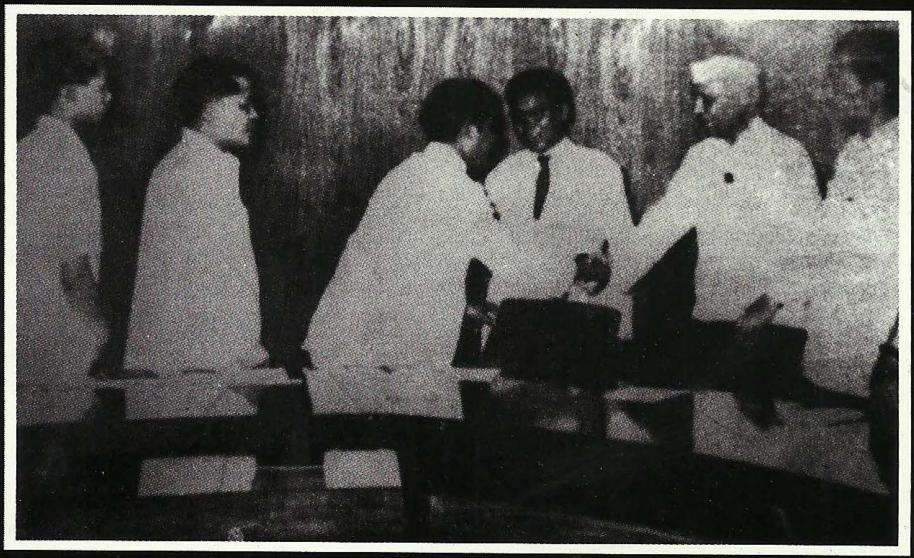
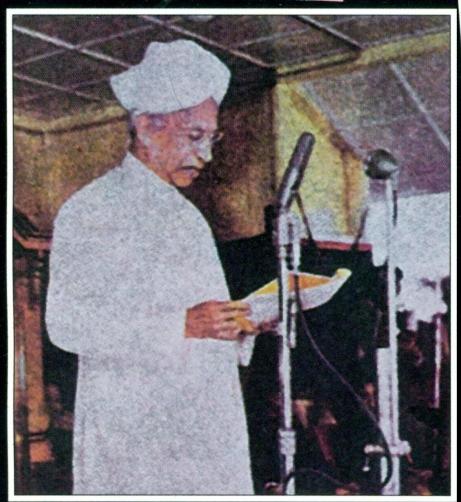


REMINISCENCES OF 50 YEARS:



A delegation of Naga People's Convention meeting the Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, in New Delhi

REMINISCENCES OF 50 YEARS:



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India delivering his Inaugural address of Nagaland State on 01-12-1963



President watching with keen interest the Naga Folk Dances



REMINISCENCES OF 50 YEARS:



Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kohima



Front view of the 1st Govt. High School, Kohima



Naga Hospital, Kohima

LATE RAJIV GANDHI WITH SMTI SONIA GANDHI ON THEIR VISIT TO NAGALAND IN 1988





Fruits of Peace



Fruits of Peace TUOPHEMA VILLAGE COUNCIL HALL



NORTH EAST AGRI EXPO

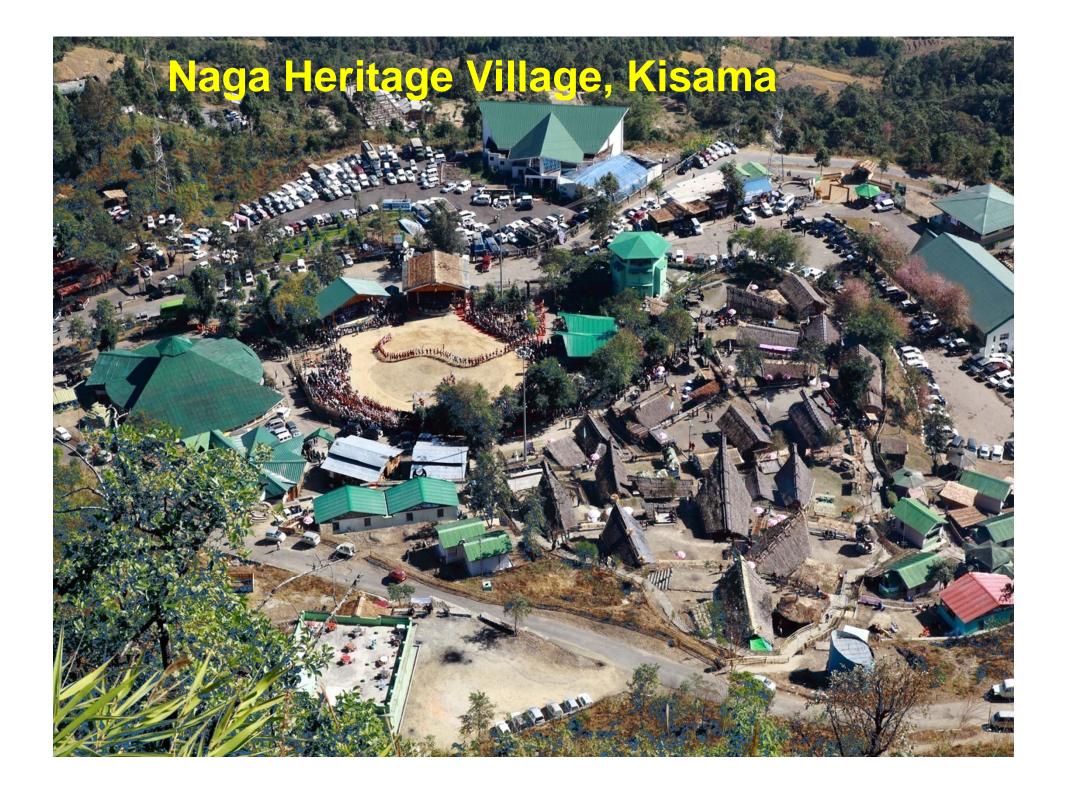








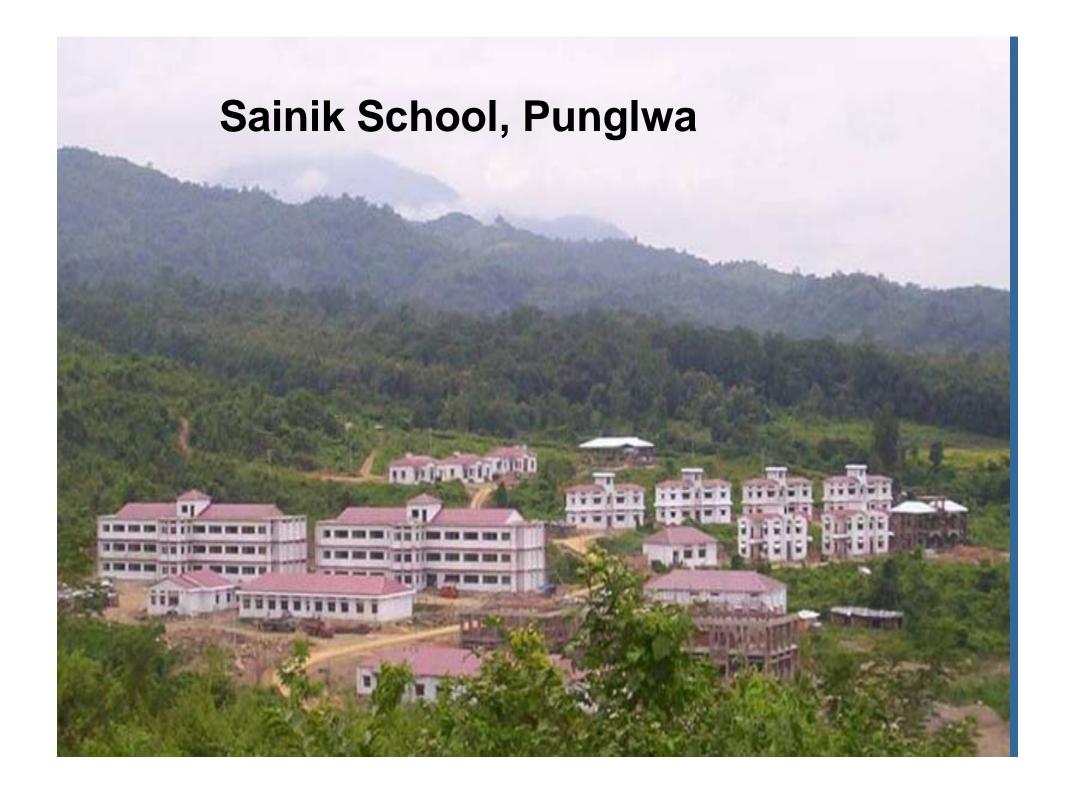
Peace for Development
Development for Peace

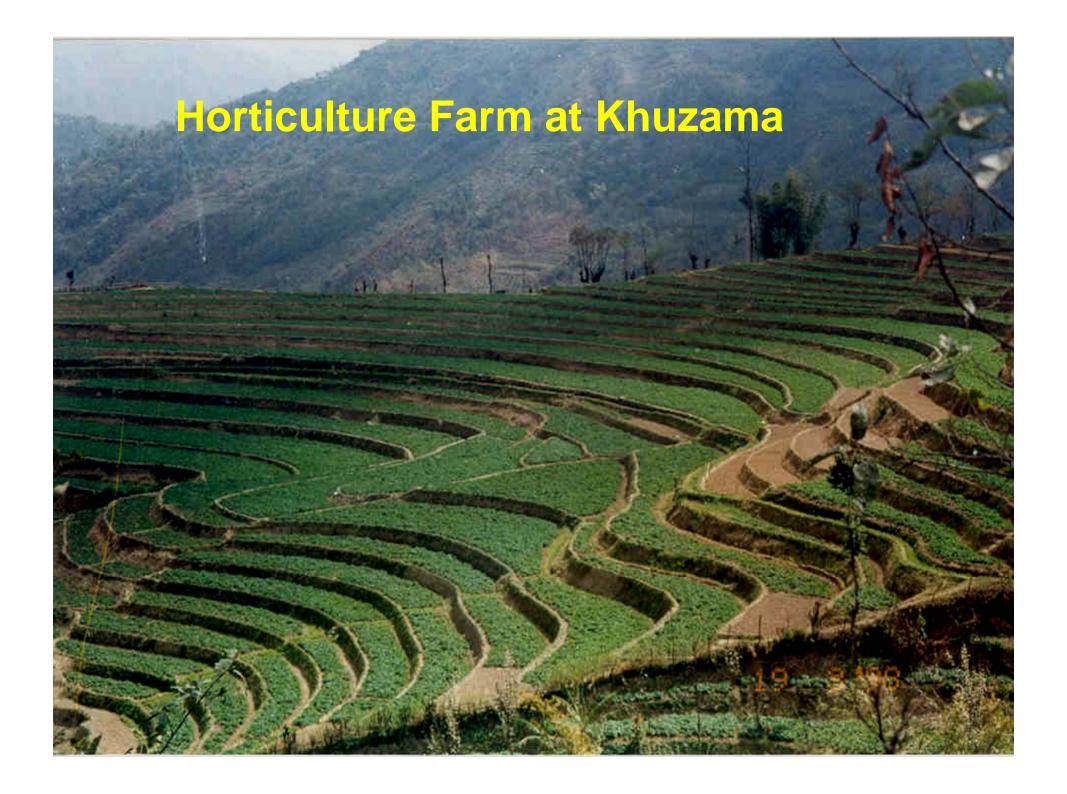


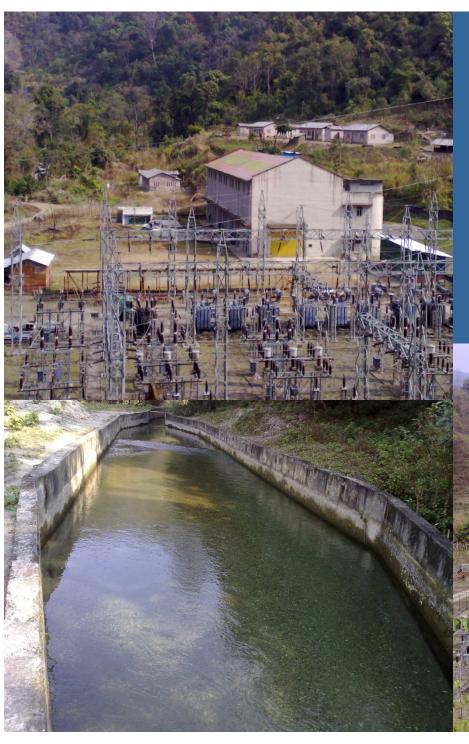






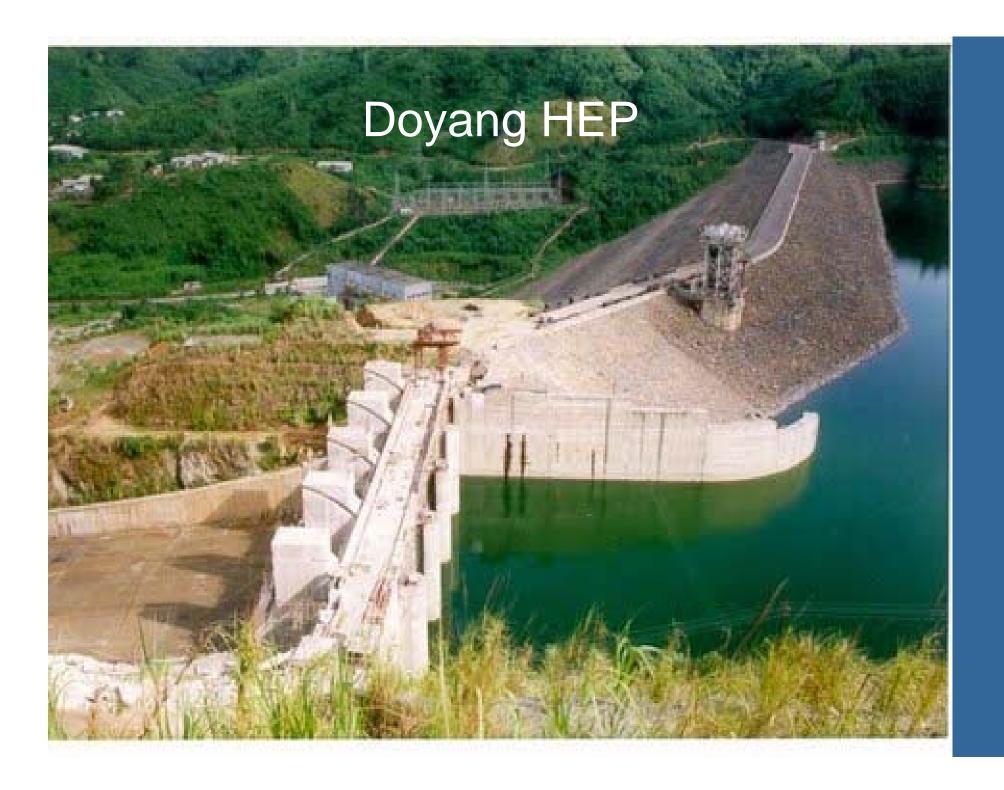






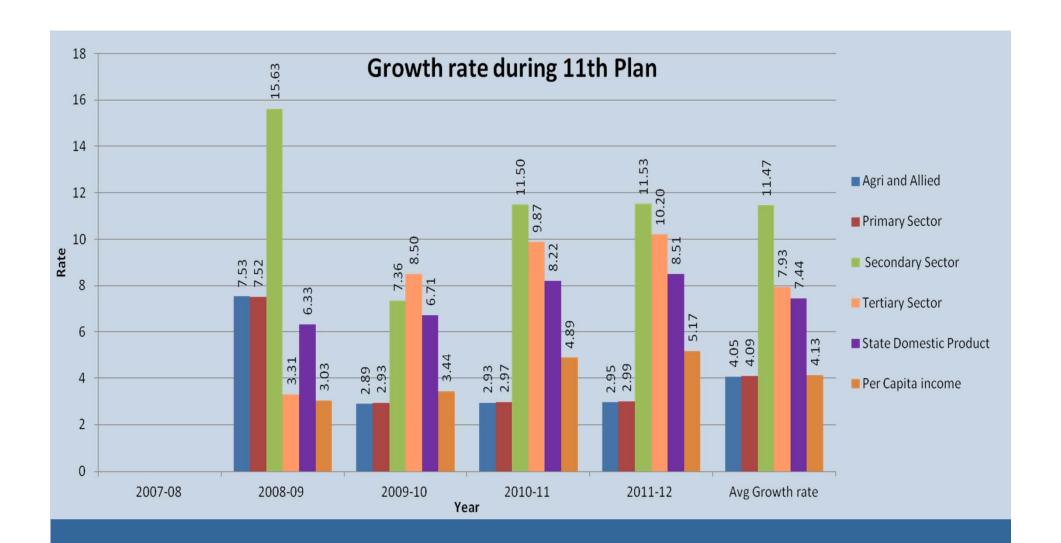
Likhimro Hydel Project





BASIC MONITORABLE INDICATORS –NAGALAND

SI.			11 Plan Target	Present	Target for
No	Item	Unit		status	12 Plan
1	GSDP growth rate	% (2004-05 series)	9.30	7.44	9.08
2	Agriculture sector growth	% (2004-05 series)	8.4	4.05	5.95
3	Industry Sector growth rate	% (2004-05 series)	8	11.84	14.52
4	Service Sector growth	% (2004-05 series)	10	7.93	8.68
5	Literacy rate	%	91.47	80.11	93
6	Gender Gap in literacy	%	0.5	6.6	5
7	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per thousand	24	21	12
8	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per lakh live births	240	160 (SRS 2011-12)	144
9	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive couple	3.5	2.6	2
10	Malnutrition of children (0-6 yrs)	children under 6 yrs of age who are	12.1	0.52	0.33
10	A 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	underweight %	19.2	44.3	20
11	Anemia among women (15-49yrs)	%	19.2	44.3	20
12	Sex ratio (0 -6 yrs)	Per thousand	972	944	960



- ➤ During 11th FY Plan, GSDP recorded a growth rate of 7.44% at Constant price.
- ➤ The per capita income of the State in 2011-12 at Current price is Rs.67,430.

Achievements during 11th Plan

- Foodgrain production increased to 4.86 lakh MT from 10th Plan level of 4.30 lakh MT.
- 9,650 Ha of citrus developed against 4,800 Ha at the end of 10th Plan and 62,000 MT produced at the end of 11th Plan as against 31,000 MT at the end of 10th Plan.
- 6,070 Ha Passion fruit developed against 4,400 Ha at the end of 10th Plan and 18,700 MT produced against 12,600 MT at the end of 10th Plan.
- 325 units developed for Floriculture and 2,00,77,344 stems produced during end of 11th Plan against 6,30,000 stems at the end of 10th Plan.
- 1,648 Ha Naga King chilly developed and 4,944 MT produced.
- Import of Veterinary products reduced from a per annum level of Rs. 375 crores to Rs 220.26 crores.
- 6,840 MT (level) fish produced as against 10th Plan level of 5,800 MT.



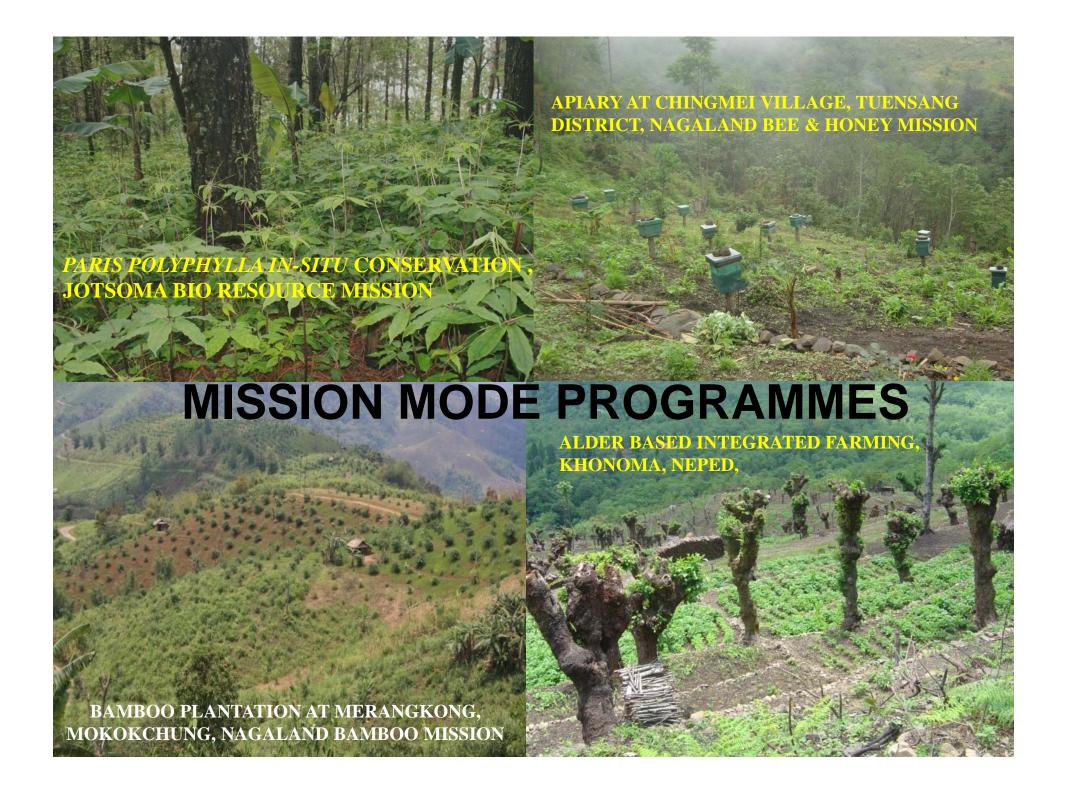


Achievements during 11th Plan

- 19,367.51 km of road constructed against 10,255 kms at the end of 10th Plan.
- Total Schools now is 3,290 against 1,990 at the end of 10th Plan.
- There are now 557 health units against 441 at the end of 10th Plan.
- 1,188 villages now fully provided with water against 899 during beginning of 11th Plan.
- 1,278 villages electrified at the end of 11th Plan against 1,170 villages at the end of 10th Plan
- 3,65,891 job cards generated 365.89 lakh mandays during 2011-12 against 82,563 job cards and 23.14 lakh mandays at the beginning of 11th Plan.

Performance of Mission Mode Programmes

- 29,900 Ha Bamboo planted, 4.5 million tonnes harvested
- 4,230 Ha. of medicinal and aromatic plants developed.
- 300 species of indigenous MAPs identified for ex- situ conservation at Razuphema.
- 33,000 Bee colonies developed.
- Honey Production increased to 350 MT during 11th Plan from a level of 120 MT. 1,000 MT targeted during 12th Plan.
- Obtained Organic Certification of 'Nagaland Honey' for 9 Api villages through SGS India.
- NEPED :Mass Production of improvised hydroger technology started.
- 280 hydrogers installed.



Primary Sector:

Agri & Allied sector grew by 4.05% but share of Agriculture declined marginally from 20.81% in the first year to 18.56% in the terminal year of 11th Plan as other sectors showed high growth.

Secondary Sector:

- Manufacturing sector grew at 11.84%, with registered sector at a rate of 34.16%.
- Construction sector witnessed a growth of 11.38%. Construction is the 4th highest contributor to the GSDP with 13.33%.

Tertiary Sector:

- The sector witnessed a growth of 7.93% and recorded the highest share of the GSDP at 57.87%.
- ➤ High growth areas in Tertiary sector were communication at 18.24%, Banking and Insurance at 13.16% and Public Administration with 12.80%.
- Contribution of real estate, ownership of dwelling and business to the GSDP is the highest with 20.72%.
- Growth in Public Administration has increased mainly due to salary expenditure.







12th Plan Projections

The thrust areas envisaged is expected to yield 9.08% GSDP growth during the 12th Plan with contributions from the following sectors:

- Agriculture at 5.40 percent
- Agriculture and allied at 5.95 percent
- Secondary sector at 14.52 percent
- Tertiary sector at 8.68 percent
- Growth in the mining and quarrying sector is projected to grow at 30.84 percent reflecting the increasing exploitation of our rich mineral resources.
- Per Capita at constant price is targeted to reach Rs 59,716 in terminal year of the 12th Plan from the present level of Rs. 50,104.

EMPLOYMENT SCENERIO IN THE STATE

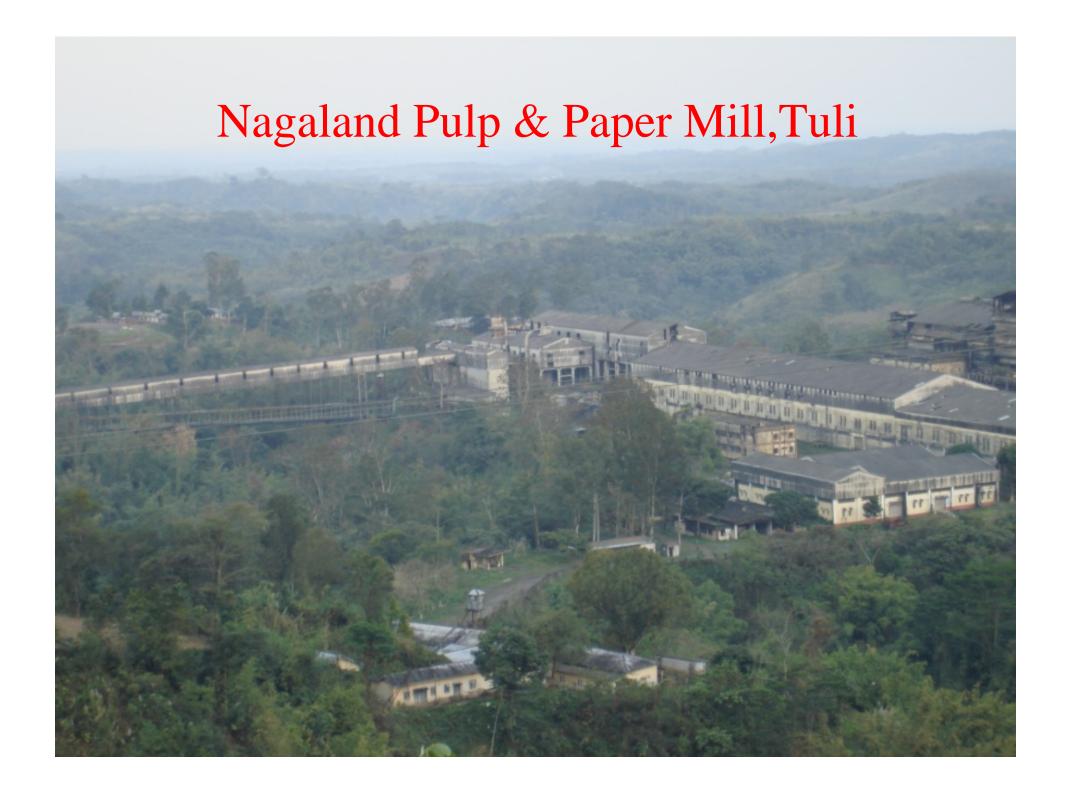
- Our perspectives of future development has changed in the secondary sector.
- There are over 63,924 educated persons on the live register of the Employment Exchanges.
- We have currently 4,11,392 children in schools and 29,622 students in colleges. Which means about 5 lakh young people will soon be seeking jobs in the State.
- Special intervention of Planning Commission is requested in the area of Skill Development for which we have several proposals for setting up various technical Institutions.

12TH PLAN THRUST AREAS

- Thrust will be towards inclusive growth.
- To achieve growth rate of 9.08 during the 12th Plan period.
- Increase growth in Agri & allied sector from present level of 4.05% to 5.95% mainly by moving towards mechanization & emphasis on high value & low volume approach.
- Accord high priority to power sector.
- Sustain high growth in meat & animal husbandry products.
- Target high growth in mining & quarrying by creating enabling environment for exploitation of oil and other mineral resources.
- Sustain the high growth in the industrial sector with early revival of the NPPC, Tuli Paper Mill, a joint venture company with Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
- Scale up Capacity building & Skill Development to sustain the growth in tertiary sector particularly in soft skill areas.
- Urbanisation in the foothill areas along rich mineral & agro-forest belt.
 Thereby, creating Urban conglomerations and enabling environment for industrialization by establishing Special Development Zones (SDZs).
- Integrate the planning process and activities of the Departments as against earlier compartmentalised Departmental approach.

12TH PLAN VITAL & PRIORITY PROJECTS

- Construct 4 lane Iconic highway from Tizit Dimapur Jalukie Khelma.
- The road beyond Tizit should further be connected to the Trans Arunachal Highway at Khonsa and the road beyond Khelma should be connected to the Quadrilateral highway that ends at Silchar.
- Early commencement of railway line along foothills from Tizit Dimapur-Jalukie.
- Expedite construction of Chiethu greenfield airport.
- Construction of a New Airport catering international flights in a new location at Dimapur.
- Short take-off and landing strips (STOL) in the District Hqs.
- To establish Medical College.
- Develop Lower Tizu(40 MW), Zungki (30 MW) and Dikhu HEP (186 MW)
- Early implementation of the revival package of NPPC Ltd (Paper Mill), Tuli.
- Upgrade existing SASRD, Medziphema to a full fledged University of Hill Agriculture & Technology.
- To establish Veterinary College at Medziphema.



ISSUES RELATED TO STATE FINANCES

- Clause 11 of the 16 Point Agreement through which Nagaland was created stipulates that the GOI will pay a lumpsum to meet the cost of development and a grant-in-aid towards meeting the cost of administration.
- The adverse award of TFC due to Normative approach has led to gross under assessment of the Revenue Gap and the Gap Grants provided are totally inadequate, creating huge minus Balance of Current Revenue (BCR).
- The 13th TFC had assessed our revenue gap at Rs. 12,699.00 cr against our projection of Rs. 21,046.77 cr. Leaving a gap of Rs. 8,347.77 cr uncovered.
- The allocation under SCA (untied) should be equal to the short fall of the revenue gap left uncovered by 13th FC in order to make the Planning process more meaningful and to bridge the short fall in salary and pension.

ISSUES RELATED TO STATE FINANCES

- As suggested during Union Finance Minister meeting with the NE Chief Ministers on 5/6/2012, a special mechanism for providing additional resources is suggested to tide over for next 2 years till 14 FC regime begins.
- SOF provides very negligible flexible resources leaving very limited funds for supporting ever increasing requirements of State share to CSS, Priority State Programmes and committed liabilities.
- The gap of about Rs 1,440.08 crores left uncovered by the TFC award during 2013-14 may kindly be covered by SCA (Untied).
- The window Special Central Assistance (SCA) created by the Planning Commission to cover the BCR Gap is deeply appreciated. However, the quantum of SCA being provided is still insufficient to cover the Revenue gap left uncovered by the 13th FC award.

STRATEGY FOR REVENUE MOBILIZATION

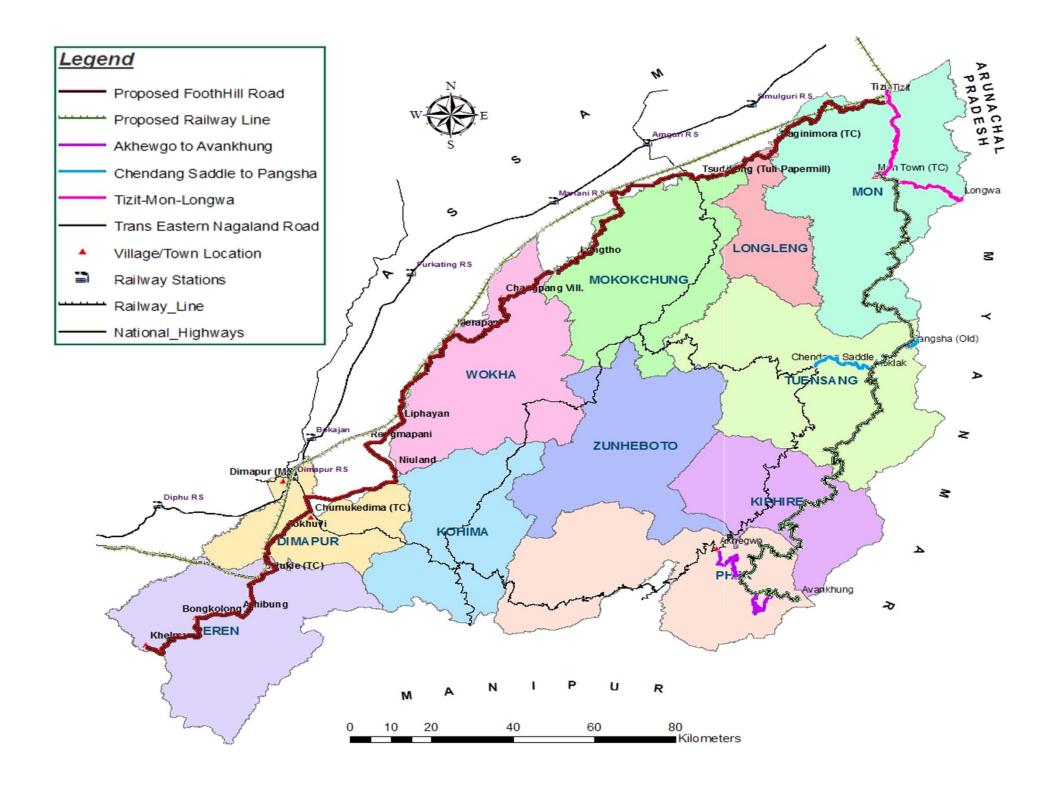
- Commercial exploitation of Oil & Natural gas.
- Commercial exploitation of other mineral resources such as coal, limestone, magnetite etc.
- Development of Agro based industries.
- Reforming and restructuring land tenure, ownership and transfer policies.
- Upward revision of Professional tax after consent of GOI.

Special Plan Assistance (Special package For Eastern Nagaland) during 2012-13.

- Annual Plan 2012-13 included a component of Rs 300 crores as SPA package for development of Eastern Nagaland.
- The package is proposed to be utilized for bridging the development gap particularly in roads, housing, power, transport, agri & allied, education and health sectors.
- Concept Notes/DPRs have been submitted to Planning Commission and approval/ sanction is awaited.
- Works have started and they are committed liabilities which will widen the deficit if not sanctioned.

Look East Policy

- Connectivity to Pangsha (ITC), Lungwa (ITC) and Avankhung (ITC)
- Indo Myanmar Border Trade Routes:
 - i) Akhewgo (NH 155) to Avankhung -104 kms
 - ii) Chendang Saddle (NH 155) to Pangsha 62 kms
 - iii) Tizit- Mon Lungwa 90 kms.
- Construction of 2-Lane Trans Eastern Nagaland Road from Mon to Avankhung (280-KM).
- NE ideal socio cultural bridge with SE Asia to develop infrastructure Trade links and economic activities.
- Extend EW-NS National Highway Corridor from Nowgong to Numaligarh Dimapur Imphal Moreh (NH-37 & NH-29).





The International boundary between India and Myanmar was fixed along the Watershed and therefore it generally follows along the highest ridges of the mountain ranges.