (Table No. 2.17)

2.7.2 KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION

In agriculture and rural development sectors acquisition of scientific methods, updation of knowledge and skills of farmers are crucial for improving their performance. Other linkages generated through transformation of this sector are research, extension, trade, agro-processing, transport, finance, marketing and education among others¹¹.

The three key factors that contribute to building of human capacity are:

- i. Research and technological adoption
- ii. Extension and technical service
- iii. Agricultural education

The Government of Nagaland has placed emphasis on intensifying agricultural production and productivity. The policy objective of the Government is 'to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally non-degrading and socially acceptable use of natural resources, so as to promote sustainable development of agriculture'.

Introduction of new inputs and technologies can result in increase in yield levels, which can be made possible only when farmers acquire knowledge and skills. To fulfill the objectives, from the Eleventh Five Year Plan onwards, there has been a major shift in Government policy and activities. Transformation of subsistence agriculture into commercialization, at the same time, meeting the food requirements and human development is being targeted through planned strategies such as the following;

- i. **Research and Training:** The State Government has set up research centres like State Agricultural Research Station (SARS), integrated extension training centre, seed farms, bio-control and soil testing laboratories. It has also been working closely with the other organizations like Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), International Potato Centre, NEPED, International Development Research Center (IDRC), Spice Board of India, Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) for agricultural research and technology dissemination.

¹¹ "Uganda Human Development Report 2007: Rediscovering Agriculture for Human Development Uganda", UNDP, Uganda. www.undp.or.ug/news/104

- ii. *Trainings* for development of skills and knowledge have been imparted to farmers with special emphasis on 'learning by doing'. The focus has been on techniques and inputs for higher production of crops like rice, maize, pulses, oil seeds, cardamom, medicinal and aromatic plants and tea, food processing, production of organic manure, post harvest and pest management, awareness for intensification of jhum cultivation and fallow land management, watershed development for rain fed areas specially for conservation and harvesting of land and water resources. Support is also provided for students undergoing degree course in agricultural services and for extension field workers.
- iii. *Agricultural Information and Extension* programmes like agriculture fairs, exhibitions at Local, State, National and International levels have been organized to disseminate information on the latest scientific developments and to facilitate linkages between various agencies. It covers information access, diversification of farming systems, commercialization and sustainable agricultural practices that enhances productivity.
- iv. In order to enhance *production and productivity*, farmers have been encouraged to grow high yielding variety of paddy with shorter gestation period in the kharif season followed by mustard, linseeds, wheat, pulses, vegetables in rabi season. This is to bring about an increase in cropping intensity by converting mono cropping area into double and multiple cropping. In order to promote productivity and modernization through mechanization, farm equipments like power tillers, pump sets and sprayers have been made available. Improved seeds, bio fertilizers and extension support have been also provided. To encourage organic farming, efforts are being made to acquire organic certification for a number of crops in the State.

Abandoning the practice of jhum cultivation is neither possible nor feasible in the State due to physical and social factors. Therefore, as a part of jhum stabilization programme, improved farming practices and intensification of indigenous fallow management system like plantation of fast growing trees on fallow land, construction of terrace benches, multi cropping have been introduced.

- v. Special emphasis has been made to improve the status of *women in agriculture* through self help groups, by giving them financial assistance for crop and livestock production, capacity building and exposure tours.
- vi. To promote *agricultural marketing* through the APMCs, transportation and financial assistance is provided to farmers. Marketing yards and storage

facilities have also been built at strategic areas and agri-link roads have been constructed to strengthen rural infrastructure¹².

Dimensions of development linked to agricultural performance, human development and poverty reduction are discussed in the ensuing paragraphs. Any change in these variables can either slow down or enhance agriculture and economic progress.

I. ACCESS TO LAND OR TENURE SYSTEM

There is a correlation between inequality in access to productive land and food insecurity and poverty in the rural areas. Rights over land vary widely between regions, districts and communities in Nagaland. However, even when farmers have access to land, insecurity of tenure or structure of tenure rights may inhibit investments in agriculture and land development.

II. GENDER DYNAMICS IN AGRICULTURE

Women constitute more than half of total work force in agriculture. Rural women work for longer hours a day as compared to men since they have to take care of the household chores in addition to the farming activities. This prevents their access to training, agricultural support services and inputs, market information, education and credit. It in turn has a direct bearing on productivity.

Fuel wood is the major source of energy and Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) are sources of food supplement and additional income for the rural populace. Collection of fuel wood and NTFP which are labour and time consuming tasks are mainly performed by women. Forest degradation makes these tasks more difficult for women as they have to walk longer distances and spend more time for the purpose. This conflicts with her time for working in the farm and doing household chores. Traditional land tenure system denies women's access to property, land and income from agriculture and livestock. These inhibits them to access institutional credit. The consequence of all these practices put women and their families at a disadvantage position.

¹² Annual Administrative Report 2004-2005 to 2008-2009 Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland.

2.8 CONCLUSION

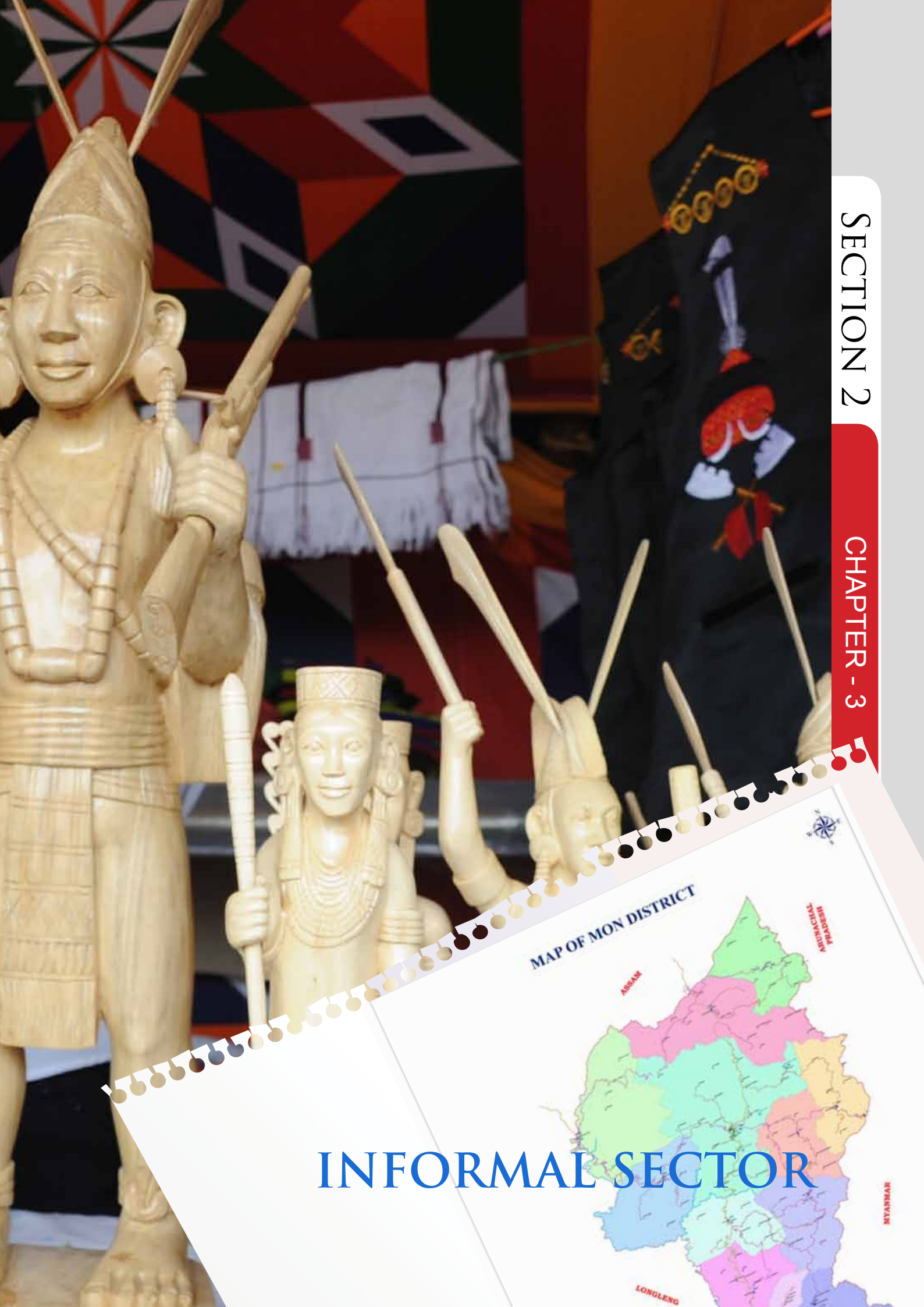
Although the process of transition from production for subsistence to commercialization is taking place in other parts of the State, in Mon district agricultural production is still subsistence in nature, dominated by jhum cultivation. The cropping pattern also indicates dominance of production of cereal crops which reflects the subsistence nature of production. Productivity of land and labour are also quite low. As far as food and nutrition security of the district is concerned, the rapid rate of population growth is undermining agricultural growth by putting more pressure on land and forest resources. This means, agricultural sector needs to grow fast enough to provide more food to feed the growing population. Government should take action to speed up diversification of the sector, increase labour productivity and develop industrial and service sectors to absorb the growing working force in the district.

Further, technology suited for upland agriculture need to be developed. It is vital to strengthen rural infrastructure like roads and transportation, storage facilities appropriate for agricultural produce, electrification and irrigation. Moreover, information, credit and training support needs to be intensified. Cooperative system needs to be encouraged for marketing the produce of small farmers to gain bargaining power against the middlemen and overcome other impediment. Setting up of agro-processing units at strategic producing areas will provide ready market to the farmers.

To foster the process of transition from traditional subsistence agriculture into commercialization, effective diverse set of policies such as enhanced agricultural research, extension services, access to credit, effective marketing infrastructure both input and output, public investment in infrastructure and macro policies are crucial.







INFORMAL SECTOR

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, Naga villages functioned as fully independent village states which were self governing and self reliant, situated in contiguous geographical areas. But these characters of the villages have more or less disappeared due to the overall changing socio economic scenario.

The Government of Nagaland has undertaken several exercises for industrial development of the State without substantial positive outcome. During the 1970s till the 1990s a lot of emphasis was placed on development of forest and agriculture based industries such as paper mill, plywood industries and sugar mill. However, there were many factors that hampered this development strategy. The prevailing insurgency situation then, led to the deterioration of law and order and affected the functioning of many of these industries. There were also limitations in terms of managerial skills overstaffing and issues of labour union in these industries. These incapacitated the State from realizing its full potential for industrial growth. Consequently it retarded income and employment generation avenues.

According to the 'State Human Development Report 2004', there were 1014 establishments in the organized sector as on March 2000, of which 851 were in the public sector and remaining 163 (32 large and 131 small units) were in the private sector. The total employment provided by these establishments was 76,938 of which the share of public sector was 72,834 and the private sector accounted for employment of 4,104 persons. The concentration of organized sector establishments was highest in Kohima and Dimapur districts with 313 units. Mokokchung and Zunheboto were the other districts having high number of establishments at 196 and 120 respectively.

Organized Sector Establishments in Nagaland

Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	
		Large	Medium/Small
1014	851	32	131

Source: State Human Development Report 2004.

Districts with High Organized Sector Establishments

1	Dimapur/ Kohima	313
2	Mokokchung	196
3	Zunheboto	120

Source: State Human Development Report 2004.

The secondary sector has failed to grow and contribute to the economic growth of the State. According to the data published by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland, in 2006-2007 the contribution of the secondary sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices was ₹ 79007 lakhs as against ₹ 159565 lakhs of the primary sector and ₹ 246420 lakhs of the tertiary sector. This shows that the contribution of the secondary sector was hardly 16 percent, whereas primary sector contributed 33 percent and the tertiary sector contributed 51 percent to the State's economy during the same period.

Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2006-2007 (₹ in Lakhs)

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
159565	79007	246420

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

The tertiary sector in the State, though the largest contributor to the GSDP is still not fully evolved. It is dominated by few sectors like public administration, road transport, real estate and business services, trade, hotels and restaurants. These four sectors together constituted 76.35 percent of the total tertiary sector contribution in the State in 2006-2007¹³. Out of the total ₹ 246420 lakhs contributed by the tertiary sector the contribution of the above mentioned four sectors was ₹ 188150 lakhs.

¹³ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Handicrafts of Mon District

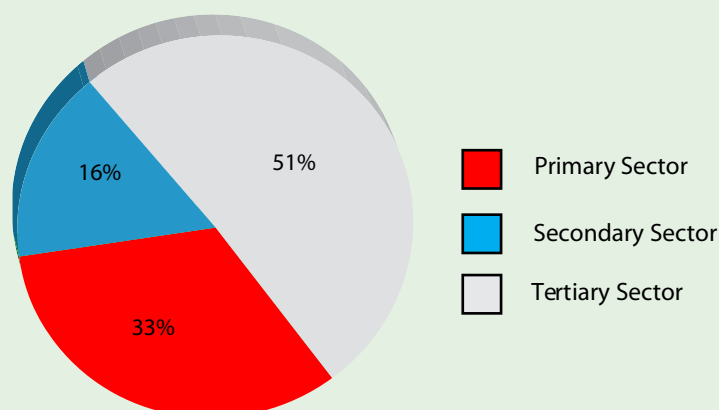
Wooden effigy and statues of Mon district are objects of awe and wonder, depicting craftsmanship and skill. The Konyaks are skilled in handicrafts like basket making, cane and bamboo works, beading of necklaces, wrist bands and garter.

Known as the warrior tribe, the Konyaks are skilled in the art of making fire-arms too.

Shri. S.K. Chattopadhyay, IAS,
Former Deputy Commissioner, Mon in
Mon Town Golden Jubilee Souvenir



Figure 3.1. Comparative GSDP at Constant Prices for Industries of Origin
2006-2007
(In Percentage)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

3.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN MON DISTRICT

Mon is one of the most backward districts of the State. The HDI for Mon was 8th among the eight districts covered by SHDR, 2004. The per capita income for Mon district in 2003 was ₹ 4500, the lowest amongst the districts. According to Census 2001, the population of the district was 259604 and the literacy rate of the district was 42.25, the least amongst the districts of the State. In 2005, the district had 4 branches of various banks and in 2007 30 post office branches.

There are around 27 types of sub sectors which constitute the unorganized sector in Mon district. Nearly 1978 business establishments providing employment to about 7342 persons come under these 27 categories of establishments.

There is no survey for Mon districts about the nature and composition of the unorganized sector. In absence of any systematic survey, the immediate requirement is to study the status of the various unorganized sectors in the State to identify sectors offering high employment potential; identify human resource requirement in these sectors for the next 10 years; map the skill requirements in unorganized sector, specially the emerging sector. This will require mapping the existing educational, technical and vocational institutions of the State, look at their functioning and identify the skill gaps required in terms of improvement of quality and delivery of services in the existing institutions and creation of more need based institutions.

Historically the creation of East Pakistan (subsequently Bangladesh) virtually disconnected the Northeast from the mainland. Nagaland has also been disadvantaged by this particular political development in the Indian subcontinent. It blocked the natural sea route through the port city of Chittagong for the whole of North East India. Political fragmentation and a quest for ethnic and regional identity fomented a climate of insurgency in several parts of the region, which combined with several other factors pulled down the developmental parameters of the region.

The industrial sector in the region around Mon district has mainly grown around tea, petroleum, natural gas in Assam, mining, saw mills and traditional handicrafts units. Since, manufacturing capacities in Nagaland to an extent are virtually non-existent, it creates endemic problems for finding remunerative prices for basic commodities and agricultural produce. One of the end results has been the proliferation of activities in the unorganized sector and dependence of the people on Government schemes and for employment avenues. This in turn has inhibited growth of entrepreneurship.

The empowering of youths through development of skills to raise their employability will remove their disenchantment and will prevent them from falling prey to subversive forces which is a major challenge for both the State and National Government. It will channelize the potential and resources of the youths for the overall development of the State.

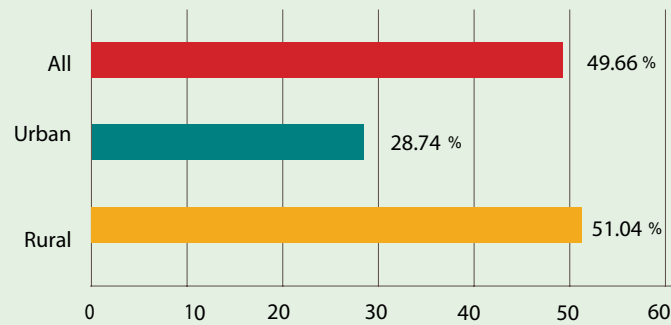
3.2.1 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (SSI)

In 2006-2007, the total number of registered SSI units in Mon district was 8¹⁴. Seventy eight persons were employed in these SSI Units. The tradewise break up of these units was as follows; manufacturing of weaving apparel – 1, manufacturing of fabricated metal products – 3 and manufacturing of furniture – 4. There was no change in the number of SSI units during 2005-2006 to 2006-2007. The total number of employees in these units however increased from 44 in 2005-2006 to 78 in 2006-2007.

3.2.2 RELATIVE STATUS

In Mon district the percentage of people dependent on agriculture sector was the highest sector while percentage of people dependent on the unorganised sector was the smallest. Out of the three districts selected for preparation of the DHDR, viz Kohima, Phek and Mon, Kohima has the most diversified economy with a relatively large tertiary sector both in size and turnover, than Phek and Mon. The economy of Mon is smaller than that of Phek both in the agricultural sector and in the non-farm sector.

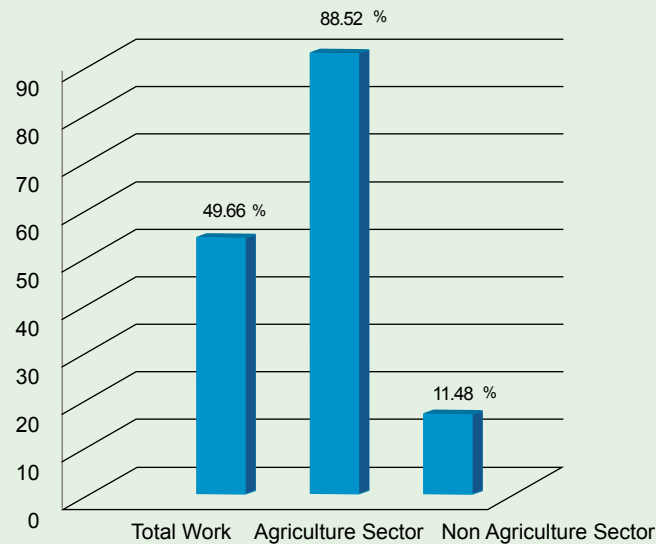
Figure 3.2. Distribution of Workers in Mon - 2004



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

The figures 3.2 and 3.3 reflect the total workers as percentage of the total eligible workforce. The total employment in the agriculture sector is 88.52 percent and employment in the non-agricultural sector is 11.48 percent. Economy of Mon is almost totally dependent on the agricultural sector. The secondary or tertiary sectors of its economy are still in its nascent stage.

Figure 3.3. Participation of Workforce in Mon - 2004



Source:- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

3.3 PROSPECTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MON

With its intricate designs and vibrant colours, the traditionally woven textiles of the Konyaks have potentials for development into major income and employment source. Presently due to the low volume of output and the mandays required for production of these items, the costs of handicrafts of the region is high.

With economies of scale and with proper marketing linkages for supply of raw material and marketing of finished goods, this sector would be able to generate employment avenues for the unemployed youth. Simultaneously the development of the sector would help preserve the traditional knowledge of crafts amongst the youth. Based on demand, the design, pattern and colours could be blended to suit the requirement of the market.

Mon has substantial mineral reserves like oil and coal. These mineral resources are already being illegally exploited by people with vested interests. Exploration and mining of these resources should be legally permitted. This would lead to increased economic activity and income and would attract private investments.

3.3.1 POTENTIAL OF HANDLOOM SECTOR IN MON

Handloom weaving and handicraft are the two most important non-farm activities in the district.

Strength of Handicraft and Handloom Sector

- i. Handicraft is integral to the culture of the people and its practice has been passed through generations.
- ii. A large number of existing artisans are engaged in this sector earning their livelihood.
- iii. There is a reasonable availability of raw materials within the State.
- iv. The handloom and handicraft products of Nagaland has a ready market throughout the country and overseas.
- v. Low capital is required for the investment in this sector.

3.3.2 WEAKNESSES OF THE HANDICRAFT AND HANDLOOM SECTOR

- i. The technology and production method of the artisans is outdated.
- ii. Non upgradation and updation of skills of the artisans incapacitate them to manufacture quality craft with modern designs.
- iii. Absence of market intelligence about consumer preference and marketing linkages especially of markets outside the State.
- iv. The financial position of the artisans is weak and their access to credit is poor.
- v. The use of outdated production technology disables artisans to produce in bulk.

Experience has shown that sustainable economic development in the region has to be land and natural resource based. An example of land based sustainable economic activity undertaken during the British regime in North East is the tea industry. This agro-industry has generated thousands of employment for the people of the region as well as for the people outside the State. Assam which borders Mon district is a major producer of tea in the country. The quality of Assam tea is also well known around the world. With similar environmental and topographical conditions as that of Assam, small tea gardens have sprung up in parts of Mon district. Currently, these tea gardens are part of the feeder units for the nearby tea gardens and processing units in Assam. During plucking season, the harvested tea leaves from these gardens are daily collected for the tea processing units in Assam.



ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD (NON-RURAL)

MAP OF MON DISTRICT



4.1 INTRODUCTION

The economic livelihood (non-rural) chapter seeks to explore and understand the course and the source of development in Mon district with reference to its characteristics, opportunities and constraints. It also seeks to examine whether development in the State is substantially state-centric or largely influenced by roles played by the non-state actors. The chapter highlights the linkages between the flow of population between the rural and urban centres and focuses on the urban-rural linkages.

An analysis of local means of livelihood is essential for proper understanding of the impact of unemployment, conflict or market dislocation. The location of the household is also an important determinant in enabling a household to opt for a means of livelihood. The other important factor would be wealth and access to finances which would determine the ability of the household to exploit the available options within the given zone. Land is just one aspect of wealth, and wealth are defined not only in terms of their land holdings but also in terms of their livestock holdings, capital, education, skills, power over labour availability and social capital.

Households are the key elements in the dynamics of non-rural livelihoods. The study attempts to situate the household unit and their members' decision making ability at the centre of analysis. This is essential for the purpose of garnering knowledge about the realities and the strategies adopted by the poor in situations that arise therein. Rather than being purely extractive, this method will contribute towards programme and policy initiatives which are participatory and are rooted in the ground realities. It would also ensure that respondents are joint owners of knowledge and of the data generated and thereby would enable them to participate in policy debate and project planning at various levels.

The report is divided into three sections. The first section gives the context under which the survey was undertaken and dwells briefly on the reflective realities in the State of Nagaland as observed in the district of Mon under the broad aspects:

- i. Employment: Opportunities and Limitations
- ii. Land use and patterns of ownership
- iii. Rent

The second section of the report is a detailed analysis of the results of the survey conducted in the district. The concluding note of the report points out the general picture emerging from the data.

4.2 EMPLOYMENT: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

The State of Nagaland is increasingly moving towards chronic unemployment especially among the educated. It has been observed that the structure of employment and nature of unemployment is contributed by both the natural population growth and by influx of migrants. As per the data of the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Government of Nagaland, more than 50,000 youths were registered with the state employment exchanges in 2009. The number continues to increase with more than 3,500 graduates being added every year¹⁵. The actual figures of unemployed persons would be much more if the number of unregistered unemployed youth is taken into account.

As per the Census of India 2001, the population size of the State of Nagaland was close to 2 million. It was growing at a rate of 6.4 percent per annum during the decade 1991-2001. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the density of population from 73 persons per sq. km. in 1991 to 120 in 2001.

Agriculture still continues to employ the maximum number of the populace in Nagaland. However, off-farm activities have increased over the years. There are no big manufacturing units in the State. Households and small scale industries are the only production units in the State. However, Mon district does not make up for even a quarter of the manufacturing units in Nagaland.

In nearly three decades, the structure of urban employment has not changed in Nagaland. In Mon, it was found that the highest employer is the State Government. The percentage of people doing business or petty trade (both retail and wholesale) was high in Mon. The DHDR Sample Survey undertaken in 2009 showed that there were very few daily wagers registered in Mon. The services provided by daily wage earners are varied. The demand for this group of people has grown over the years following the growth of the construction sector. The data generated shows a rising phenomenon of urban unemployment. (Table No. 4.1)

According to Census of India 2001, the share of workers in the total population was 135,023 in Mon and the share of non-workers was 175,061. Between the two census years i.e. 1991 and 2001, the district experienced some percentage point increase in work participation rate. The work participation rate is higher for males compared to females. The overall increase in work participation is also reflected in the falling dependency ratio (expressed as a ratio of non-working population to working population) between the two latest census years. However, it is important to note that in Mon,

¹⁵ Nagaland Post, 29/04/09.

increasing overall work participation has been associated with an increasing share of marginal workers in total work force. By census definition, marginal workers are those who do not work for a major part of the year, which could either be due to lack of opportunity or other reasons. (Table No. 4.2)

We now look at block-wise variation in work participation. According to the DHDR Sample Survey 2009, all blocks in Mon have more than 30 percent of their population in the work force. However, there are some blocks in which the work participation rate is more than 40 percent. In the urban areas, in general, the percentage of marginal workers against total workers is much lower compared to the rural areas. Higher work participation might be either due to expanding employment opportunities that acted as the 'pull factor' or due to economic hardship that compelled people to accept any kind of job, or a combination of both. Although a fall in agricultural based workforce is considered as a positive change from developmental point of view, not all blocks surveyed have experienced such positive changes to a significant level.

The employment opportunities in NGOs and the Church are often not considered seriously. But the Church especially, is an important employer in Nagaland. At least 1 to 2 percent of the population in the district is employed by the churches. The NGO sector comprises a small, but not negligible number of the workforce in the district headquarters. However, they are yet to make a mark in terms of their ability to provide and facilitate provision of amenities and for the conservation of natural resources as evident in the data.

4.3 LAND USE AND PATTERN OF OWNERSHIP

Land is a major natural resource. Population growth in the urban centres has resulted in increased demand for land and higher housing costs. Land use is changing rapidly in the urban centres used as agricultural land to residential areas and Government headquarters.

Land still remains the single most important physical possession for the Naga people. On one hand, land resource apparently measures one's social status and temporal power. On the other, cultural, socio-political and economic considerations have prompted the ethno genes to attach land with primordial significance. Changes in agricultural practices have also resulted in significant changes in the land use pattern of the State.

Traditional community based governance and ownership of land is one of the significant features of Nagaland. The village community owned and regulated the land and its

resources according to the traditional customs and practices. There are variations in the forms or patterns of traditional institutions and practices vis-à-vis the management and ownership of land among the different communities. In general, the traditional system of ownership of land in Nagaland is fundamentally of three types; village land, clan or khel land and private land. In recent times, the State Government has acquired land for the construction of Government institutions, for developmental and conservation purposes. Traditional system of ownership of land is highly complex and elaborate on the one hand and highly diverse among the different communities on the other. In the case of some tribes, there are Village Councils or elected representatives of elders who regulate the village affairs and control the village resources. In most cases, there are village land, owned and regulated by the village, there are clan land, owned and managed by the clan, and the individual land, owned and utilized by the individuals.

In the hills, as a legacy of the British India, individual rights granted to the then tribal chiefs has been handed down from generation to generation. Indian Government has since then granted implicit cognizance under the Directive Principles of State Policy, where the documents issued by the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer to the tribal chiefs are treated as equivalent to land patta in the valley. In the attempt to codify and bring a uniform law in the administration of the village, the Government of Nagaland passed the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act in 1978. Through this Act, Village Councils were established in every village in Nagaland. According to the Act, "Village Council shall consist of members, chosen by villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practice and usages." This provision of the Act allows the Village Council to practice its specified customary laws in the village administration. The Village Council members choose a member as chairman and a secretary of the council. The Village Council has been given administrative power and duties at the local village level.

4.3.1 RENT

Households with lower incomes spend a larger part of it on necessities. As income increases and biologically pressing but easily satiable wants are met, the socially determined and psychologically spurred wants take over. These socially and psychologically spurred wants are multidimensional due to their non-physical origin.

The household profile of Nagaland as per Census of India 2001, lists the percentage of livable¹⁶ houses a little higher than the good¹⁷ houses. Between 2001 and 2009 the overall scenario has not changed much as per the DHDR Sample Survey, 2009. The urban sectors invest time and energy mainly on education and health. However they

¹⁶ Liveable houses: Houses that require minor repair.

¹⁷ Good houses: Houses that do not need repair.

lag behind the rural sectors in terms of social capital and basic necessities. This is a clear indication of the kind of choices people make with the kind of resources available to them.

Rent issue or rentable house, for example, is a commodity which has a demand and often this demand is dependent on the house rent, disposable income of the person and the number of members in the family. If all houses had been exactly identical, rent, income and family size would certainly have been sufficient to determine the demand for houses. But on the contrary, each house differs from the other house in at least one characteristic. For Mon, an analysis of primary data collected from the households inhabiting several parts of the town suggests that tenants of rented houses consider floor area, water supply and power supply complementary to each other. They consider other characteristics of the house as substitutes of the floor area. It has also been observed that in the district, a rented house is possibly an inferior or sticky commodity and its income elasticity for the overall sample is negative, although statistically insignificant.

4.4 AN ANALYSIS OF MON DISTRICT

In urban Mon the major occupation of the people is Government service. A large number of people are also involved in cultivation and other agri and allied activities. People engaged in business formed the next big group followed by the daily wage earners who are more in number than in the other districts.

According to the findings of the survey most of the men and the women in Mon were not in favour of the existing practice of wage disparities between men and women. Both men and women feel that women should be more involved in decision making. Management of natural resources is mostly done by men while women have more say in seed selection and marketing activities.

In the surveyed urban blocks in Mon a larger number of people owned houses followed by people living in rented houses and in Government quarters. Most of the dwelling units consisted of 3 rooms and very few lived in 2 room houses. Most of the houses had latrines exclusively for household members. A small number of households shared latrines with other households.

The major occupation in rural Mon is farming and cultivation with some portion of the rural populace in Government service. There are no entrepreneurs in rural Mon. Marginal wage workers are a miniscule group.

In the rural areas majority of the households do not have water pipe connections in their homes. Water is mostly fetched from the community well, water reservoir and through rain water harvesting. Most of the households in rural areas have temporary latrines. A large section of both men and women respondents did not support the existing wage disparities between men and women. They were also of the opinion that involvement of women in decision making processes would improve availability of health services. Both men and women have rights to control over cash income from agricultural production. Men benefited more from the extension services provided by the Government.

The respondents opined that the electricity charges were the same before and post communitisation of the power sector. Most people expressed dissatisfaction with the regularity of power supply even after communitisation. The respondents stated that they do not have a PCO at a walkable distance nor did they have access to cyber café in the locality. Requirement of more road linkages between villages and towns and better transportation facilities was indicated by the respondents. Although aware of the better quality of life in the urban areas people preferred to stay in the villages. Migration was mostly in search of better livelihood options and education facilities.

4.5 CONCLUSION

The data of Mon shows that in the urban areas there are larger number of people employed in Government services and businesses, whereas the wage earners are fewer in number. In the analysis of the district's population density, scarcity of resources, spatial and sectoral patterns of the market, access to affordable transport, demands for services by the wealthier groups determined the nature and scale of employment opportunities.

The issue of employment opportunities forgone by the locals (Nagas) in the light of employment of non-locals (non- Nagas) in the State:

It has been noticed that the potential of economic livelihood in non-rural sector in all the surveyed districts have been severely affected by the extent and nature of employment of non-Nagas (non-locals) in different sectors of the State's economy. One has to take into account the phenomena of the locals losing out significant livelihood opportunities in a scenario of limited livelihood opportunities for the people in the State. This factor also results in a massive regular outflow of the State revenue. According to one estimate it is up to 36 percent of the State's annual plan outlay of ₹ 760 crore (2006-2007 Plan outlay)¹⁸.

¹⁸ Evaluation Study On 'Employment Opportunities Forgone By Nagas and Employment of Non- Nagas in the State', Government of Nagaland, 2007.

In terms of employment, 45815 opportunities can be assumed to have been forgone by the Nagas while the number of unemployed Nagas has risen. The income levels of many unskilled non-Naga employees are higher than that of many Government employees in Nagaland. This can be attributed to:

- i. The inability of the locals to look beyond the traditional employment sectors, inability to venture into new areas and a culture of excessive dependence on the Government.
- ii. Cheaper rates and higher productivity offered for lesser cost by the non-local labour.
- iii. Studies indicate 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 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 has to be substantially inculcated.
- iv. The best way for scale economies to 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 upgradation of skills and providing incentives.

Construction sector has the highest non-Naga workforce with total annual earnings of several crores of rupees. The growth of the construction industry has propelled employment in this sector. This sector is followed by the loading and unloading sector. Main activities are loading and unloading of goods at the railway station, bus stations and godowns. These services are predominated by the non-Nagas. 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 work.

The third largest work force of the non-Nagas is in the trading and entrepreneurial activity. Running of pan shops and its ancillary activities provides employment. This is followed by the number of people engaged in running grocery shops. It is observed that 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.

Studies indicate that except for a few persons employed in the automobile workshops and servicing centres and in the restaurants, the workforce in the service sector is largely unskilled. The skilled workforce has acquired the skills mostly from observation, hands-on training as a result of induction into the trade at a young age, taking up or changing employment as per their ability and flair.

Of the high turnover enterprises, such as dealership in cosmetics, textiles, pan shop, grocery and essential items, hardware, electronics, consumer durables and automobile parts, more than 50 percent of such enterprises are run by non-Nagas. A comparison of the earnings in the different sectoral enterprises indicate higher earnings for persons dealing in essential items which are 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.

In Mon, greater number of people preferred to remain in their native place but felt that the urban areas offered better quality of life. This is in contrast to Kohima. The primary factor for rural to urban migration is better employment opportunities and income, better education and health facilities and better transportation and communication facilities. In Kohima as Government and also non-residents invest in building homes for retirement, new administrative offices and Primary Health Centres, new opportunities in the construction sector have emerged in some of the rural areas, even to the extent of partly displacing agriculture as the main activity. At the same time, traditional rural non-farm activities such as cloth-weaving have decreased due to competition from cheap imports, lack of adequate investment in technological innovation, lack of inter-sectoral linkages, for example with yarn production, and inadequate infrastructure such as electricity supply. The rural-urban migration is transforming the housing patterns and livelihoods in the non-rural areas surveyed. Large and small non-rural centres are important destinations for Nagas and illegal migrants.

In terms of amenities, lesser number of houses had water pipe connections and a greater number of people got their water from the community well or water reservoir. There is no rain water harvesting. Most of the houses had concrete septic tank toilets.

On the issue of natural resources, people felt that water has become scarcer, climate change was more visible and the soil had depleted. This has significant bearing for small non-rural farmers with limited skills and education, who often have little alternative are engaged in low income occupation such as seasonal wage labour or petty trade. Within households, gender and generational differences in access to and control over resources could be a reason for people to diversify to other income-generating

activities. A consequence of these transformations is that the family as the traditional unit of production and consumption is replaced by more individualistic priorities and behaviors.

The urban areas enjoy better amenities in terms of availability of PCO booths and cyber cafes. For transportation, a large number of people avail services of local private buses followed by local taxis, the NST buses and then their own vehicles. It must be noted that where there is inadequate provision and maintenance of the road system, operating costs for transporters are very high resulting in high transportation cost.

In the urban economic livelihood section it was observed that large number of people lives in rented houses followed by people who owned houses and a section lived in Government quarters. Most of the dwelling units have four rooms or more. Majority of the houses had exclusive use of the latrines while a lesser number of households shared their latrines. A small section used the community latrines. Livelihood of the urban lower income group is closely linked to the residential strategies. Housing is at the core of daily life. It is crucial for obtaining and consolidating a residence, creation of neighbourhood ties and strengthening of family networks.

Livelihood strategies can be broadly categorized under natural, human, financial, physical and social resources. The DHDR Survey 2009 shows that most of the respondents place natural and financial aspects as most important, as it acts as a springboard for access to the other three resources. Access to finance would create access to social resources, physical resources (e.g. housing and transport), human resources (e.g. good health, skills and education) and natural resources (land and water).

The potentials and limitations of regional economic development, and the role of the local Governments in providing an enabling environment for market led economic growth needs to be understood in the wider context of changing global trade and production patterns. The non-rural livelihood strategies adopted are mostly a reaction to survival instincts depending upon the availability of sources and opportunities.

Village Administration in Mon

Each village is ruled by an 'Angh'. He is the sole authority in the village and hold immense power in his village and other subordinate villages. There are altogether seven "Chief Anghs" within Mon district, namely, Mon, Chui, Shengha Chingnyu, Longwa, Shangnyu, Taboka and Tangnyu. The Chief Anghs of these villages rule over a group of satellite villages. Fifty four villages are in Arunachal Pradesh and 87 villages in Myanmar, all these villages have strong customary and traditional relationship with the rest of the 110 villages of Mon district. The Angh of a village is assisted in his task by the Deputy Angh of each Morung (Pan) and elders or Gaon Burras. Each village has ruling clan and commoner clan or the 'Pen' clan. The members of a clan are bound by blood ties and so inter-marriage is prevented but they can marry a boy or a girl of other clans.

Shri. S.K. Chattopadhyay, IAS,(Rtd.)

*Former Deputy Commissioner, Mon,
in Mon Town Golden Jubilee Souvenir*





SECTION 3

Chapter 2 HEALTH
Chapter 3 BASIC SERVICES





QUALITY OF LIFE

It is now clear that human development must go beyond economic issues. Is a person living in a congested, unkempt and dirty surrounding any better off? Even more important, how poised is the individual to benefit from the fruits of development?

In this section we look at two crucial factors; the status of the health sector in Mon district and the availability of basic services.



Mon District Hospital

HEALTH MAP OF MON DISTRICT



HEALTH

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The chapter on health aims to capture the status of health care facilities available to its citizens while emphasizing on the quality and disparities that exist. It will identify gaps and challenges prevailing in the district compared to the State in delivery of health services and access to these services.

In addition to the conventional definition of 'health', a holistic concept which includes 'the happiness index' is recognized as one of the most vital ingredients for optimum health delivery system. While 'health' of the people is the most important contributing factor towards human development, due to insufficient planning capacities in this sector, there are several challenges in the delivery of optimum health services.

The ultimate goal for human resources development is to achieve the optimum result in 'performance improvement' (PI), a concept originally pioneered in industry, a process which will enable to strengthen health, health issues and health organizations.

5.2 HEALTH STATUS

Overall, in the mortality and morbidity profiles, the State's performance is better in comparison to the National level. While the importance of having reliable data and information is understood, scientific data for the districts is required for strategic planning. However, problems associated with data collection have contributed to constraints in arriving at accurate estimates.

Another factor affecting the health indicators in the State is due to population inflation, thereby impacting the performance indicators of health workers. This has resulted in the projection of health workers in some health units as poor performers and has been a demotivating factor for the health workers.

In recent years the State Government's initiatives in the health sector have contributed significantly to improvement of health indices. Simultaneously, the mortality and morbidity status and the disease burden not only of infectious diseases but of lifestyle related diseases have increased.

5.2.1 HEALTH INDICATORS

Box No.5.3. Health Indicators

Item	Nagaland	Mon
Total Population (Census of India 2001)	1988636	259604
IMR	38 (NFHS - 3)	N.A.
MMR	240 (ITSP)	N.A.
Sex Ratio ((Census of India 2001)	909:1000	881:1000
Population Below Poverty Line (Percentage)	32.67	87
Female Literacy Rate (Census of India 2001) (Percentage)	61.5	37.12
Male Literacy Rate (Census of India 2001) (Percentage)	71.2	46.7

Source: Census of India 2001, Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

5.2.2 INFRASTRUCTURE AND MANPOWER

Since the State does not have a medical college as yet, there is an acute shortage of doctors to man the health care units as per Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) norms. Similar to other districts, the health care units in Mon district face shortage of medical doctors, nurses and health assistants. Hence, there is an urgent requirement in the Health and Family Welfare Department to train the existing manpower to equip them with multi-skills to be able to meet the demands. If IPHS pattern is followed, the existing ANM (Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wifery) have to be redeployed at the CHC, PHC and Sub-Centre (SC), which would be a herculean task. The infrastructure of the health care units in the district is abysmally poor. Most of the health centres functions with insufficient funds, inadequate staff, absence of personnel at place of postings, constant shortage of consumables and in dilapidated buildings.

‘Most of the villagers and even people from Myanmar border go to Mon with malarial cases. Cases are more during summer. But I don’t know whether the medicines are effective’.

Villager from Longwa Village, Mon

5.2.3 REPRODUCTIVE AND CHILD HEALTH (RCH)

The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) programme initiated in April 2005 consists of provision of integrated and comprehensive quality services for maternal health, child health, family planning and adolescent health. Since most of the deliveries are home deliveries, data for maternal and infant mortality are not accurate. When mothers receive proper obstetric care, not only are their lives saved but also of their children, particularly in the first month of life when the mortality rate is the highest¹⁹. However, this is a challenge when proper communication facilities are lacking and there are insufficient trained health professionals to assure that every woman in need receives correct, timely and effective obstetrical care.

5.2.4 NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH MISSION (NRHM)

The NRHM mission is to improve the available resources and access to quality health care particularly to the rural population, women and children. It aims to achieve universal access to improved health services, enhanced capacity of the local service providers, health plan at the village level, inter-sectoral collaboration in health care and to formulate policies for effective planning and resource development.

5.2.5 DISTRICT EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

With the district's proximity to Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar, both the rural and urban areas in Mon have reported numerous cases of vector borne diseases such as malaria, encephalitis, hemorrhagic fevers and meningitis. Besides vaccine preventable diseases and controllable water borne diseases like acute diarrhea, typhoid, jaundice, gastroenteritis, measles and respiratory diseases like tuberculosis, there are other diseases that go unreported.

The public health scenario in respect of tuberculosis has not shown much decline with 2.89 lakhs of the population covered by RNTCP in Mon District as compared to 21.8 lakhs in the State. A disturbing trend has also emerged regarding drug adherence and increase in drug resistance to the type of infection prevailing among TB patients. Besides requirement of adequate infrastructure and sufficient quantity of medicines for quality service delivery in the district, there is also a need to increase the awareness campaigns on proper usage and dosage of medicine, sanitation and hygienic practices.

¹⁹ Progress of Indian States Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland RNTCP Report 2008

5.2.6 IMMUNIZATION

The district achieved 26 percent coverage of full immunization of children. The district still needs to be intensively covered particularly in the rural areas since the success of immunization program depends largely on the capacity of the health delivery services to reach out to women and children in the remote rural areas.

There is widespread superstition about the cause and the spread of diseases. This is due to lack of knowledge, poverty, illiteracy, low availability of treatment drugs and health professionals. Consequently many people seek the help of traditional healers and indigenous medicines for curing their ailments²⁰.

5.2.7 ACCESSIBILITY TO HEALTH SERVICES

Most health centres are not accessible due to poor road conditions, lack of basic communication services and lack of information. The staffing norms and infrastructure of the public health care units are practically dysfunctional in most areas of the district. The absence of medical professionals and paramedics in the health care units has widened the gap between people and public health care delivery system. Though the district has a mobile Integrated Counseling Test Centre (ICTC) van and an ambulance at the district hospital to facilitate accessibility to health care services, one of the main challenges is transportation of patients from the villages, specially those in the border areas to reach the health centres for availing treatment. In most cases, people who can afford prefer to access health services in Assam, Dimapur or Kohima due to better health care facilities.

It is observed that most of the health centres in the district are not properly equipped for diagnosis of patients and supply of drugs is grossly inadequate. Medical professionals are often absent from their place of duty. This results in less or no demand for medical services offered in the public health care units. There is very little incentive for patients to seek medical help or services from these centres. Concurrently, existence of private health facilities in the district is nil.

The location of the health centres in the district are not easily accessible for women to avail the basic health care. Under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme 19.67 percent of the child birth have been recorded as institutional delivery and 45 percent as health assisted delivery. Most child births are home delivery or assisted by traditional attendants. The benefits of institutional child birth has still not been understood in the district and has not taken off as anticipated. Perhaps one of the reasons could be

²⁰ Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

because of the absence of properly equipped health facility and absence of medical professionals or it could be because of bad road conditions and transportation facilities. The number of women who receive antenatal and post natal care is also relatively low. Most pregnant women in Mon district are often unaware of the need for routine check up. The efforts of the Department of Health and Family Welfare to create awareness on the availability of health care facilities has not been successful and many women are not aware of the presence of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) or female health workers in Primary Health Centres (PHC), Sub-Centres (SC) or Community Health Centres (CHC). As per the 2006 record, there were 116 child deaths of which 57 were males and 59 were females in the age of 1-5 years in the district²¹.

5.2.8 QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

The quality of health care is a cause of concern when trained health professionals are not sufficient. There is dearth of not only of doctors but also of nurses and technicians. Quality of health care delivery is also adversely affected due to absence of medical personnel and irregularity of staff at place of postings in the districts. Almost all health care workers prefer to be posted in towns or headquarters and are mainly concentrated in the urban centres.

5.3 CAPABILITIES

The State lacks medical specialist in different disciplines. While there are enough paramedics and other support staff, they have not been trained for multi-tasking. They are therefore unable to deliver multi pronged services at the grass root level. In order to achieve optimum health service delivery, the capacities of health workers at all levels in terms of programme management, documentation, communication skills, accounting, stock keeping and technical skills need to be enhanced. One of the initiatives taken by the Department of Health and Family Welfare towards development of multi-skills for doctors and ensuring rural postings has been the launching of the Diplomate in National Board (DNB) course at NHAK in the year 2008-2009.

5.3.1 HEALTH CORRELATES

Another area of concern in public health is the correlates of health such as social environment, water and sanitation. Some of the basic amenities particularly in provision of safe drinking water needs to be strengthened. Since most houses in Mon district do not have proper water supply or pipe connection, people depend on tank, pond or hand pump for water supply. Efforts have to be redirected towards provision of

²¹ National Rural Health Mission

safe drinking water, basic sanitation, nutrition and education for holistic health of the population.

Most of the households do not have proper toilets and defecation in open areas in the periphery of the town and villages was common. Open drainage system and open garbage disposal of wastes was also common to both the urban and rural areas. In rural areas, homes were made from locally available materials such as 'toku' leaf and the houses were without proper ventilation or lighting system.

Nutrition level is often linked to poverty or lack of purchasing power. In Mon, most children were malnourished due to unbalanced diet. Malnutrition amongst women and children was more pronounced in the rural areas. Traditional diet of the people in Mon consist of mainly yam, maize, millets and rice.

5.3.2 GENDER

Women's ability to access health services depend to a large extent on the social, cultural and economic factors. Most women, particularly in the rural areas are in a disadvantageous position in accessing health care facilities. The district lack neo-natal and maternal health care facilities both in terms of manpower and infrastructure. The use of modern contraceptive methods for family planning to ensure maternal health care is almost nil. Lack of information on health care methods have jeopardized safe motherhood and particularly during pregnancy, child birth and immunization.

'There is an added benefit of promoting maternal and child health programmes and family planning together in that, acting synergistically, these activities help accelerate the reduction of both mortality and fertility rates and contribute more to lowering rates of population growth than either type of activity alone'

- World Summit for Children

5.3.3 DISABILITY

Incorporation of disabilities as a public health issue is necessary for mainstreaming the health care system into a holistic and inclusive system. The normal practice in households with differently abled persons is to tend and manage such persons at home. Their needs are not understood even by the care givers and attendants. The State reported having 26499 disabled as per Census of India 2001. Rehabilitation and community support for all disability groups is grossly inadequate and needs attention of the concerned Departments and the civil societies.

5.3.4 LIFESTYLE DISEASES

The district has reported cases of diseases related to lifestyle. High incidences of entero-gastritis, respiratory complications and addiction to opium, pharmaceutical drugs, tobacco and betel nut have been reported.

5.3.5 DRUG ABUSE, HIV AND AIDS

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) causing Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is now considered not only a health problem, but a social developmental problem and security threat. In Mon, it is a problem which urgently requires a comprehensive broad multi-sectoral response from Government Departments, from the private sector, civil societies and individuals. Nagaland stands sixth in the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate in the country. The current prevalence rate is 0.78 percent of HIV and AIDS in the State. With the initiation of Nagaland State AIDS Control Society (NSACS) in 1999, out of the estimated 27,774 injecting drug users, 70.9 percent i.e. 19,678 were covered through 54 Targeted Intervention (TI) projects in 2008-2009. Initially, the mode of transmission of HIV through injecting drug users was high. However, from injecting drug users with 5.6 percent, the incidence of HIV transmission through sexual mode increased with 85.7 percent. The most affected age group was between 20 to 49 years, of which 50.1 percent were from the age group of 25 to 34 years.

In Mon, the incidence of opium and drug abusers amongst the youth is high. The district shares borders with Myanmar which enables easy access to drugs from across the porous border. It also has easy access to illegal peddled pharmaceutical drugs from Assam. Most of the young drug abusers are vulnerable to the risk of HIV transmission through sharing of needles and syringes and unprotected sex. There are reported cases of Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and reproductive health concerns such

as early pregnancy. In Mon, 6022 persons, including pregnant women were tested for HIV during April 2008-2009 and the district HIV prevalence rate is 0.2 percent out of the total tested and 11 are on Anti Retro-Viral Therapy (ART)²².

5.4 COMMUNITISATION

Taking into account its rich social capital, the State Government introduced the concept of 'communitisation' of the health sector in the year 2002 through an act of legislation. The objective was to empower the community to participate in health service delivery and to instill sense of ownership amongst the community members.

The concept of communitisation has been widely acclaimed both at the National and International level. The communitisation concept has been adopted for implementation of programmes under NRHM. The communitisation guidelines for the health sector stipulates that each village should set up a Village Health Committee (VHC) which will be solely responsible for ensuring regularity of staff, management of funds, disbursement of staff salary and ownership of the health care facility. Accordingly all the communitised villages having health care centres constituted Health Committees. With the participation of the community the accessibility to public health care improved in almost all health centres. However, the capacities of VHC and village level functionaries should be continuously upgraded and awareness programmes on their roles and responsibilities, on new programmes and technologies should be regularly organized.

5.4.1 CHALLENGES

While the goal of the Health and Family Welfare Department is to deliver health care services to the people, it faces several challenges. Some of these are enumerated below.

- i. Inaccessible terrain with poor roads and communication systems.
- ii. Most of the communities are unaware of the importance and need for health care check-up and do not access health care facilities until they are seriously ill.
- iii. Lack of proper infrastructure for the medical staff hampers accessibility as well as quality of the service.
- iv. Location of health centres at unsuitable places.

²² Nagaland State AIDS Control Society

- v. Lack of equipments and essential drugs in the treatment centres.
- vi. Shortage of skilled manpower in the district and preference of the medical personnel to stay in towns and practice in private clinics and nursing homes.
- vii. Lack of education and information on health related issues. In the rural areas the cause of most of the diseases are associated with myths and superstitions. This directly or indirectly affects access to proper medical care.
- viii. Lack of monitoring system for staff.
- ix. Insufficient or lack of reliable database for policy formulation and for taking steps to plug the gaps in the health care system.
- x. Absence of co-ordination between public and private sector in delivery of services.

5.5 WAY FORWARD

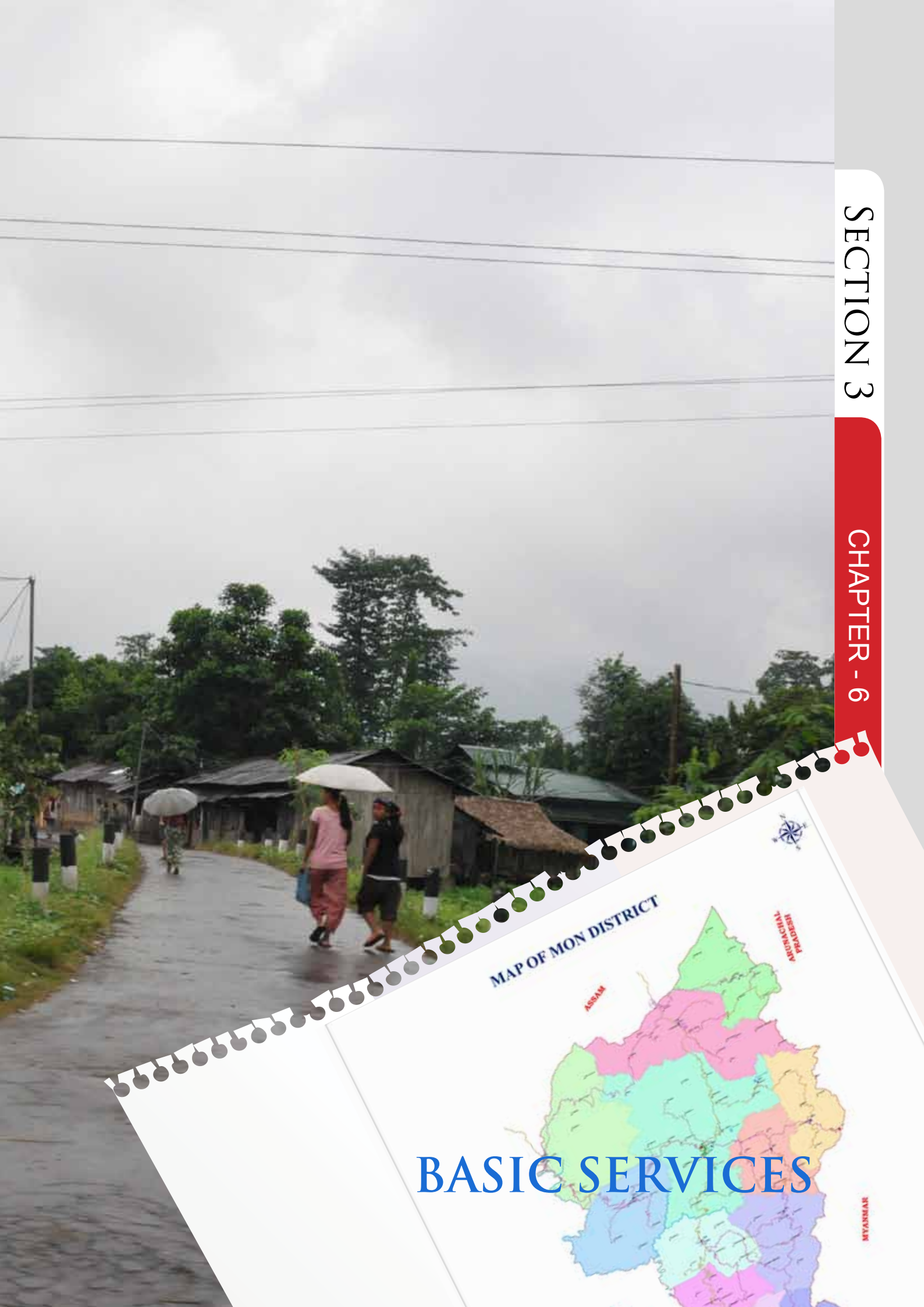
- i. Formulate State health policy integrating National Health programmes with those of the State Programmes. Decentralize planning, decision making and implementation.
- ii. Establish network of primary health care services integrated at the village level with super specialty services.
- iii. Ensure health care as a basic right by providing primary health care and improve efficiency of resource allocated, strengthening the referral linkages and regulating the delivery of services for the remote areas.
- iv. Capacity building of the Village Health Committee members. Provide basic health care support for prevention of diseases, promotion and care of health.
- v. Research has so far been confined to research institutions only. Research should be encouraged at the State level for understanding the existing scenario and for identifying the gaps.
- vi. Facilitate community based participatory research and planning to improve quality of service and to reduce disparities in health care.

- vii. The absence of systematic and scientific statistics on health care is a major constraint in understanding the trend of health care system in the State and for planning. Therefore generation of reliable data should be one focus area.
- viii. Strengthen inter-sectoral contribution to increase the role of private sector and civil society in health care service delivery.
- ix. Constitute State Level Committee for coordinating, facilitating, monitoring and regulating the standards, treatment protocol and on pricing of essential health services.
- x. Synchronize traditional health care practices with modern technology for holistic healing.
- xi. Check the standard of health care service delivery and the capability of the medical professionals. Introduce on-the-job training to upgrade inter-departmental skills.
- xii. In order to ensure access to quality health care, housing facility for health professionals should be constructed near health centres to ensure their availability at all times.
- xiii. Ensure availability of equipments and essential treatment drugs at affordable prices.
- xiv. Develop a comprehensive and inclusive module for different types of disability as a public health issue.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Accessibility to health care is a prerequisite in the delivery of quality health care. Access barriers, whether perceived or actual, would result in adverse health outcomes. Income, education of parents, prevalence of malnutrition and disease, availability of clean drinking water, efficacy of health care services, and the health and status of women impact human development. With the communitisation of public health care services, there is opportunity for the community to contribute towards improvement of the facilities and to ensure health for all.





BASIC SERVICES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Basic services refer to the factors which contribute to human capital formation and human development like education, health and medical care, housing, sanitation, communication, water supply, electricity and the like. These services are instrumental in the development process apart from being of intrinsic importance to the individual. The chapter deals with the status of basic provision of water supply and sanitation in Mon district.

Freedom from avoidable morbidity and untimely mortality in the developing world depends, to a large extent on the provision of drinking water and proper sanitation along with other basic necessities. Quality of life improves with good hygienic practices, access to proper sanitary facilities and improvement of the living environment. Adoption of good sanitary practices also reduces disease burden, particularly those which are water borne. This is all the more relevant to people living below poverty line, who suffer more from such common and preventable diseases due to lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Safe drinking water plays a major role in the overall well being of the people. The poor, both in rural and urban areas, bear a proportionately higher burden of the non availability of safe drinking water, as well as its poor quality. Fetching of water for domestic use from far flung sources is time consuming and is also prone to contamination. With rapid urbanization, water supply continues to be a major challenge.

6.2 WATER AND SANITATION IN MON

6.2.1 DRINKING WATER IN NAGALAND

The provision of clean drinking water has been given priority in the Constitution of India, with Article 47 conferring the responsibility of providing clean drinking water and improving public health standards to the States. In Nagaland, the Public Health Department is the nodal agency for rural water supply and sanitation.

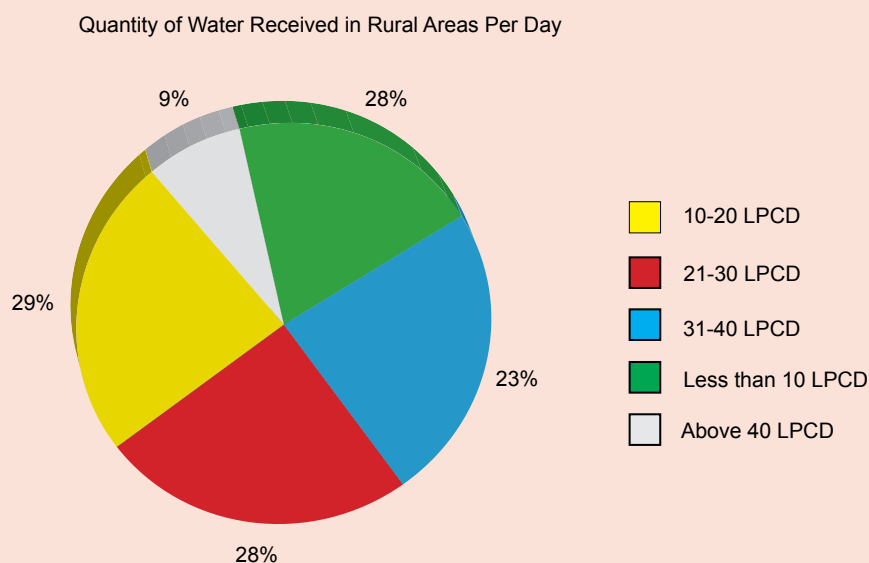
Although the State Government is responsible for supply of drinking water in villages, central assistance is being provided under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) with 100 percent grant-in-aid subject to provision of matching grant by the State Government under Minimum Needs Programme. The National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) envisages provision of sustainable safe drinking water to the entire rural population.

The main sources of water in Nagaland are the numerous perennial springs and rivers. However, the flow of water varies from one season to another, leading to inadequacy in supply during the dry seasons. As per the Census of India, if a household has access to drinking water supply from a tap or hand pump or tube well situated within or outside its premises it is considered as having access to safe drinking water. The data in the Census of India 2001 shows that in 1981, 45.6 percent of the households in Nagaland had access to drinking water. This increased to 53.4 percent in 1991 and then decreased to 46.5 percent in 2001. Data also indicates that rural areas have a higher percentage of households with access to drinking water. In 2001, 47.5 percent of the rural household had access to drinking water compared to 42.3 percent in urban areas.

The 2009 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) for Nagaland (2005-2006), estimated that 63 percent of households uses improved source of drinking water, of which 69 percent were urban households and 60 percent were rural households. Only 19 percent of households have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot and 27 percent of such households were in urban areas and 16 percent in rural areas. Another 21 percent of households get their drinking water from a public tap or standpipe. About 89 percent of households in Nagaland treat their drinking water to make it portable²³.

6.2.2 DRINKING WATER IN MON DISTRICT

Figure 6.1. Quantity of Water in Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD)



Source: Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Nagaland

²³ H.Lhungdim, Sulabha Parasuraman, Sunita Kishor and B. Amenla Nuken (2009) National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), Nagaland 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, International Institute for population Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai.

Data reveals that only 8 percent of the rural inhabitants with a population of 8453 in Mon district are fully covered under rural water supply, 92 percent of the rural inhabitants with a population of 278180 are yet to be fully covered. The amount of water consumed daily under Mon district is far below the minimum norm of 50 lpcd set by World Health Organization. Of the 118 villages and hamlets, as per the record of Department of Public Health Engineering in 2003-2004 only 9 villages i.e. 8 percent received 40 lpcd and above, which is the minimum norm set at the National level. It is low compared to the other two districts, Phek and Kohima for which the District Human Development Report has been prepared. (Table No. 6.2)

A number of projects were taken up under the various Government schemes in Mon district. During 2001-2002 the actual expenditure incurred under ARWSP and PMGY was ₹ 291.9 lakhs of which ₹130.02 lakhs was under ARWSP and ₹ 161.88 lakhs under PMGY. During 2002-2003 the expenditure was ₹ 202.2 lakhs of which ₹ 39.07 lakhs was under Basic Minimum Services. A total of 20 projects, 11 under ARWSP and 9 under PMGY were taken up during 2003-2004. As mentioned in the Annual Administrative Report of 2008-2009 of Department of Public Health Engineering, as on January 2009, out of the 120 villages and hamlets, 43 percent of the rural habitations were fully covered with water supply. (Table No.6.3)

According to DHDR Sample Survey conducted in 2009, in Mon district, 37 percent of the households have water pipe connections. Data reveals that 27 percent of the rural household and 47 percent of the people living in urban areas have water piped connection in their houses. About 74 percent of the rural areas and 47 percent in urban areas have community wells. Only 5 percent practice rain water harvesting in both rural and urban areas. Ninety Six percent of the rural households are concerned about the quality of drinking water. The remaining 4 percent were not concerned about the quality of water. Apart from Government water supply, some NGOs were involved in providing water to rural areas.

6.2.3 WATER SUPPLY TO MON TOWN

Mon town has been sanctioned a water supply project at an estimated cost of ₹ 653.00 lakhs. The expenditure up to March 2003 was ₹ 569.901 lakhs. The project is completed and will deliver purified water at the rate of 60 litres per capita per day for a designated population of 13000.

6.2.4 SCHEMES UNDER NLCPR OF DONER MINISTRY

Under NLCPR of DONER Ministry, two projects to provide water supply to Mon and Chui village were taken up. The total estimated cost is ₹ 392.00 lakhs. Up to date expenditure against this project is ₹ 366.22 lakhs. All major works have been completed and water is expected to be supplied as soon as land related problems between water source donor villages and beneficiary villages are settled. DONER Ministry has also approved the project for water supply to Chen EAC headquarters and Chenwetnyu village at an estimated cost of ₹ 279.48 lakhs. The 1st installment of ₹ 86.28 lakhs has been released and work is in progress.

6.2.5 SANITATION IN NAGALAND

Sanitation is a basic requirement for ensuring better quality of life. The Government of Nagaland aims to achieve complete sanitation coverage in the State through Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in keeping with the Government of India's target of "Clean Villages by year 2012".

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) initiated by Government of India prescribes a funding pattern of Centre: State: Beneficiary in the ratio of 60:20:20 in respect of individual household latrines. During 2006-2007 this programme was taken over by the PHE Department from District Rural Development Agency, an agency under the State Department of Urban Development. The objective of the programme is to completely do away with open defecation in all the villages in the country and also to achieve clean villages, by providing proper systems for solid and liquid waste disposal by 2012 to achieve sustainable good community health. Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) focuses on sanitation through subsidized latrines by promoting community action, based on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) with incentives for BPL households. Government of Nagaland also aims to achieve complete sanitation coverage in the State by 2012. The main challenge to achieving the target of total sanitation is change of unhygienic traditional habits and inculcating hygienic practices. In Nagaland, Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented in 9 districts of Nagaland; Kohima, Dimapur, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Wokha, Phek and Tuensang.

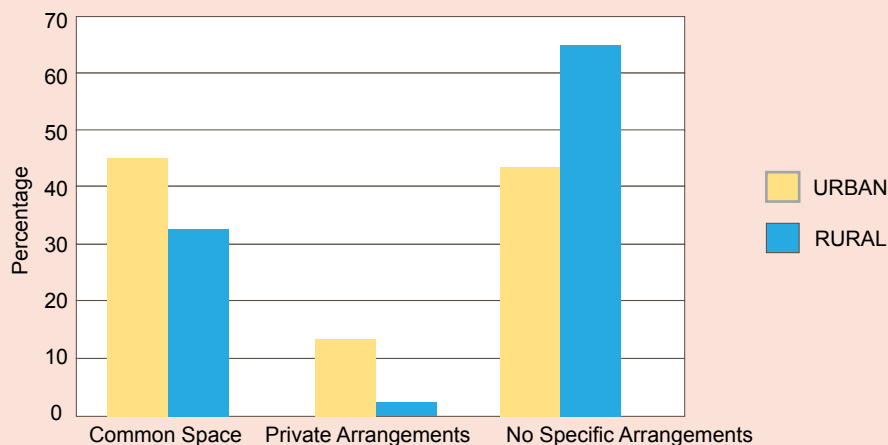
In Nagaland, while manual scavenging is not practiced, open defecation is not uncommon in rural areas. According to the Census 2001, about 64 percent of the households have some latrine facility within their premises, of these 47 percent have pit latrines.

6.2.6 SANITATION IN MON DISTRICT

Total Sanitation Campaign projects are being implemented in Mon district in coordination with the District Rural Development Agency and are monitored by the District Water and Sanitation Management Committee (DWSM) headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The progress made under TSC in the district is unsatisfactory. Out of the targeted 28956 units only 18 percent were completed as on 2009. (Table No.6.4)

According to the DHDR Sample Survey conducted in 2009, in Mon district 86 percent of the households surveyed have temporary septic tanks. In rural areas 98 percent of households have temporary septic tanks. In urban areas 74 percent of households have temporary septic tanks and 26 percent have concrete septic tanks. Proper drainage system is also a concern. In rural areas 18 percent of the households have proper drainage while in urban areas only 12 percent of households have proper drainage. In urban areas of Mon district 69 percent of the households have latrines exclusively for them, 1 percent of households share a common latrine and 30 percent use the public or community latrines

Figure 6.2. Waste Disposal



In rural areas 33 percent of the households have a common space for waste disposal, only 1 percent have own private compost pits and 66 percent of the rural households have no specific arrangements. In urban areas 44 percent of the households use a common space, 12 percent have their own private compost pit and 44 percent do not have any specific arrangements for disposal of waste.



Aoleang

Aoleang is the most significant festival of the Konyaks and is celebrated in the first week of April. Observed after the completion of sowing of seeds in the new fields, Aoleang marks the end of the previous year and ushers the beginning of a New Year. Spread over a period of six (6) days - each day having its own significance, it is celebrated with much pomp and fervour.



6.3 COMMUNITISATION OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The word communitisation was first coined by the Government of Nagaland, meaning community empowerment for their development. In other words, Community + Democratization = Communitisation.

Experience has shown that mere creation of physical infrastructure alone will not contribute to making the systems sustainable until and unless the real users (villagers) are involved in all stages of the project implementation and also in operating and maintaining them after the projects are completed. Hence, to address this issue, the concept of communitisation was conceived.

The State Government's nodal agency for water supply and sanitation is the Public Health Engineering Department. The PHE, therefore, supervises the implementation of communitisation of water and sanitation, in compliance with the Government of Nagaland's Programme of Communitisation of Public Institutions and services Ordinance, 2002. This policy is also in consonance with the Sector Reforms Programme of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development and Government of India. The communitisation of these basic services is carried out by way of handing over urban water and sanitation schemes to the Municipal and Town Councils and the rural schemes to the Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSAN). These Urban Local Bodies and Committees are the beneficiaries' legal agencies. The WATSAN Committees are formed with the participation of the Village Council and other recognized NGOs.

Water supply and sanitation systems in all the villages of the district are to be communitised under the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) funding in a phased manner in a span of 5 years from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010. Villages having proper water supply i.e. 40 LPCD and above have been selected to be communitised first, to be followed by others. The main principle of communitisation is to develop the capacity of the beneficiary villages for management of the existing water supply and sanitation assets already provided to them; with the ultimate goal of producing a sustainable water supply and sanitation system in each village.

6.4 CONCLUSION

The provision of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities is a basic necessity and a crucial input in achieving the goal of 'Health for All'. Provision of safe drinking water and sanitation is a state subject and is the primary responsibility of the states for delivery of the services. However, the Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the states through financial and technological inputs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

There is interplay of various factors that govern access and utilisation of water resources. Clearly, drinking water and sanitation is too fundamental and serious an issue to be left to one institution alone. It needs the combined initiative and action of the Government agencies, private sector, the NGOs and the individuals.

Mon district has witnessed an improvement in water supply with increase in coverage of areas and with a provision of a large volume of financial resources. The past few years have seen greater emphasis on water quality monitoring and surveillance with specific allocation being made for these activities under central grants. However, low level of awareness, surveillance, monitoring and testing, non adaption of mitigation measures, non availability of alternate water sources and non adoption of hygienic practices continue to remain roadblocks. There is a need to promote sanitary inspections in co-ordination with the community. Water quality monitoring and surveillance at the grassroot level by the community to identify problems and to take corrective measures would go a long way in achieving supply of quality drinking water to the local populace.



SECTION 4

Chapter 7 EDUCATION

Chapter 8 GENDER ISSUES

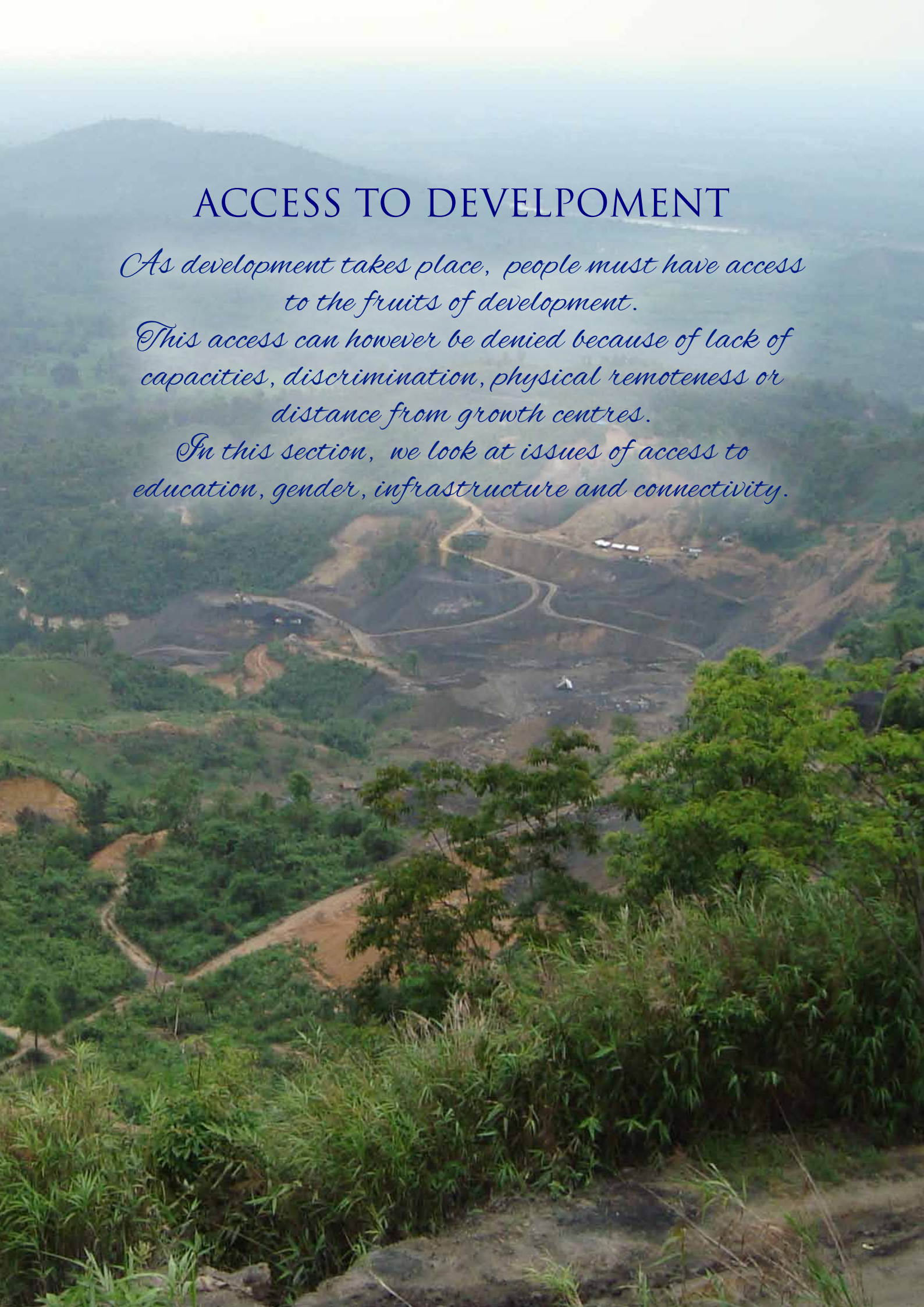
Chapter 9 INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

ACCESS TO DEVELOPMENT

As development takes place, people must have access to the fruits of development.

This access can however be denied because of lack of capacities, discrimination, physical remoteness or distance from growth centres.

In this section, we look at issues of access to education, gender, infrastructure and connectivity.







EDUCATION MAP OF MON DISTRICT



EDUCATION

7.1 INTRODUCTION

It is now well recognized that a crucial factor in determining the income levels of individuals is their educational achievement. In developing countries in particular, it is recognized that the State has a crucial role in providing the educational input particularly in elementary education. The role of education is also explicitly recognized in calculation of Human Development Indices (HDI). Education is also seen as a factor for removing gender disparities as reflected in the calculation of the Gender Development Index (GDI).

While writing this chapter, background information and data were obtained from the 7th All India School Education Survey 2002 (7th AISES, 2002), District Information System for Education (DISE), District Mission Authority (DMA) Mon, District Elementary Education Report Card (DEERC) for various years, Nagaland Board of School Education (NBSE), Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Nagaland Public Service Commission (NPSC), published documents (souvenirs) of NGOs and institutions, and interviews with officials of Mon district and institutions.

With this background, this chapter looks at the educational profile of Mon district. In the next section we look at the developments of the educational sector in Mon district in schools and in higher education. Section III then looks at the communitisation program together with the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as applied to education with emphasis on how the administrative issue of education is handled and how access to education may have improved following policy recommendations.



7.2 EDUCATION IN MON DISTRICT

7.2.1 PRESENT STATUS OF EDUCATION IN MON DISTRICT

In Mon, the educational administrative set up is headed by the District Education Officer under whose control there are 3 Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 19 Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

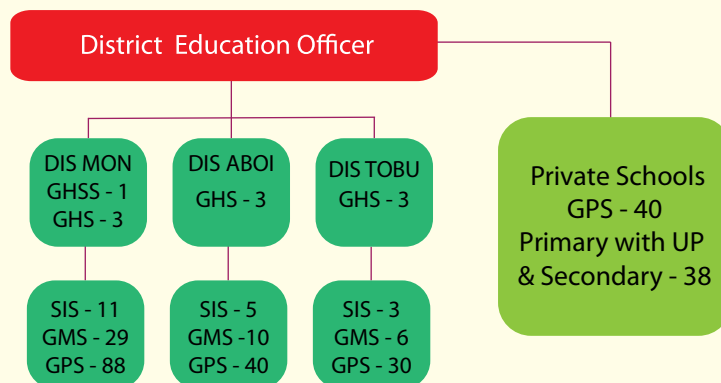
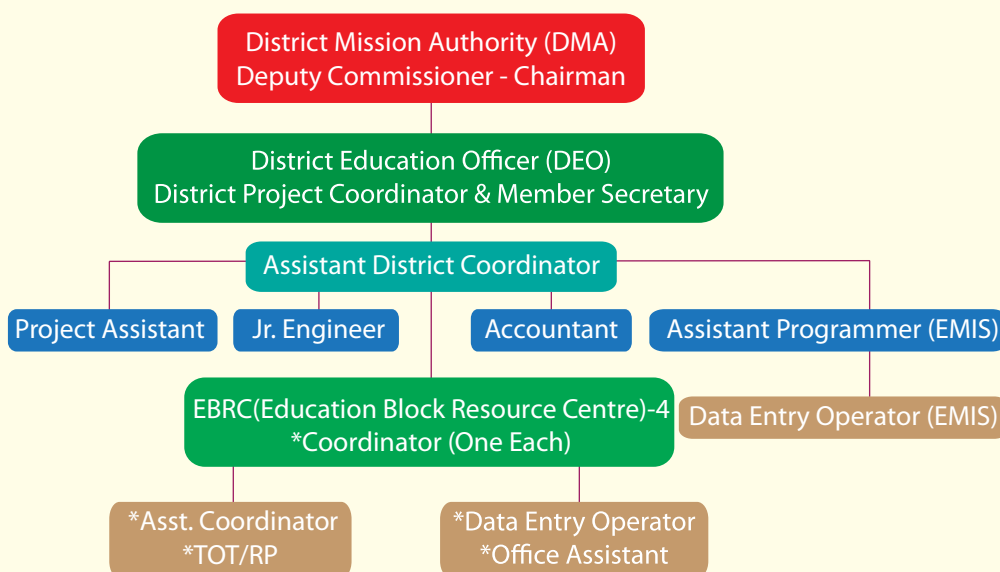


Chart 7.1 Organogram under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Set Up

The organogram under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) arrangements in the district is as under:



7.2.2 LITERACY RATE IN THE DISTRICT

The 2001 Census showed the overall literacy rate of Mon district at 42.25 percent with female literacy rate of 36.12 and male literacy rate of 46.70, which is an improvement over 1991 Census record of 36.02 percent. It also showed the rural literacy rate as 39.52 percent and the urban literacy rate as 84.66 percent. In 2005-2006 the State had an overall literacy rate of 66.59 percent, with 71.16 percent for males and 61.46 percent for females. Comparing the district literacy rate with that of the State, Mon district has a lot of catching up to do to reach the State level figures.

7.2.3 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

According to the 7th All India School Education Survey 2002, Mon district had a total of 206 schools of various categories and 1 college having classes 11 and 12. This number increased to 278 schools in 2006 although there was no increase in the number of colleges. This indicates the rate of increase in number of schools, which is also indicative of the demand for education. Unlike elsewhere in the State, there has been an increase in the number of schools in rural areas, both Government and Private, while the number of schools in urban areas decreased. (Table No.7.1)

7.2.4 ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Access to elementary education is a major thrust of achieving universal education. DISE report 2008-2009 shows that 85 percent of habitations in the district have access to primary education. Out of 147 habitations eligible for primary education or Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), 125 of them have access while 22 do not have access to EGS. In addition, the district has 11 habitations with no access to primary education or EGS within 1 km.

The aim of Universal Elementary Education is to provide schooling facility to all habitations within their locality. The position of access to elementary education in the district, at present, is only 33 percent. Out of 147 habitations eligible for UPS, only 48 have the facility while 99 habitations do not have the facility.

7.2.5 OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Mon district has 4111 out of school children of which 1881 were boys and 2230 were girls as per DISE sources. Among these children there are 2793 never-enrolled children, while the rest 1318 are dropouts. In both cases, girls constitute 54 percent. Of the total out of school children, 12 percent were due to lack of interest, 8 percent were due to lack of access and 10 percent were due to failure, while the bulk of 53 percent gave reasons of household work, earning compulsions, and social and cultural factors.

The Annual Work Plan of the district for 2009-2010 proposes to bring these out of school children under alternative schooling (AS) scheme of SSA. Specifically, the DMA proposes to enroll 2679 of them in Non Residential Bridge Course (NRBC), and 1432 of them in Residential Bridge Course (RBC). These courses and centres, funded by SSA and numbering 77 and 38 respectively, are being run by Konyak Baptist Bumeinok Banjum (KBBB) a church organization and Ahon Welfare Society of Mon. Currently, under various non formal schemes, there are 271 children in EGS (Education Guarantee Scheme) centres, 2346 children in RBC centres and 4431 children in NRBC centres.

7.2.6 ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS

The 7th All India School Education Survey of 2002 showed a total of 21,236 children enrolled in primary, upper primary and secondary stages of schooling in Mon district. Out of this, there were 11,094 boys and 10,142 girls. 52 percent were boys and 48 percent were girls, indicating a very small percentage gap in enrolment of boys and girls in the district, which incidentally is the same with that of the figure for Nagaland during the same period.

The District Elementary Education Report Card for 2006-2007 gave a total enrolment for all categories of schools in the district as 57,726, with 47 percent in government schools and 53 percent in private schools. Overall, the enrolment in private schools is higher than in government schools. However, out of 71 percent of overall enrolment taking place in rural areas, the government schools absorbed 57 percent and private schools 47 percent. In volume, 36,490 additional children were enrolled in schools within 4 years between 2002 and 2006-2007.

At the primary and middle levels the enrolment in government schools showed a higher percentage of 58 with 25,573 out of 43,573 while the private sector enrolment was 42 percent with 18,211. Understandably, the rural enrolment in the government schools also showed a higher percentage with 56 percent compared to 44 percent in the private schools.

An analysis was made on the situation existing for enrolment, drop-out and completion rates of children in the age groups of 6-11 years and 11-14 years in the district during the 3 years period of 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009. Within the two age groups, it is observed that, the gross enrolment rate reached 100 percent for the lower age group in 2007-2008 and for the higher age group in 2008-2009. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) should, in fact, be much beyond 100 percent, since it includes enrolment of all children of all age groups in the classes meant for the particular age group. The fact that this is not happening shows that the optimum enrolment of eligible children is yet to be achieved. This is proved by the fact that the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) during the 3 years did not cross 90 percent for both age groups, despite the steady increase. (Table No.7.2)

Although the drop-out rate reduced considerably, the figures indicate areas of concern. It is seen that while the dropout rate over the 3 years period for the 6-11 years age group is lower, the 11-14 years age group has been much higher. This picture is in variance with that of the State scenario, where the dropout rate in the higher age group is lower and has also consistently come down.

Another area of concern is that the drop in the overall completion rate has been very drastic with 82.33 percent in 2006-2007 to 53.20 percent in 2008-2009 for the district. This is in contrast to the figure for the state, which has been hovering around an average of 81 percent over the 3 years period.

7.2.7 TRAINED AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

DMA and DISE sources indicate that in government schools, the district has a total of 1102 teachers at the primary and middle school levels during 2005-2006. This works out to 8 percent of the teachers of government elementary schools in the State. As in 2005-2006 there were 14,211 teachers in the State. As per DISE and DMA records, there were 3 single-teacher schools in the district; 1 in primary level and 2 in upper primary level.

Out of the 1102 teachers in primary and middle levels, 492 i.e. 45 percent were trained under the new pedagogy, while 610 which constitute the bulk of 55 percent are yet to be trained. At the primary level, out of 722 teachers, 370 were trained and 352 were untrained. At the upper primary level, out of 380 teachers, only 122 teachers i.e. 32 percent were trained and the bulk of 68 percent were yet to be trained.

7.2.8 QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS

Of the total 722 teachers in government primary schools in the district, there are 259 teachers constituting 36 percent of the teachers who are under matric, 193 teachers i.e. 27 percent who are matriculate, 168 teachers i.e. 23 percent who are under graduates and 102 teachers i.e. 14 percent who are graduate. Out of this, 563 were male and 159 were female. The 63 percent of the teachers, who were under matriculate and matriculate, look after the primary section of government schools in the district. The quality of education and the performance of students in these schools is to a great extent dependent on the education imparted by the teachers.

At the upper primary level, the academic qualification of the teachers is better. Out of a total of 380 teachers, 69 teachers constituting 18 percent of the teachers were under matriculate, 57 teachers i.e. 15 percent were matriculate, 44 teachers i.e. 12 percent were under graduate and 210 teachers i.e. 55 percent were graduate. At this level 33 percent of the teachers were in the category of under matric or matriculate. With the educational qualification of majority of the primary school teachers and a good percentage of upper primary teachers being under matric and matriculate, building of their capacities through in-service training by DIET and under SSA arrangements is very crucial. Unfortunately, the number of teachers being trained is below target. In this scenario where the academic qualification of many of the teachers is below the desired level, it is understandable that the figures for completion rate of students in the 6 to 14 years age group drastically fell during the past 3 years.

7.2.9 PUPIL TEACHER RATIO (GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS)

The trend of Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) during 2002 to 2006 was negative. In 2002 the ratio was 19:1, 13:1 and 29:1 for primary, middle and secondary schools respectively. This shot up to 28:1, 36:1 and 29:1 in 2005-2006. In 2006-2007 it further went up to 31:1, 48:1 and 34:1. However, at the elementary level, the ratio came down to 20:1 and 12:1 for primary and middle schools respectively during 2008. Compared to the national standard PTR norm of 40:1 the PTR in the district is favourable.

7.3 PERFORMANCE OF SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT

At the primary and middle school levels, the performance of schools, especially government schools in the district have not been consistent over the years. DISE sources show that during 2004-2005 the schooling completion rate in the district was 52.05 percent, during 2005 - 2006 it was 85.15 percent and during 2006-2007 it was 82.33. percent. While no figures were available for 2007-2008, the performance rate during 2008-2009 declined to 53.20 percent.

The performance of government schools in Mon district and in the State over the past 11 years indicate better performance at the class 8 examinations, poor performance at the class 10 examinations and an improved performance at the class 12 examinations. In the case of the private schools, although figures for all examinations are not available, the performance is much above that of government schools.

Data from Nagaland Board of School Education (NBSE) shows that the pass percentage of government schools in Mon district over the past 11 years during 1998-2008 in class 8 and class 12 examinations was much better than that of class 10 examinations. The performance at class 10 level was very poor. While no data is available for class 8 and class 12, the pass percentage in private schools at the class 10 examinations was much better. However, the performance of schools in both sectors was below the average figures of the State. (Table No.7.3)

As per NBSE data, the performance of girls in the district was better than that of boys in classes 12, 10 and 8 examinations.

The class 10 examinations results of 2009 indicated that the overall pass percentage of schools in the private sector was 82 percent, while that of government schools was only 31 percent. The district's overall performance was 68 percent. In the class 12 examination, the pass percentage of schools in private sector was 51 percent, while that of government schools and college was 65 percent with an overall performance of 64 percent.

7.3.1 DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAINING (DIET) MON

The District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in Mon under the State Council of Education & Research (SCERT) was established in 2006. The institute is housed in a multi-storied building and is equipped with all modern means of teaching, including Edusat, two attached hostels for men and women, adequate classrooms and teaching staff. This institute specializes in training government school teachers of the district.

Diploma in Primary Education (DPE), a two year course was introduced in 2006 in the institute. Out of a total of 51 candidates admitted, 33 passed out, while the rest dropped out. This was followed by introduction of two courses of Certificate in Primary Teacher Education (CPTe). During July 2008 a one year course of Pre-Service Teachers' Education was introduced and 37 candidates enrolled.

In addition to these prescribed examination based courses, the DIET also imparts a number of short in-service courses for school teachers. In 2007 a 5 days in-service training programme was organized for 240 teachers and in 2008 for 220 teachers. The institute has also taken up training of Village Education Committees. In 2007 and 2008 a total of 220 and 190 VEC members were trained respectively. In 2009, a total of 75 VEC members along with the head teachers of schools were jointly trained.

A major challenge for the Institute has been irregular power supply, transportation problems and lack of staff quarters. With a large proportion of government school teachers in the district yet to be trained, DIET has a crucial role to play to positively impact the education scenario in the district.



7.3.2 HIGHER EDUCATION

The district has 1 government college namely, Wangkhao College Mon. Through the initiative taken by the Konyak Union and Konyak Students Union the college was established in 1983. Although established more than 25 years ago, the college lacks basic infrastructure including library, hostels and staff quarters. The approach road to the college is also not metalled and is unuseable during the rainy season.

The enrolment in the college over the past 5 years in class 12 and degree classes indicate an increasing trend. This reflects the yearning of the people for learning. The enrolment figures in class 12 which was a mere 15 in 2004-2005 shot up to 55 in 2006-2007 to 99 in 2008-2009. However, the enrolment figures in degree classes which was 29 in 2004-2005 went up by 30 in 2006-2007 but declined to 24 in 2008-2009. The enrolment figures during 2009-2010 indicate a drastic shift in the trend. In all, there were 640 students enrolled in various classes; 236 in class 11, 106 in class 12, 178 in BA 1st year, 78 in BA 2nd year and 45 in BA 3rd year. The performance of the college in terms of pass percentage was comparable with other colleges in the State in as far as degree courses were concerned.

There is an urgent need to adequately develop the college both in terms of infrastructure and in terms of manpower. The college along with Mon Government Higher Secondary School and United Christian Higher Secondary School at Naginimora are the only three institutions in the district having classes 11 and 12.



7.4 COMMUNITISATION OF EDUCATION SECTOR

With the launching of communitisation of elementary education in the State in 2002 under the 'Communitisation of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2002' there has been a complete paradigm shift in the delivery and management of education in government schools. The notion that schooling and education of children were the responsibility of the State Government alone has given way to ownership and utilisation of resources and the social capital to manage and improve the schools in the community. The Education Committees has been delegated powers to control, manage and improve the schools in their respective villages, towns and wards. All primary and middle schools in the district are communitised and are now managed by 98 VECs, 8 TECs and 2 WECs. In all these communitised schools, Parent-Teacher Associations have also been formed and are functioning.

7.4.1 GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES: SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

With SSA interventions, the physical infrastructure of schools in the district has improved to a great extent. Among the various components of civil works, boundary walls, toilets, and drinking water facility have been provided to almost all the primary and upper primary schools in the district. In 13 upper primary schools computer aided learning (CAL) facility was introduced and 47 primary schools were electrified. A total of 154 one room extension works, 49 two room extension works and 1 four room extension works were completed. And 5 primary schools and 8 upper primary schools were constructed. Altogether 966 kinds of civil works were completed as in 2007-2008, while 139 were in progress during 2008-2009. The overall infrastructure of schools in the government sector has considerably improved in comparison to the pre SSA days.

To ensure universal education under Alternative and Innovative Schooling (AIS) scheme of SSA, 14 Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centres with an enrolment of 1204 students, 77 Non-Residential Bridge Course (NRBC) centres and 38 Residential Bridge Course (RBC) centres are operational in the district. This scheme is being implemented by the Konyak Baptist Bumeinok Banjum, a church organization and by the Ahon Welfare Society through residential and non-residential centres. There are currently, 2346 children enrolled in RBC centres and 4431 children in NRBC centres.

The Konyaks in the Early Days

Initially, Mon did not come under the British administration and was simply known as the unadministered areas. The Konyaks were fierce warriors and well known for head hunting. They made occasional forays against the British. The British therefore introduced opium to subdue them. For the Konyaks, the days prior to the 'administration' were the days of head-hunting and later of opium. With the setting up of the administrative center in post-independent India, raiding of villages and head hunting became a thing of the past. Today this culture is preserved through the brass heads worn around the neck indicating that the wearer is a victor of one, two or more heads.

Shri. R.S. Pandey, IAS,
Former Chief Secretary, Nagaland
in Mon Town Golden Jubilee Souvenir



7.5 EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

Of the total number of educated unemployed candidates who registered in the District Employment Exchange at Mon, it is observed that registration of undergraduates, graduates and above has steadily increased. This trend is the same for both males and females. It is also seen that while the percentage of males getting registered has been inconsistent, that of females has been slow but consistent. In 2008 a total of 3604 candidates were registered with the District Employment Exchange, Mon.

7.5.1 SELECTION THROUGH NPSC

Nagaland Public Service Commission (NPSC) sources show that out of 580 Konyak candidates who appeared the NPSC examinations over a period of 10 years during 1997-2006, only 13 qualified and were recommended for employment.

Over the years there has been a steady increase in number of candidates from Mon district applying and appearing for the NPSC examinations. This indicates an increase in the search for employment by qualified candidates from the district. But despite the increase in the number of candidates appearing the examinations, very few qualify. Among others, this could be reflective of the kind of educational foundation of the candidates. This could be attributed to factors such as teachers' qualification and dedication, students' attitude and aptitude towards schooling and education and parents' contribution towards childrens' education.

7.5.2 INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE (ITI) MON

The Government Industrial Training Institute at Mon was established in 1986 with trades in carpentry and knitting. As a unit of the Department of Employment and Craftsmen Training, the ITI Mon has 22 teaching and non-teaching staff . Presently the trades taught are carpentry, knitting, cutting & sewing, motor mechanic, electrician and information technology. From its inception till 2006, the enrolment at ITI Mon was 872. Out of which, 495 students i.e 57 percent passed out. Under the Skill Development Initiative (SDI), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the ITI Mon has been selected as a Vocational Training Provider (VTP) to provide vocational training to school dropouts, existing workers, ITI graduates and to improve their employability. The duration of the courses consist of 120 hours to 270 hours.

7.6 CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

In comparison with other districts in the State, modern education was introduced late in Mon district. However, a positive trend has been set by the district showing that more schools are established in rural areas than in urban areas. But despite having 10 percent of the schools of the State, the district still has 11 habitations without a primary school or EGS centre. Only 85 percent of the habitations have access to primary education and 33 percent have access to elementary education.

There are 3 schools; 1 in primary level and 2 in upper primary level that are single-teacher schools. With VECs managing the schools and with the ongoing implementation of various schemes under SSA such occurrences should be checked. Teachers training for all levels must be accorded priority. Child-centred and activity based learning (ABL) approach particularly at elementary education level is imperative. In this regard the initiative taken by the SSA-SMA and State Government in the area of training primary teachers needs to be consistently and vigorously followed. Possibility for DIET to train teachers of private schools should also be explored.

The performance of schools from the district in the board examinations over the past 11 years has been poor. Therefore provision of quality education should be given primacy through optimizing the facilities in the SCERT, the Directorate/DEO/DIS/SI/SIS/ EBRCs for training, for inspection and for supervision of the Government schools. Coordination among these agencies and the community i.e. the VEC/WEC should also be strengthened.

The steady increase in the number of registered unemployed candidates indicates the increase in the number of educated youth seeking employment. However, NPSC sources reveal that despite the increase in number of candidates who apply and appear the competitive examinations, the number of candidates getting employment is negligible, even with the backward tribe quota. This needs serious introspection. The over emphasis on rote or theoretical learning and examinations has taken a toll with so many young people unable to use their education to find work. Schools must therefore shift the emphasis of the thinking from rote learning to a more practical and vocationalised learning system. Creative activities should be consciously introduced and promoted.

The State Government must plan to match education with employment avenues in the State. The Directorate of Higher Education, the Directorate of Technical Education and Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training must identify avenues where

employment opportunities are available and/or would become available in the future and accordingly impart training and education to the youth according to the demands of the labour market.

To fully optimize the existing institutions and on-going schemes, it is essential to conduct research in the following areas;

- i. The status and efficacy of education at all levels.
- ii. Impact assessment of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and other Centrally Sponsored educational schemes in the State.
- iii. The effectiveness and contribution of the Village Education Committee or Ward Education Committee and other Community Based Organizations.
- iv. Conduct Study on private initiatives in the field of education.
- v. The relevance and scope of vocational courses at various levels of education.

The Konyak Union (KU), Konyak Students Union (KSU) and Konyak Nyupuh Sekho Khong (KNSK) are civil societies amongst the Konyaks with tremendous influence. Their services could be optimally utilized to bring about change in education, in employment and in human development in the district.





MAP OF MON DISTRICT



GENDER ISSUES

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Throughout the world the systems of social stratification are gendered. Men and women are physically different but it is the social, economic, political, legal and cultural interpretation of these differences that lead to inequality between them. The result of gender inequality leads to unequal distribution of power, prestige and property on the basis of sex. The 3rd of the Millennium Development Goals announced in the 2000 Declaration aims “to promote gender equality and empower women”.

The biggest challenge in the preparation of this chapter has been the non-existence of the gender disaggregated data and what follows is based mostly on the survey conducted by DHDR Sample Survey in 2009. Without gender disaggregated data to substantiate, talking about gender issues becomes a futile exercise.

This chapter looks at gender inequality between men and women in the district of Mon. The objective is to create awareness for effective gender mainstreaming at various levels during policy formulation, planning and implementation. The following sections dwell on the general areas of gender discrimination, district specific gender issues, case studies, the summary and policy recommendations.

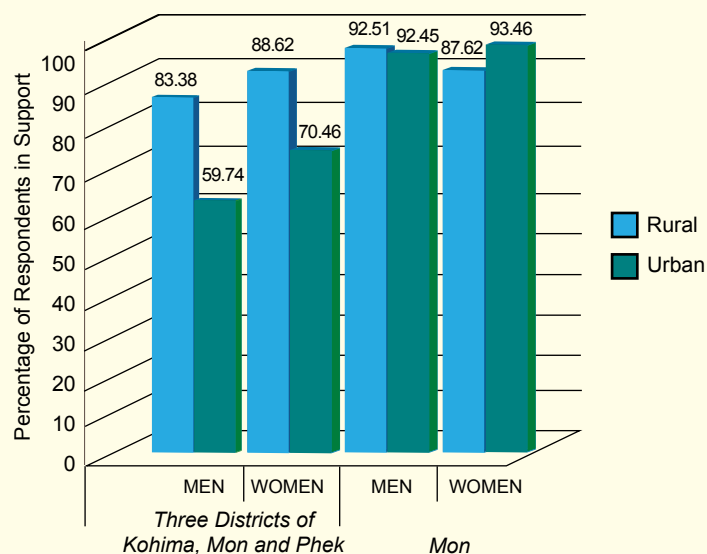
8.2 GENDER DISCRIMINATION

The parameters from which gender inequality emanates; issues relating to political & legal rights, income disparity and discrimination in the workplace, education, health and violence against women are discussed in detail.

8.2.1 POLITICAL

Women constitute about 50 percent of the total vote bank. And they are active participants in electioneering process. The 33 percent Reservation Bill for Women in the Municipal and Town Council and in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly was passed by the Government of Nagaland in 2008. To gauge the general perception of the people in the district, a survey was conducted by the DHDR Sample Survey in 2009. The findings of the survey are highlighted in figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1. Percentage of People in Favour of Women Reservation Bill

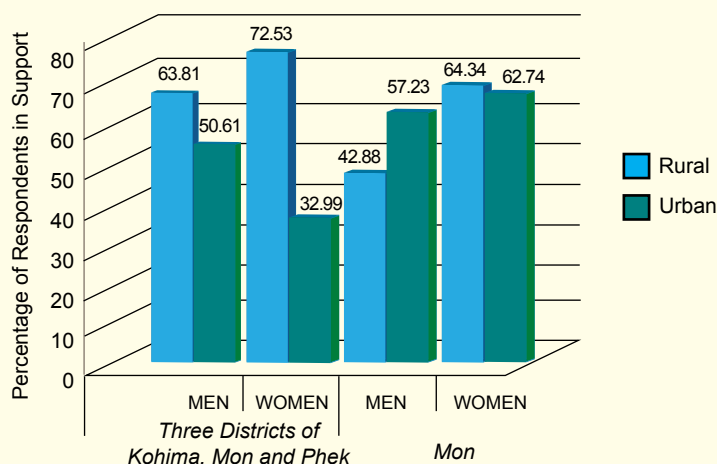


Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The rural and urban male respondents from Mon district with 92.51 percent and urban 92.45 percent respectively and female respondents both in rural and urban areas with 87.62 percent and 93.46 percent respectively support 33 percent reservation for women in all political decision making bodies. The support for 33 percent reservation for women in politics by both male and female in Mon is very high.

Respondents were also asked, whether gender friendly policies such as drinking water, care economy, maternal and child health care, education and health services would be better if women were involved in decision making. The survey result is presented in figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2. Percentage of People in Favour of Women in Decision Making



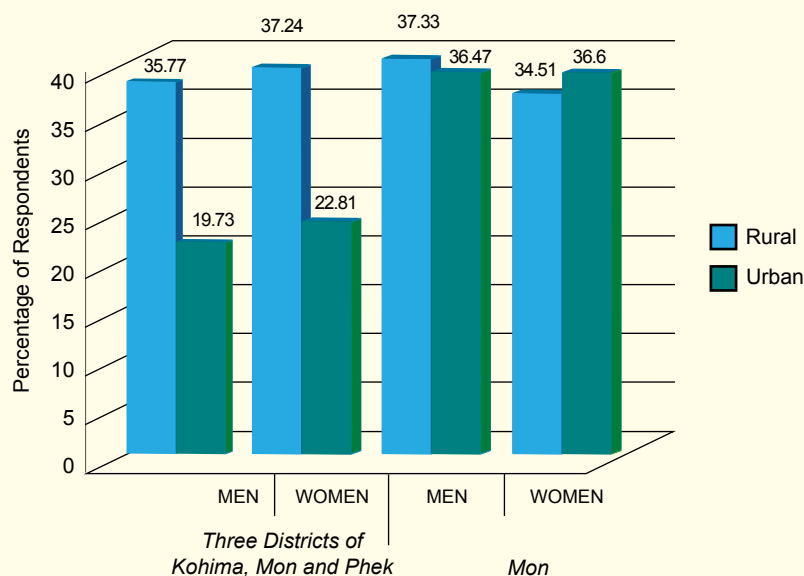
Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The findings of the survey are given in the figure. Male respondents both in the rural areas and urban areas of the three districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon with 63.81 percent and 50.61 percent respectively and female respondents both in rural and urban areas with 72.53 percent and 32.99 percent respectively agreed that formulation and implementation of gender sensitive policies would be better if women were in decision making. While in Mon district 42.88 percent of the male respondents in rural areas and 57.23 percent in the urban areas opined the same. The percentage of female respondents supporting this view in rural and urban areas was 64.34 percent and 62.74 percent respectively. The figure indicates the percentage of women in the three districts taken together supporting women in politics is lower than that of the rural men of Mon district with 32.99 percent and 42.88 percent respectively.

8.2.2 CUSTOMARY LAWS

Respondents from the sampled villages were asked whether customary laws favour men and discriminate against women. The result is presented in figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3. Opinion on Customary Laws



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

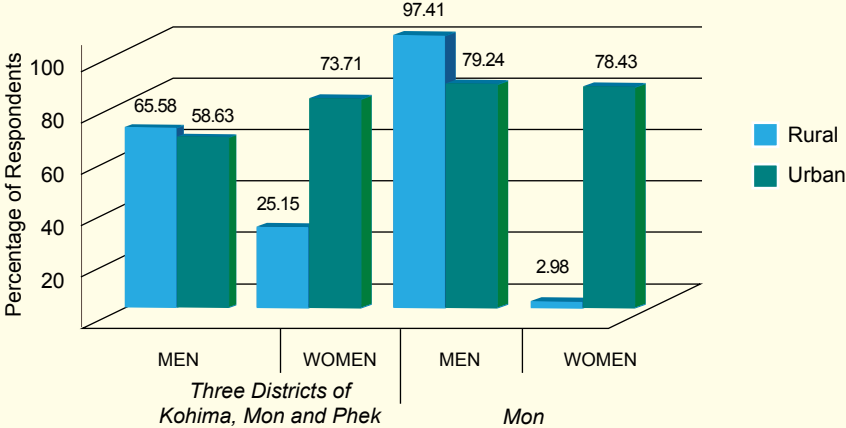
In Mon district 37.33 percent of the rural male respondents and 36.47 percent in urban areas responded that customary laws discriminate women as against female respondents in rural areas and urban areas with 34.51 percent and 36.6 percent respectively. The rural male and female respondents in the three districts with 35.77 percent and 37.24 percent respectively opined that customary laws discriminate women as against the urban male and female respondents in the three districts with 19.73

percent and 22.81 percent respectively. Thus, the data indicates that in urban areas both male and female respondents from the three districts are aware of the biased nature of customary laws. However, in Mon, male and female respondents both urban and rural areas are not sensitive to the discriminatory nature of the customary laws.

8.2.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Involvement of both men and women in planning at local level is crucial for the development of the community. The VDB Model Rules [1980] stipulates women representation in the VDB and provision of 25 percent of VDB funds for developmental projects for women. The communitisation guidelines also provides for women representatives in the Management Committee. The level of awareness on the representation of women in these bodies is given in figure 8.4.

Figure 8.4. Women’s Representation in Village Development Boards



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The results of the DHDR Sample Survey undertaken by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics in 2009 indicate that 65.38 percent of the male respondents from the three districts in rural areas and 58.63 percent in the urban areas are aware of the requirement for women’s representation in the local bodies. As against this 97.41 percent of the male respondents from rural areas and 79.24 percent from the urban areas in Mon district are aware of the provisions. However, only 25.16 percent of the female respondents from the rural areas and 73.71 percent of the female respondents in urban areas in the three districts were aware of the provision for women’s representation in the local bodies. In Mon, 2.98 percent of the rural female respondents and 78.48 percent of the urban female respondents were aware of the stipulations. This indicates that men, both in urban and rural areas in Mon were better aware of the guidelines on women’s

Contribution of Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK)

In 1986 some educated mothers of the Konyak tribe got together to form a women's organization called the Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK). This organization created awareness against gender discrimination within the Konyak community and in ushering development in the district. The KNSK encourages women to get into business to enable them to be economically independent. It was through the efforts of the KNSK that complete ban on liquor in Mon district was made possible in 1988. This became a precursor to the declaration of Nagaland as 'Dry State' by a bill passed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly.

Ms.S.P. Ellen Konyak
in Mon Town Golden Jubilee Souvenir



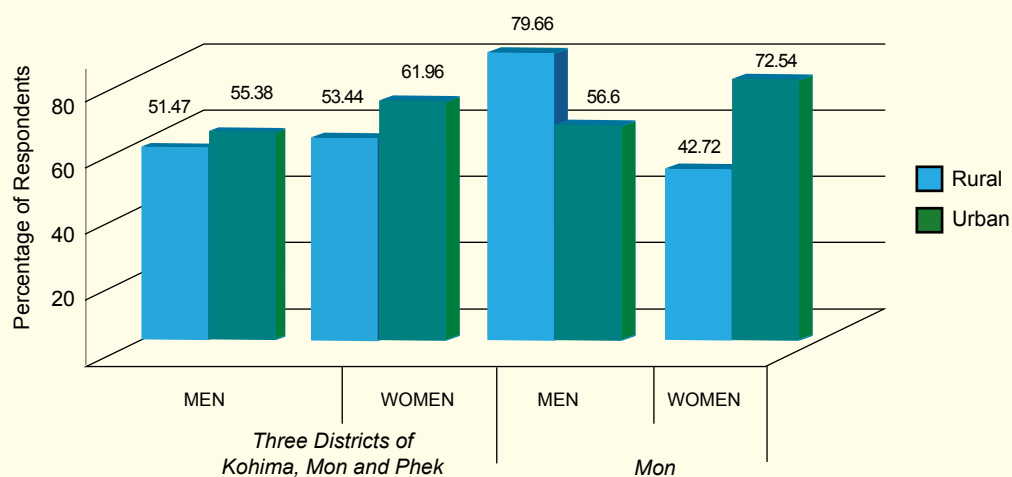


representation in the VDB as compared to the three districts. However, women in rural areas both in Mon and in the two districts had a very low level of awareness on women's representation in local bodies. Thus, for inclusion of rural women in perspective planning for economic development and for gender mainstreaming, the first step would be to sensitize women and create awareness on the provisions in the guidelines regarding their representation in the local bodies.

8.2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES

Inequality between men and women is reflected in the use of natural resources. Respondents from the sampled villages were asked if women should have equal land and property rights as men. The findings are presented in figure 8.5.

Figure 8.5 Property Rights for Women



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

In the rural areas of three districts of Kohima, Phek and Mon, the percentage of men in support of equal land and property rights for women was 51.47 percent as against 53.44 percent of women. In urban areas it was 55.38 percent and 61.96 percent respectively. While in Mon district, 79.66 percent of rural men and 42.72 percent of the rural women supported equal property rights for women. The percentage of men in urban areas in support of equality of property rights was 55.6 percent and that of women was 72.54 percent. The data reveals that in Mon district, men in rural areas are more in favour of equality of property rights than their women counterparts. In urban areas it was the reverse with higher percentage of women in support of equal property rights as against their male counterparts. Perhaps the lack of exposure and low educational level of women in rural areas could have incapacitated the women to aspire for equal property and land rights.

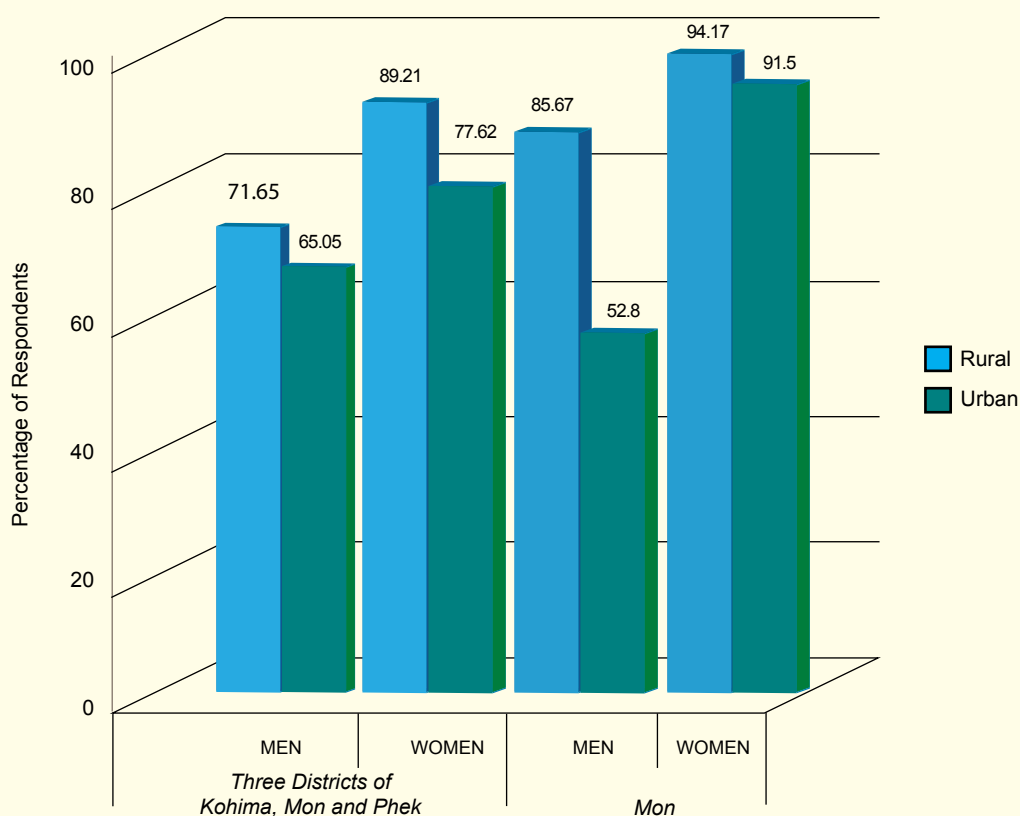
8.2.5 SOCIAL INEQUALITY

In this section, gender inequality in various spheres in relation to unpaid work and formal employment, education, health and HIV and AIDS have been analysed.

(A) EMPLOYMENT AND UNPAID WORK

The results of the survey on sharing household reproductive works between men and women is presented in figure 8.6.

Figure 8.6. Sharing of Household Reproductive Works

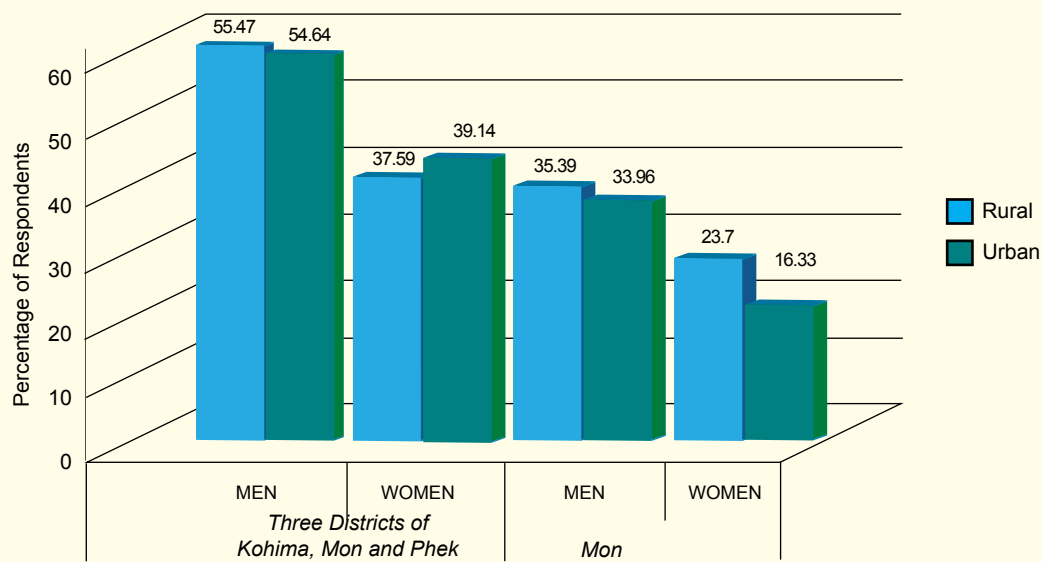


Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The survey indicates that the percentage of both male and female respondents from rural areas of Mon and the two districts were in favour of equal sharing of household works between men and women which is higher as compared to that of the respondents in the urban areas and also of the two districts. Amongst the categorization, support for sharing of household works between men and women is the least from urban male of Mon district. While female respondents from both rural and urban areas in Mon district were highly supportive of equal sharing of household works.

A questionnaire on whether respondents agree with the existing practice of wage disparity between men and women was canvassed. The results are indicated in the figure 8. 7.

Figure 8.7. Wage Disparity



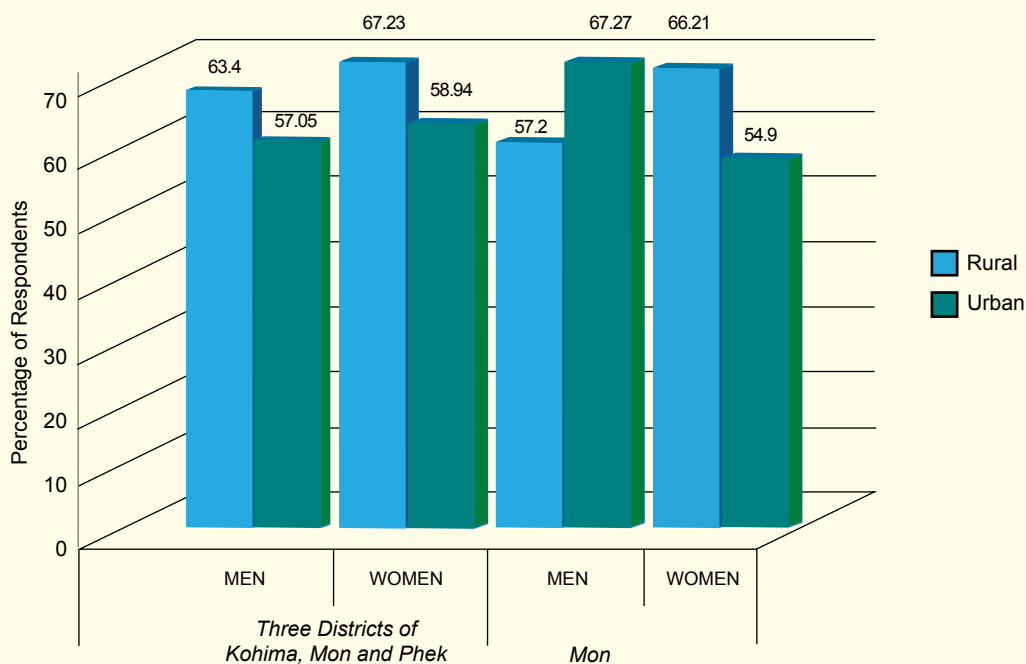
Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The figure indicates that in Mon district, 35.39 percent of the male respondents in rural areas and 33.96 percent in urban areas supported wage disparity between male and female. While 23.70 percent of the female respondents in rural areas and 16.33 percent in the urban areas supported wage disparity between men and women. From the data it can be inferred that respondents from Mon both rural and urban respondents in Mon prefer equal wage. Wage gap could lead to women subordination and could result in lower status of women.

(B) EDUCATION

General questions on the quality education in Government schools were also posed. Figure 8.8. depicts the result.

Figure 8.8. Quality of Education in Government Schools



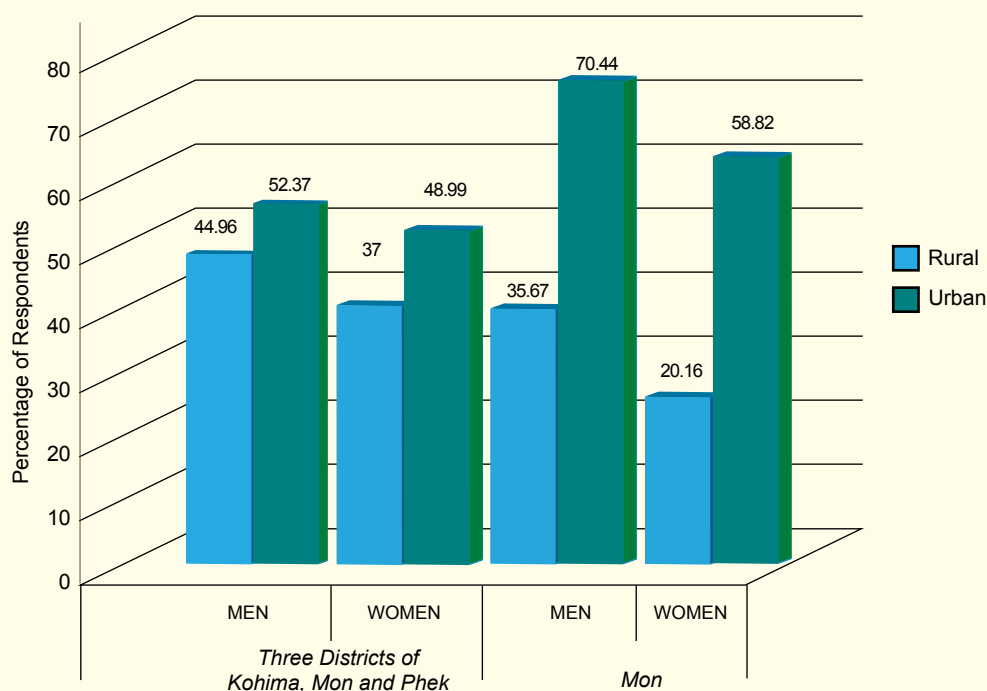
Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The figure shows that in Mon district, 57.20 percent of the male respondents in rural areas and 67.29 percent in urban areas opined that government schools impart quality education while 66.21 percent of the female respondents in rural areas and 54.90 percent of the female respondents in urban areas opined that quality education was imparted in government schools.

(C) HEALTH

Another question posed during the survey was on whether people were satisfied with the health care services available in the area.

Figure 8.9. Basic Health Services



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

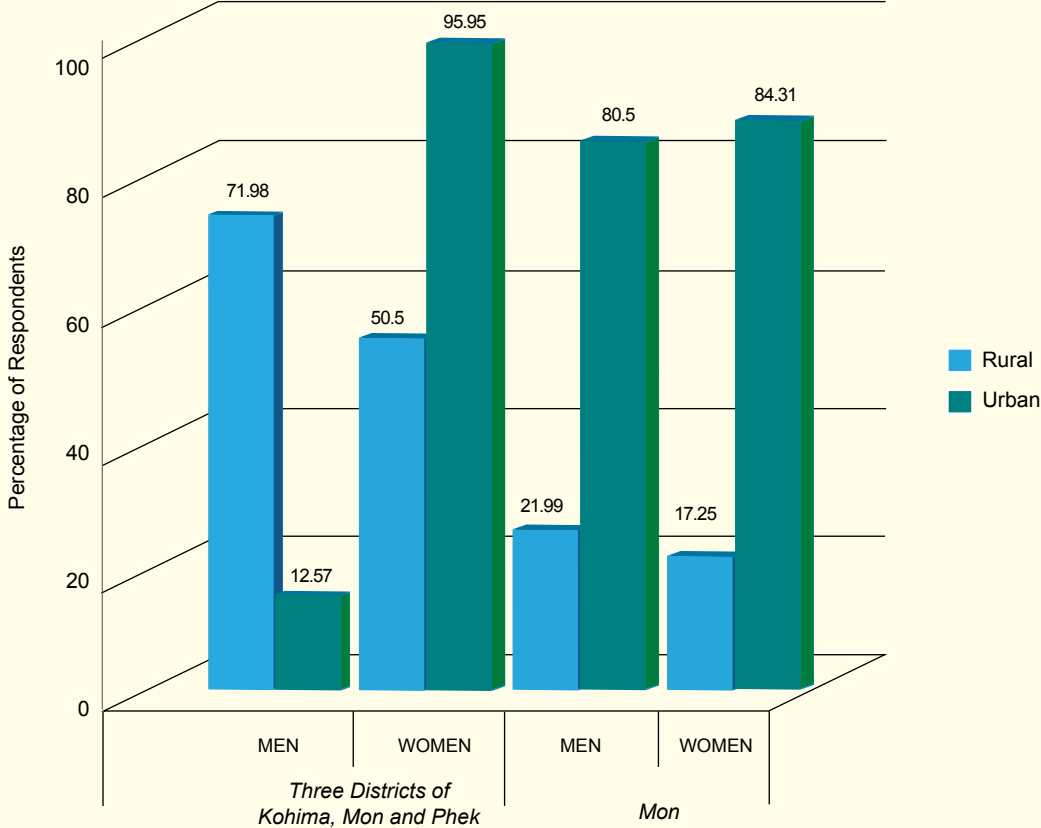
The figure indicates that in Mon district 70.44 percent of the male respondents and 58.82 percent of female respondents in urban areas were satisfied with the basic health services available in their areas as compared to 35.67 percent of male respondents and 20.16 percent of women respondents in rural areas. The figure reflects better health care services in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. It indicates the need to strengthen the health care services in the rural sector.

'Some women who come for child delivery do not reach the hospital (Mon district hospital, 8kms from the village) on time, due to poor transportation facilities. Sometimes babies are delivered even before reaching the hospital.'

ASHA Worker, Chui village, Mon

Awareness level on the mode of HIV, AIDS and STD transmission was also tested during the survey. Results are illustrated in figure 8.10.

Figure 8.10. Awareness on HIV-AIDs and STD Transmission



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

In Mon district, 84.31 percent of the female respondents and 80.50 percent of the male respondents in urban areas were highly aware on the mode of HIV/AIDS and STD transmission. While in the rural areas the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and STD transmission amongst the female respondents was 17.25 percent and amongst the male respondents it was 21.99 percent. This indicates very low level of awareness as compared to their counterparts in urban areas. The data indicates that the emphasis of sensitization programmes should be more on the rural population.

'We go to Mon for treatment. But in most cases we either go to Assam or Dimapur, sometimes to Kohima for treatment. We do not have facilities for testing or medicines here in Mon hospital.'
 Villager from Mon district

8.3 CONCLUSION

The biggest challenge in writing this chapter has been the non existence of gender disaggregated data. The DHDR Sample Survey conducted by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics in 2009 with its limitations was the primary source of data. However, gender inequality within the ambit of political and customary laws, income, workplace, education, health and violence against women has been highlighted. This paper also suggests ways and means for gender mainstreaming and for integrating gender aspects into policies and plans through generation of gender disaggregated data.

8.4 WAY FORWARD

- i. The first step to address gender inequality and discrimination is to have gender disaggregated data. Secondly, policy intervention should be gender sensitive and should address strategic gender needs and promote gender equality.
- ii. To facilitate gender equality in political decision making, implementation of 33 percent Women Reservation Bill in Municipal and State Legislative Assembly is necessary. The gender friendly legal or customary laws that promote justice, mutual trust and gender equality should be enacted and enforced. Sensitization on legal framework and customary laws for all categories of people will also help in developing the right perspective and approach to solve problems.
- iii. Gender development approach with participatory planning to identify needs and priorities is necessary for economic development. The Village Development Board (VDB) must involve grassroot level women in planning and implementation for realistic development. Women based activities must be constantly encouraged and updated with technical inputs and capacity building. Gender budgeting should be introduced in all schemes of financing to address strategic gender needs.
- iv. Both women and men should be involved in formulation of policies for conservation of natural resource and for its preservation and management.
- v. Unpaid reproductive work should be shared between family members or labour should be hired for provision of assistance wherever feasible. Day care centres or crèches should be set up to enable mothers to keep their children in the custody of safe hands and to enable them to attend to their work without having to worry for their children.
- vi. 'Minimum Wages Act' and 'equal pay for equal work' should be effectively implemented to bridge wage disparity gap.

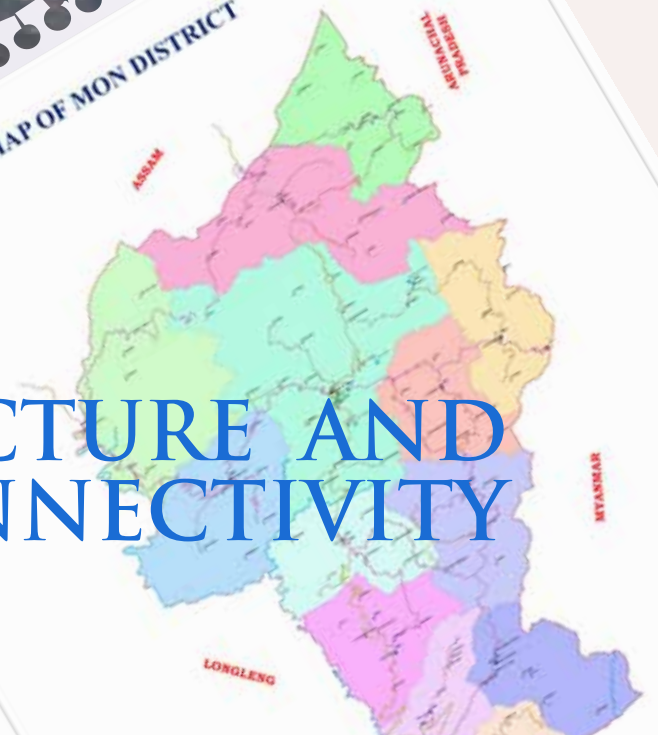
- vii. Steps should be taken to improve the quality of education imparted in the government schools and to reduce the financial burden on parents on account of schooling. This will check the school drop-out rates of girls. Merit scholarship for girl student should be instituted to enable merit students to pursue education without being a liability to the family.
- viii. The institutions of the Village Health Committees should be fully optimised through capacity building of its members specially on issues relating to nutritional care for mothers and children. This in turn will ensure proper implementation of the programmes for women and children at the village level.
- ix. The HIV and AIDS sensitization programmes should be designed for all sections of the society in both rural as well as urban areas. Gender disaggregated data on HIV and AIDS patients should also be generated.
- x. Steps should be taken to advocate sensitization programs to educate and empower women on the existing legal framework to protect and safeguard women from domestic violence.





INFRASTRUCTURE AND CONNECTIVITY

MAP OF MON DISTRICT



9.1 INTRODUCTION

Infrastructure plays an integral role in development of communications, connectivity and urban services. In Nagaland, it assumes an even greater significance because of the difficult terrain and low connectivity. The fact that 82.6 percent of the State's population is rural and agriculture based, indicates that the industrial sector in the State is highly underdeveloped. This calls for high investments in infrastructure to attract capital and private investors to the State to generate employment to increase the GSDP as well as to raise the general standard of living of the people.

9.2 INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE OF MON

Mon district is the fourth most populous district in the State. Density of population of the district is the second highest in the State with 145 persons per sq. km as compared to the State's average of 120 persons per sq. km in 2001. It also has the highest average household size of 7.49 as compared to the State's average of 5.99.

Mon district is predominantly rural with 111 villages. The rate of urbanization is very low and it has a total urban population of only 16,590 constituting only 4.83 percent of total urban population of the State as per 2001 Census. The economy is predominantly agricultural. There are no significant industries in the district except the Tizit Plywood factory. Besides the lack of financial resources, paucity of technical know how, non availability of proper marketing facilities, poor communication and transport facilities have been impediment in the way of industrialization in the district.

9.2.1 TRANSPORT AND CONNECTIVITY

Transportation and communication is a basic linking infrastructure required for generation of economic activity and for social well being in any State. The transportation sector serves as a crucial link for connecting production centres with processing centres and markets. Therefore, good road connectivity is a basic requirement for any development to take place in the district.

In rural areas, communication as well as roads are of utmost importance as they are the lifeline for overall economic development. Villages which are approachable by either black-topped or temporary roads can easily communicate with urban areas and vice versa. Apart from the economic activities, good roads and communication facilities ensure social well being and health of the population.

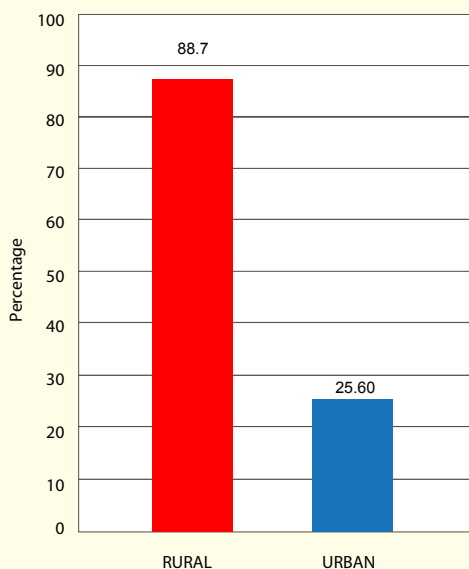
Mon district is located furthest from the State capital, Kohima, at a distance of 354 kms. There is no National Highway passing through the district and approach road and black-topped road facilities are very limited with only 51 out of 111 inhabited villages having approachable by black-topped road as per 2001 Census of India.

The total length of roads in the district is 1422 kms constituting 10.63 percent of the total road length of the State. The road density per hundred square kilometers is 79.6 kms which is almost at par with the State's average of 80.65 kms per hundred square kilometers. It implies that the total road length in the district is comparable with that of other parts of the State. Only 57 percent of the road network in the district is surfaced which is better than the State's average of 46.4 percent for surfaced roads. The density of surfaced roads per hundred square kilometers in the district is higher than the State's average for surfaced roads. These statistics show that the road network and the road conditions in the district is better than some of the other districts.

(Table No.9.1 and 9.2)

However, 59 out of 111 villages are not approachable by black-topped roads. Forty three percent of the roads are still unsurfaced and many of these roads are not all weather roads and are therefore not motorable during rainy season. Due to lack of proper communication facilities, access to medical facility is severely restricted in the rural areas of the district. Connectivity of habitations, particularly of rural areas with sub divisional towns and district headquarters is often a support for the public efforts for providing basic health and educational services. It is one of the infrastructural support for production, trade and commerce. However, the physical isolation of the district by virtue of its distance from the administrative headquarters combined with lack of good communication amenities has adversely impacted development activities in the district. While the vehicle registration rate in the district during 2005-2007 was 11.4 percent of the total registration of vehicles in the State, the major component of the vehicles registered were two wheelers. Due to low rate of vehicle ownership, the existing road network in urban areas appear to be more or less adequate as corroborated by the results of the DHDR Sample Survey 2009. (Table No.9.3)

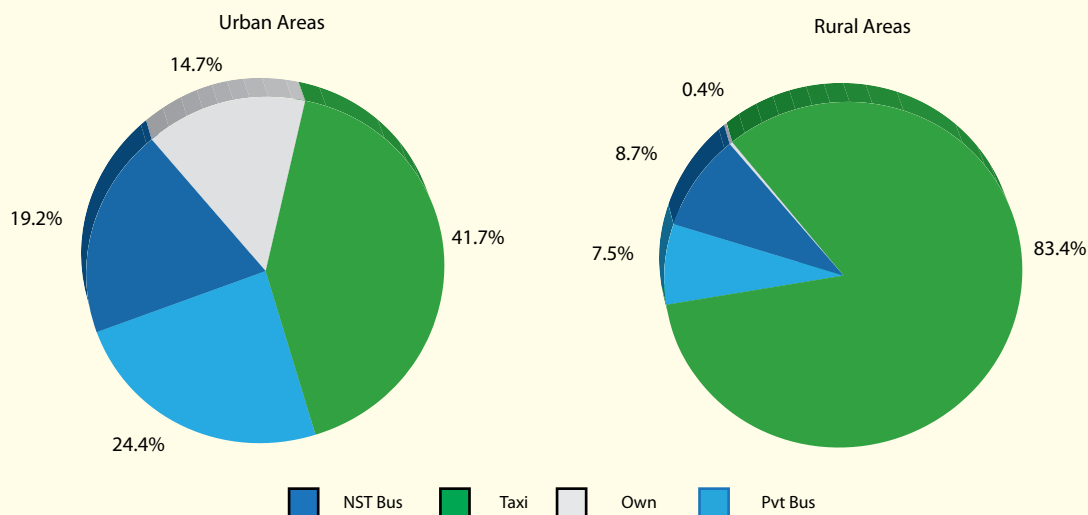
Figure 9.1. Percentage of People Expressing the Need for Additional Roads



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

Figure 9.1 indicates that in the rural areas, there is felt need for more road linkages between rural and urban areas. This amply highlights the lack of good road connectivity in the rural areas since more than half of the total villages still lack access by all weather roads. Communication facilities, one of the essential amenities is found inadequate in Mon district. The primary concern with respect to connectivity and infrastructure sector in Mon district is therefore to improve the condition of the existing roads and to make all important routes surfaced and motorable.

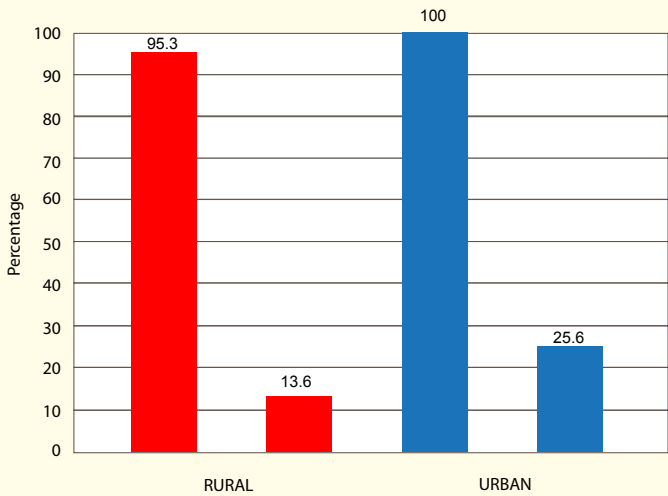
Figure 9.2. Primary Modes of Transportation



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

Economic and infrastructure development of rural areas depend on good transport and communications facilities. Trade and commercial activities cannot grow unless there is good communication facilities. In Mon district the public transportation services, both government and private is dismal. The primary mode of public transportation is taxis as shown in figure 9. 2. In urban areas, public transportation services (inclusive of both NST and private buses) constitute about 43 percent of the transportation mode and in rural areas, they constitute only 16 percent, while taxis constitute a very high proportion of public transportation with at 83.4 percent.

Figure 9.3 Adequacy of Transportation Facilities



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

As per 2001 Census of India, only 58 villages out of 111 villages have transport communications. Figure 9. 3 indicate that availability of public transportation services is highly inadequate in both rural and urban areas. In view of the inadequate public transportation services, there is heavy dependence on taxi services, due to which expenditure on transportation is very high in the district with majority of the people spending more than ₹ 20 per day. The high level of dissatisfaction with availability of transport facilities is indicative of the urgent need for better transportation facilities both in rural and urban areas of Mon district.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY MILESTONE



Inscription in Hindi
View from Indian side



Inscription in Myanmar
View from Myanmar side



Angh's House at Longwa Village

Longwa Village

One of the biggest villages in Mon district. The village straddles on the international boundary line; one half of the Angh's house falls within Indian territory, whereas the other half lies within Myanmar. However, the whole village is controlled by the Angh and the Village Council Chairman. Another interesting feature of this village is that the jurisdiction of the Angh extends up to Myanmar and Arunachal Pradesh encompassing all Konyak villages.



View of Longwa Village from the International Boundary Milestone

9.2.2 POWER

Power is a key input for bringing about socio-economic development in the State. According to 1991 Census, the Department of Power had achieved 100 percent village electrification²⁴ but according to 2001 Census, 102 villages in Mon district have power supply facility i.e., 92.7 percent of the villages²⁵ which implies that 8 villages are yet to be connected with electricity.

Out of the total power consumption of 7.59 Megawatt (MW) in Mon in 2006-2007, the share of domestic consumers was 83 percent (i.e., 6.26 MW) of total consumption and of commercial and industrial 11 percent (i.e., 0.97 MW).

According to published reports, the total electricity consumed in the district is about 8.27 MU, of which the consumption in the domestic sector is 4.73 MU. There were a total 6,947 consumers of electricity in the district in 1999-2000, out of which about 84.7 per cent, i.e. 5,887 were domestic consumers and 1,021 consumers were in the commercial sector with a total consumption of 0.66 MU. In the industrial sector there were only 16 consumers.

Revenue collection of electricity in the rural areas of the district, as in other parts of the State, has long been a constraint by poor billing and non payment. With the objective of harnessing the rich social capital in the management and maintenance of the assets and in billing, collection and payment of revenue, the State Government introduced '*communitisation*' of the power sector in 2002. Through 'Single Point Metering' (SPM) scheme the distribution of power was monitored. Billing and revenue collection functions were entrusted wholly to the villagers, thereby empowering the villagers at the same time improving revenue collection of the Department.

Out of the total number of 552 SPM villages in the State in 2008, there were 11 SPM villages in Mon district. Fifty percent revenue collection was reported in the SPM villages as against negligible revenue collection earlier. (Table No.9.4)

Analysis of billing and revenue rates before and after introduction of SPM scheme reveals positive impact for both the Government as well as for the VEMBs. The percentage increase in monthly billing after introduction of the SPM scheme is almost 100 percent in Mon district. Increase in billing may also reflect effective recovery of losses caused by theft and pilferage earlier. (Table No.9.5)

²⁴ Annual Administrative Report 2005-2006, Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

²⁵ Census of India 2001.

Box No.9.1

Features of Communitisation of Power Sector :

Village Electricity Management Boards (VEMBs) are constituted in each participating village for taking up the billing and collection tasks. A single source meter is provided for each village and a single electricity bill is served to the village concerned. The VEMBs deduct 20 percent from the total collection and deposit the balance to the Department of Power as government revenue. The VEMBs can utilize the 20 percent incentive for various community development programmes and employment generation programmes.

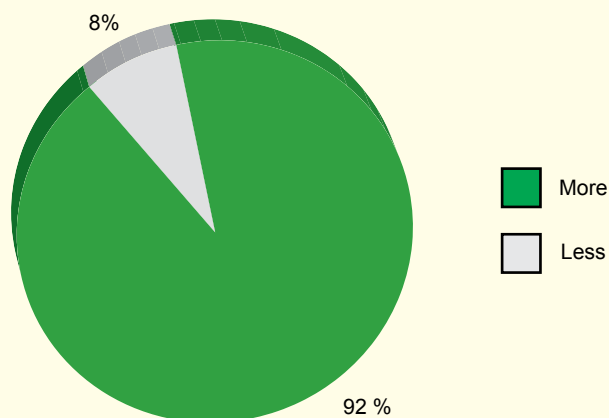
'Communitisation' Programme is now emerging as a key mechanism for arresting the burgeoning losses of revenue in the power sector. The main factor for its success in rural areas is better receptivity due to the cohesiveness, binding and due to the homogenous social composition of the Naga tribal villages. It has effectively controlled losses caused by theft and pilferage, collectively with people's active participation in the management of revenue. Since inception of the programme, a total of 552 villages (out of 1278 census villages) and 18 urban areas in the State have already been communitised, resulting in marked improvement in revenue collection (by 70 percent) as compared to negligible collection before 'communitisation' and reduction of losses.

Wider coverage of SPM in urban areas is constrained at present due to the requirement for huge investments and re-orientation of distribution networks.

Source: Department of Power



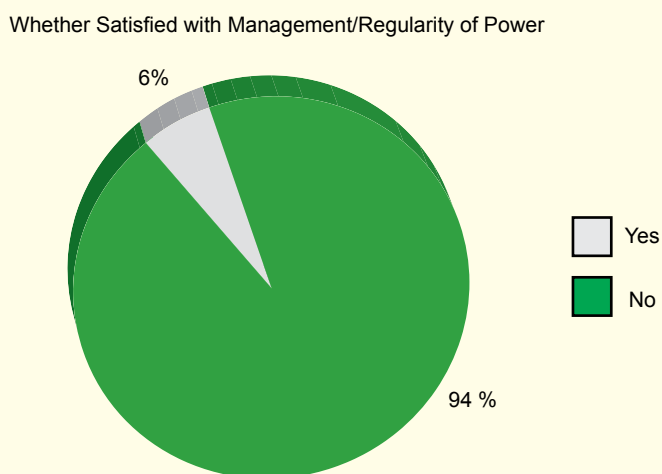
Figure 9.4 Expenditure on Power Post-Communitisation



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

The results of the DHDR Sample Survey reflected in figure 9.4. show that a majority of the respondents in the rural areas of Mon district reported higher expenditure on electricity after communitisation. The Department of Power has also indicated that the monthly electricity bills are generally higher after SPM since the bill is calculated in terms of actual consumption while earlier rural households were only paying the minimum monthly charges. It however needs to be studied whether electricity bills are higher due to proper metering or due to other factors.

Figure 9.5 Management and Regularity of Power Supply Post-Communitisation



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

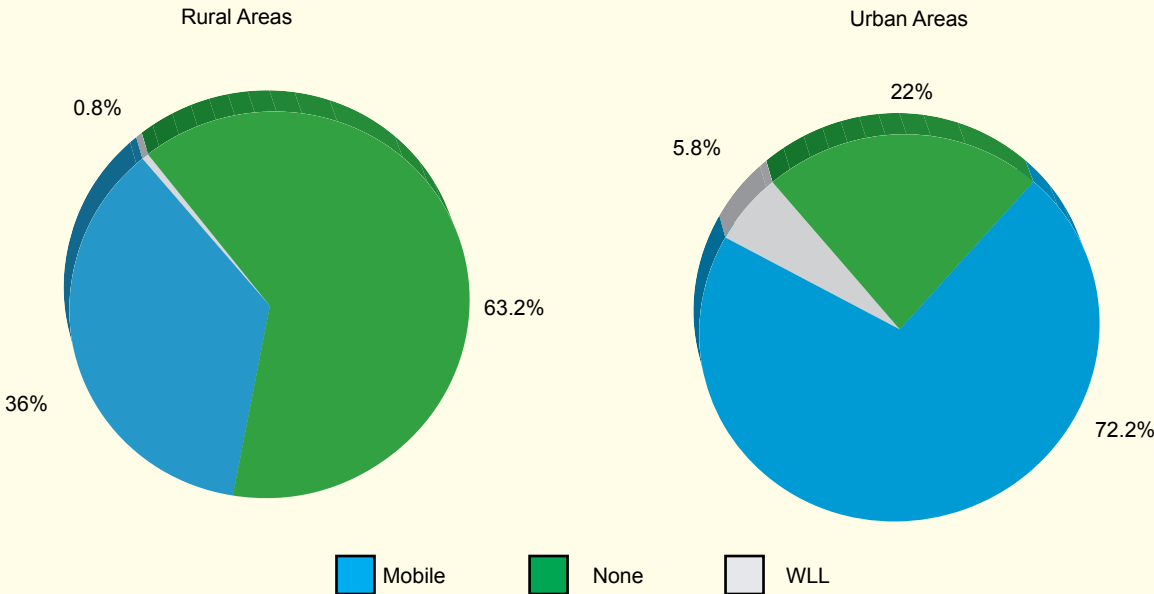
Figure 9.5 reveals that there is very high level of dissatisfaction with the management of power in the district due to irregular power supply. This however, is not reflective of the impact of communitisation since communitisation cannot ensure regularity in power supply, but can only ensure control of thefts and pilferage and improved billing and collection.

9.2.3 TELECOM AND IT CONNECTIVITY

The world of telecommunications is fast adapting to wireless broadband access. New technologies for broadband and radio relay networks allow network operators, business customers and private customers to access data and network services whenever and wherever they want.

Mon district, in spite of being the fourth most populous district in the State, has very poor telecommunication facilities with only 2.9 percent of total telephone connections in the State. During 1989-1990, the total number of telephone connections in the district was only 113²⁶. Since almost all of these connections are found only in urban areas, these facilities are still out of reach for many in the rural areas. Telephone facility is available to only 4.3 percent of the rural populace, with only 2 villages having land line telephone facilities²⁷. Distance coupled with lack of telecommunication facilities has accentuated the sense of backwardness of the district.

Figure 9.6. Availability of Telecommunication Facilities



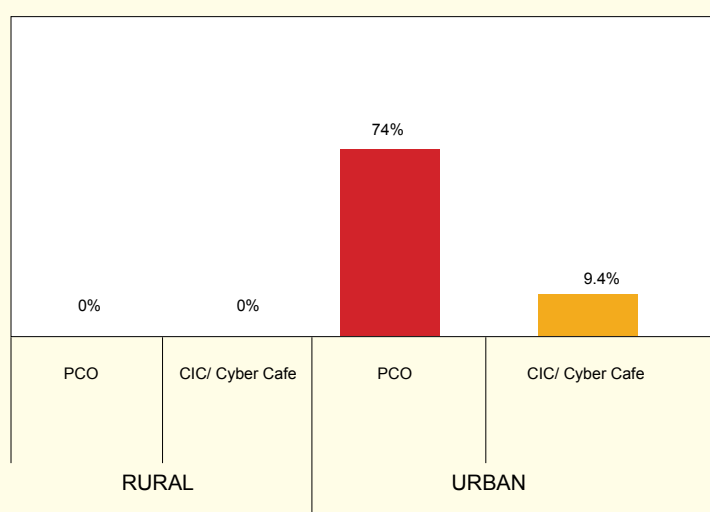
Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

²⁶ Census of India 1991

²⁷ Census of India 2001

Figure 9.6. reveals virtual non-existent usage of landline and WLL telephone facilities in both rural and urban areas of Mon district. This could be either due to lack of telephone infrastructure or due to poor service providers. Mobile phone companies are the major service providers in the district. As seen in the figure, mobile phones are the main source of telecommunication in the urban areas, with 71.5 percent of respondents using mobile phones. Figure 9.7 also shows that public amenities like PCOs are adequately available in urban areas of Mon district with 74 percent having access to PCOs in their localities.

Figure 9.7. Access to PCO/IT Facilities



Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

Figure 9.7 shows that in rural areas the lack of telecommunication facilities is glaring, with more than 63 percent of respondents without access to any telephone facilities. Public amenities like PCOs are also not available at all in all the surveyed villages.

Figure 9.7 reveals the lack of IT connectivity in the entire district. Even in urban areas, internet services and amenities like CIC or Cyber-cafes are very limited. And in rural areas these facilities are non-existent. The disparity in provision of telecom and IT connectivity has only served to heighten the sense of neglect amongst the rural populace.

The district is predominantly rural having the lowest literacy rate in the State. This is a primary impediment in provision of IT connectivity. In view of the isolation and inadequate transportation infrastructure in the district, it is necessary to develop telecom and IT sector to be able to maintain communication with the district.

However, it would not be appropriate and practical without first improving the literacy levels and basic educational skills of the predominantly rural populace. This is a critical issue as significant development in the district will not be able to take place without adequate availability of telecom and internet infrastructure. Development of IT connectivity would enable the rural populace to be better equipped with informative knowledge such as progress of monsoon, likelihood of rain, humidity, agricultural commodity, prices, market trends, markets and new agricultural technology.

9.3 CONCLUSION

There is a need for strengthening infrastructure, improvement of road networks and power, maximizing self-governance etc. to induce all round development in all the districts. Experts believe that all round economic development will assuage the feeling of neglect and alienation in the districts and also curb insurgency in the region.

There is a direct correlation between income and human development. Therefore, to improve the quality of life of its citizens, the current rate of economic growth in the State needs to be enhanced. Achieving and sustaining the increased rate of growth would, to a large extent, depend upon the ability of the State to attract large investments to the State. However, attracting investments is dependent on the availability of adequate physical infrastructure.

The State Government must realize that development of infrastructure and connectivity would be the two most important determinants and challenges in achieving an accelerated growth as envisaged in its State Human Development Report. The State should therefore put considerable stress on improving the current stock of infrastructure and connectivity. In addition to propelling the growth of all other sectors of the economy, development of infrastructure and connectivity would significantly contribute to the economic growth of the State and it would generate employment and create market for the core industries. The declaration of the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 is expected to encourage investment and concomitantly, the demand for industrial infrastructure in the North Eastern Region.

Accordingly, the State needs to develop its infrastructure projects through private public partnership. It needs to undertake a comprehensive study for developing an Infrastructure Development Action Plan covering important areas of infrastructure i.e. power, transportation and information technology.

An action plan is required to be formulated for sector specific initiatives of the State. The total requirement of funds to meet the infrastructure targets needs to be worked out to cover the next 10 years. It must be realized that it would not be possible to fund such massive requirements with the government resources alone. Alternate resources should be sourced, at the same time the infrastructure investments should be prioritized. This prioritization should be driven by the need for State intervention in projects and the extent of economic impact that a project is likely to have on the economy. The degree of State intervention should also be in turn based upon the financial viability of projects. All commercially viable projects should be developed in partnership with private sector and the marginally viable projects should be undertaken in the joint sector.

Given the vast disparities within the regions, a development strategy will have to be evolved depending upon availability of resources, people's needs and viability of the projects. The development strategy in the region will have to be participatory in approach and should be calibrated to suit the local conditions.

9.4 WAY FORWARD

In order to achieve the targets set and address the various issues facing the infrastructure sector, the following action plans may be considered:

- i. Improve the power sector while exploring possibilities for production of non- conventional forms of energy. Encourage private power producers to set up power projects in the State.
- ii. Encourage setting up of power plants through private investment by leasing out coal mines to investors. Not only would it generate more income on account of wheeling charges but the state would also benefit from increased employment.
- iii. Reduce the transmission and distribution losses in the power sector.
- iv. Considerable stress should be laid on improving the road network in the state especially the State highways. Ensure all villages are connected by all weather roads.
- v. The State highways from Mon district to the State capital should be developed.
- vi. Build warehouses and cold storage facilities and improve IT connectivity.
- vii. Access Central Government schemes to strengthen the telecom and infrastructure sector in the district.
- viii. Link all the blocks in the district through a high speed data network and with IT facilities.





SECTION 5

Chapter 10 FOREST AND NATURAL RESOURCES



ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

In recent years issues like global warming and climate change have added a new dimension to human development. Are the economic gains to society accruing at the cost of non renewable natural resources? Are we developing at the cost of future generations? Does the existence of resources by themselves imply wealth increase irrespective of the non economic costs to society? In this section we look at the issues of the forests and natural resources of Mon.





FORESTS AND NATURAL RESOURCE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

The recorded forest area in the State is 55.62 percent of the total geographical area of the State. According to legal classification, reserved, protected and unclassified forests constitutes 0.93 percent, 5.55 percent and 93.56 percent respectively. Shifting cultivation is widely prevalent in the State. Most of the forest under the unclassified category are privately owned in the State.

The major forest types occurring in the State are Assam Valley Tropical Evergreen forests, Tropical Moist Deciduous forests, East Himalayan Wet Temperate forests and Assam Sub Tropical Pine forests.

There is 1 National Park and 3 Wildlife Sanctuaries in the State. The total area under the protected area network is 22,236 hectare constituting 1.34 percent of the total area.

In 1997 Joint Forest Management (JFM) was introduced in the State. There are 335 JFM committees managing about 20,000 hectare of forest area as on March 2005. About 85,000 families are involved in this programme.

Though the size of the State is small compared to other states in the Indian Union, Nagaland has rich variety of forest and natural resource cover due to its unique geographical location and climate types. The State is endowed with rich forest resources including various types of flora and fauna. About 20 percent of the total geographical area is under the cover of tropical and subtropical evergreen forests including palms, bamboo and rattan as well as timber and mahogany forests. Recently some forest area has been cleared for the purpose of jhum cultivation. The forests of Nagaland also give shelter to a number of species of animals including elephants, leopards, bears, many species of monkeys, sambar, deers, oxen and buffaloes. The Great Indian Hornbill is one of the famous birds found in the State.

There are many forest types found in the State, chief among them are:

Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest which once covered the Namsa-Tizit area but now only a small vestige is found in Zankam area. It is found only in Mon district.

Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forest is found in the foothills of Assam-Nagaland border in Mokokchung, Wokha and Kohima districts.

Northern Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Wet Hill Forest is found in the hill areas below 1800m and above 500m in all the districts of Nagaland.

Northern Sub-tropical Pine Forest is found in the hills with elevation of 1000m to 1500m in parts of Phek and Tuensang districts of Nagaland.

Northern Montane Wet-Temperate Forest is found in the higher reaches of the tallest mountains (above 2500m) like Saramati and Dzükou area.

Alpine Forest is found at high altitude in ridges of Saramati range which remains covered with snow for the major part of the year from October to April.

The forest cover of the State is 16579 sq. km which is 82.75 percent of the total geographic area of the State. Very dense forest is 238 sq. km, moderately dense forest is 5602 sq. km and open forest is 7,881 km.

10.2 MON DISTRICT

In Mon district, vegetation covers 89 percent of the total geographical area of which only 5.4 percent is owned by the Government. Forest predominantly consists of Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest and Northern Sub-Tropical Broad leaf Wet Hill Forest.

Rich variety of wildlife species dominates the district ranging from elephants to panthers and wildcats. There are varieties of bird species. Large scale hunting practiced some decades ago has resulted in the decline of both animal and bird species. Singphan Reserve Forest is one of the key areas that are inhabited by wild elephants.

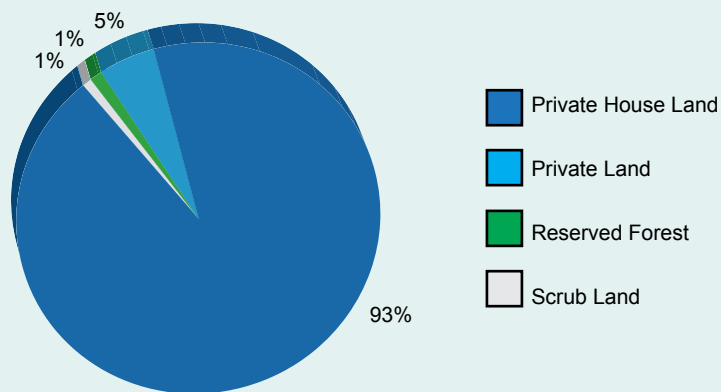
Highly dependent on forest and its produce, people in the district have been preserving and utilizing various extracts and medicines from the forest for their daily needs. NTFPs (Non timber forest produces) includes bamboo, cane, honey and amla which are abundantly found in many localities of the district.

Indiscriminate and reckless extraction of timber has been carried out in large scale for many years in the district. Only after the intervention of the Supreme Court, through the ban imposed on felling of trees this activity has been curtailed. Various organizations and NGOs are striving hard for conservation of forest and its resources.

10.3 FOREST OR VEGETATION COVER

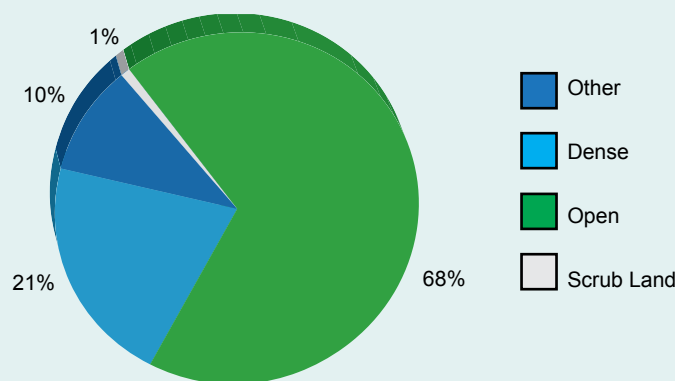
The forest resource constitutes about 89 percent of the total geographical area of the district, of which only 5.4 percent forest is owned by Government. About 83.6 percent of the total forest area is private forests. Of these a major portion about 76 percent are open and degraded forests comprising mostly of jhum land.

Figure 10.1. Forest Cover in Mon



Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-2009, Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland

Figure 10.2. Classification of Forest in Mon District



Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-2009, Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland

10.3.1 TYPES OF FORESTS

Two types of forests are found in the district.

A. NORTHERN TROPICAL WET EVERGREEN FOREST

The tropical evergreen forests usually occur in areas receiving more than 200 cm of rainfall and having a temperature of 15 to 30 degrees celsius. These forests are dense and multi-layered. They harbour many types of plants and animals. The trees are evergreen as there is no period of drought. They are mostly tall and hardwood type. This type covers vegetation of evergreen species and deciduous trees. The composition of the species makes it different from the Northern Tropical Semi-Evergreen forests with evergreen species dominating in the former and deciduous species in the later. The important species of forests are Sam (*Artocarpus chaplasha*), Jutli, (*Altingia excelsa*), Hollong (*Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*), Hilika (*Terminalia citina*), Mekai (*Shorea assamica*).

B. NORTHERN SUB-TROPICAL BROAD LEAF WET HILL FOREST

These types of forest are found lying between 500 metres and 1,000 metres altitude in Mon district. The forests are very rich in biodiversity. The forest types are varied because of the subtropical climate, complex topography, rich alluvial soils and moisture gradient. The forests generally reach a height of 30 meters, although in favorable areas the canopy can reach as high as 50 meters. The top canopy is less dense than the tropical evergreen forests, and mid canopy and shrubby undergrowth are recognizable. Grasses are absent, but there is a well developed herb cover. Climbers and epiphytes are common. Important timber species of this type are Sopas (*Magnolia spp*), Khokon (*Duabanga sonneratoides*), Koroï (*Albizzia procera*), Hollock (*Terminalia myriocarpa*), Gamari (*Gmelina arborea*), Poma (*Chukrasia tabularis*) and Kadam (*Anthocephalus cadamba*) .



Veda Peak

Veda Peak, the highest peak of the district is approximately 70 km east of Mon. On a clear day, the peak offers a clear sight of both the rivers Brahmaputra in Assam and Chindwin in Myanmar. With a waterfall on the precincts of the peak, this area is considered as one of the best locations in the whole of Konyak countryside.



10.3.2 FACTORS AFFECTING THE FORESTS OR VEGETATION

The lifestyle and livelihood of Konyaks like any other Naga tribe is forest based and the pressure on forest is due to the following factors:

- i. Huge consumption of firewood.
- ii. Unscientific and reckless felling of timber during 1980s.
- iii. Jhum practice: The average jhuming cycle has come down from 20-25 years to 7 years in the past few decades in the district and this has resulted in under-stocked forests.
- iv. Of late, coal mining is extensively carried out in Naginimora range.

Pit mining of coal require small timbers as props and this has led to extensive clearing of forests for use as bally posts. Extensive mining has been going on in Tizit-Naginimora area since the last two decades. Huge tract of land has been deforested and destroyed due to the activity. The eminent danger of this activity is the rapid deterioration of the land. Huge scale deforestation and land erosion takes place, which is of a serious concern. Activity in the core zone needs immediate reviewing, as there is a high probability of converting the place virtually into a desert within a short period of time. Untreated chemicals from the area seep into the rivers and affect the water biodiversity. This can lead to serious health hazards in the long run.

10.4 STATUS OF WILDLIFE

The district is endowed with rich wildlife ranging from elephants to panther and wild cats. The district is also rich in avian fauna. Large scale hunting of these fauna has resulted in rapid depletion in the population of the fauna. Today only some of these animals are left due to either its inaccessibility or due to the ban of hunting by some village councils. The areas bordering Myanmar is still inhabited by wild animals. Singphan Reserve Forest situated in the foothills of the district and comprising of 2357 hectares has been declared as Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary in 2009. It is home to elephants and other animals lying adjacent to Aboypur Reserve Forest of Assam.

10.5 COMMUNITY'S EFFORT FOR CONSERVATION

Though Konyaks, the predominant tribe inhabiting Mon district uses timber and forest resources on a regular basis, they have certain traditional ways of conserving forest and its resources. Every village sets aside a patch of forest as community reserve wherein certain activities like timber felling and hunting are prohibited for at least a few months in a year. Hunting and fishing is banned during some months of the year through resolutions and orders of the village council. In many places, huge patch of forests is untouched and protected as water catchment areas. Forests are also conserved in areas which are steep and inaccessible and where jhuming is not possible.

10.5.1 LOCAL HEALTH TRADITIONS

Since the lives of Konyaks are closely inter linked with the forests, they depend on forests for their medicinal needs. The people are aware of the medicinal properties of many of the plants found around their habitation. Kaiza is a sacred groove in Zangkham village under Namsa range and is spread in an area of about 10 hectares. Inside this groove there is a big rock measuring not less than 100 ft in length and 50 ft in breadth. Under this massive rock there is a cave, the entrance of which is not so wide but its inside is spacious enough for people to roam around. The cave or tunnel end connects with the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The only patch of wet evergreen forest found in the State is from this area and some of the dominant tree species are *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*, *Shorea assamica* and *Mesua ferra* .

10.5.2 DESCRIPTION ABOUT THE NATURAL FEATURES

The altitude of Mon district varies between 280 meters to 1800 meters above sea level. There are three major rivers viz. Dikhu, Tizit and Young. The tributaries of the rivers form major watersheds of the district. The topography of the district is undulating with gentle slope to steep slope. Mon district forms major part of the catchment of river Dikhu and Tikang.

10.5.3 NTFP AND ITS STATUS

Major Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP) include bamboo, canes, *jharu*, honey, *amla*, *tocopatha* and edible fruits. Various species of bamboo are widely distributed in the district and is used as construction material and as material in minor water supply. Bamboo shoot is one of the delicacies in every Konyak household. Canes and *jharu* are distributed in parts of the district and marketed in nearby districts of Assam apart from local consumption. *Tocopatha* is widely found and is used for local consumption as thatching material. Amla and other edible fruits are abundantly available and are sold in local markets. In the absence of systematic collection and marketing network outside Nagaland, NTFPs found in the district are less exploited.

Stones and boulders which have been classified as forest products under Nagaland Forest Act is a major source of revenue for the people living in and around Naginimora area. Dikhu river which flows through Naginimora brings along thousands of stones. Boulders extracted from this river feed the construction industry of Assam.

10.5.4 STATUS OF TIMBER EXTRACTION

Large scale deforestation has come to an end primarily due to the Supreme Court's order on felling of trees and timber extraction has been regulated. Timber felling is mainly done in Working Scheme areas. At present, there are five Working Schemes in operation in the district. They are Apao and Sowa, Yannu, Wanching, Jaboka and Sangsa. Trees under private farm are regulated through Tree Farm Rules and Regulation 2002, wherein the farmers register their plantations in the DFO (District Forest Officer) office and harvest and transport the timber under the cover of valid transit permits.

Nagaland is also rich in mineral resources. The following mineral reserves have been established till date

- i. Petroleum and Natural Gas,
- ii. Nickel Cobalt-Chromium bearing Magnetite,
- iii. Marble, dimensional or decorative stones and
- iv. Coal

The huge reserves of more than 1000 million tonnes of high chemical grade limestone in the eastern Nagaland is a major prospect for setting up of industries based on;

- i. Cement
- ii. Calcium carbide
- iii. Bleaching powder
- iv. Hydrated lime

Other industries which could be set up are;

- i. White & green marble mining and polishing.
- ii. Ceramic glazed tiles.
- iii. Ceramic crockery.
- iv. Ceramic insulators.
- v. Slate for building materials.

This high grade limestone can be exported for foundry, blast furnace and other metallurgical and chemical industries.

10.6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The rich biodiversity in Nagaland in terms of its varied and substantial flora and fauna holds great promise and potential for providing material and environmental need and services to the people.

Forests continue to acquire increasing importance for their role in meeting human material needs and also for their ecological and environmental services. Therefore, sustainable use of forest resources with strong conservation approaches is the key element for forestry management practices for Nagaland.

The forestry sector in the State has been one of the main source of providing livelihood and revenue. However, of late, forests have been badly affected by several factors namely, rapid increase in population, insufficient infrastructure, diversion of forest area for developmental activities, inadequate public awareness about forest functions, its benefits and its administrations.

To take advantage of the rich availability of medicinal plants in the State for economic development, research on the resources is necessary. Cultivation of medicinal plants will not only provide employment to the rural youth but will also bring in a chain of

development activities through setting up of processing units and value addition of the products. Till now not much work has been done on medicinal plants in the State.

As envisaged by the Department of Forest, along with the active participation and co-operation of the people, the broad outlines for protection and development of the rich biodiversity in the State are;

- i. To maintain environmental stability, ecological balance, conserve biodiversity and genetic resources of the States.
- ii. To increase the forest cover in the State by encouraging involvement and participation of people in protection, development of forests through various programs.
- iii. To increase the productivity of the forest by application of appropriate practices and technologies evolved after adequate silvicultural research i.e. Planting Stock Improvement Programme under which quality seedlings obtained from seeds or clones of superior trees can be used for taking up plantation.
- iv. To protect, develop and manage the forest resources on sustainable basis and to utilize the same to meet local domestic needs for forests products and to achieve economic growth, create employment opportunities and promote industrial development.
- v. Need- based strengthening of forest organization with facilities, equipments, and personnel with emphasis on human resource development.
- vi. To protect, conserve and develop the wildlife resources of the State.
- vii. Generate awareness among the public about the hazards and consequences of environmental pollution.
- viii. Tree plantation through jhum cultivation.

NAGANIMORA

*Formerly known as Lakhon,
the town of Naganimora has a unique history.
According to Konyak legend, there was a Konyak Naga Queen
named Watlong Konyak, who married an Ahom King.
She died at Lakhon. The Ahom King renamed Lakhon as
Naganimora - "Nagani" meaning "Naga Queen" and
"mora" meaning "death".
Naganimora has a rail link to Assam.*





SECTION 6

Chapter 11 VOICES OF THE PEOPLE



WORKSHOP ON MON DISTRI
Venue: Conference Hall, DC Office, Com

Chief Guest: Shri Alemtenshi Jamir, IAS, A
Nagaland
Guest of Honour: Prof. Manoj Paul, Sch
University, New Dell

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE

While writing on human development it is important to bring into partnership the people whose human development is being measured. The research which went into the previous chapters of this report is authenticated and vetted in this section on the basis of stakeholder consultations held in Mon. The chapter represents the diverse views on what different sections of the population think constitutes human development. In the workshop, presentations of the chapters were followed by breakup into sectoral groups; on Gender issues, Infrastructure and Connectivity, Agriculture, Health and Basic Services. This chapter gives the response of the various stakeholders.

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MON

'The land of Angels'

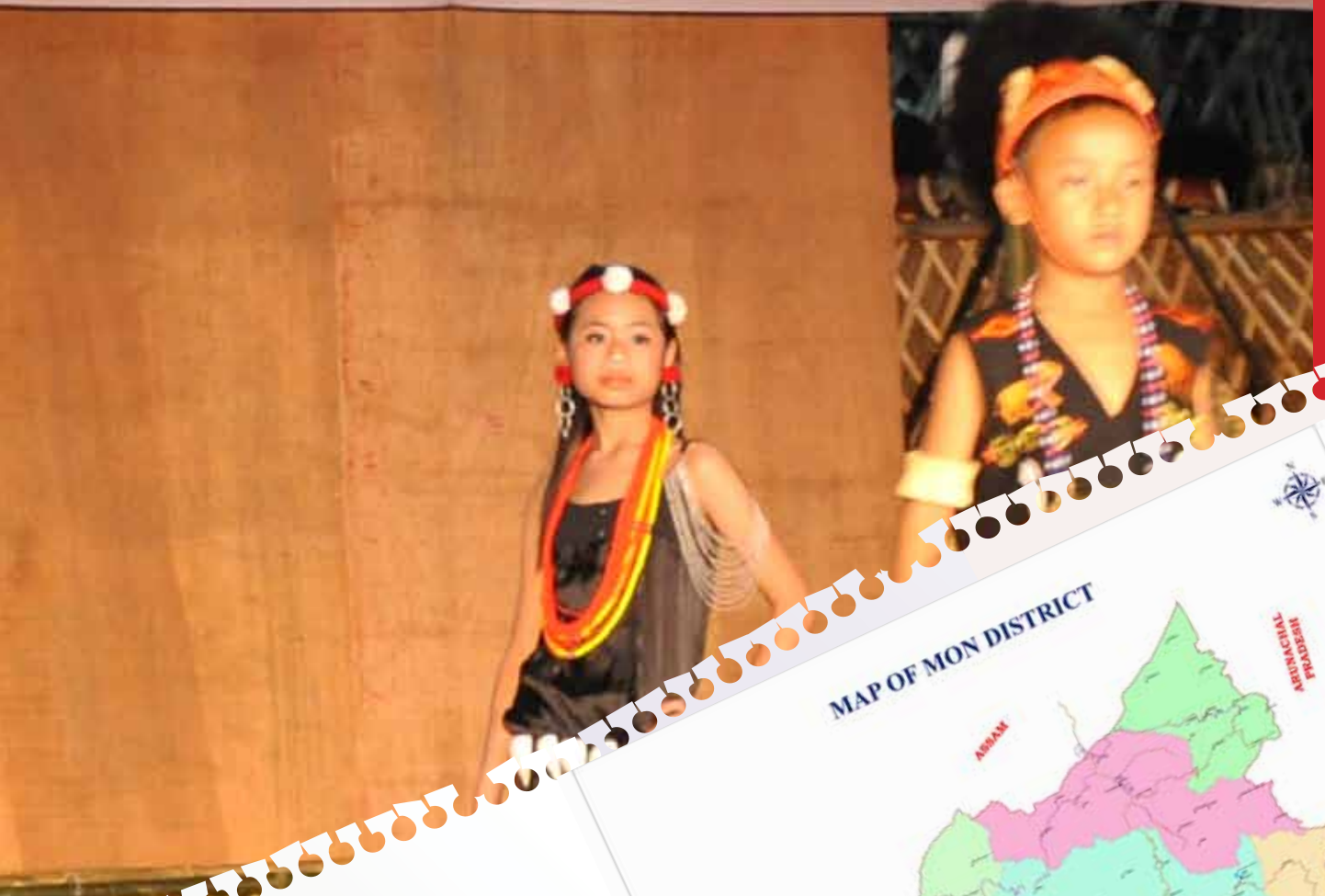
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SECTION 6

CHAPTER - 11



MAP OF MON DISTRICT



VOICES OF THE PEOPLE

A one day stakeholders consultation workshop was held on the 27th of August 2009 in Mon to discuss various human development issues for preparation of the District Human Development Report of Mon. During the workshop, the concept and importance of human development was explained to the participants by Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir (IAS), Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner. While the technical aspects relating to the preparation of the District Human Development Report was explained by Professor Manoj Pant, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. Smt. Kevileno Angami (IES), Officer on Special Duty, Planning and Co-ordination, Government of Nagaland, explained the role and importance of the various sectors in achieving sustained Human Development. The technical sessions consisted of intensive and sectoral discussions involving the participants. The gaps and shortcomings identified and the comments and suggestions of the participants as voiced out have been recorded and are presented. A total of 122 persons from Government Departments, Non-Governmental Organizations and civil societies of Mon district participated in the workshop.

11.1 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

Mr. Wanglong, former Chairman APMC said, “Farmers are not aware of the channels for marketing their crops. Therefore, there is an immediate need to sensitize the farmers on benefits of cultivating cash crops and on marketing strategies. The minimum support price should not be so low that it discourages farmers to produce. Market linkages should be improved and a Mini Food Processing Unit should be established to prevent wastage of the produce”.

Mr. L. Tongang, General Secretary, Konyak Union said, “Food processing plant with a processing capacity of at least ten thousand kgs (10,000 kgs) per day needs to be set up in the district of Mon to ensure optimum utilization of the agricultural products. Post harvest management training should be imparted to the farmers of the district. Grading of all farm products should be done. Cultivation of orange, Naga king chilli, tea and other potential cash crops should be encouraged”.

Mr. Y. Bongti, District Horticulture Officer, said, “Horticulture crop production in the district is constrained due to lack of proper market linkages. Quality of produce is also below the expectations of the market. Non-cooperation amongst the producers and the existence of post harvest management problems add to the marketing problems”.

Ukha villagers said, “Co-ordination between agri-allied departments is required. Communication gaps severely affect transportation of crops. Although there is enough land for cultivation in the Tapi valley, due to transportation problems the land is not cultivated. This issue should be addressed”.

Mr. P. Mamong said, “The Deputy Commissioner should provide vehicles for transportation of farm products. Incentives should also be given to progressive farmers to encourage farmers in putting more efforts. Agri-link roads should be constructed in those areas where production potential is high”.

Mr. Peihwang, a citizen of Mon said, ‘Committees should be constituted to identify crops with high potential in Mon. For this purpose research and training centres should be set up. Storage facilities should also be set up in every block’.

Mr. Thonpfu Rengma from District Agriculture Office, Mon said, “Jhum cultivation cannot be prevented to meet the diverse food requirements of the people since production of diverse crops is feasible under jhum. Government and NGOs should conduct awareness programmes on cultivation of rabi and kharif crops. Primitive ways of cultivation should be stopped and field assistants in the Departments should work harder to create awareness on the modern methods of cultivation”.

11.2 HEALTH SECTOR

Members of Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK), said, “Level of commitment of doctors, nurses and medical staff is low in Mon town. The situation in the interior areas is worse. Appointment of qualified medical staff from within the district will ameliorate the situation. Local medical staff will be in a better position to understand the local problems. The volume of funding in the health sector is low and as a result, many of the facilities are not available in the health care units”.

Participant, “Lack of trained man power in the Medical Department results in improper treatment for patients. Modern medical equipment, material and ambulances should be provided by the Government”.

Participant, “There is need for skill development and for updating skills. A nursing institute should be established at Mon. There is lack of technicians in the Medical Department in Mon. Employing non-Naga technicians would mitigate the situation. There is need to set up a blood bank in Mon since the existing blood banks are located far away, necessitating dependence on facilities in Assam during emergencies”.

Ms. C. Yomah, President KNSK, said, “HIV and AIDS awareness and sensitization programmes should be organized in the interior parts of the districts. Incentives should be provided to the public to encourage them to attend such programmes. This is because many people do not want to attend such sensitization programmes since they have more pressing works to attend to. She also said that, ‘sub-centres should be provided in all the eleven wards in Mon town and this facility should be extended to all the towns and villages in Mon district’.

The participants also added that, “regular immunization programmes should be undertaken, especially in the villages. Immunization programmes were not conducted regularly in the villages of Mon district”.

11.3 BASIC SERVICES

Mr. S. Khoiwang Wangsa, President, Konyak Union, said, “There is a need for a computer training centre for the people of Mon district. Many eligible candidates are willing to undergo training but are prevented due to financial constraints. Daily wagers should be appointed on regular basis in those departments that provide basic services”.

Mr. P. Imtisowa, SDO (PHED), Mon, said, “Water supply connections are temporary and funds have not been sanctioned for providing permanent connections. The temporary water connections do not cover the whole district while connection in some villages is non-existent”.

Participants said, “To address sanitation problems, sensitization seminars and workshops on effects of unhygienic living, especially for the villagers should be undertaken by the concerned departments”.

Participants said, “Road conditions in the interior parts of the district should be improved and the State and National Highways leading to Mon should be properly maintained. More bus services should be provided by the Government, both intra and inter State”.

11.4 EDUCATION SECTOR

Representative from Konyak Students' Union said, "The teaching staff strength in the Government schools is very low, therefore, the Government should appoint more teachers. In-service training should also be conducted for all teachers. Mid-year transfers should be avoided to prevent adverse effect on the teaching-learning process. Transfer along with post, attachment of teachers to non teaching offices should be done away with. Infrastructure of schools should be improved, and grant-in-aid should be given to private schools with good performance.

Representatives of schools said, "A major problem faced by the schools in Mon district is shortage of teachers. Due to insufficient teachers, the management do not send their teachers for training. Teachers should also be exempted from census work. Functionaries of the Village Education Committee (VEC) should also be trained to ensure successful implementation of programmes under communitisation of education".

Participants said, "Untrainable teachers should be given voluntary retirement and trained teachers should be inducted. Government schools should have attached hostels. There is a need for co-ordination between the State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT), District Education Officer (DEO) and the Deputy Inspector of Schools (DIS)".

Mr. Yevito Sema, Principal, District Institution Education Training, said, "Service regularization of teachers should be done only after they complete five (5) years of contract service. Contract teachers are found to be more committed. Time will indicate the ability of committed teachers".

Mr. Nyamto Konyak, Principal, Konjon School, Mon, said, "There is a need for co-ordination between the State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT), District Education Officer (DEO) and the Deputy Inspector of Schools (DIS). SCERT should also make provisions to train private teachers".

Ms. Shiklong, General Secretary, KNSK said, "The performance of Government schools is not satisfactory due to delivery of the poor quality of education. This is because most of the Government teachers are unaccountable. They are mostly out of station and





Folk Lore

*“O, sincere earth, water, and rocks existed,
We are the sons of Yong-Wen-Ou Niu.
O may the boys be healthy and strong
May they live together unite.”*

Recorded and translated by C. Von Furer Haimendorf - “Naked Nagas”

*The lore refers to the mythical origin of the Konyak tribe,
whose ancestors were born of
the giant bird Yong-Wen-Ou Niu.
It continues as an invocation for the prosperity of the
Morung boys and the harmony of their community.*

Mrs. L.H Thangi Mannen,

Commissioner & Secretary, Government of Nagaland,
in Mon Town Golden Jubilee Souvenir

they keep proxy teachers. Such practices are more prevalent in the interior parts of the district. Many students from the interior part of the district work as domestic help in the towns to finance themselves to attend school. Such students do not have enough time for studies”.

Ms. Ngepnyu Konyak said, “Students in the Government schools are mostly drop out students from private schools”.

11.5 GENDER ISSUES

A. POLITICAL AND LEGAL RIGHTS, CUSTOMARY LAWS

Ms. C. Yomah, President Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK), the apex body of the Konyak Women’s Organization said, “The KNSK was the first women’s organization to support in writing the 33 percent reservation for women in policy making”. She also said, “Many customary laws are beneficial. However, there are also many customary laws that are discriminatory in nature. Customary laws dealing with rape is discriminatory against women. The rapist is only penalised with a nominal fine and excommunicated for a certain period of time. The fine realized from the rapist is utilized for purchasing food items for the arbitrators of the rape case. Rape cases, therefore, should not be dealt in the customary court but should be settled as per the Indian legal system”.

All the participants were of the view that severest punishment should be accorded to rapists and those involved in domestic violence.

Mr. H. Phuton Konyak said, “Women have the same responsibilities as men in society therefore, they should have the same rights in policy making”.

Mr. Rato Pusa said, “Reservation should not be restricted to 33 percent but increased to 50 percent”

Mr. Imtjungshi and Mr. S. Masakaba Jamir said, “33 percent reservation for women should be implemented to prevent women from being discriminated”.

Ms. Ngepnyu Konyak said, “Women are not less than men. They should stand for elections without any reservations”. She cited the example of Ms. Rano Shaiza who was elected to the Lok Sabha in 1977 without any reservation.

B. ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND WAGE DISPARITY

Ms. C. Yomah, President KNSK said, “There should be no wage disparity. Wage rate should be equal for equal work”. The Village Development Boards (VDBs) do not allocate funds to the women members even though they are entitled to 25 percent of the VDB funds. The district administration should therefore freeze those VDB funds where VDBs do not allocate the entitled 25 percent of funds to its women members”.

All the participants agreed, “Wage disparity did exist. Women are not paid as much as their male counterparts”.

Ms. Yomah said, “There should be no wage disparity and wage rate should be equal for equal work”.

Mr. Phuton Konyak, Mr. Masakaba Jamir, Mr. Imtijungshi and Mr. Rato Pusa said, “Acquired property should be equally divided between the male and female child”.

C. EDUCATION

Ms. C. Yomah said, “Scholarships should be given to every girl child to incentivise and encourage parents and guardians to send their daughters to school. This will prevent parents from keeping girl children at home to help in household chores”.

11.6 CONNECTIVITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. Tingnyie, Member, Konyak Union, said, “The road from Namtola to Mon (44.25 km) is the lifeline for the whole district of Mon, therefore, instead of allocating funds for new roads, funds should be provided for repair and maintenance to the road”.

The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, said, “The distance of the different routes from Kohima to Mon should be well mapped and the exact distance between the places should be calculated”.

Mr. Khoiwang, President, Konyak Union, said, “There should be road connectivity between the local trade centres”.

Mr. Chinglang, SDO, PWD, said, “Funds sanctioned for maintaining the Namtola to Mon road is insufficient as funds allotted were not as per the estimates. Difficulty in maintaining the road is also due to non provision of modern tools and machinery. Rates of wages paid to the labourers engaged in maintenance of the roads is less and not released timely. All these factors adversely affect maintenance of the roads. There is also no fund reserved for emergencies such as landslides”.

Mr. Chemyuh, former Secretary, KBBB, “A committee should be set up under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner to oversee the condition of roads leading to the administrative headquarters”.

Mr. Mopen, former President, Konyak Union, “Tuli to Naginimora road should be maintained as an alternative route for emergencies such as Assam bandhs etc. Plying through the Mon to Namtola route necessitates crossing through Assam”.

Mr. Tingnyie, former Member of Legislative Assembly, “30 percent of the villages under Mon district are yet to be electrified and the old transformers need to be replaced”.

Participants said, “Power supply should come from the Doyang power project”.

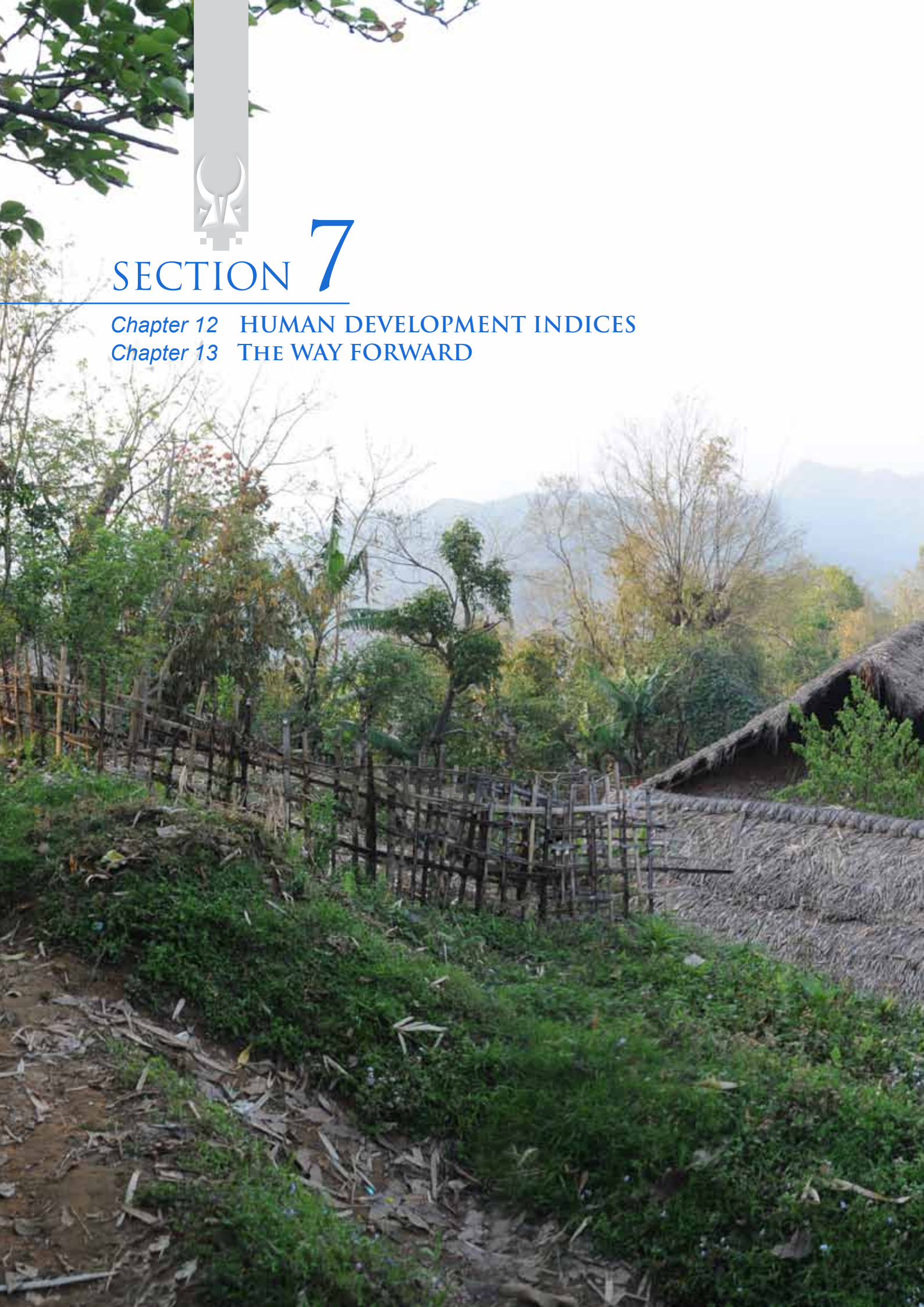
The list of participants is in Appendices





SECTION 7

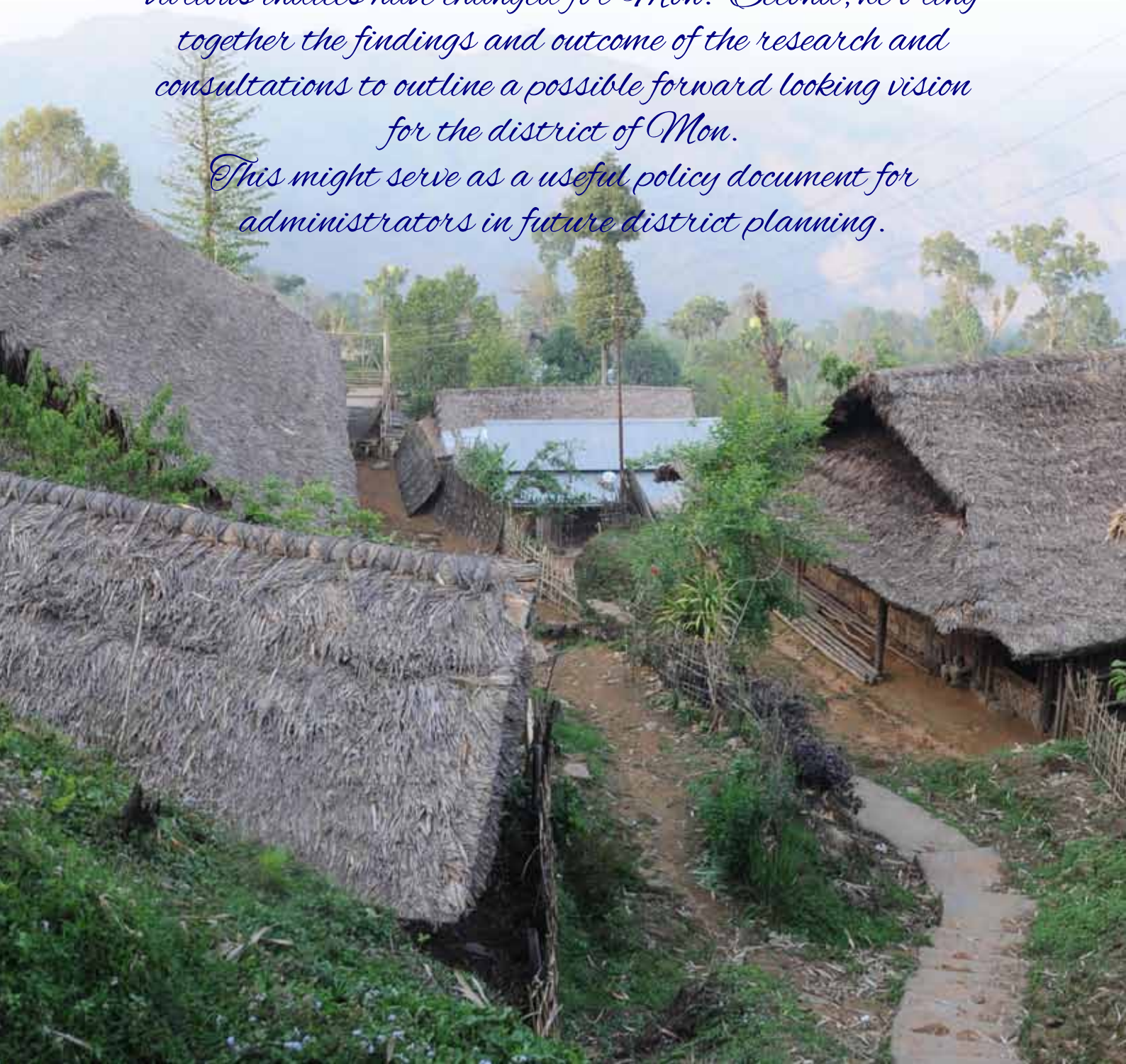
Chapter 12 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES
Chapter 13 THE WAY FORWARD



IN CONCLUSION

In the concluding section two things have been done. One, based on our own estimates; published and generated data, we estimate and carry forward from Nagaland's Human Development Report, 2004 to see how the various indices have changed for Mon. Second, we bring together the findings and outcome of the research and consultations to outline a possible forward looking vision for the district of Mon.

This might serve as a useful policy document for administrators in future district planning.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



What is Human Development?
Human development is a process of raising people's standard of living. The three essence of human development are:

- Education
- Health
- Resources needed for a decent level of living.

How do the Human Development Goals relate to the Millennium Development Goals?

Key Capabilities for Human Development

- Living a long and healthy life
- Being able to attain a decent standard of living
- Having access to basic services
- Enjoying personal freedom

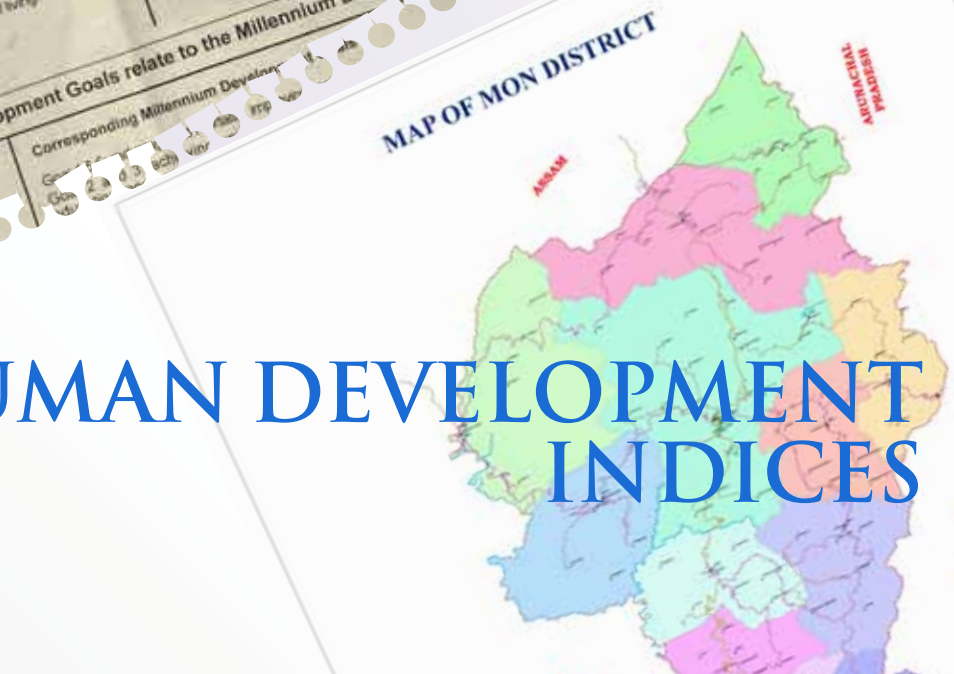
Essential Capabilities

- Environment
- Equity
- Empowerment

What is education?
The activities of the mind to think and learn.

What is health?
Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.

Which are the Millennium Development Goals?
1. Eradicate poverty
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

12.1 INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Report for Nagaland for 2004 (HDR 2004) indicated that Mon was the lowest performing district of the State. Hence, in this report we have tried to see how the district of Mon has changed in terms of the quantitative improvement made in the various development indices over time. In interpreting our results we offer some important caveats. First, data at the district level is extremely limited and often not reliable. This is particularly true for data on health variables like the infant mortality rate and life expectancy. We have therefore used some indirect methods of estimating such numbers. Second, in the HDR 2004 we conducted our own surveys for estimating district level incomes. In addition, given non-availability of recent Census data for variables like mortality rates, status of residential units, we extrapolated from the 1991 Census data. However, we have re-estimated the indices for 2002 based on recently published Census data for 2001. Hence, comparability with the figures in the HDR 2004 is not very rigorous. Finally, given the weakness of data, only major changes in indices must be interpreted. Small changes (up or down) are difficult to interpret and may only suggest no revision.

12.2 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

The concept of human development emphasizes the role of enlarging people's choices and raising their standard of living. The realization of personal choices is arbitrated through personal means and access to public provisions and transfers. This implies that social and political process are essential to translate available means into desired outcomes. The conventional measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Per Capita National Income is insufficient to capture the wider milieu of welfare and the consequential development process.

The various Human Development Indices provide a comprehensive measure to capture the various dimensions of human development. These indices evaluate the development process in terms of its outcome rather than available means and inputs. The Human Development Index (HDI) along with the Human Poverty Index (HPI) and the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) capture the broad status of development of a State.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) has three vital dimensions – longevity, measured by the life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, measured by the adult literacy rate and the Gross Enrollment Ratio; and standard of living measured by the per capita GDP.

HUMAN POVERTY INDEX (HPI) measures the levels of deprivation in the three essential dimensions of human life that are reflected in the HDI. It reflects the distribution of progress and measures the backlog of deprivation that continues to exist.

GENDER-RELATED DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI) is a comprehensive measure reflecting the gender inequalities in human development. It is simply the HDI adjusted downwards to measure gender inequality.

12.3 DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Our principal data sources are the Census 2001, Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland (various issues) and data on district-wise agricultural incomes, poverty levels etc. commissioned from the Indicus Analytics Private Limited, New Delhi. The health statistics were estimated for this study as given below. The data for the gender specific populations and the enrollment rates have different data sources: the Census of 2001, Directorate of Education or Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES). For the data on enrollment for 2001 and 2009 we have used data supplied by the DES. For the population in age group 16-18 years we have used the Census figures for 2001 to get the Gross Enrollment Ratios for 2001. We have assumed that the break up of population 6-18 years for males and females is the same as 2001 in working out the numbers for 2009. The total population in the age group 6-18 years for 2009 is obtained from the projections supplied by Indicus Analytics Private Limited.

The methodology used for the estimation of the three indices is the same as detailed in the Human Development Report 2004.

12.3.1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The income part of HDI was estimated using the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) per capita of 2005-2006 (indiastat.com or Statistical Hand Book, Government of Nagaland) for Nagaland by taking State Cumulative Growth of Agricultural Product (CGAP) from data provided by Indicus Analytics. We then assumed that agriculture accounts for 30 percent of district income to estimate the District Domestic Product (DDP). Population figures were then used to obtain per capita DDP.

For the Educational Index used in the HDI, the literacy rates were obtained from 'India Development Landscape' (Indicus Analytics) and the enrolment ratios were taken from the Directorate of School Education (Enrolment of Student in Schools during 2000-2001 and 2007-2008).

The Infant Mortality Rates were also obtained from 'India Development Landscape' (Indicus Analytics). The Life Expectancy Rates were calculated from Sample Registration System (SRS) Life Tables for 2002-2006; India, Registrar General 2007 (see 'Supplementary Notes'). The Sample Registration System (SRS) provides estimates of age-specific death rates on an annual basis only for large states (as for small states the sample sizes are too small). On the basis of these, life tables are constructed by the SRS for India and large states for five year periods (to minimize sampling fluctuations). Therefore, estimates for life expectancies for districts are found indirectly. The 2001 Census had asked questions on the number of children ever born and the number of children surviving to ever married women in reproductive ages. The tabulations are available at the district level. From these, early childhood mortality can be estimated indirectly (via the Brass method or its variants). With the help of Model Life Tables on an appropriate pattern, the level of mortality, or the life expectancy, corresponding to the estimated early childhood mortality can be estimated. The underlying assumption in this procedure is that the age pattern of mortality is close to the Model used; that is, the adult mortality for a population would be close to the adult mortality in the Model life that corresponds to the given child mortality.

In the estimation for Nagaland, first the under five mortality rate, $q(5)$, was estimated from the 2001 Census data on children ever born and children surviving for each district using the MORTPAK²⁸ package (this has a version of the Brass method allowing for a choice of Model life tables). The estimate based on the South Asian pattern was accepted and from this, life expectancy was obtained by interpolation. This refers to a period prior to the 2001 Census, roughly 1995-1997. The difference between

²⁸ The United Nation Software Package for Mortality Measurement

the life expectancy for each district and India (also obtained in the same manner) was computed. On the assumption that change (generally rise) in life expectancy in the districts would not be much different from the change at the National level, the difference was applied to the SRS based all India life expectancy for the period 2002-2006 (the latest five year period for which the SRS life tables are available).

We would like to express our gratitude to Professor Kulkarni of Centre for Studies in Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University for providing invaluable help in calculating life expectancy rates for Mon district.

12.3.2 GENDER-RELATED DEVELOPMENT INDEX

This index was derived by simply converting the HDI into an index which has been adjusted for differences in males and females in the various indicators. The male and female populations and the worker participation rates (both male and female) were sourced from India Development Landscape (Indicus Analytics). Since only Female Work Participation Rates were given by Indicus Analytics, Male Work Participation Rates for 2008-2009 were calculated by subtracting Female Work Participation Rates from 1 (one). The numbers for male and female workers have been taken from the Census of India 2001.

The entire data was available either in absolute numbers or in the percentage points (from Census 1991 and 2001). In case of absolute numbers, compound annual growth was used to make estimations for the years 2001 and 2009. However, since the data was in percentage points, the modified compound annual growth formula was used. In addition to this, growth trend in a State, a region or the whole country was used wherever the data was found to be missing for a year.

12.3.3 HUMAN POVERTY INDEX

For the indicator for economic deprivation, number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) was sourced from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland (2001). The proportion of BPL population data was supplied by the State Urban Development Agency and the Rural Development Department, Government of Nagaland for the urban and rural areas respectively. Census 2001 data was used for proportion of population living in *kutch* house, proportion of population without own toilet.

For the indicator of educational deprivation, as mentioned previously, the male and female literacy rates were taken from India Development Landscape (Indicus Analytics). The male and female enrollment rates for 2007-2008 were sourced from the Directorate of School Education (Enrolment of Student in School during 2000-2001 and 2007-2008).

The number of children fully immunized between the age group of 12-23 months, used in the health deprivation index was also taken from India Development Landscape (Indicus Analytics).

12.3.4 CHANGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT INDICES

As we have already noted earlier, the figures for the indices in the HDR 2004 for Mon district have been revised since Census 2001 figures was updated. The published 2004 estimates for the indices were derived by extrapolating Census 1991 data for workers participation, population, types of houses, etc. because Census 2001 figures were not reported at the time. Therefore, in order to make sensible comparisons, the earlier indices have been reworked to incorporate the updated Census 2001 data. Additionally, the methodology for re-calculating the indices remains the same as mentioned in the HDR 2004.

Box 12.1. Development Indices for Mon

	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank	HPI	Rank
Published indices in HDR 2004*	0.45	8	0.22	8	49.09	8
Revised indices	0.42	8	0.295	8	54.65	7

*Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004

Some explanation is necessary to explain the change in the re-calculated indices for 2001. The change in the indices is explained by the replacement of data used in the earlier calculations by updated data from Census and revised DES data. Since our purpose is to compare the change in the indices between 2001 and 2008 we have chosen to use the new data for 2001 for Mon district.

12.3.5 INTERTEMPORAL COMPARISONS

From the figures, it can be seen that the development indices for Mon district have not shown any considerable change. The HDI numbers have shown an absolute decline implying that the development levels have deteriorated over the years. However, the relative rank of Mon district as compared to the rest of the State has remained unchanged.

Box 12.2. Intertemporal Comparisons

Year	District	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank	HPI	Rank
2001*	Mon	0.42	8	0.29	8	54.65	7
2008	Mon	0.37	8	0.32	8	55.73	8

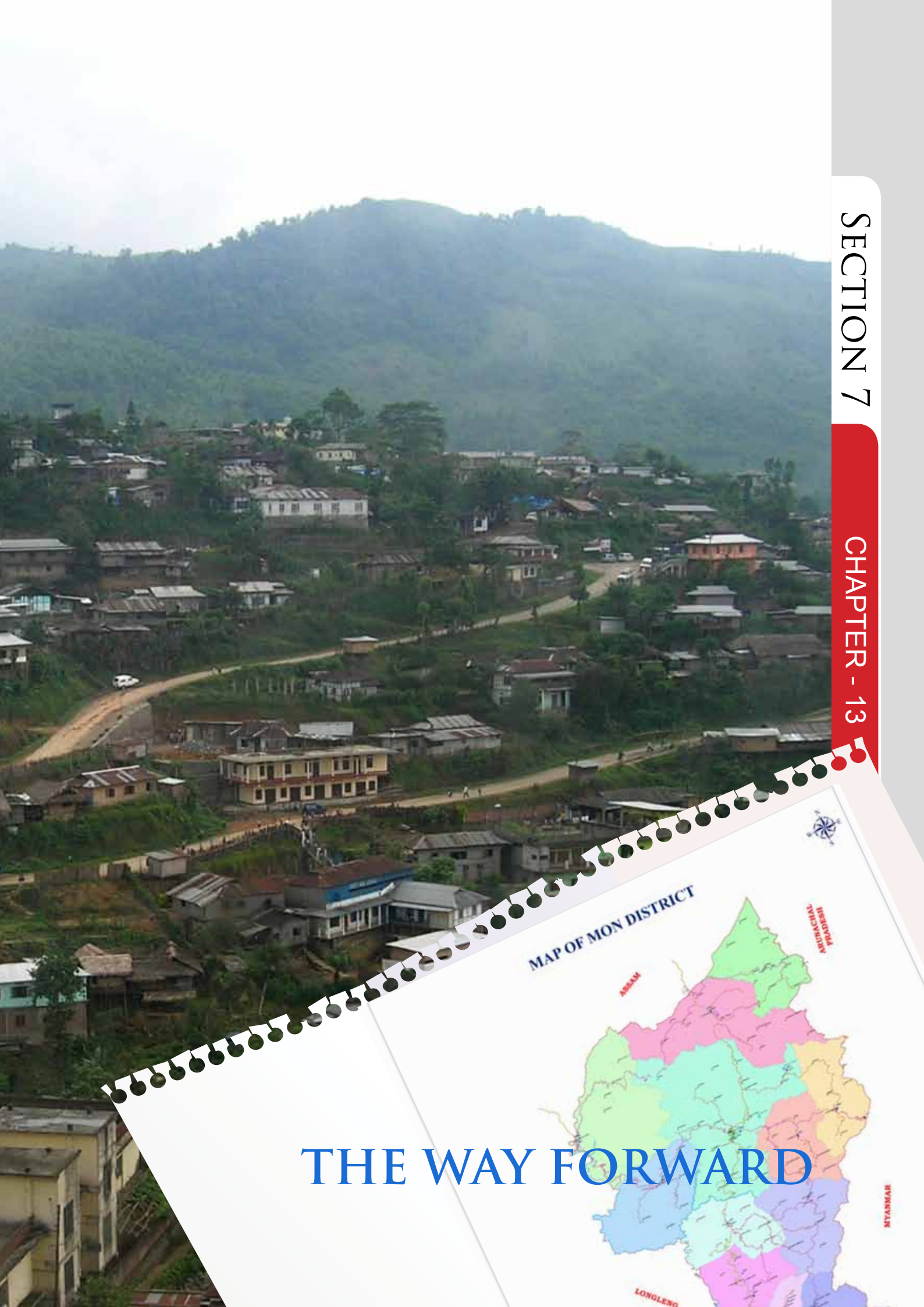
**Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004*

In case of HPI, the numbers gives a bleak picture in that the absolute as well as the relative rank of the Mon district have worsened overtime. Same is the case with GDI where, although the absolute numbers have shown a marginal improvement, the rank of the district remains the same.

12.4 CONCLUSION

No DHDR report can be complete without some idea of how the quantitative indices have moved over time. We have already noted that there is considerable danger in drawing strong conclusions especially in the absence of reliable data. Here in our calculations we have had to combine official State data with other commissioned data sources and also recently released Census data. Hence, the only reasonable conclusion seems to be that Mon's relative standing in the State has more or less remained unchanged. Overtime there seems to have been a slight improvement in the levels of gender disparity in the district.





THE WAY FORWARD

THE WAY FORWARD

The preceding chapters have provided detailed insight into the Human Development status of the district. This chapter attempts to draw some directions for the future. An attempt has been made to make a SWOT analysis of the district and then derive from it, the future action Plan.

STRENGTHS

1. The district is favorably located; it shares its western boundaries with the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, towards the east with Myanmar and in the south with the two districts of Tuensang and Longleng.
2. It has a very large geographical area of 1786 sq km. which is over 10 percent of the total area of Nagaland.
3. It has the single largest tribe in Nagaland the Konyaks, with a population of 2,59,604 persons constituting 13.05 percent of the total population of the State. The Konyak population further spreads into Arunachal Pradesh and Myanmar. It is sometimes estimated that the number of Konyak living outside the State could be more than those living in the State.
4. The district is richly endowed with natural resources, minerals, and most particularly coal.
5. The mountains of the district are not very high or steep, like in other parts of the State. It has large tracts of low lying and plain areas in the foothills. This gives ample scope to the district for the development of agriculture, especially horticulture and other commercial crops.
6. The district is abundant in river systems like Dikhu, Teakang, Tapi, Tehok, Yeangmon, Tizit, Shinyang and Champang in addition to numerous small streams crisscrossing the district.
7. The Konyaks are very creative and ingenious, as is evident from the fact that they are the leading tribe in wood carving, brass works, blacksmithy, decorative beaded ornaments. They are regarded as the first amongst the Naga tribes to fabricate the muzzle loading guns.
8. The Konyaks have maintained their colourful traditions and culture, most popularly the institution of the 'Angh'.
9. Its proximity with Assam gives the district a distinct advantage of access to commodities and scope to commercialize local products.

WEAKNESSES

1. Mon is located at a distance of 354 kms away from the State capital, Kohima, making it the furthest district headquarter. Communication to other parts of the State is primarily only through Assam.
2. With a total length of 1,422 km of roads indicating a road density of 79.6 km per hundred square kilometers, it is almost at par with the all Nagaland average of 80.65 km per hundred square kilometers. However, 43 percent of the roads are unsurfaced and many of these are either not all-weather roads or not motorable during rainy season. According to 2001 Census 'pucca road' is limited to only 51 out of 110 inhabited villages and only 58 villages out of 110 villages have public transport facilities. Not a single national highway passes through the district.
3. According to the 2001 Census, 102 villages (92.7 percent) in Mon district had power supply, but the supply is erratic. There is no power generation in the district and the supply comes from the State grid which is in itself deficient with very fragile transmission systems.
4. The telecommunication and IT facilities, vital to development in the 21st century is very poor. Telephone facility is accessible to only 4.3 percent of the rural populace and only 2 villages are connected with land line telephone facilities.
5. Mon has an abysmal literacy rate. The Census of India 2001 showed an overall literacy rate of 42.25 percent for the district as compared to 67.11 percent of the State, with a female literacy rate of 37.12 percent and a male literacy rate of 46.70 percent.
6. The very low literacy rate of women is an even greater concern, highlighting the gender disparity in the district. Although the Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK) has been very proactive, gender disparity remains a major concern for the district.
7. The health sector is another major concern for the district. The health infrastructure in the district is extremely poor. Most health centers are not accessible due to poor road conditions, lack of basic communication services and information. The public health facilities are practically dysfunctional in most areas.

*“ Let us live
today
with the
life values
of our
forefathers
in our
standards ”*

Shri. Neiphiu Rio,
Chief Minister
Nagaland

8. The district has acute problems of vector borne diseases such as malaria, encephalitis, hemorrhagic fevers and meningitis. The district also has reported cases of lifestyle related diseases like entero-gastritis, respiratory complications and addiction to opium, pharmaceutical drugs, tobacco and betel nut. Drug abuse further increases vulnerability to the risk of HIV transmission. The incidence of TB has also not shown much decline.
9. Another area of great concern in public health is the correlates of health such as social environment, water and sanitation. Most habitations, including Mon, the district headquarter, do not have proper water supply systems and majority of the households in the district do not have supply water connection. Only 8 percent of the villages receive the norm of 40 liters per capita per day. Under the communitisation of water supply program implemented between 2005 and 2010, only those villages, which have water supply of over 40 lpcd have been covered. This implies, that the communitisation program alone cannot significantly improve the availability of drinking water for the whole population. A survey conducted in 2009 by the DES shows that 96 percent of the rural households are concerned about the quality of drinking water. To improve this situation, the State Government has a major role to play.
10. Sanitation is also a major concern in the district with only 2 percent of the households in the rural areas having 'pucca'(modern) septic tanks. However the need for proper drainage system is not seen as an issue and is therefore a major area of concern.
11. From the three human development indices, the HDI, the GDI and the HPI, it is conclusive that, compared to the beginning of the decade, Mon has remained the most backward district of the State. There have been no improvements in any of the indices in absolute or relative terms. On the contrary the HDI shows an absolute decline since the beginning of this decade. Development on many fronts appear to have bypassed Mon district.
12. In agriculture, jhum (shifting) culture is dominant, with less than 2 percent of land utilised for modern terrace cultivation. This is in contrast with the State's land use pattern with an average of about 55 percent of land under jhum cultivation. In addition, production is entirely for subsistence. Paddy and maize are the dominant crops with land and labour as the main inputs.

13. The change over to commercial agriculture is a problem for the district, since the basic commercial proposition lies with Assam. In other districts like Kohima and Dimapur, there is commercial scale consumption in the urban areas and therefore farmers can off load their surplus marketable produce. The opportunity for agro processing is also very low as infrastructure like power, roads, capital formation and enterprise are limited.
14. In aspect of other livelihood options for the people of the district, while the Konyaks are skilled craftsmen, the total number of registered SSI units in Mon district in 2006-2007 was only eight, providing employment to 78 persons.
15. The low level of industrialization is also clear from the fact that out of a total power consumption of only 8 MW in 2006-2007, over 80 percent is domestic consumption.

THREATS

1. Next to Dimapur, Mon district was one of the first to experiment with industrialization with the Tizit Plywood factory that was made operational during the 70's. However, the industrial experiment resulted in very grave deforestation. The money that was earned from the sale of timber to the Mill did not result in any tangible savings or creation of durable assets for the people. It benefited only a few and the general people did not benefit from this industry. Similarly, the scenario emerging from the coal mining process at present in the district indicates the same traits.
2. This brings into focus the gaps that prevail among the people in the process of adaptation to the various aspects of modernization, such as, commercialization and industrialization. Unless the process is supported with education, enlightenment, exposures and social change, it is likely that the people of the district will get left behind as observed in the issues of HDI.
3. The lack of ability and mechanism to deal with commercial exploitation is evident from the experiments of the Tizit Plywood factory and the present rampant coal mining. There have been only few who benefited through the exploitation of natural resources and there is no input, nor improvement of the general economy of the district. In fact, the natural resources are ruthlessly exploited without any compensatory mechanism. It leads to serious environment degradation and depletion of the natural resources of the district.

4. The degradation and depletion of the forest and environment is evident from the fact that there are very little primary forests in the district, except in the mountain ranges bordering Myanmar. Even in such pockets, once the construction of roads begin, these areas are in danger of losing their forest.
5. There appears to be hesitancy on the part of the people, to change from their traditional system of agriculture, which is primarily jhum. This attitude has to change as the shift from primitive to modern production systems has implications not only on the economy but also on the social outlook and on the environment. Unless they respond to commercial scale production and market incentives it would be perilous in the present situation. Subsistence agricultural areas also tend to have large informal sectors. This combination of subsistence agriculture, with poor alternative source of employment outside the government, is reflected not only by the lower level of education but also by the poor state of infrastructure in the district. The development of infrastructure is essentially demand driven. Unless there is strong economic activity, the pressures to develop and sustain appropriate infrastructure becomes low.
6. The land tenure system is controlled through the “Angh” system of the Konyaks. It centralizes the ownership of land, and the primary cultivators do not have much stake in the development of their agricultural land or to decide upon a more settled form of commercial cultivation. It is important to note that the district of Mon continues to be dominated by Anghship. Many of these Anghs still live in traditional ways. Since most of their daily needs are provided by the community in the form of regular tithes, it is not surprising that they are unable to adapt to the need for modern industry. At some point these issues need to be addressed, as a balance between the traditional life and the modern imperatives has to be arrived at.
7. This brings into focus the issue of preservation of culture vis-a-vis development and the process of modernization. While tradition and culture requires to be preserved in order to maintain one’s identity, reforms and restructuring are essential for the people to adapt to modern demands. Unless these issues are addressed and adaptation to the process of modernization is fine tuned and balanced with the rich culture and tradition, it is also possible that the pressures and rapid pace of change may dismantle the social systems, confusing the youth and the future generations.

8. As already noted, the literacy rate in Mon is low. Despite the many number of schools in Mon, what is worrying is the drop out rate in the overall completion rate of enrolled students (82.33 percent in 2006-2007 to 53.20 percent in 2008-2009). This trend perhaps could be attributed to the poor quality of education and to the low educational qualifications of teachers. Of the total 722 teachers in Government primary schools, 63 percent were matriculates or were with lower qualification. Only 14 percent of the teachers were graduates. Probably this could be the reason for higher enrollment in favour of private schools, despite low incomes.
9. The existence of a larger majority of Konyaks living in different States and across international borders, could be seen as an advantage, when viewed from the perspective of trade and commerce. But it can also be the source of acute social and political problems that can hinder the process of growth and development of the district.

OPPORTUNITIES: THE WAY FORWARD

1. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

- i. For Nagaland, roads remain the main and only means of communication. Good road connectivity is therefore, the basis for basic economic development of the people, including health and educational services. Probably, the best way forward in Mon district is to start with road connectivity without which the other issues of human development, of incomes, basic services and industrialization cannot be addressed.
- ii. Sibsagar – Namtola - Mon – Tobu – Tuensang can be a National Highway if not a major highway. This is the most qualified road to become a National Highway as it is already a well constructed road and is connected to NH 37 at Sibsagar and also to NH 155 at Tuensang. The road stretches right across the district and is the lifeline of the area both administratively and economically.
- iii. The Tizit – Naginimara road needs to be taken up on priority, as part of the foothill road of the State.
- iv. The Aboi – Longleng road should be connected to the Special Accelerated Road Development Program (SARDP) road from Longleng to Changtongya since this road is the shortest and quickest connectivity route to the State capital.

- v. The Tang junction to Chenmoho and leading to Monyakshu Tobu and further on to Pangsha is another important road for development as part of the Trans Eastern Nagaland Highway to connect Kiphire and beyond to Pokhungri.
- vi. Since the Mon – Wakching (Zero point) road to Tamlu to NH 61 at Merangkong is being taken up under the SARDP; the Zero Point to Naginimora to Simulguri/Nazira route should be taken up as a vital interstate connectivity under the North Eastern Council (NEC). Fund should be earmarked for road maintenance by the coal mining industry, as the roads are affected by this activity.
- vii. An immediate review of the PMGSY needs to be undertaken, to ensure that the 100 percent connectivity of the villages of the district are achieved within the 12th Plan.
- viii. The connectivity problems due to poor road conditions can be, to some extent, offset by tele-connectivity. This is an area that can be quickly attended to and therefore its immediate improvement becomes an imperative. This should include Broad Band connectivity.

2. LIVELIHOOD

- i. Modernization of agriculture is the basic approach for the economic growth of the district. We have already noted that, unlike the other districts, Mon has fairly large plain areas suitable for industrial development. It is also endowed with the most number of river systems in the State. The district should focus on modernizing agriculture and to shift to commercial scale farming. This requires modern inputs to raise productivity and to switch to commercial crops to increase farmer's incomes. Increasing agricultural output is entirely dependent on extending the margin of cultivation and therefore, a switch over from jhum has to be seen as an essential approach.
- ii. While the State has already started some initiatives in this regard, commercialization will be limited by the availability of irrigation facilities. In this matter, an Irrigation Master Plan for the district is vital, in view of the abundant river systems of the district.
- iii. The State government will have to play a major hand holding role in coordinating the marketing of agricultural surplus. Initially perhaps, by acting as middle man between the farmer and the trader.
- iv. While improvement in the economic status of farmers must lie in the modernization of the agricultural sector, to realize the transformation,

commensurate efforts in other fields like education should take place simultaneously. As already noted the literacy rate in Mon is low as compared to the State as a whole. It is perhaps one of the reasons why jhum cultivation remains the most extensive in Mon. Improving educational status is therefore important for modernization of the agricultural sector in the district. This is also important in view of the fact that unless the educational status and the capacities of the people of the district is built and improved at a faster rate, very few will possess the skills for non-agricultural occupations.

- v. Water is an essential input for agriculture, particularly for irrigation. In view of the insecurities associated with global climate change, the district will have to go for intensive conservation measures as part of the climate change adaptation strategies, so that water security for both its agriculture and human use is assured.
- vi. There is also scope for development of handicraft for improving the livelihood status of the district. Their traditional skills, inborn talents and rich heritage have potential for further development and optimisation. Handloom and handicrafts can be developed as a major occupation for the people of the district. Special programs have to be introduced to induce large scale production of handloom and handicraft products to cater to the demands of the market.
- vii. The immense potential of tourism in the district is evident. However an appropriate policy or a development strategy for establishing tourism as an industry has not been worked out. A special study for evolving such a policy is urgently required. Its haphazard growth may in the long run do more damage than good. The policy will have to give due direction to how the culture and traditions of the people can be preserved and promoted while at the same time giving way for modernization to take place in the district without exploitation.

*“The State
excels
in many of the
social indicators
when compared
to the
national averages.
However, there is
always scope
for
improvement”.*

His Excellency,
Shri. Nikhil Kumar
Governor of Nagaland

- viii. With its long international borders the possibilities of promoting trade & commerce through the district is distinct. Although this will take time as the infrastructure on the Myanmar side is presently non-existent, it should not be a cause to delay action on this side. In fact, with the process of economic and political liberalization taking place and with its immense economic potentials the development process in Myanmar could take off faster. Advance planning and action have to be taken to avoid disadvantages when the international trade and commerce does take off. In this regard the connectivity from Longwa and Chen needs to be attended to and the items and commodities that can be promoted from our side have to be identified.

3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- i. Education remains a matter of highest concern for the district, considering that the district has the lowest literacy rate and the highest gender disparity among the districts of the State. But this is an aspect that can be corrected expeditiously with focused approach. Proper implementation of the SSA and the RMSA is crucial and promotion of the private sector could go a long way in raising the quality of education in the district. The private sector initiatives should not be confined to the efforts of the local people alone. There has to be a concerted effort to promote and encourage established educational institutions from outside the district to set up their institutions in the district. Appropriate policy support from the government to induce such actions is necessary.
- ii. The way forward in education is clearly indicated. The district needs to evolve a strategy to encourage and retain qualified teachers in the district.
- iii. Health care is another major concern for the district. There is a necessity for the district to adopt strategies to restructure its approach to healthcare. State Government programmes like NRHM require to be focused and strengthened. The commitment of the Medicines Sans Frontieres (MSF) in catering to the health care needs of the people in the district is commendable. Such ventures should be encouraged and carried forward. Similarly private sector investment and other partnerships have to be forged. Established hospitals in the State like Christian Institute Health Sciences and Research, Zion, Bethel and Oking hospitals can be roped in to set up their own satellite units. This approach can be examined as a policy.

iv. The impact of the communitisation process in the district appears to be less substantial. It is pertinent to study why the State's flagship program of communitisation of education and health care has not taken off as in other districts. The service of the private sector in the provision of health care is desirable, yet it is not necessarily its responsibility to deliver free health care. Proper implementation of the communitisation process would go a long way in helping the people to understand the concept of inclusiveness and participatory approach in addressing public health care concerns.

“ Capacity building is a vast subject encompassing almost every aspect of human development, it is a long-term and continuing process in which all stakeholders participate ”

Shri. Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS

*Additional Chief Secretary &
Development Commissioner
Government of Nagaland*

v. Gender issue and establishing a gender approach to development requires attention in the district. The strong cultural traditions of the district coupled by the low literacy rate and the low awareness level on gender issues amongst the rural women increases the gender divide. Reduction of this disparity is possible only through systematic awareness campaign. The gender role of women in the agricultural sector in Mon as in the other districts, and the current land inheritance laws are biased against women. Gender equity is crucial for the development of any society. In the context of Mon it should be attended with more urgency given the low literacy level and the strong gender biased traditional practices. As noted, the proactive role of the Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK) in addressing this issue is most encouraging. Such activities along with government intervention to enhance knowledge, literacy level and health care amongst women have to be supported.

To conclude, given the poor socio-economic status of the district coupled with low literacy and a strong social system, it is imperative to take the community into confidence. Modernization of agriculture can be a good starting point. This must go side by side with establishing good road network and connectivity in the district. Agriculture and infrastructure development therefore have to be the primary focus in the way forward along with action oriented efforts at establishing modern industries in the plain areas of Mon. Simultaneously, human development in the areas of education, healthcare and gender should be given due attention. Such focused programs can make the dynamic, creative and ingenious people of the district to soon emerge as not only equals, but also as leaders amongst the tribes of Nagaland.





MAP OF MON DISTRICT



LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER-1

PROFILE

Table No.1.1. Basic Profile of Mon District

Area	1786 Sq. Km
Total Population (Census of India 2001)	259604
Density of Population	145 per Sq. Km
Sex Ratio	881/1000
Total No. of Households	34922
Total No. of Villages	110(Inhabited) 1 (Uninhabited) = 111
Total No. of Towns	1
Live Birth Rate	20.81
Infant Death Rate (Per 1000 Population)(2006)	3.26
Death Rate (Per 1000 Population) (2006)	3.21

Source: Census of India 2001 and Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

Table No.1.2. Sex Wise Population in 2001

District/State	Total Rural Urban	Total Persons	Male	Female	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Males)
Mon	T	259604	138005	121599	881
	R	243485	129235	114250	884
	U	16119	8770	7349	838
Nagaland	T	1988636	1041686	946950	909
	R	1635815	846651	789164	932
	U	352821	195035	157786	809

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2001, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

CHAPTER-2

AGRICULTURE

Table No.2.1. Agricultural Land Use in 2001

Category	Nagaland (Area in Hectares)	Mon (Area in Hectares)	Percentage Area of District to State's Total
Total Jhum Area	917087	75515	8.23
Current Jhum Area	131349	13534	10.30
Terrace/Wet Rice	75988	1251	2
Horticulture Crops	15450	839	5.43
Total Area	1139874	15624	1.37

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.2. Cropped Area

(In Percentage)

Crops	Nagaland		Mon	
	2000-2001	2006-2007	2000-2001	2006-2007
Cereals				
Paddy	63.05	44.50	53.06	39.43
Other Cereals	21.91	24.91	20.03	30.71
Pulses	1.06	10.13	8.04	7.89
Oil Seeds	9.82	18.97	9.49	20.07
Commercial Crops	4.17	1.49	9.37	1.87
Percentage of Cropped Area to State's Total Cropped Area			13.86	14.32

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.3. Irrigated Area in Mon District

(Area in Hectares)

District/State	Total Irrigated Area		Gross Irrigated Area Under Crops		Irrigated Area Under Double Cropping	
	1991-1992	2000-2001	1991-1992	2000-2001	1991-1992	2000-2001
Mon	3980	4900	4124	5500	144	600
Nagaland	54400	63850	60224	72650	5824	8800

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 1996 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.4. Agricultural Work Force in Mon District

Sl. No.	Categories	1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Total Workers	76882	72038	33523	128915	43359	56877
2	Cultivators	66718	57113	32693	108212	34025	51099
3	Percentage of Cultivators to Total Workers	99	52.77	49.01	94.82	50.99	47.22
4	Agricultural Labour	661	3458	163	5902	498	2449
5	Total Agricultural Labour (2+4)	67379	60571	32856	114119	34523	53548
6	Percentage of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers	87.63	84.08	98.01	88.52	79.62	94.14

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 1996 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.5. Agricultural Work Force in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Categories	1991			2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Total Workers	511497	299437	212060	849982	487767	362215
2	Cultivators	371597	178974	192623	544433	271608	272825
3	Percentage of Cultivators to Total Workers	72.64	59.77	90.83	64.05	55.68	75.32
4	Agricultural Labour	7233	5109	2124	33852	18141	15711
5	Total Agricultural Labour (2+4)	378830	184083	194747	578285	289749	288536
6	Percentage of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers	74.06	61.47	91.83	68.03	59.40	79.65

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 1996 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

Table No.2.6. Agriculture Inputs

District/ State	Mandis (In Number)	Agriculture Tractors (Wheeled) (In Number)	Fertilizer Consumption (In Tonnes)	Fertilizer Consumption (In Tonnes)
	2004	2003	2001-2002	2005-2006
Mon	N.A	26.67	18.00	3
Nagaland	22	262	739.4	629

Source: Estimates by Indicus Analytics Pvt. Ltd. Directory of Wholesale Agricultural Produce Assembling Markets in India, Ministry of Agriculture 2004.

Note: 1. Total Consumption of Fertilizer (N, P2O5, K2O)

Table No.2.7. District Domestic Product for Agriculture in Mon District (₹ in Lakhs)

District / State	District Domestic Product Agriculture (At Current Prices)	District Domestic Product Agriculture Per Capita (At Current Prices)	District Domestic Product Agriculture Per Person in Rural Areas (At Current Prices)	District Domestic Product Agriculture Per Agricultural Laborer & Cultivator (At Current Price)	Annual Short Term Growth Rate of District Domestic Product Agriculture (In Real % Terms)
	2005-2006				(2000-2001 to 2005-2006)
Mon	39504.57	12140.86	12919.31	29761.87	16.84
Nagaland	235413.6	10542.38	12496.57	38277.73	14.21

Source: Estimates By Indicus Analytics Pvt.Ltd.

- Notes:
1. Gross domestic product at current prices originating from agriculture sector at district level.
 2. Per capita figure is the total agriculture gross domestic product divided by number of population in corresponding district.
 3. Per capita figure is the total agriculture gross domestic product divided by number of rural population in corresponding district.
 4. Per capita figure is the total agriculture gross domestic product divided by number of agricultural labourers and cultivators in corresponding district.
 5. Annualized Short term growth rate of district domestic product agriculture (in real terms) for period 2000-2001 to 2005-2006.

Table No.2.8. Sector Wise Contribution to NSDP at Constant Prices for Nagaland (2000-2001 to 2006-2007) (₹ in Lakhs)

Industry	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Agriculture	88912	101550	115952	122627	133916	136078	136798
Forestry	9440	9702	9759	10615	11150	13828	16380
Fishery	2078	2136	2188	1465	1872	2034	2231
Agri. & Allied	100430	113388	127899	134707	146938	151940	155409
Primary	100523	113572	128154	134997	147250	152255	155735
Secondary	38408	45252	52734	55035	55966	62136	72159
Tertiary	166255	181405	193242	201201	206745	209966	221391
NSDP	305186	340229	374130	391233	409961	424357	449285

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

*Table No.2.9. Area, Production and Yield
(Area in Hectares; Production & Yield in Metric Tonnes)*

Crops		Nagaland		Mon	
		2000-2001	2006-2007	2000-2001	2006-2007
Cereals					
Paddy	A	150400	164700	17550	13480
	P	230560	263520	25550	20540
	Y	1.53	1.6	1.45	1.52
Other Cereals	A	52274	92180	6625	10500
	P	72050	127580	9230	14740
	Y	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40
Pulses	A	25500	37500	2660	2700
	P	20960	45000	2180	3250
	Y	0.82	1.2	0.81	1.20
Oil Seeds	A	23430	70210	3140	6860
	P	27100	63030	3390	6210
	Y	1.15	0.90	1.079	0.90
Commercial Crops	A	9940	5510	3100	640
	P	50880	303680	5750	5080
	Y	5.11	55.11	1.85	7.93
Total	A	238534	370100	33075	34180
	P	367480	802810	46100	49820
	Y	1.54	2.17	1.39	1.45

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.10. Percentage Change in Area, Production and Yield During 2001 to 2007

Crops		Nagaland	Mon
Cereals			
Paddy	A	9.50	-23.19
	P	14.29	-19.60
	Y	4.57	4.66
Other Cereals	A	76.34	58.49
	P	77.07	59.69
	Y	1370.58	1.50
Pulses	A	114.69	49.08
	P	46.34	46.87
	Y	199.65	118.47
Oil Seeds	A	132.58	83.18
	P	-21.93	-16.15
	Y	-44.56	-79.35
Commercial Crop	A	496.85	-11.65
	P	978.55	327.93
	Y	55.15	3.34
Total	A	118.46	8.06
	P	40.85	4.57
	Y	76.34	58.49

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.11. Percentage Share of Area and Production of Crops to Total Cropped Area and Production

Crops		Nagaland		Mon	
		2000-2001	2006-2007	2000-2001	2006-2007
Cereals					
Paddy	A	63.05	44.50	53.06	39.43
	P	62.74	32.82	55.42	41.22
Other Cereals	A	21.91	24.91	20.03	30.71
	P	19.61	15.89	20.02	29.58
Pulses	A	1.07	10.13	8.04	7.89
	P	5.70	5.61	4.72	6.52
Oil Seeds	A	9.82	18.97	9.49	20.07
	P	7.37	7.85	7.35	12.46
Commercial Crops	A	4.17	1.49	9.37	1.87
	P	13.85	37.83	12.47	10.19

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.12. Percentage Share of Jhum and Terrace Cultivation of Paddy in Mon District

Category	2001		2007	
	Jhum	Terrace	Jhum	Terrace
Percentage to Total Area	72.63	27.37	86.79	13.21
Percentage to Total Production	66.14	33.86	89.45	10.52

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2001 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

**Table No.2.13. Area and Production of Horticultural Crops in Mon District
(Area in Hectare, Production and Yield in Metric Tonnes)**

Crop		Nagaland		Mon		Percentage Change during 2001 to 2007
		2001	2007	2001	2007	
Fruits	A	23566	10514	2388	808	-66.16
	P	277572	22507	29146	2017	-93.07
	Y	11.77	2.14	12.2	2.49	-79.59
Vegetables	A	28680	11474	3399	2102	-38.15
	P	313382	49662	34127	5829	-82.91
	Y	10.92	4.32	10.04	2.77	-72.41
Plantation Crops	A	6325	1736	532	150	-71.80
	P	7785	250	265	5	-98.11
	Y	1.23	0.14	0.49	0.03	-93.87
Total	A	58571	23724	6319	3060	-51.57
	P	598739	72419	63538	7851	-87.64
	Y	10.22	3.05	10.05	2.56	-74.48

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No. 2.14. Percentage Change in Area, Production and Yield of Horticulture Crops in Mon District during 2001 to 2007

Category	Year	2001	2007
Fruits	A	37.79	26.40
	P	45.87	25.69
Vegetable	A	53.79	68.69
	P	53.71	74.24
Plantation Crops	A	8.41	4.90
	P	0.41	0.06

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.15. Livestock Production in Mon District

Mon	Year	Buffalo	Cross Breed Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Total Cattle	Pig	Poultry	Mithun	Total
Live Stock	2003	3581	9978	14646	24624	37174	58401	2606	126386
Per Capita		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.48
Live Stock	1992	10203	0	0	67430	50445	178779	6445	313302
Per Capita		0.00	0	0	0.05	0.04	0.14	0.00	2.09
Percentage Change	1992-2003	-64.90	0	0	-63.48	-26.30	-67.33	-59.566	-76.73
Nagaland	2003	33757	242997	208020	451017	644214	2605554	40452	3774994
Per Capita		0.01	0.12	0.10	0.22	0.32	1.31	0.02	1.89

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 1996 and 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.16. Production of Milk, Egg and Meat in Nagaland

	2001		2006		Percentage Change during 2001 to 2006	
	Total Quantity	Per Capita	Total Quantity	Per Capita	Total Quantity	Per Capita
Milk ('000 M.T)	50.93	0.02	74.18	0.04	45.65	86.51
Egg (numbers in Lakh)	540	27.15	868	43.65	60.74	60.77
Meat ('000 M.T)	25.5	0.01	63.25	0.03	148.04	218.06

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2004 and 2007. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.2.17. Agriculture Finance in Mon District

(₹ in Lakhs)

District/ State	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks Direct Finance	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks Indirect Finance	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks Direct Finance	Agriculture Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks Indirect Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	March 2001			March 2005		
Mon	5017	5017	0	14875	14130	745
Nagaland	200088	186954	13134	298748	227616	28100
Percentage to Total	2.50	2.68	0	4.97	6.20	2.65

Source: Estimates By Indicus Analytics Pvt.Ltd.

Notes: 1. Column 2 & 5: Total bank credit to agricultural sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks

2. Column 3 & 6: Direct agricultural advances up to Rs. 5 lakh by banks directly to farmers for agricultural purposes for a period not exceeding 12 months

3. Column 4 & 7: Finance provided by banks to farmers indirectly, i.e., through other agencies

CHAPTER-3

INFORMAL SECTOR

Table No.3.1. Organized Sector Establishments in Nagaland in 2004

Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	
		Large	Medium/Small
1014	851	32	131

Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004.

Table No.3.2. Districts with Highest Number of Organized Sector Establishments in 2004 (District Wise)

Dimapur/ Kohima	313
Mokokchung	196
Zunheboto	120

Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004.

Table No.3.3. Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2006-2007 (₹ in Lakhs)

Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector
159565	79007	246420

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

CHAPTER-4

ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD (NON-RURAL)

Table No.4.1. Occupational Pattern in Mon District in 2009

Occupation	Mon		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Farmer or Cultivator	1785	58	4320	135
Daily Wage Earner	6	29	24	39
Government Servant	220	127	71	1187
Business/Entrepreneurs	N.A.	42	139	378
Others	33	56	137	417

Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

Table No.4.2. Types of Workers in Mon District in 2009

Workers	Mon
Total Workers	130,848
Main Workers	108,206
Marginal Workers	22,642
Non-Workers	129,804

Source: Census of India 2001

Table No.4.3. Urban Dwellings

District/ State	Status of Dwelling Units			No. of Rooms in the Dwelling Unit			Use of Latrine		
	Own House	Rented	Government Quarters	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four and Above	Exclusive	Shared with Other Households	Public/Community
Mon	235	41	36	51	162	99	215	3	94
Nagaland	959	1148	49	517	756	883	1412	624	120

Source: DHDR Sample Survey 2009

CHAPTER-5

HEALTH

Table No.5.1. Health Indices

Sl.No	Index	Nagaland	National	National target for 2012
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	38 (NFHS-3)	57	30
2	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	240 (ITSP)	289 (ITSP)	100
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.7 (NFHS-3)	3.1 (NFHS-3)	2.1

Source: National Family Health Survey 2005-2006

Table No.5.2. Health Centres in Nagaland

Sl.No	Health Centre	Total
1	Districts Hospitals	11
2	Community Health Centre (CHC)	21
3	Primary Health Centre (PHC)	86
4	Subsidiary Health Centre	27
5	Big Dispensaries	15
6	Sub Centre (SC)	397
7	TB Hospital	2
8	Mental Hospital	1
9	Nursing School	3
10	Para Medical Training Institute (P.M.T.I.)	1

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.3. Health Indicators

Item	Nagaland	Mon
Total Population (Census of India 2001)	1988636	259604
IMR	38 (NFHS - 3)	N.A.
MMR	240 (ITSP)	N.A.
Sex Ratio ((Census of India 2001)	909:1000	881:1000
Population Below Poverty Line (Percentage)	32.67	87
Female Literacy Rate (Census of India 2001) (Percentage)	61.5	37.12
Male Literacy Rate (Census of India 2001) (Percentage)	71.2	46.7

Source: Census of India 2001, Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.4. Health Units in Mon District.**(In Numbers)**

Type	Existing
District Hospital	1
Big Dispensary	1
Private Health Care Facility	Nil

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.5. Medical Personnel in Mon District.**(In Numbers)**

Community Health Centres - 2		
Manpower	IPHS Standard	Existing
Medical Officers	8	4
Nurse (Staff nurse)	14	3
Dresser	2	1
Pharmacist	2	1
Lab. Technician	2	2
Radiographer	2	0
Total	30	11

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Note: 1. IPHS : Indian Public Health Standard

Table No.5.6. Medical Personnel in Primary Health Centres in Mon District (In Numbers)

Primary Health Centres - 15		
Manpower	IPHS Standard	Existing
Medical Officers	15	9
Pharmacists	15	12
Staff Nurse	15	1
ANM	15	14
Health Educators	15	0
Health Assistant (Male)	15	0
Health Assistant (Female)	15	0
Lab. Technician	15	1
Total	120	37

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.7. Medical Personnel in Sub-Centres in Mon District (In Numbers)

Sub-Centres – 50		
	IPHS Standard	Existing
Health Workers (Female)	50	44
Health Workers (Male)	50	17
Total	100	61

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.8. Specialist Doctors in Mon District (In Numbers)

Specialists Doctors	Existing
Obstetrician & Gynecologist	1
Surgery	1
Ophthalmologist	1
Total	3

Source: Directorate of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

Table No.5.9. Medical facilities in Mon District (In Numbers)

Item	Nagaland	In Position	Mon
Sub-Centre	535	395	50
Primary Health Centre	80	84	15
Community Health Centre	20	21	02
Multipurpose Worker (Female)/ANM	481	342	15
Health Worker (Male)/MPW(M)	397	300	65
Health Worker (Female)			65

Source: Directorate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Nagaland

CHAPTER-6

BASIC SERVICES

Table No.6.1. Actual Expenditure and Budget Allocation under ARWSP/PMGY/BMS in Mon.

(₹ in Lakh)

Actual Expenditure (2001-2002)		Budget Provision for (2002-2003)		Actual Expenditure (2002-2003)				Budget Provision (2003-2004)			
ARWSP	PMGY	ARWSP	PMGY	ARWSP	PMGY	BMS	Total	ARWSP	PMGY	BMS	Total
130.02	161.88	143.7	129.6	70.22	92.89	39.07	202.2	183.7	82.89	56.92	323.51

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering 2003-2004, Government of Nagaland

Note: 1. ARWSP: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
2. PMGY : Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
3. BMS : Basic Minimum Services

Table No.6.2. Rural Water Supply in Mon District as on 1/4/2003

NC	Population NC	PC	Population PC	FC	Population FC	Total NC/PC/FC	Total Population	<10 LPCD	11-20 LPCD	21-30 LPCD	31-40 LPCD	>41 LPCD	Total
1	5700	108	272480	9	8453	118	286633	28	29	28	23	9	117

Source: Department of Public Health Engineering 2003-2004, Government of Nagaland

Note: 1. NC : Not Covered
2. PC : Partially Covered
3. FC : Fully Covered

Table No.6.3. Status of Rural Water Supply in Mon District

Year	NC	PC	SB	FC	Total
April 2008	0	25	44	51	120
January 2009	0	25	44	51	120

Source: Annual Administrative Reports 2008-2009, Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Nagaland.

Note: 1. NC : Not Covered
2. PC : Partially Covered
3. FC : Fully Covered
4. SB : Slip Back

Table No.6.4 Total Sanitation Campaign Physical Progress Report in Mon District as on 19/02/2009

BPL		APL		Sanitary Complex for Women		School Toilets		Balwadi Toilets		Rural Sanitary Marts	
O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A	O	A
20631	1866	7839	0	17	0	368	0	99	0	2	2
	9%		0%		0%		0%		0%		100%

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-2009, Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Nagaland

Note: 1. O : Objectives
2. A : Achievements

CHAPTER -7

EDUCATION

Table No.7.1. Educational Institutions in Mon District

Year	Schools						Colleges	
	Government			Private			Government	Private
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total		
2002	13	171	184	14	8	22	1	N.A.
2006-2007	11	197	208	28	42	70	1	N.A.
2008-2009	8	203	211	17	61	78	1	N.A.

Sources: 7th All India School Education Survey (AISES) 2002, District Information System on Education Report for 2006-2007 & 2008-2009

Table No.7.2. Status of Enrolment, Dropout and Completion Rate of Mon District and Nagaland. (In Percentage)

Year	Children 6 - 11 Age Group			Children 11- 14 Age Group			Completion Rate	No. of Primary Graduates	Transition Rate from Primary to Upper Primary
	GER	NER	Cohort Drop Out	GER	NER	Cohort Drop Out			
Mon									
2006 – 2007	93.32	84.42	3.97	84.30	74.93	16.07	92.37	3197	66.00
2007 - 2008	100.00	85.00	0	91.00	82.00	0	0	3803	46.69
2008 - 2009	99.00	89.97	2.01	101.66	90.15	5.71	53.20	5002	97.39
Nagaland									
2006-2007	94.46	89.90	4.4	91.11	84.54	8.68	79.41	61607	58.93
2007-2008	108.00	89.00	7.4	90.65	82.00	8.2	84.97	34684	86.76
2008-2009	100.23	94.27	2.51	103.47	89.24	3.91	78.64	45704	89.24

Source: District Information System on Education 2006-2007, 2007-2008 & 2008-2009

Note: 1. GER : Gross Enrolment Ratio
2. NER : Net Enrolment Ratio

Table No.7.3. Performance of Schools at Board Examinations during 1998-2008

Class	Average Pass Percentage of Schools in Mon		Average Pass Percentage of Schools in Nagaland	
	Government	Private	Government	Private
Class-8	55	0	65	0
Class-10	15	60	25	64
Class-12	50	0	56	63

Source: Nagaland Board School Education 1998-2008, Government of Nagaland

CHAPTER-8

GENDER ISSUES

Table No.8.1. Enrolment of Students in Nagaland and Mon during 2000-2001 and 2007- 2008 (In Numbers)

Year	Nagaland/ Mon	Primary School		Middle School		High School		Higher Sec. School		Grand Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2001- 2002	Nagaland	67454	63655	47003	45204	76582	68649	21005	16957	406509
	Mon	5430	5300	5199	5008	5265	5120	961	732	33015
2007- 2008	Nagaland	162798	147991	66877	64348	17474	17387	10464	8785	461204
	Mon	7794	7720	3465	3664	845	650	400	403	24941

Source: Directorate of School Education 2001-2002, 2007-2008, Government of Nagaland.

CHAPTER -9

INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY

Table No.9.1. Road Network in Mon District

District/ State	2003-2004					
	Surfaced Roads (Length in Kms)	Unsurfaced Roads (Length in Kms)	Total Road Length	Percentage of Surfaced Mon in to Total Road Length in Mon	Percentage of Total Roads in Mon to Total Roads in Nagaland	Total Road Length per 100 sq. kms
Mon	814.37	607.63	1422	10.63	57.2	79.6
Nagaland	6225.62	7145.83	13371.45	100	46.6	80.7

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.9.2. Density of Road Network in Mon District

District/State	2003-2004			
	Surfaced Roads (Length in Kms)	Unsurfaced Roads (Length in Kms)	Surfaced Road Length per 100 sq. kms	Unsurfaced Road Length per 100 sq. kms
Mon	814.37	607.63	1422	10.63
Nagaland	6225.62	7145.83	37.6	43.1

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.9.3. Registration of Vehicles in Mon District during 2005-2007

Type of Vehicle	RTO Mon	Total Registration Nagaland	Percentage of Registration in RTO Mon to State's Total
Transport Vehicles			
Trucks & Lorries, Light Motor Vehicles (Goods)s	424	4158	10.2
Buses	17	197	8.6
Taxis	22	283	7.8
Light Motor Vehicles (Passengers)	0	0	0
Total Transport	463	5086	9.1
Non-Transport Vehicles			
Two Wheelers	650	2862	22.7
Cars	191	2647	7.2
Jeeps	13	482	2.7
Omni Buses	25	134	5.2
Tractors	0	32	0
Trailers	0	36	0
Other Vehicles Not Covered	0	0	0
Total Non-Transport	879	6231	14.1
Government Vehicles	0	435	0
Grand Total	1342	11752	11.4

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2006-2007, Department of Motor Vehicles, Government of Nagaland

Table No.9.4. Performance of Village Electricity Management Boards in Mon District

District/ State	No. of Single Point Metering Villages	Total Billed upto March 2008 (₹ in Lakhs)	Total Collection upto March 2008 (₹ in Lakhs)	Percentage of Collection	Arrear (₹ in Lakhs)	Percentage of Arrear
Mon	11	7.72	4.08	52.85	3.64	47.15
Nagaland	552	816.06	543.83	66.64	272.23	33.36

Source: Department of Power, Government of Nagaland

Table No.9.5. Summary of Billing, Pre and Post Single Point Metering for October 2003

District/State	Monthly Billing Pre-SPM in ₹	Monthly Billing Post-SPM in ₹	Percentage Increase	20 Percent Rebate for VEMBs
Mon	14,418	28,566	98	7,142
Nagaland	2,41,302	4,48,534	86	1,11,656

Source: *Communitisation of Electricity Management in Villages January 2004, Department of Power, Government of Nagaland*

Table No.9. 6. Number of Telephone Connections

District/State	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	Percentage to Total during 2003-2004
Mon	972	1132	1251	1385	2.9
Nagaland	33052	38597	44647	47035	100

Source: *Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2007, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland*

CHAPTER-10

FORESTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Table 10.1. Forest Area of Nagaland (Sq. Km)

Description	Nagaland
Geographical Area	16579
Very dense forest	238
Moderate dense forest	5602
Open Forest	7881
Total	13719
Forest Area as % of Geographical Area	82.75
Changes (2005-2007)	-201

Source: *Forest Survey of India (FSI), State Forest Report 2009, Government of Nagaland*

Table No.10.2 Forest Coverage in Mon District in 2005 - 2006

Total Geographical Area in Ha (Hectare)	Forest (In Hectare)					
	Reserved Forest	Private Land (Private Forest)	Private/ Village* Forest	Scrub Land	Total	Others
178600	2357	7292	150250	800	160700	17900

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-2009, Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland

Table No.10.3 Types of Forest in Mon District (Sq. Km)

District	Total Geographical Area	Dense Forest	Open Forest	Scrub Land	Others
Mon	1786	377	1222	8	179

Source: Annual Administrative Report 2008-2009, Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland

Table No.10.4. Area Under Forest (Area in Hectares)

Year	District	Total Forest	Reserved Forest	Proposed Reserved Forest	Protected Forest Accessible	Village Forest Degraded Forest Wildlife	Sanctuary
2008	Mon	41702.05	2357	7345.05	N.A.	76180	N.A.
	Nagaland	862929.53	8583	19246.63	23791.70	284280	22237

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

Table No.10.5. Ownership of Forest Area in Nagaland (Area in Hectare)

Particulars	Forest Area	Percentage to Total Forest Area
Ownership		
State	100823	11.68
Co-operative Bodies	N.A	N.A.
Private	762107	88.32
Total	862930	100.00

Source: Statistical Hand Book of Nagaland 2008, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland

CHAPTER-12

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

Table No.12.1. Development Indices for Mon District.

	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank	HPI	Rank
Published indices in HDR 2004*	0.45	8	0.22	8	49.09	8
Revised indices	0.42	8	0.295	8	54.65	7

Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004

Table No. 12.2. Intertemporal Comparisons for Mon District

Year	District	HDI	Rank	GDI	Rank	HPI	Rank
2001*	Mon	0.42	8	0.29	8	54.65	7
2008	Mon	0.37	8	0.32	8	55.73	8

Source: Nagaland Human Development Report 2004



Mon



APPENDICES

APPENDICES

1. SELECTION PROCEDURE OF SAMPLE VILLAGES

Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen.

Having known the number of villages in the three respective districts, we have used random sampling to select the villages to be surveyed. We have selected 15 percent of villages in the three districts spread over the different Rural Development (RD) Blocks within each district. To be precise, systematic random sampling or quasi-random sampling was adopted in the actual selection of the village. This method of selecting the sample will also be helpful while selecting the households to be surveyed in the selected village. Systematic random sampling is a simple and widely known procedure of sampling technique.

The following illustrates the selection of n out of N element. We suppose the population size N is an integral multiple of the desired sample size n . Then the desired sampling interval $k = N/n$ is also an integer. The interval k divides the population into n zone of k units, one unit gets selected from each zone and has the same location in each zone. Since the first number is drawn at random from 1 to k , each unit gets the same probability $1/k$ of selection.

$$k = N/n$$

(whereby k denotes the sampling interval of selection interval, N = Total number of villages and n = number of sample selection)

Fifteen percent of selected villages in the three districts consist of 49 villages. Under Kohima district 13 villages were covered, under Mon district 15 villages and under Phek district 13 villages were covered. The selected villages in the districts spread over the different Rural Development Blocks and 15 percent from each block were selected for equal representation. Using the above method the urban blocks were also selected using the NSSO, Urban frame Survey (UFS). A total of 29 blocks were surveyed, consisting of 20 blocks in Kohima, 4 blocks in Mon and 3 blocks in Phek.

Kohima			Mon			Phek		
1	Total No. of Sample Blocks/Villages	33	1	Total No. of Sample Blocks/Villages	19	1	Total No. of Sample Blocks/Villages	16
2	Total No. of Sample Household	3609	2	Total No. of Sample Households	2356	2	Total No. of Sample Households	1511

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR DISTRICT
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT : GOI-UNDP PROJECT (APRIL 2009)

DISTRICT	
NAME OF THE VILLAGE/BLOCK NO.	

1	Name and Address of Household	Size of Household	Major Occupation (description)	Annual Income Level of Household (Indicate the given Code)
				≤75,000, (Code-1) ≥75,000≤1,50000, (Code-2) ≥150000≤300000, (Code-3) ≥3,00000, (Code-4)

A: EDUCATION SECTION

Sl.No	Item (Indicate Code: Yes-1, No-2)	Code
1	Do you have any Children Attending School?	
2	Have you been attending Parents Teacher Meeting	
3	Do Your Children get the following?	1. Free Textbook & Exercises
		2. Free Raincoat
		3. Free Schoolbag(for Girls)
		4. Any Others
4	Does Mid-Day Meal help your Children?	
5	Are you satisfied with the education of your children in the School?	
6	Does anyone help him/her in studies at home?	
7	Do your children find it difficult to learn the following Subject?	1. Maths
		2. Science
		3. Social Science
		4. English
		5. Hindi
8	Any problem you face as a parent in educating your children?	1. Financial
		2. Poor Teacher
		3. Distance

B: BASIC AMENITIES SECTION

Sl.No	Item (Indicate the Given Code: Yes-1, No-2 or as specified against the item)	Code
1	Does your house have water pipe connection?	
2	Does your village have a	1. Community Well
		2. Water Reservoir
		3. Rain Water Harvesting
3	What type of toilet and septic tank do you have? (Code: Temporary-1, concrete-2)	
4	Does your village have drainage system?	
5	Where do you dispose your garbage? (Code: Common Open space - 1, Private Compost Pit - 2, No specific Arrangement - 3)	
6	Are your villagers concerned over the issues of clean drinking water and sanitation?	
7	Besides the government are there any NGOs involved in providing these services?	
8	Has the communitisation of PHE Department improved the drinking water facilities of your village? (Code: Yes - 1, No - 2, Not Communitised Yet - 3)	

C: GENDER ISSUES SECTION

Tick the Sex of the Respondent (only for Part C, D & E)		Male	Female
Sl.No	Item (Give the Code as specified against each item)	Code	
1	Do you support 33% reservation for women in Municipal and Town Committees? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
2	Do you know the women member(s) in your VDB/Municipal/Town Council? (Code: 1 but below 3 -1, 4 and above -2, Non -3)		
3	Do you agree that customary laws favour men, and discriminate women? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
4	Do you support that women should have equal land and property rights (acquired by couple after marriage)? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
5	Do you support that both men and women should share household productive works equally?(Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
6	Do you agree that both girls and boys are getting quality education from Government schools? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
7	Do you agree with the existing daily wage disparity between men and women? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
8	Are you Satisfied with the basic health services available in your areas? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
9	Are both men and women folks aware about the mode of HIV/AIDS & STDs transmission? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		
10	Would you agree that if women are in decision making, gender friendly policies such as drinking water, economy (child and old aged), maternal & child health, education and health services would be better? (Code: Yes-1, No-2, Can't Say-3)		

D: GENDER AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SECTION

Sl. No.	Item (Give the Code as specified against each item)	Code
1	Who is responsible for the Management of Agriculture and Forest land? (Code: Women - 1, Men - 2, Community -3)	
2	Who is responsible for seed selection, weeding and marketing activities? (Code: Women - 1, Men - 2, Both - 3)	
3	Who is responsible for management of water, fire-wood and NTFPs (Non-Timber Forest Produce) for household use? (Code: Women - 1, Men - 2, Both - 3)	
4	Who has controls rights over money income from cash crops and agricultural produce? (Code: Women - 1, Men - 2, Both - 3)	
5	Who gets extension services in crop and tree management (technical training, inputs, exposure visits) ? (Code: Women - 1, Men - 2, Both - 3, Non - 4)	
6	In what way, can you feel the difference of Natural Resources degradation now and 20 years ago? (Code: Water Scarcity - 1, Depletion of soil fertility - 2, Climatic change - 3)	
7	In your opinion, who should be more responsible to care for our Natural Resources? (Code: Government - 1, Individuals - 2, NGOs - 3)	
8	Will you agree with this statement, "All humans do not understand natural resources, Most humans do not value natural resources! Yet we live only because we have the natural resources". (Code: Highly agreed - 1, Agreed - 2, Not Agreed - 3)	

E: HEALTH ISSUE SECTION

Sl. No.	(Indicate the Given Code: Yes-1, No-2)	Code
1	Can you access health services easily within 5 Kms?	
2	Are these health services available?	i) Immunization (mother and child)
		ii) Ante-natal check-up
		iii) Delivery Facilities
		iv) JSY Benefits
		v) Malaria Treatment
		vi) Tuberculosis Treatment (DoTs)
		vii) HIV/AIDS services
		viii) Diarrhoeal Diseases Treatment
		ix) First Aid services
		x) Medicines
		xi) Ambulance services
		xii) Family Planning services (Condoms, IUCD, Pills etc.)
		xiii) Any specialized health camps conducted?(last one year)
3	Do you have a Health Committee?	
4	Has communitisation contributed towards the improvement of health services in your area?	
5	Is there any women representation in the Committee?	

F: INFRASTRUCTURE & CONNECTIVITY SECTION

Sl No.	(Indicate the Given Code: Yes-1, No-2 or as specified against the item)	Code
1	Is there Electricity connectivity in your Village?	
2	Is your Electricity Bill Cheaper after Communitisation?	
3	Are you satisfied with the Management & Regularity of Power supply after communitisation?	
4	Is there PCO at a walkable distance from your Home?	
5	Do you avail the service of CIC/Cyber café in your locality?	
6	Do you spend more than 20 Rupees per day for Transportation?	
7	Which of the following mode of public Transportation do you use more? (Code: NST Bus - 1, Local Pvt. Bus - 2, Local Taxi -3, Own - 4)	
8	Do you think there is a need for more roads linkage between villages & Towns?	
9	Which of the following gadget do you have at present? (Code: Landline Telephone -1, WLL -2, Mobile - 3)	
10	Is Public Transportation adequately available in your Village or Town?	

G: MIGRATION SECTION

Sl.No.	(Indicate the Given Code: Yes-1, No-2 or as specified against the item)	Code
1	Given a choice where would you prefer to settle down? (Code: Rural - 1, Urban - 2)	
2	In your opinion do the urban areas offer better quality of Life?	
3	In a Scale of 1 to 5, rank the following as primary factor of Rural Migration to Urban Area.	a). Better Employment & Income Generation
		b). Better Education Facilities.
		c). Better Health Facilities.
		d). Better Entertainment Amenities
		e). Better Transport & Communication facilities

H: URBAN ECONOMIC-LIVELIHOOD SECTION (ONLY FOR URBAN BLOCKS)

Sl.No.	Item (Give the Code as specified against each item)	Code
1	Status of the Dwelling Unit (House). (Code: Own house – 1, Rented -2)	
2	Number of Rooms in the Dwelling Unit (House) (Code: Two Rooms – 1, Three Rooms – 2, Four & Above -3)	
3	Use of Latrine. (Code: exclusive use of household-1, shared with other household(s) -2, public/community latrine-3)	

2. PARTICIPANTS IN THE WORKSHOP FOR PREPARATION OF MON DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2009 HELD IN MON ON 27.08.2009.

Sl. No.	Name	DESIGNATION/ DEPARTMENT
1.	Alemtemshi Jamir	Addl. Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner
2.	Manoj Pant	Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University
3.	Kevileno Angami	OSD, Planning & Co-ordination Deptt.
4.	Dr. N. L. Changkija	Medical Superintendent, Naga Hospital Authority Kohima
5.	Dr. B. Kilangla Jamir	Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Nagaland University
6.	Chozule Kikhi	Deputy Director, Horticulture Deptt.
7.	Yonglong	Eastern Nagaland People's Organization (ENPO)
8.	Chemyuh	Executive Secy. Konyak Baptist Church Association (KBCA)
9.	Hoka	Ex- President, Konyak Union (KU)
10.	Dinesh Kumar	Deputy Commissioner, Mon
11.	Y. Y. Sangtam	ADC Tizit
12.	Chingshan Konyak	Dy, Commandant (VG)
13.	A. Shangkem	Konyak Union Member
14.	C Mapeo	Konyak Union Member
15.	Haisang T. Wangshi	President Eastern Nagaland Students Federation (E.N.S.F)
16.	N. Moa Aie	AEO – I
17.	Dr. M. Imyanglumao	District Tuberculosis Officer (TB)
18.	Dr. T. Kikon	Chief Medical Officer, Mon
19.	Dr. S. Mukherjee	D.I.O. Mon
20.	Imtijungshi	D.W.O Mon
21.	Hampha Konyak	DCO Mon
22.	Dr. K.N. Nekha	Reader Wangkhao College, Mon
23.	Er.C. Jongpongchiten	S.D.O PWD (Housing)
24.	Er. H. Alongse	Principal Industrial Training Institute Mon
25.	L. Minpuo	Chairperson
26.	H. Phuton K.	Inspector of Excise
27.	K. S. Anden	ADC Aboi
28.	Pukhavi Sumi	DTO Motor Vehicle (MV)
29.	Besunyo Swuro	District Education Officer (Education)
30.	Yevito Sema	Principal, DIET.

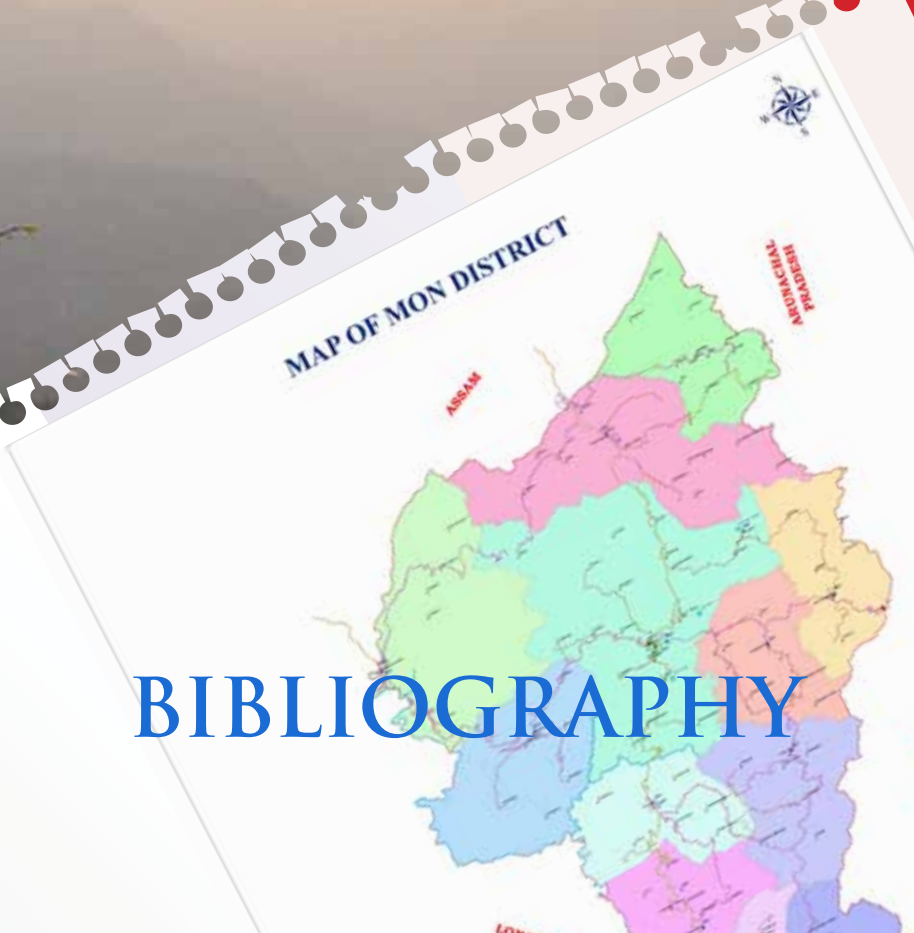
31.	Vekhoto Thisa	S.A Planning Co-ordination Deptt.
32.	Japhet Swu	S.A Planning & Co-ordination Deptt.
33.	A. Renemla	Principal Government Higher Secondary School Mon
34.	P. Ozung Jamir	Sub Divisional Officer, PWD
35.	S. Manlip K	Representative Konyak Union(KU)
36.	S. Hpwing K.	Representative Konyak Union (KU)
37.	A. Peihpang	Director. HADO Mission Centre
38.	K. yeanglongu	Vice president Konyak Union (KU)
39.	C. Khatwang	P/Secy Konyak Union (KU)
40.	P. Manang	Konyak Union Member
41.	S. Waleyak	Konyak Union Member
42.	Dr. U.K. Konyak	Deputy Commandant, Mon
43.	Nyamto Konyak	Principal Konjona School Mon
44.	T. Ngampai Konyak	General Secretary Konyak Students Union
45.	H. Wanthang Konyak	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong(KNSK)Advisor
46.	Bannyan	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong(KNSK)
47.	Watlong Yanlem	Joint Secretary Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong(KNSK)
48.	Ngimai Anghaa	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong(KNSK) Member
49.	Shiklong	General Secretary Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong(KNSK)
50.	Khateu Kezo	Assistant Urban Development. Officer
51.	H. Wango Konyak	S.J.O
52.	Tingzang	D.S.C.O Mon
53.	Ango Konyak	P.O.U Member NEPED
54.	A. Panwan Konyak	Office Superintendent, D.C Office Mon
55.	L. Marethan	Demonstrator (NKVIB)
56.	Ronshong	Information Assistant, District Public Relation Office, Mon
57.	P. Angmung K	H.A (APP) Mon
58.	C Yongang	District Inspector of School Mon
59.	Vikehienuo	Planning & Co-ordination department
60.	Temwang Konyak	District Labour Officer (Labour)
61.	Nayonjit Phukon	Shasham Organisation
62.	Sashi	Shanham Organisation
63.	T. Mankom	Block Development Officer, Wokching
64.	K. Yamao	Block Development Officer, Chen
65.	Kossom	Government Service

66.	S. Honpi	District Public Relation Office, Mon
67.	Tatongsangla	Fishery Department
68.	L. Yenerba Anthony	Veterinary Field Assistant(DVO)
69.	Phangnon Konyak	Chief Functionary WALO Org.
70.	Yato Konyak	Assistant General Secretary WALO Organisation
71.	Awon N. Konyak	Former Vice President Eastern Nagaland Students Federation
72.	Wanglomg	Konyak Union member
73.	Tongmin	District Statistical Officer
74.	T. Orenthung Ezung	SDO(C) Phomching
75.	T. Oringshom	Vice President Konyak Students Union
76.	Angphite	Fire Service
77.	M. Solhou	Fire Service
78.	Thonpfu Rengma	SMS DAO Office
79.	Er. Lima Akum	Executive Engineer PWD(R&B) Mon
80.	S. Masakaba Jamir	A.R.C.S. Mon
81.	Leiwang	District Employment Officer
82.	H. Hugie Zeliang	District Evaluation Officer, Mon
83.	Y. Tingyeih K	Block Development Officer, Tizit
84.	Y. Bongti	DHO Mon
85.	Y. M. Yollow Konyak	Block Development Officer, (BDO) Mon
86.	M. Angke Konyak	District Youth Resources Officer, Mon
87.	Rato Pusa	District Sports Officer, Mon
88.	Grace Wangnao	Block Development Officer, Phomching
89.	Er. J.M Ayangsashi Amer	Executive Engineer, PHED Mon
90.	R. Imtisowa	Sub Divisional Officer, (SDO) PHED Mon
91.	W. Chingang	Manager Industries
92.	Er.Tsuktinungsang	Executive Engineer. Irrigation & Flood Control
93.	M. Senthil Kumar	District Forest Officer, Mon
94.	W. Aonje Konyak	Project Director, DRDA Mon
95.	P. K. Mishra	Sub Divisional Officer, (SDO) (Election) Mon
96.	Er. B. Imti Ao	Executive Engineer, (E. E) Power, Mon
97.	Yomah	President KNSK
98.	Charles N.Kikon	Statistical Officer, District Economics & Statistics Office, Nagaland.
99.	A. K. Rai	ADC Naginimora
100.	F. P. Solo	Commissioner & Secretary, Higher & Technical Education

101	A.Kathipri	Additional Director, Technical Education
102	Dr.Temjen	Assistant Professor, Nagaland University
103	Lima Sunep Jamir	Superintendent of Police, Mon
104	T. L. Anungba Pongen	Assistant Development Commissioner
105	S.Koiwangwangsa	President Konyak Union
106	K.Tingnei	Ex. Member of Legislative Assembly
107	Zhothose	Assistant Development Commissioner, Mon
108	B. Longai Phom	Assistant Planning Officer, Mon
109	Moa Sangtam	Extra Assistant Commissioner Sadar
110	C.Shingwang	Extra Assistant Commissioner Headquarter
111	Shikali	Planning Department
112	Hosea	Assistant General Secretary, Konyak Union
113	L. Tonpang	General Secretary, Konyak Union
114	R. Chingwang	Sub Divisional Officer (R &B) Mon
115	Khrienguü	Planning Department
116	Bendgangtoshi	United Nation Volunteer
117	Hiazu Meru	SDO (C) Sadar ,Mon
118	Kevimhieutoü Sorhie	United Nations Volunteer
119	Bogjai	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK)
120	Ngepnju	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK)
121	Pongla	Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK)
122	Moikap	Joint Secretary, Konyak Nyupuh Sheko Khong (KNSK)



MAP OF MON DISTRICT



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MAP OF MON DISTRICT



TUENSANG

"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the Drib Drib Agreement"

Legend

- Village/Town Location
- Tourist Destination
- Mon_Trade_Pts
- Roads
 - State Highway
 - Major District Road
 - Other District Road
 - Town Road
 - Urban Road
 - Village Road
- Rivers
 - Rivers
 - Major
- Circle Name
 - Abo
 - Chen
 - Huma
 - Longsheng
 - Longshen
 - Mon Salar
 - Muryakshu
 - Muzong
 - Nagimere
 - Phunshing
 - Tait
 - Taba
 - Wajching
 - Mon_Boundary

EDUCATION MAP OF MON DISTRICT



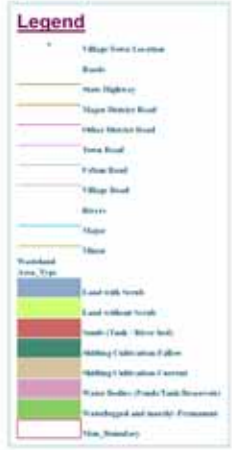
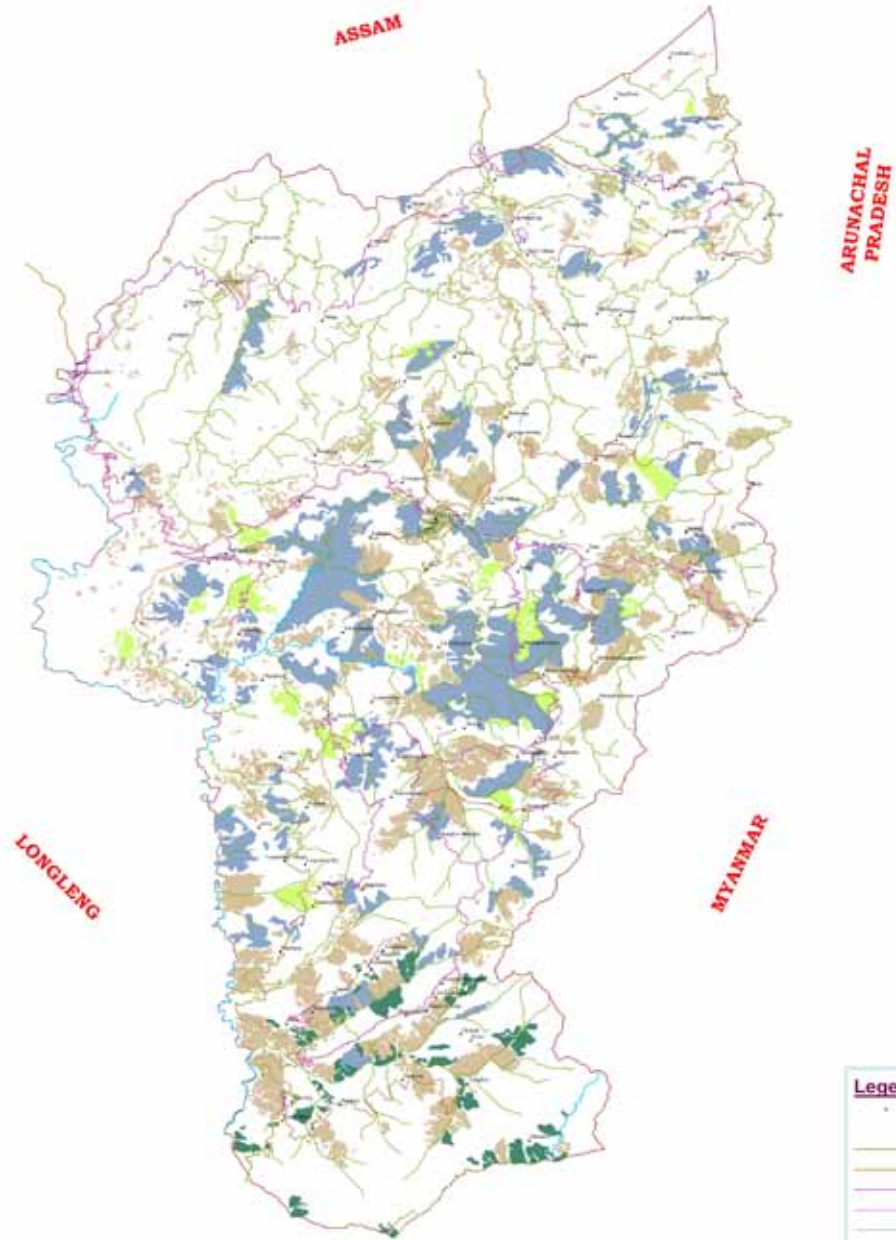
"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 19th Delhi Agreement"



Legend

- Village/Town Location
- Education Category**
 - High School
 - Higher Secondary
 - Hostel
 - Middle School
 - Primary School
- Roads**
 - State Highway
 - Major District Road
 - Other District Road
 - Town Road
 - Urban Road
 - Village Road
 - Dist. Boundary
- Circle Name**
 - Ahoi
 - Chen
 - Phonta
 - Longching
 - Mon Sodar
 - Monyaldoh
 - Mopang
 - Nagimokra
 - Phomching
 - Tait
 - Toku
 - Wakching

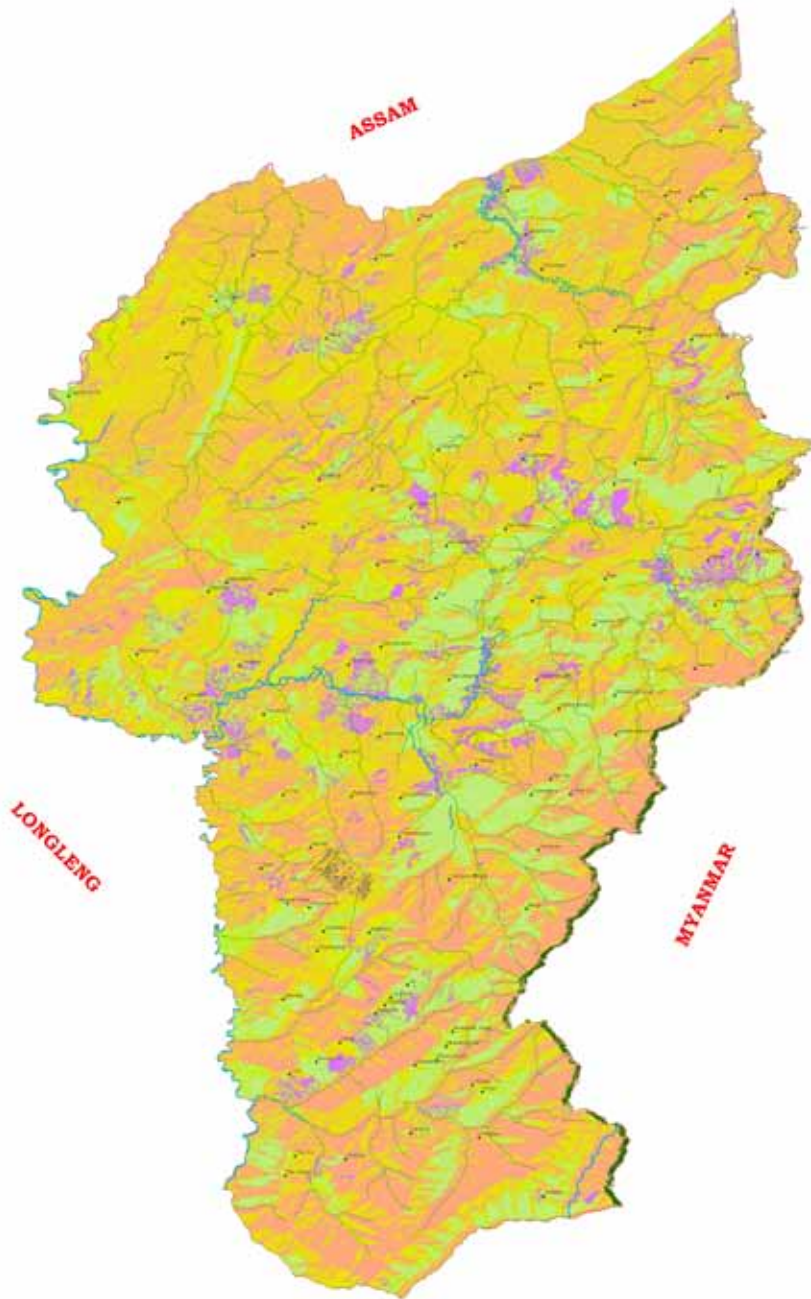
WASTELAND MAP OF MON DISTRICT



"The boundaries of Nepal as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1960 DDBI Agreement"



FOREST MAP OF MON DISTRICT



Legend

- Village/Town Location
- Major
- Minor
- Waterbody
- Agriculture_Scrub
- Sonb_Forest
- Open_Forest_(10-40%)
- Dense_Forest_(40-70%)
- Very_Dense_Forest_(70-100%)
- Mon_Boundary

TUENSANG

"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1961 Delhi Agreement"

0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers

map labels

ROAD MAP OF MON DISTRICT



TUENSANG

"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1960 Delhi Agreement"

Legend

- Village/Time Location
- Roads
- State Highway
- Major District Road
- Other District Road
- Town Road
- Urban Road
- Village Road

Circle

- | Circle Name | Color |
|--------------|-------------|
| Abri | Light Blue |
| Chen | Blue |
| Hurba | Light Green |
| Longchek | Green |
| Longshel | Light Blue |
| Min Sabei | Light Green |
| Monyakhu | Blue |
| Mupong | Light Blue |
| Nagimona | Light Green |
| Promching | Light Green |
| Toti | Light Green |
| Tulu | Light Green |
| Vokshing | Light Green |
| Mon_Boundary | Red |

DRAINAGE MAP OF MON DISTRICT



"The boundaries of Nagaland as shown on this map are subject to revision as provided in the 1960 Delhi Agreement"

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Kilometers

Legend

- Village/Town Location
- Drainage
- Rivers**
 - Major
 - Minor
- Boundary

2017 (2016)