



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

MSME-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, DIMAPUR

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY SURVEY REPORT

KIPHIRE DISTRICT

2021 - 22



MSME DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, DIMAPUR

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Prepared By

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FOREWORD

Every year MSME-Development Institute under the Ministry of MSME, Government of India is undertaking the Industrial Profile, Industrial Potentiality Survey, creation of Project Profile works in the state of Nagaland. This year we have brought out the Potential Survey Report as per the guidelines of Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Government of India, New Delhi under its Annual Action Plan 2021-22, Kiphire District has been taken up for this online survey as this District is only Aspirational District in the state of Nagaland. The Industrial Potentiality Survey Report covers various parameters like the present industrial structure of the district, availability of surplus resources, problems and prospects in the district for industrial development with special emphasis on scope of setting up micro and small enterprises.

The Industrial Potentiality Survey Report focuses on the physical and geographical features, natural and human resources and the present status of infrastructure like roads, communication, water, electricity, banking including other financial and technical institutions, industrial estates, growth centers etc. as these are the essential Condition of the pace of industrial development in an area and also beneficial for both existing and prospective entrepreneurs. Considering the above factors and the available sector wise surplus resources in the district and demand of the people, the potential industries have been identified which could be promoted in the coming years for an overall development of the district.

Considering the position of MSMEs at present the report will be of immense use not only to the existing and prospective entrepreneurs both inside and outside the state and country but also to various Central and State Government organizations, corporate bodies, Banks and other Financial Institutions, Promotional agencies, academicians, management & research institutes looking after the development aspect of MSME sector. The report provides useful information and a detailed idea of the industrial potentialities of the district and the scope for setting up of new industries especially in the small-scale sector in rural and semi urban areas.

I hope this Industrial Potentiality Report will be an effective tool for the existing and prospective entrepreneurs, financial institutions and promotional agencies while planning for development of MSME sector in the district.

Finally, I wish to place on record my appreciation for the concerted and dedicated efforts made by **A.Selwin Samraj, Asst. Director (Mech)** to conduct the survey work and to prepare this report for the benefit of entrepreneurs and professionals in the state of Nagaland.

Dimapur,
Dated – 30th July 2021


(Taliwati Longchar, IEDS)
Joint Director
तालीवती लॉंगचर/TALIWATI LONGCHAR
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kiphire is the ninth district of Nagaland which was carved out of Tuensang on January 24th 2004, by upgrading the Sub-Division of Kiphire to a fully fledged district. It shares its borders with Tuensang in the north, Phek in the west and Myanmar to the east. It is headquartered at Kiphire town, which is at an altitude of 896m MSL. The other towns are Seyochung, Sitimi and Pungro. Kiphire has the distinction of having Nagaland's highest peak mount Saramati (3,841m MSL), Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary and the Likhimro Mini Hydro power station. Recently Kiphire has come to the forefront for its exquisite apple produce at Thanamir village. Another vital source of food is the traditional harvesting of honey from rock bees located in Mimi village. The predominant tribes of the district comprises of the Eastern Sangtam, Yimchungru and Sumi.

The District Industrial Potentiality Survey of Kiphire has been divided into following sections. **Chapter-1**, gives introduction on the district which reflects the key parameters of development in the district. **Chapter-2**, deals with district profiles in brief which covers all aspects of development. The **Chapter-3** deals with the important aspect of the resources available. In this chapter the available resources have discussed in human and material form with support of statistical information. The infrastructure available for industrial development has been discussed in the **Chapter-4** with physical and structural dimensions. This chapter contains the incentives given by State Govt. and Central Govt. for development for MSMEs. The **Chapter-5** reflects the present industrial sector with no. of medium and large scale industries and small units with investment and employment. Besides, this Chapter also reflects the growth of Micro and Small Enterprises over the years and category- wise concentration of units in the district.

The **Chapter-6** reflects the scope of prospective MSMEs based on surplus resources available and demand factor. In this chapter most potential items with market information, technology etc are incorporated. **Chapter-7** deals with plan of activities to be initiated by promotional agencies and other concerned to promote entrepreneurship in the district. The **Chapter-8** explains the steps to set up Micro and Small Enterprises. This chapter deals with main function of the different promotional agencies which can be contacted for setting up of MSMEs. **Chapter-9** concludes.

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The areas under Kiphire district was part of the ‘*North Eastern Frontier Agency*’ (NEFA) as part of the Tuensang area. This part of the state remained untouched by the British colonial administration even after its neighbouring areas were subjugated during the 1920s. Though it was included within the category of Naga tribal areas under Assam and placed under political control, practically, there was neither sign of political control nor any administration till the transfer of power in 1947. In the wake of expansion of civil administrative outposts, survey for opening of administrative headquarters was done in 1951. The survey team, led by Shri. H. Zophianga, the then Assistant to Deputy Commissioner of Tuensang, visited the present Kiphire HQ. The land was donated by Kiphire and Singrep villages and subsequently, on 16th June 1952, the Southern Administrative centre was established at Kiphire with Shri. S. D Lakhar as the first Base Area Superintendent. Kiphire has remained under Tuensang district as an administrative sub-division till it was bifurcated from Tuensang district and was inaugurated as the eleventh district of Nagaland on 24th January, 2004.

SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

The scope of the study is limited to the present Kiphire district in respect of small scale industrial sector and related activities. The year 2018-19 has been taken as the status year in the report.

The study has the following objectives.

- i) To explore the availability of natural and human resources and skill
- ii) To see the available infrastructure for industrial development
- iii) To evaluate the existing industrial activities of the district in utilizing the resources and catering to the local demand.
- iv) To identify the viable projects in small scale sector which can come up in the district in the ensuing years based upon the locally available surplus resources and the demand factor.

METHODOLOGY:

District Industrial Potentiality Survey is a detailed study of important marketable surplus resources for industrial use. It also gives a clear picture of available infrastructure in different parts of the district. It also focuses on the existing industrial scenario and the prospects of different small scale and ancillary industries. So, it can act as a guide for the entrepreneurs, promotional agencies and other in respect of industrial activities.

The district industrial potentiality survey of Kiphire has been conducted by this Institute as per the instructions and guidelines of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, Government of India as part of its Action Plan 2021-22.

Officers of this Institute have conducted the online survey and collected requisite information from various State and Central Government Departments located in the district. All the district level offices relating to Industries Department, Agriculture, Forest, Fishery, Veterinary, Horticulture, Power,

besides Statistical Office, Lead Bank etc. were contacted to collect relevant information besides having detail discussion with them to get the feedback on development of these sectors.

Leading Entrepreneurs of the district were also contacted and their suggestions have been placed in the report. The collected information and data have been analyzed in detail in the report. The comments and suggestions of the district level officers related to industry, Industry Association representatives, Banks & Financial Institutions have been incorporated in the report. Besides, the technical officers of this Institute have been consulted for assessing the technological viability of the identified projects apart from the Aspirational Districts Action Plan submitted by the district administration Office of the Deputy Commissioner Kiphire in the year 2018.

CHAPTER-II

DISTRICT PROFILE

District Highlights

- Kiphire district is 254 km away from the Capital city Kohima wedged between Saramati, the highest mountain in the state and the Jingkhu mountains.
- Kiphire is in 10th place in terms of population with total population of 74,004(As per census 2011)
- Kiphire has a literacy rate of 69.5% (as per census 2011)
- People of Kiphire District around 75-80% live in rural areas whereas 95% of the rural population depend on agriculture for their livelihood.
- The primary mode of agricultural practice is jhum, also known as swidden or slashes& burn method of cultivation.
- Kiphire is multi-ethnic in terms of its indigenous population. There are officially three recognized tribes - Sangtam, Yimchungrü and Sumi.
- Kiphire has got 104 recognized villages with population density of 65 per Sq. Km(As per census 2011)
- The total area of the Kiphire is 1255 sq.km and located 896.42 meters above the mean sea level.
- There are a number of topographical features such as Saramati peak, Stone cave in Khongjiri, Mimi and Salomi villages
- Trips to Zungki, Tizu and Likhimro rivers, mining locations in Pokphur and adjoining areas, Fakim Wild Life Sanctuary, proposed International Trade Center at Mimi and Likhimro Hydro Project also holds its own unique rewards for the outdoor lovers
- A good variety of Orchids like Blue and Red Vanda, white, red and yellow Rhododendron which are not commonly found in other parts of the State are also found in Saramati and Jingkhu mountains
- Kiphire has 104 recognized villages and 3 unrecognized villages with 8 circles and 3 Development blocks.

District at Glance

Sl. No.	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude			25° 54' North to 25° 9' North
	ii) Longitude			94° 47' East to 94° 78' East
	iii) Geographical Area		Hectares	125500

(B)	Administrative Units			
	i) Sub divisions		Nos	3
	ii) Tehsils		Nos	5
	iii) Sub-Tehsils		Nos	3
	iv) Patwar Circle		Nos	7
	v) Panchayat Samitis		Nos	
	vi) Nagar Ship		Nos	3
	vii) Nagar Palika		Nos	
	viii) Gram Panchayats		Nos	108
	ix) Revenue Villages		Nos	108
	x) Assembly Area			2
2	Population (2011 Census)		Total	74033
(A)	Sex-wise			
	i) Male (urban)	2011	Nos	8555
	ii) Female (urban)	2011	Nos	7942
(B)	i) Male (rural)	2011	Nos	29203
	ii) Female (rural)	2011	Nos	28333
3	Agriculture			
A	Land Utilization			
	i) Total Area	2011	Hectare	125500.00
	ii) Forest cover		Hectare	77467.87
	iii) Non Agriculture Land		Hectare	1820213.00
	iv) Cultivation land		Hectare	29830.00
4	Forest			
	i) Forest		Hectare	77467.87
5	Railways			
	i) Length of rail line		Kms	Nil
6	Roads			
	a) National Highway	2010-11	Kms	Nil
	b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	94
	c) Main District Highway	2010-11	Kms	20
	d) Other district	2010-11	Kms	207
	e) Rural/Agri. Marketing Board Roads	2010-11	Kms	80.13
	f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	319
7	Communication			
	a) Telephone connections	2010-11	Nos	2500
	b) Post offices	2010-11	Nos	13
	c) Telephone Centre	2010-11	Nos	245
	d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos	74.00
	e) PCO	2010-11	Nos	2563
	f) PCO-STD	2010-11	Nos	450
	g) Mobile	2010-11	Nos	2645

8	Public Health			
	a) Allopathic Hospital(District Hospital)	2010-11	Nos	1
	b) Beds in Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	104
	c) Ayurvedic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	d) Beds in Ayurvedic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	e) Unani Hospital	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	f) Community Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	1
	g) Primary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	4
	h) Dispensaries	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	i) Sub-Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	19
	j) Subsidiary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	k) Private Hospitals	2010-11	Nos	NA
9	Education			
	a) Primary School	2010-11	Nos	84
	b) Middle Schools	2010-11	Nos	25
	c) Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools	2010-11	Nos	13
	d) Colleges	2010-11	Nos	1
	e) Technical University	2010-11	Nos	Nil

1 Geographical features

- Location - 25°54'N 94°47'E
- Geographical Area – 1255 Sq.km

2 Subdivisions and Blocks

- There are two subdivisions in Kiphire District namely Pungro and Seyochung.
- There are five Blocks in Kiphire District namely Amhator, Sitimi, Longmatra, Kiusam and Khongsa.

3 Population(2011 Census)

- Total Population - 74,004
- Male Population - 37,830
- Female Population - 36,174
- Sex Ratio - 956 females per 1000 males
- Population Density - 65 per Sq. Km.

4 Agricultural Profile

Sl.No	Particulars	Kiphire		Total
		M	F	
1	Population	39,033.00	35,000.00	74,033
2	Literacy (5)			71.10%
3	Land holding	Marginal (%)		9
		Small (%)		32
		Medium (%)		49
		Large (%)		10
4	Total Geographical Area Sq.Km			1,25,500
5	Irrigated (Ha)			1544 Ha (2006-2007)
6	Jhum Area (Ha)			42,300 Ha
7	Forest Area (Ha)			40,000 Ha
8	Others (Ha) Township/Villages			41,656 Ha
9	Altitude (MSL)			896.42
10	Annual rainfall (mm)			2000 mm

5 Banks in Kiphre District

- State Bank of India – 2
- The Nagaland State Co-operative Bank - 1

6 Major Soils available in Kiphire District

1. Fine soil
2. Loamy soil
3. Sandy loam deep soil

7 Administrative Set-up

There are two subdivisions in Kiphire District namely Pungro and Seyochung. There are five Blocks in Kiphire District namely Amhator, Sitimi, Longmatra, Kiusam and Khongsa. It has 8 circles namely Kiphre sadar(10 villages), seyochung circle(11 villages), Khongsa circle(8 Villages), sitimi circle(12 Villages), longmatra circle(11 Villages), amahator circle(12 Villages), pungro circle(27 villages), kiusam circle(16 Villages). It has 2 police stations and 1 police outposts. It has 2 constituencies.

8 Agro-Climatic Conditions

Kiphire district has been blessed with various agro-climatic conditions suited for production of variety of crops. Kiphire enjoys south-east monsoon with average rainfall between 1500 mm to 1800 mm occurring over about 6 months from May to October and the potential evapo-transpiration at 1219 mm. This clearly indicates that there is a shortage of water for a considerable period from November to April.

9 Temperature and humidity

The climate is humid and hot during summer and cold during winter with temperature touching a low of 2.7 degree Celsius and a high of degree Celsius during summer. Monsoon period extends from June to September and sometimes up to October. The average rain fall for the last three years was 876mm.

Summer: Summer in Kiphire is comparatively short and stays mainly for the months of April and May. The hot and humid summers last for about two months but they can get quite uncomfortable. The average temperature here ranges between 30-35 degrees Celsius. The maximum temperature that Kiphire has experienced is 37 degrees Celsius.

Monsoon: Monsoon in Kiphire starts from June and extends till October, though most of the time it stops by September. The rainfall recorded in Kiphire is usually 75 mm. The

climate stays pleasant during this season, and it is considered to be the best time to visit the town.

Winter: Just as, the summers can get humid and uncomfortable, the winters in Kiphire too can get quite cold. The lowest recorded temperature in Kiphire is 2.7 degrees Celsius. It is advisable to carry enough warm clothes while visiting Kiphire during the winters. Winters starts by December and stays till February.

10 Climate

District Kiphire receive less amount of rainfall in all monsoon months as well as in Southwest monsoon season. For Kiphire it is in the range of 135- 170 mm. Kiphire records less amount of rainfall (182-231 mm) in July. For August, Kiphire district receive rainfall in the range of 160-238 mm. For September, Kiphire district receive rainfall in the range of 110-173 mm.

Monthly Average Rainfall of Kiphire Dist.

Month	Average Monthly Rainfall (mm)
January	13
February	25
March	50
April	88
May	179
June	372
July	426
August	382
September	268
October	144
November	35
December	11

I) Socio-Economic Features

_____ In Kiphire district more than 90% of the population is engaged in agriculture. It is the largest user of land resources. The health of the farmlands and the net agricultural produce are therefore detrimental for securing the livelihood and development for a larger section of the people in the district. This chapter on Agriculture looks at the performance, constraints and potentials of the agriculture sector in Kiphire district.

II) Agriculture and Cropping Pattern

The main agricultural system practiced in the district is the traditional jhum also known as swidden method of cultivation. Mixed cropping pattern is followed during the khariff seasons. Maize, Rice, a local variety of kidney beans Rajma called Kholar(*Phaseolus*Sp) and Soya beans constitutes the major crops in the jhum fields. Since the terrain is mostly steep and hilly, cultivation is done by dipping in the seeds and deep cuts on the soil are rarely made to avoid soil and nutrient loses. However, maize which is primarily cultivated as fodder for the domestic animals is being increasingly cultivated on a larger scale for market purposes. The variations of jhum cycle are influenced by a variety of factors such as population, farming households, soil types and area under the control of the village. Therefore, there is no uniformity among the different villages.

The other system of farming is T.R.C (Terrace Rice Cultivation). It is practiced on the gentler hill slopes and also in the low lying areas where terrace benches are made using irrigated water from the streams. Only paddy of various varieties is cultivated during Kharif season. During the Rabi season paddy cultivation becomes problematic due to non availability of sufficient water.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE DURING 2019(°C)

Month	Monthly Mean Temperatu re(°C)
January	11.20
February	13.5
March	16.60
April	20.0
May	22.00
June	24.30
July	24.2
August	26.00
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-

III) River System and Dams

Kiphire town is surrounded by at least seven rivers and streams– Zingki, Thsingaki, Nguki, Thühkaki, Yongna Rokre, Shu-yongkhi, Mütreki.

Hydro Project Kiphire District takes pride in having I (one) Likhmiro Hydro Project under Pungro circle, the tributaries of the Zungki river which flows to Chindwin River in Myanmar. The Hydro Project also generates 24 MW power which is distributed in the state and outside as well. It is also a good source of Drinking water to the neighboring villages

and is also used for irrigation purposes.

IV) Soil and Topography

The soils of the district are derived from tertiary rocks belonging to Bareli and Disang series. Though the district is small, due to large variation in topography and climate, there is a wide variety of soil types prevailing in the district. Both Alluvial and Residual soils are found in the district. Under the alluvial soil type, Recent alluvium (Entisol); Old alluvium (Oxizols and Ultisol) and Mountain valley soil (Entisol) is found. Under the Residual soils also three different types - Laterite soils (Oxizols and Ultisol); Brown Forest soils (Mollisols and Inceptisols) and Podzolic soils (Spodosols) are found in the district.

V) Drainage System

Zunki river forms an important drainage system in Kiphire District. The river receives almost all drainage from Kiphire. Zunki river which is the biggest tributary of Tizu, starts from the north eastern part of Changdong forest in the south of Teku and flows in southernly direction towards Noklak, Shamator and Kiphire and finally joins Tizu below Kiphire.

VI) Forest Resources

Type of Forest	Area in Ha
Reserve Forests	852.69
Protected forest	973.16
Wildlife sanctuary	642.00
Village forest	75000.00

The recorded Forest area in the State is 55.62 percent of the geographical area of the state. According to the legal classification protected and unclassified forests constitutes 5.55 percent and 93.56 percent respectively. Shifting cultivation is widely prevalent in the district. Most of the forest under the unclassified category is privately owned in the state. The major Forest Types occurring in the state are Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests, Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests, Northern Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Wet Hill Forests, Northern Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Northern Mountane Wet Temperate Forests, and Alpine Forests. As per the Forest Cover Map of the District prepared by GIS CELL under the Department of Planning & Co-ordination, Kiphire District have 2.37 sq km of Very Dense Forest, 329 sq km of Dense Forest, 561sq km of Open Forest and 0.29 sq km of Scrub Forest. Mount Saramati is the highest peak in Nagaland with a height of 3,841 meters and its range forms a natural barrier between Nagaland and Myanmar. The mountain range is covered with rich, natural and diverse

forests, visible at various altitudes, ranging from Sub-Tropical Evergreen and Semi Evergreen to Temperate Broad Leaved and Alpine Vegetation.

VII) Minerals

The mineral rich opheolite belt of the Indo-Myanmar continental plate runs through the district. Consequently, the district is endowed with fairly rich mineral resources like extensive deposits of high-grade Limestone, Magnetite and various Dimensional/Building Stones spread all over the district. This however may not be exhaustive because the prospect of mineral inventory is expected to rise after thorough prospecting in other locations in the district. The available Minerals in respect of their occurring locations are listed below:

Minerals	Location
Limestones	Mimi; Salumi; Kamkur
Magnetite	Pokphur; Thongsnyu
Granite	Mimi and Luthur
Sandstones	Seyochung, Rishitsu, Chanchore, Old Monger, Kisetong, & other areas
Green Spillite	Moya; Likhimro
Boulders & Silty Sand	River sides of Züngki and Thanaki rivers
Sheared Serpentine	Mimi- Pungro- Salumi road

VIII) Demography

Kiphire having an area of 1255 Sq.Km has its boundaries as Tuensang (North), Myanmar (East), Zunheboto (West) and Phek (South). The total population of the district is 74,004 (As per Census, 2011) with 37,830 males and 36,174 females. The sex ratio is 956 females per 1000 males (as per Census 2011). Average literacy rate of Kiphire in 2011 were 71.10 compared to 50.23 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 76.54 and 65.44 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 55.71 and 44.10 in Kiphire District. Total literate in Kiphire District were 42,445 of which male and female were 23,290 and 19,155 respectively.

IX) Occupation & Economy

With the majority of the people living in the rural villages, agriculture remains the main occupation of the people of the district. In spite of favourable climate condition and fertile soil, primitive method of jhum cultivation is still extensively practiced leading to wastage of time, energy and environment degradation. In spite of the government's efforts, the agricultural techniques adopted by the farmers are still semi-primitive and pre-industrial. As a result, the output is very low. The main crop of this district is paddy, maize, millet and barley. Cash crops like potato, soybean and different kinds of local beans are also grown. A local bean called Kholar is very popular in the district and is found in plenty. Fruits like apple, orange, mango guava, banana etc. are also grown in brief, there is not much diversification in agricultural activities in this area. Poultry, piggery and cattle breeding are also practice in this district, through mostly of traditional method. As per the joint survey conducted by the state department of geology and mining and the Geological survey of India, huge deposits of mineral resources are available in this district. High quality of limestone deposits of nickel, cobalt, chromites and magnetic are found in this district. Apart from this natural huge source of Brine are also found. Varieties of rocks are found in the Saramati belt, Kiphire district is very rich in natural resources which can boost up State economy if properly tapped.

X) Industry

The state has considerable resources of natural minerals, petroleum, and hydropower. It has unexploited reserves of around 600 million metric tonnes (MT) of crude oil and more than 20 MT of hydrocarbon. Moreover, the state has 315 MT of coal reserves and 1,038 MT of limestone reserves.

The agro-climatic conditions in Nagaland provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The state has 650 indigenous species of medicinal and aromatic plants. In 2019-20, the total production of horticulture crops in the state was estimated at 847.83 thousand metric tonnes and the area under production was 88.35 thousand hectares. In 2019-20, the total production of vegetables and fruits were estimated at 453.65 thousand metric tonnes and 315.05 thousand metric tonnes, respectively.

Bamboo is found extensively in Nagaland, with bamboo growing stock covering nearly 5% of the total stock in the country. As of 2018, Nagaland had 46 species of bamboo. Production of raw silk in the Nagaland stood at about 620 MT in 2018-19 and 600 MT in 2019-20.

As of April 2021, Nagaland had a total installed power-generation capacity of 179.03 MW, of which 147.36 MW was under the central sector, state utilities (30.67 MW) and private sector (1.00 MW). Of the total installed power-generation capacity, 81.03 MW was contributed by thermal, 66.33 MW by hydro and 31.67 MW by renewable energy.

Total exports from the state stood at US\$ 5.71 million in 2019-20 and US\$ 6.06 million in 2020-21. Major items exported from Nagaland are ceramic and allied products, electric machinery & equipment, electronics component, human hair, product thereto, electronics instrument and cotton

fabrics & made-ups. In 2020-21, total exports of electric machinery from Nagaland stood at US\$ 1.48 million (~24.4%).

The state provides institutional support through various central and state government agencies viz., North East Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and Nagaland Industrial Development Council.

The state offers excellent policy and fiscal incentives for agro-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, food processing, mining, tourism, and the handlooms and handicrafts sectors. Industrial centres and special economic zones (SEZs) are being developed to enhance the marketability of products. As of August 2020, the state had two formally approved SEZs.

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflow to other* states totalled US\$ 345.49 million between October 2019 and March 2021.

XI) Power

At present the total power requirement of Kiphire district is 2MW per day. The exact yearly power consumption (MU) injected cannot be measured because part of Tuensang district (Shamator and Thonoknyu area) is also fed sharing the same 33/11KV, 16 MVA transformer located in Kiphire with a common 11KV HT line, Voltage at 33/1 KV level, 1.6 MVA sub-station at Kiphire and Pungro and 33/11 KV, 500KVA Sub-station at Seyochung sub-division feeds the nearby villages in respective areas at 11KV level.

Under the Gandhi Viyutikaran Yojana (RGGY), a total of nine villages have been electrified and one de-electrified village was revived. 85 villages were provided with LT lines and associated transformers with or without 11KV line. Construction of 33/11KV, 16 MV sub-station at Pungro feeding 33 villages and 3 townships were also carried out under the same scheme.

There are 102 electrified villages/habitations and 02 more new habitations are yet to be electrified. All the electrified villages are communitized and SPM meters installed. However, there was no increase in the monthly revenues even after installing the SPM meters due to the fact that most of the villages do not have even a single TV set. As such it is found that the rural consumers are using power only for lighting purposes. At present the total consumers stands at 7228 Domestic and 259 Commercial. Industrial consumption is nil. Under the communitization program, the Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB) is delegated to manage the system, billing the consumers, collection of bill payments to submission of revenues. The involvement of the community in partnering with the Government for managing such crucial infrastructural facilities has created the needed space for the community to assert their rights and take actions at the community level. In 2009, Anatongre Village VEMB was given a cash award of Rs. 50,000/- and a citation by the Department of Power, Government of Nagaland for the best performing VEMB. As per the DHDR survey, it is observed that communization of electricity management has infused a sense of satisfaction and ownership with the management and supply of power; the costs of electricity has also become cheaper.

XII) Roads and communication

One of the major deterrents for the economic and human development of the area is the inadequacy of the infrastructure and connectivity of the district with the rest of the state. The total road network within the district is only 626.9 kms. Out of this, a total of 403.9 kms is metalled and 223 Km is kutcha.

In Kiphire district there are still villages which are yet to be connected; these are Shishimi, Vongsüvong, Khong and Lopfukhong. All roads are under the PWD R&B except for 78.5 Kms of the National Highway No.202 which passes through the district. Vehicular movement is relatively low even in the district headquarter. As the DHDR sample survey indicates, traffic congestion is least of the problems. The biggest problem is the issue of connectivity and bad roads.

XIII) Fishery

The State NADP on fisheries is being formulated based on the resource availability in the districts. State Fishery Department mainly focuses towards certain specific projects as well as strengthening the existing schemes by filling the resource gaps: which till date remained fallow / undeveloped in many pockets of the state's due to paucity of adequate funds for development.

These areas, if adequately brought forth under developmental fold will maximize the production of fish: thereby providing income, employment opportunities and subsistence to food securities to the rural communities of the districts and the state in general.

Development of Paddy-cum-Fish Culture: Rearing of fish in the terrace fields is yet to be popularized in the state by the small and marginal farmers who hold the resources. Perfection to this culture system would tremendously contribute to enhancing more fish production in the state. Rising of embankment to a considerable height and thickness through semi-permanent/ permanent structure is being envisaged

IX) Income

Based on the nature of economic activities of the district, the domestic production accrues from the growth of all these sectors. The industrial activities of the district also contributing to states income to some extent. This district is also having most fertile land in its northern parts giving good scope for agricultural activities. The long coast line of the district has given prospect for marine and allied activities. The development strategy should take into account the existing status of various economic activities, local needs and aspiration to give a further fillip to development. Different departments like MSME, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Banks etc are motivating the people of the district to adopt govt. schemes for generation of income by setting up of ventures through concerned dept. Main source of income in the district is from the agriculture sector.

CHAPTER-III

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES

The basic objective of various plans formulated is to get the maximum benefits from the limited resources available. So it is essential that a realistic estimation of the physical and material resources available in the district, should be estimated before laying down the priorities for development and formulating specific programmes/schemes for their implementation. Optimum utilization of existing resources by use of appropriate technology is the basis for economic development which also holds good for industrial development. The availability of resources both human and material and their proper uses are to be analyzed in context of industrial development of the district of Kiphire. An attempt has been made in this chapter to know the stock of various resources in the district of Kiphire which could be exploited for further enterprise development under the following heads:

A. HUMAN RESOURCES:

i) Population

Kiphire having an area of 1255 Sq.Km has its boundaries as Tuensang (North), Myanmar (East), Zunheboto (West) and Phek (South). The total population of the district is 74,004 (As per Census, 2011) with 37,830 males and 36,174 females. The sex ratio is 956 females per 1000 males (as per Census 2011). The rural population is 57,517 and urban population is 16,487. Average literacy rate of Kiphire in 2011 were 71.10 compared to 50.23 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 76.54 and 65.44 respectively.

Sl. No	Items	Kiphire	Nagaland
1.	Total Population	74,004	1,978,502
2.	Urban population (as per 2011 census)	16,487	5,70,966
3.	% Of literacy rate	69.54	79.55
	a) Male	74.88	79.55
	b) Female	63.96	76.11
4.	% Of SC population (as per 2011 census)	0	0
5.	% Of ST population	96.52	90
6.	Density of population (per sq.Km)	65	119
7.	Sex Ratio (female per thousand male)	956	931

ii) Literacy

Literacy is one of the important parameters of human resources development. By knowing the literacy rate, we can assess the quality of manpower and standard of living of people in a particular area. Literates are 41,232 in numbers and male literates are 22,675 and female literates are 18,557 in number.

iii) Occupation pattern

The occupational distribution of working population is an important demographic indicator of the development of an area. Workers are divided into Main Workers and Marginal Workers. Marginal Workers are further classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural Labourers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other Workers. We have Non- workers also in the population.

Category-wise workers engagement in the district of Kiphire
(As per 2011 census)

Sl. No.	Category	No.	% of total workers
1.	Total workers	31,959	43.19
2.	Main workers	25,830	34.90
3.	Marginal workers	6,129	8.28
4.	Non-workers	42,045	56.81
5.	Cultivators	21,432	67.06
6.	Agricultural labourers	1,259	3.94
7.	Workers in household industry	749	2.34
8.	Other Workers	8,519	26.66

From the above table, it reveals that agriculture is playing a pivotal role in the district's economy. It implies two things that (a) agriculture is the principal activity which absorbs most of the working force and (b) there is a slow shift of labour force from agriculture sector to other sectors of economy. Working Population is about 43.19% whereas Non workers are 56.81% of the population.

IV) Employment Position:

At present, the employment opportunities in the organized sectors of the district have reached near stagnation. The problem of educated un-employment is acute in this district. Again with the growth of population, the problem of un-employment and under employment has posed a serious problem in the society. The live register position of the district is presented in the table below.

Employment seekers in the Live Register during the years in Kiphire District

Sl. No	Category	By December 2017	By December 2018
1.	No. of persons in live register by end of 31 st December	345	316
2.	Registered during the year	4	0
3.	No. of Placements	0	0

Source: Directorate of Employment, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Kohima, Nagaland

The table shows that by December 2018, about 316 educated unemployed youth both general and technical still exist in the live register of the district and in each year more numbers are added to it.

It has been observed that the unemployment is growing over the years as number of educated workforce are growing at a geometric progression and the placement is moving in an arithmetic speed. That is why the planners have given priority for plans and programmes to create more employment opportunities through different income generating schemes. The placement under the District Employment Exchange, Kiphire in the organised sector is NIL. In the present scenario, due to more youth going for technical education, the situation has improved. Furthermore youth are adapting to enterprising activities at an earlier stage due to support being provided by promotional organizations and also by banks.

V) Material/Physical Resources

As it has been mentioned that a realistic estimation of physical and material resources available for the district, should be done before laying down the priorities for development and formulating specific programmes/schemes for their implementation. The availability of material resources in the district of Kiphire can be discussed in the following heads.

a. Agriculture

The Naga Society is basically an agrarian society and agriculture is one of the major contributors to the net state domestic product (NSDP) of the state. In Kiphire district more than 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture. It is the largest user of land resources. The main agricultural system practiced in the district is the traditional jhum also known as swidden method of cultivation. Under Jhum cultivation a plot of land in each village is earmarked for this purpose. Small trees therein are cut down and the shrubs are cleared after which they are allowed to dry up in the sunshine for some weeks before they are finally burnt in preparation for the cultivation usually immediately before the monsoon rains. This plot of land is cultivated once or twice but hardly thrice in succession. In the first-year paddy is cultivated and in the second year maize or millet are normally used. In the third year the production becomes low and the cultivation in that plot of land becomes unproductive. Then the land is kept fallow for about three to ten years depending on the fertility of that land and availability of other lands. If suitable land is not available the people tend to come back to the original plot of land to cultivate it again. Further, the variations of jhum cycle are also influenced by a variety of other factors such as population, farming households, area under the control of the village etc. Therefore, there is no uniformity among the

different villages.

The other system of farming is TRC (Terrace Rice Cultivation). It is practiced on the gentler hill slopes and also in the low lying areas where terrace benches are made using irrigated water from the streams. Only paddy of various varieties is cultivated during Kharif season. During the Rabi season paddy cultivation becomes problematic due to non availability of sufficient water. Mixed cropping pattern is followed during the khariff seasons. Rice, maize, a local variety of kidney beans called Kholar (*Phaseolus*Sp) and Soya beans constitutes the major crops in the jhum fields. Since the terrain is mostly steep and hilly, cultivation is done by dipping in the seeds and deep cuts on the soil are rarely made to avoid soil and nutrient loses. The system is mostly subsistence based and hardly any surplus is produced. However, maize which is primarily cultivated as fodder for the domestic animals is being increasingly cultivated on a larger scale for market purposes.

b. Land Utilization

Land is the first and foremost factor of production in any economic activity. The demand for land for various purposes is increasing day-by-day. So the use of land should be Judiciously decided to derive the optimum return out of it as the continuous pressure on land makes it a more scarce resource. The land utilization pattern of Kiphire district is given in the table below.

Sl.No	Category of land	Area
1.	Total geographical area of the district	1,25,500
2.	Forest Area (Ha)	40,000
3.	Non-Agricultural land	1820213
4.	Cultivation land	29830
5.	Cultivable Waste Land ('000 ha)	24.33
6.	Land put under non agricultural Use ('000 ha)	17.44
7.	Barren and uncultivable land ('000 ha)	0.64
8	Current Fallow ('000 ha)	7.47
9	Other Fallow ('000 ha)	-
10	Net Area Sown ('000 ha)	45.59

The above table depicts that there is barren and uncultivable land as well as fallow land which can be allotted by the district authorities for industrial use.

c. Cropping Pattern

Mixed cropping pattern is followed during the khariff seasons. Rice, maize, a local variety of kidney beans called Kholar (*Phaseolus*Sp) and Soya beans constitutes the major crops in the jhum fields. Since the terrain is mostly steep and hilly, cultivation is done by dipping in the seeds and deep cuts on the soil are rarely made to avoid soil and nutrient loses. The system is mostly subsistence based and hardly any surplus is produced. However, maize which is primarily cultivated as fodder for the domestic

animals is being increasingly cultivated on a larger scale for market purposes.

The district is favourably endowed climatically as well as in terms of soil types for producing a variety of crops. All together about 32 crops are widely grown in the district. Out of these, Cereals such as Paddy, Maize, millets, jobs tear are the most widely cultivated crops in terms of production and area coverage. Other crops grown are varieties of pulses and cash crops such as potatoes. The district has the potential to produce on a larger commercial scale but due to the non availability of oil extracting facility, farmers hesitate to go for large scale production.

Agriculture and allied sectors such as horticultural activities and livestock production are one of the significant contributors to the Net District Domestic Product and is one of the largest employment generating sectors in the district. However, it is also seen that the farm activities are limited mostly for subsistence. Although there is ample scope to go for commercial production, due to inadequate marketing facilities and problems of transportation, farmers are slow to take up commercial production.

Major indicators of Agriculture in Kiphire district vis-a-vis (Area in 000'hect.)

Sl. No.	Item	Kiphire
1.	Normal rainfall (mm.)	2000
2.	Geographical Area	1,25,500
3.	Cultivated Area(Ha)	1544
4.	Net Area Sown('000 Ha)	45.59
5.	Gross cropped Area('000 Ha)	48.55
6.	Kharif cropped Area('000 Ha)	4.65
7.	Rabi cropped Area('000 Ha)	1.52
8.	Cropping intensity (%)	106.49
9.	Net irrigated area	-
10.	Gross irrigated area	-
11.	Kharif paddy area	0.84
12.	Fertilizer consumption per hect.(in kg.)	

Gross cropped area of Kiphire District (Area in 000 hect.)

Sl. No.	Items	2017-18	
		Area (Hect)	Production (Met.Tons)
1.	Total Cereals	19910	42210
2.	Total pulses	4330	5340
3.	Total oilseeds	2990	3050
4.	Commercial Crops	1380	19330
5.	Total vegetables	3821	25349
6.	Total Flowers	221	16796

7.	Total spices	199	296
8.	Fruits	3408	24834.1
Total gross cropped area		36259	137205

d. Size of land holdings:

For an optimum productivity, the size of holding is an important factor. A major factor retarding agricultural productivity in our country is the small size of the average land under cultivation which is known as un-economic holding.

In case of un-economic size of holding, the modern methods of cultivation can not be applied for better productivity. The table below gives a picture about the size of operational land holdings in the Kiphire district.

**Area under different category of land holding in Kiphire
(Area in Hect.)**

Sl. No.	Size of holdings	No's	% of total no. of holdings	Area	% to total area
1.	Marginal	NA	NA	NA	9
2.	Small	NA	NA	NA	32
3.	Medium	NA	NA	NA	49
4.	Large	NA	NA	NA	10

e. Agricultural Marketing

Kiphire district has already formed one APM (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee) and the committee, depending on the availability of agriculture products used to purchase agriculture produce such as maize, kholar & rice bean etc..from the farmers and sell it to the traders time to time. Presently, the APMC Kiphire is constructing Cleaning and Grading Hall at Kiphire Town area. Transportation and communication is a major problem for procuring materials as well as marketing of harvested products to other places due to high transportation charges.

f. Irrigation

Agriculture is the main source of live hood of the people of the district. No considerable irrigation facility is available in this district and it is mostly rainfed. Development of the district may not be possible without sustained rise in agricultural productivity and irrigation holds the key to optimum farm income and so there is a need of creation of additional irrigation potential . The main objectives are as follows:-

More emphasis on potential creation through the primary supporting activities for break-through in the production of rice.

Priority for completion of ongoing projects capable of yielding benefits to poorer regions of low and uncertain rainfall.

- a) Adequate funding of externally aided projects
- b) Modernisation/expansion of derelict irrigation projects
- c) New irrigation projects in tribal packets of the districts.

In order to achieve the above objectives, it is essential to make considerable investment in ongoing/new identified projects, priority for taking the new projects in drought prone area of the district, improved maintenance, resources for improved utilisation of irrigation potential already created, strengthening administrative and field organisation for survey, planning, design and execution of various programmes.

Rainfed Area under major field crops cultivated

Sl. No.	Name of the crops	Pre-Kharif	Kharif	Rabi
1.	Jhum Paddy	9.08	-	-
2.	WRC Paddy	-	0.84	-
3.	Maize	7.52	-	-
4.	Soya Bean	-	1.04	-
5.	Kholar	-	2.81	-
6.	Rapseed/Mustard	-	-	1.19
7.	Pea	-	-	0.33

g. Horticulture:

The district's soil and climatic condition is suitable for cultivation of a number of fruits and vegetables throughout the year. There are also a number of medicinal plants grown in the district in its wild form. Orange, papaya, banana and pineapple are important fruits grown throughout the district. Plum, peach, pomegranate, guava, mango, jackfruit etc. are also grown in the district. Production of some important fruits grown in the district for the year 2009-2010 as published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is reproduced below:

Production of different fruits in Kiphire district in the year 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Item	Production (2009-2010) (in metric tons)
1.	Orange	4,000
2.	Goose berry	200
3.	Banana	5,000
4.	Pineapple	4,100
5.	Passion fruit	1,230
6.	Papaya	400

Major vegetables available in the district are sweet potato, cabbage, chillies, peas, beans, tomato, onion, ginger, brinjal, radish, tapioca, chow-chow and other leafy vegetables. The production of some of the major vegetables in the district for the year 2009-10 as published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics is also reproduced below

Production of different vegetable & Spices crops in Kiphire district in the year 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Item	Production (2009-2010) (in metric tons)
1.	Cabbage	500
2.	Sweet Potato	1,100
3.	Beans	350
4.	Ginger	2,000
5.	Tapioca	2,000
6.	Leafy Vegetables	500
7.	Colocassia	2,000

h. Sericulture

Sericulture is an agro based activity, is not merely eco-friendly but also helps in upliftment of economic condition of small and marginal farmers through rearing of Silkworm and selling of cocoon and other finished products. The first part termed as pre-cocoon is agro based in nature, where in silkworm food plants are cultivated and their leaves are fed to the silkworms to get cocoons. The second part, which is called post-cocoon, is industrial in nature. Here the cocoons are converted to silk yarns and then to silk fabrics in silk factories. The entire state is unique in large Bio-diversity of Flora and Fauna. The climatic and soil condition prevailing in some parts of the state is suitable for commercial exploitation of all four varieties of Silkworm Viz-Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Tasar, and among these four varieties, Eri culture have gained popularity. In the initial stage, Sericulture was taken by people as subsidiary occupation particularly by rural masses only to consume the pupae, and was unaware of the utilization of cocoons. But now, having learned the use of cocoon either to convert to yarn or simply sell them at very good price in the market. Many people have taken up Sericulture as primary occupation, because of the twin benefit (Pupae & Cocoon) and are earning much from just an acre of land within a month. But the real benefit has not reached the larger mass, because of fund constraint and inadequate technical staffs in the department.

Non-commercialization of the Sericulture activities, use of primitive/traditional technology, insufficient /weak infrastructure, lack of marketing facilities, insufficient disease free laying (dfls) and high cost, small land holding, political interference, inadequate R&D support, extension services, training facilities, low financial inputs, exploitation by middle men, less interest of new generation to work-culture and dignity of labour, absence of work action calendar, etc. are the major hindrance in the development of Sericulture in the State. However, there is ample scope for cultivation and production of silk where additional employment generation can be done.

i. Textiles & Handloom

This sector provides good opportunity to good 43484 people of poor section in the Nagaland state to earn their livelihood. For betterment of tribe people, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India also launched a Handloom Cluster in the district of Kiphire.

j. Forest

Kiphire District is endowed with a conglomerate of the bountiful treasures of the Saramati

Range – a trekking paradise; the rich Biodiversity of Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary; Limestone Caves in Mimi, Khongjiri, and Salomi villages; the resources and aquatic life of Zungki, Tizu and Likhimro rivers and the rich mineral resources at Pokphur and neighbouring villages.

The recorded Forest area in the State is 55.62 percent of the geographical area of the state. According to the legal classification protected and unclassified forests constitutes 5.55 percent and 93.56 percent respectively. Shifting cultivation is widely prevalent in the district. Most of the forest under the unclassified category is privately owned in the state. The major Forest Types occurring in the state are Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests, Northern Tropical Semi Evergreen Forests, Northern Sub-Tropical Broad Leaved Wet Hill Forests, Northern Sub-Tropical Pine Forests, Northern Mountane Wet Temperate Forests, and Alpine Forests.

The table below shows the different category of forest areas in the district.

**Category-wise forest area in the District of Kiphire
(in sq.kms.)**

Type of Forest	Area in Sq. Kms.
Very Dense Forest	2.37
Dense Forest	329
Open Forest	561
Scrub Forest	0.29

vi) **Fisheries**

The fishery sector is one of the important avenues of self-employment for the rural people. It helps not only in improving the economic standard but also earns valuable foreign exchange by way of exporting to other countries. The State NADP on fisheries is being formulated based on the resource availability in the districts. State Fishery Department mainly focuses towards certain specific projects as well as strengthening the existing schemes by filling the resource gaps: which till date remained fallow / undeveloped in many pockets of the states due to paucity of adequate funds for development. These areas, if adequately brought forth under developmental fold will maximize the production of fish: thereby providing income, employment opportunities and subsistence to food securities to the rural communities of the districts and the state in general. - Development of Paddy-cum-Fish Culture: Rearing of fish in the terrace fields is yet to be popularized in the state by the small and marginal farmers who hold the resources. Perfection to this culture system would tremendously contribute to enhancing more fish production in the state. Rising of embankment to a considerable height and thickness through semi permanent/ permanent structure is being envisaged. Strategy: The state is endowed with terrace cultivation. These areas are earmarked during 11th Plan period under land reforms towards paddy-cum-fish cultures. Development of a plot preferably 100 RM x 2/3 times/ ha will be ideal with 5-6 nos/ha helter pond is ideal. This practice will be easily accessible which fetches benefits through paddy yield and fish production within the limited time and space, also provides income and employment generation to the rural communities while adopting these bio-based technologies.

Fishery Statistics of Kiphire District(ha)

Sl. no.	Types of Resources	Estimated potential total area (ha)	Utilized area 2010-11 (ha)	Unutilized area (ha)
1.	Ponds/Tank	1000.0	108.0	892.0
2.	Paddy-cum-Fish culture	210.0	12.0	198.0

Fish produced in Kiphire District

Sl. No.	Category	Water Spread Area (ha)	Yield(ha)	Production(ha)
1.	Marine (Fishery water bodies)	-	-	-
2.	Brackish Water Source (Ponds only)	-	-	-
3.	Fresh water	111.0	1.58	0.176

vii) Livestock Resources

Livestock rearing and animal husbandry plays a very important role in the overall economy of the district. Besides providing supplementary income, the sector generates gainful employment in the rural areas particularly for the small and marginal farmers and less privileged and socially disadvantaged strata of the society. The sector not only provides the basic motive power of the various agricultural operations it is also a constant source of protein and food item. The number of livestock as per the Census of 2007 in the district is given below:

Items	Livestock Census
Cattle - Indigenous	7,190
Cattle - Cross breed	4,024
Pig	24,996
Goats	8,797
Mithun	2,846
Fowl	82,841
Duck	2,450

viii) Mineral Resources

Huge deposits of mineral resources are available in this district. High quality of limestone deposits of nickel, cobalt, chromites and magnetite are found in this district. Apart from this, natural huge sources of Brine are also found. Varieties of rocks are found in the Saramati belt. Kiphire district is very rich in natural resources, which can boost up State economy if properly tapped.

The mineral rich opheolite belt of the Indo-Myanmar continental plate runs through the district. Consequently, the district is endowed with fair quality of rich mineral resources like high grade Limestone, Magnetite and various Dimensional/Building Stones. The available minerals in respect of their occurring locations are listed below

Mineral Deposits	Location
Lime stones	Mimi; Salumi; Kamkur
Magnetite	Pokphur; Thongsnyu
Granite	Mimi and Luthur
Sandstones	Seyochung, Rishitu, Chanchore, old Monger, Kisetong & other areas
Green Spillite	Moya; Likhimro
Boulders & Silty Sand	River sides of Zungki and Thanaki Rivers
Sheared Serpentine	Mimi- Pungro- Salumi road

In Kiphire district there are still villages which are yet to be connected: these are Shishimi, Vongsuvong, Khong and Lopfukhong. All roads are under the PWD R&B except for 78.5 kms of the National Highway no. 202 which passes through the district. Vehicular movement is relatively low even in the district headquarter. As the DHDR sample survey indicates, traffic congestions is least of the problems. The biggest problem is the issue of connectivity and bad roads.

ix) Tourism

There are a number of tourist attraction spots in the district like Saramati peak, Stone cafe in Khongjiri, Mimi and Salomi villages; Zungki, Tizu and Likhimro rivers, mining locations in Pokphur and Longpotrok, Fakim Wild Life Sanctuary, proposed International Trade Centre at Mimi and Likhimro Hydro Project. A number of traditional houses with stone slates which is rare in other parts of the State are available in Chomi, Mimi, Samphure, Phelungre and Pungro villages. A good variety of Orchids like Blue and Red Vanda, Rhododendron in white, red and yellow which are not commonly found in other parts of the State are also found in Saramati and Jhinkhu mountains. Tragopan and hill peacocks are also found in plenty in Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary. Rare animals like Kayak, Tiger, Hornbill, Bears, and Bees of various types and wild Mithuns are also found in Saramati forest in summer. However, these need to be properly developed to attract tourists.

Availability of Veterinary Services in the District of Kiphire

Sl. No	Category	No
1	No of Veterinary Hospital	1
2	No of veterinary health centre	3
3	No. of veterinary dispensaries	2
4	Quarantine Checkpost	1
5	Meat Inspection Centre	1

Source: Nagaland Statistical Handbook, 2018

Animal Products: Animals in milk mean the animal's who contribute towards production of milk. The total number of animals in milk in the country is 116.77 Million numbers. As per 19th Census (2012) Cattle contribute 57% of milk production and Buffaloes 31% of total milk production in the country. As per BAHS-2014 GOI, the annual growth rate of milk production for 5 year period between 2007 and 2012 census for the state of Nagaland is 0.8%. The requirement is high and increasing but the availability and growth of production has not been promising.

Milk Production in Kiphire District (In 000, TMT)

Sl. No.	Milk prodn. In Kiphire dist.	Total Milk Prodn. In Nagaland	% of district contribution in State milk prodn.
1	30000	85315	35.17

Source: Statistical Hand book, Nagaland, 2018.

Meat Production in Kiphire District (In MT.)

Sl. No.	Meat prodn. In Kiphire dist.	Total Meat Prodn. In Nagaland	% of district contribution in State Meat prodn.
1	30	149.78	20.02

Source: Nagaland Statistical Handbook, Nagaland 2018

CHAPTER-IV

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

A Well planned network of transport and communication is an essential component of the infrastructure for a developing economy. The effort of industrialization in a resource rich district like Kiphire should be supported by an adequate network of infrastructure. Availability of basic infrastructural facilities determines the pace of economic development of a region in general and industrial development in particular. Promotion of infrastructure facility is a basic requirement for construction a strong base for industrial development. Absence of such facilities stands as a hindrance in the process of industrialization. In this chapter an attempt has been made to throw some light on the existing infrastructure facilities available in the district to support for an accelerated pace of industrial development in the district.

Infrastructure facilities can be discussed under two sub heads as:-

- Physical infrastructure and
- Social infrastructure

A) PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE: The physical infrastructure required for industrial development of an area are industrial sheds, area, water, power and communication, etc. The status of these components are discussed as follows:-

- i. **Industrial Estate/Area:** For the promotion and development of MSMEs, there is need of Industrial Sheds and vast area.

SL. No	Name of Ind. Estate/ Area	Total Land (in Acres)	Common Utility (in Acres)	Land Allotted (in Acres)	Land Available (in Acres)
1.	Kiphire	4.5	-	-	4.5
	Total	4.5			4.5

Source: DIC, Kiphire

ii) **Land:** Land is the primary factor for any productive activity. So far the district of Kiphire is concerned, there is plenty of land coming under the unused category which can be very well used for setting up of industrial ventures. Most of the land in the district are lying either barren or put to non-agricultural uses. With proper initiative, industrial development can also be planned through forward and backward linkages, for example off season vegetables can be grown which requires less irrigation. As a result of which people can get green vegetable at a cheaper rate and surplus product can be used for agro-based industries and vice versa. The land utilisation pattern in the district of Balasore and also different blocks in the district are given in the below table:

Pattern of land Utilization in Kiphire district during 2018-19 (Area in hect.)

Sl.No	Category of land	Area	% of the total geographical area
1.	Total geographical area of the district	1,25,500	
2.	Forest Area	40,000	31.87
3.	Non-Agricultural land	1820213	
4.	Cultivation land	29830	23.77
5.	Cultivable Waste Land	24.33	
6.	Land put under non agricultural Use	17.44	
7.	Barren and uncultivable land	0.64	
8	Current Fallow	7.47	
9	Other Fallow	-	
10	Net Area Sown		

Source: District Agriculture Officer, Kiphire.

Table given above reveals that there is availability of surplus vacant land for industrial use.

iii) **Water:** Water is one of the most important inputs for all type of economic activities including industries. The district of Kiphire is having one medium irrigation project at Salandi River and various minor irrigation projects. There are also some smaller rivers and water falls, canals and lift irrigation systems exists in the district. So there are many sources of water availability in the district. If industrial activities are accelerated in the district, there may not be much problem in getting water. In the district, there are vast underground water resources which can be exploited and to be put for industrial use. There are various schemes under implementation to increase the water level in the district.

Power: Nagaland is a power starved state. The total peak hour power requirement of the state is 120 MW, out of which, about 80% of the requirement is purchased from neighbouring states. During 2012-13, the total expenditure incurred for purchase of power was 133.31 Crores. The total amount realized from consumers was only 77.66 Crores.

POWER REQUIREMENT OF KIPHIRE

At present the total power requirement of Kiphire district is 2MW per day. The exact yearly power consumption (MU) injected cannot be measured because part of Tuensang district (Shamator and Thonoknyu area) is also fed sharing the same 33/11KV, 16 MVA transformer located in Kiphire with a common 11KV HT line, Voltage at 33/1 KV level, 1.6 MVA sub-station at Kiphire and Pungro and 33/11 KV, 500KVA Sub-station at Seyochung sub-division feeds the nearby villages in respective areas at 11KV level.

Under the Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGY), a total of nine villages have been electrified and one de-electrified village was revived. 85 villages were provided with LT lines and associated transformers with or without 11KV line. Construction of 33/11KV, 16 MV sub-station at Pungro feeding 33 villages and 3 townships were also carried out under the same scheme.

There are 102 electrified villages/habitations and 02 more new habitations are yet to be electrified. All the electrified villages are communitized and SPM meters installed. However, there was no increase in the monthly revenues even after installing the SPM meters due to the fact that most of the villages do not have even a single TV set. As such it is found that the rural consumers are using power only for lighting purposes. At present the total consumers stands at 7228 Domestic and 259 Commercial. Industrial consumption is nil. Under the communitization program, the Village Electricity Management Board (VEMB) is delegated to manage the system, billing the consumers, collection of bill payments to submission of revenues. The involvement of the community in partnering with the Government for managing such crucial infrastructural facilities has created the needed space for the community to assert their rights and take actions at the community level. In 2009, Anatongre Village VEMB was given a cash award of Rs. 50,000/- and a citation by the Department of Power, Government of Nagaland for the best performing VEMB. As per the DHDR survey, it is observed that communization of electricity management has infused a sense of satisfaction and ownership with the management and supply of power; the costs of electricity has also become cheaper.

POWER GENERATING CAPACITY IN KIPHIRE

Kiphire district has the capacity to generate at least 150MW of power that can solve much of the energy requirement of the state, create jobs and generate revenue. At present the Likhimro H.E project generates 24MW during the rainy season and 7MW during the dry season. Some of the other potential sites for establishing MW Power generation plants are identified along the following rivers: Tizü; Züngki; Likhimro up-stream; Likhimro down-stream.

V) Railway: The district is well connected with Railway lines which are one of the vital means of transport and communication. Under the East-Coast Railway, the rail link is up to the extent of 31 kms in broad gauge. This helps in particular the transporting of industrial products as well raw materials used in industries. The people of the district are widely depending on railway for their traveling and transportation and marketing of the surplus products. Chennai –Howrah Rail line passes through the district. Recently also Dhamra port has been connected through railway line.

Roads & Communications: The district being located in the remote part of the state, public movement especially in times of medical emergencies is greatly hampered. The long felt need of the District to provide easy and quicker means of transport was fulfilled through the helicopter service which was started in 2012. The Nagaland State Transport department is the nodal department for managing the service once in a week between Kiphire to Dimapur. Since its operation, the service has been utilized to the optimum.

The shortfall in the provision of public transportation facilities is filled to some extent by private players. But this is also not able to cope with the increasing number of users, particularly in the last few years since up gradation of Kiphire to district status. The number of registered local taxis in Kiphire town is only 34. Altogether three Inter-district bus services from Kiphire to Kohima and Dimapur is provided by the private operators which is an addition to the Government run bus services. Other than the inter-district services, the private operators' runs taxi services from Kiphire headquarter to six administrative centres

and fifteen villages. None of the villages under Kiphire district have scheduled bus services under NST or the private service providers connecting with the district headquarter

One of the major deterrents for the economic and human development of the area is the inadequacy of the infrastructure and connectivity of the district with the rest of the state. The total road network within the district is only 626.9 kms. Out of this, a total of 403.9 kms is metalled and 223 Km is kutchra.

In Kiphire district there are still villages which are yet to be connected; these are Shishimi, Vongtsüvong, Khong and Lopfukhong. All roads are under the PWD R&B except for 78.5 Kms of the National Highway No.202 which passes through the district. Vehicular movement is relatively low even in the district headquarter. As the DHDR sample survey indicates, traffic congestion is least of the problems. The biggest problem is the issue of connectivity and bad roads

Length of different categories of roads in the district of Kiphire by 2018-19 (in Kms.)

Sl. No.	Categories of Roads	Length
1	National Highways	62.87
2	State Highways	163.94
3	Major District Roads	68.16
4	Other District Roads	331.11
5	Forest Road	0.00
6	Rural roads	1737.83
7	Inter Village Roads	1713.35
8	Intra Village Roads	1524.83
9.	Railway route length	35.82

Source: District at a Glance, 2021

The main objective of providing all weather road connection to block and Sub- divisional headquarters and roads to all inhabited revenue villages of the district is to accelerate the movement of man material which has bearing on economic activities also on industrial activities.

Road Transport: Nagaland State Transport (NST) is providing affordable public service in almost all the sadar areas in the district. It has been providing dependable and affordable transport system enabling movement of goods, passengers etc. The public transport network has further increased by introducing new bus service from Kiusam town to Kiphire HQ. The district has been allotted with 7 schedule services. Out of these scheduled services, only four services are run on a regular basis. The remaining three services which run on alternate days due to less flow of passengers are presently suspended due to poor road conditions. The daily utilization of public transport in the district basing on the flow of passengers on average shows that the Service between Kiphire to Dimapur has the highest usage.

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- vi) **Air Transport:-** Dimapur is the State Financial Capital and has got the only Airport in the state , Which is nearly about 130 kms, away by road from the district headquarters of Kiphire .Recently Dimapur airport has started Aircargo operations which would supplement a lot of business and commerce in the state.
- vii) **Social Infrastructure:** Social Infrastructure is comprising of the components like Entrepreneurship, Market Potential, Lending institutions and incentives etc. The Status of the same in Kiphire district is discussed below:
 - i) **Entrepreneurship:** In a developing economy like ours the development of entrepreneurial quality is vital to have a dent on the growth of the economy. The entrepreneur is the real hero of any economic activities. It is the entrepreneur who brings synergy among all other factors of production. The employment opportunities in the Government sector is gradually shrinking as the role of the Government is changing from the director of economic activities to a facilitator. So the entrepreneur can take the advantage of facilities created by Government like infrastructure and other related services.

With regard to entrepreneurship, man rarely born with the entrepreneurial qualities. It is through different training the skills and knowledge of an entrepreneur in Kiphire is concerned , efforts have already been made to create entrepreneurship by different promotional organisations by conducting various programmes and imparting training. Various financial institutions and banks have also come forward

to support entrepreneurs to discover the talent of entrepreneurship among the youths. The Government and other promotional agencies are also organising various programmes to create an awareness among the people. The electronic and print media is also playing a vital role in educating the people. The notable institutions involved in this mission of entrepreneurship development are MSME Development Institute, Dimapur, DIC, NGOs and SHGs. Besides, Govt. are also helping the young un-employed people through various developmental programmes from time to time. The most popular programme among these is Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme(PMEGP). So these concerted efforts of both Government and NGOs as well as Banks and Financial Institutions will definitely tap the best entrepreneurial talent of the district for self ventures.

Market Potential: Considering the availability of resources and market potential, Piggery, Poultry, Diary development and Bee keeping have been identified as major activities. The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture. The district is endowed with rich food and horticultural crops.

ii) Lending Institutions:

State Bank of India and Nagaland State Co-operative Bank with total branch network of 3 branches are operating in the district and it makes the target set in the PLP a challenge to achieve. To meet the infrastructural gap the State Government can avail funds under RIDF/NIDA for creating the required infrastructural facilities in the district. Focus needs to be given for creating more agri-link roads, storage- marketing infrastructure and land development for terrace cultivation. To improve the credit flow under priority sector, the banks should try to reach out the unreached through adopting Business Correspondent model as it will reduce the cost of operations for the bank and the customer gets easy access to financial services.

The need for convergence of the services and extension facilities provided by the agriculture and other departments has been felt in the district. The banks need to provide timely credit to the eligible borrowers to meet the cost for undertaking economic activities under the priority sector. The development of the district could be achieved with coordinated approach and efforts of all concern for enhancing capital formation. Better monitoring and review of reports at BLBC, DCC Meetings and effective implementation of financial inclusion plans will go a long way in shaping the development of the district.

KIPHIRE: BANKS AVAILABLE IN KIPHIRE (As on 31.07.2021)

SL.No	Name of the Bank	Kiphire
1	State Bank of India	2
2	Nagaland State Cooperative Bank	1
	TOTAL BANK BRANCHES	3

Source: LDM, Kiphire

iii) Technical Skills & Training Facilities:

The Government and other promotional agencies are making sincere efforts to create an awareness among the educated unemployed mass to change their mind set and venture into different industrial activities after getting proper orientation training. For achieving this goal, various computer centres have been promoted and set up by local people for catering the need of the local demand. Similarly, Nagaland Tool room and Training Centre, Dimapur Extension Centre is planning to impart training on 6 months basis to improve skill of the workers of industries as well as unemployed youths to start self ventures in the MSME sector not only to employ themselves but also to create employment opportunities for others.

iv) Growth Centres / Focal Points:

The objective behind setting up of industrial growth centers is to promote industrialization in backward areas through comprehensive infrastructure development. There are number of places in the district which should deserve with the status of Growth centre with availability of the proper infrastructural facilities like water sources, power supply, road and communication, and social infrastructure which are the basic features of a growth centre.

Both state and central Govt. have also formulated different schemes and facilities for the development of this sector. The entrepreneurs can also visit the website of Director of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Nagaland or District Industries Centre to get the details of these policies and programmes for promotion and development of MSME sector.

Further the O/o Development Commissioner (MSME), under the Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India as apex body for promotion and development of MSME sector has been implementing different schemes /incentives for promotion and development of this vibrant MSME sector.

C) Incentives for MSMEs by Government

Incentives play an important role in boosting the industrial activity in an area. It speeds up the process of industrialisation. The mission of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 2000, Govt. of Nagaland is to create a business climate conducive to accelerate investment in industry & infrastructure projects, raise income, employment and economic growth in the state and reduce regional disparities in economic development.

1. CLCS-TU Schemes

The Government of India has announced the CLCS-TU scheme. The components of these Schemes are as follow:

i) Digital MSME:

The objectives of “Digital MSME” Scheme are promotion of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) in MSME Sector and to motivate MSMEs to adopt ICT tools and applications in their business processes. The scheme is revolving around Cloud Computing which is emerging as a cost effective and viable alternative in comparison to in-house IT infrastructure installed by MSMEs. The scheme also has provision to give subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh per unit for user charges for a period of 2 years.

ii) Lean Manufacturing Competitiveness Scheme (LMCS): The objective of this scheme is to increase the competitiveness of the MSME Sector through the adoption of LM techniques with the objective of reducing waste, increasing productivity, introducing innovative practices for improving overall competitiveness, inculcating good management system and imbibing a culture of continuous improvement.

iii) Design Clinic Scheme for MSMEs: The main objective of the Design Clinic is to bring the MSME Sector and design expertise on a common platform, to provide expert advice and solutions on real time design problems resulting in continuous improvement and value addition for existing products.

iv) Building Awareness on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs): The objective of this scheme is to enhance the awareness of MSMEs about Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) to take measure for protecting their ideas and business strategies. Effective utilization of IPR tools like patents, trademarks, copy rights, GI etc. by MSMEs would also assist them in technology up gradation and enhancing competitiveness.

v) Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubation: The main objective of this scheme is to assist incubation of innovative business ideas that could be commercialized in a short period of time resulting in the formation of MSMEs that have distinctive presence in the market. The scheme is implemented in a PPP mode.

vi) Zero Defect Zero Effect: - The scheme is an extensive drive to create proper awareness in MSMEs about ZED manufacturing and motivate them for assessment of their enterprise for ZED and support them. The objective is to drive manufacturing with adoption of Zero Defect production processes without impacting the environment (Zero Effect).

vii) CLCSS Scheme: The CLCSS Scheme aims at facilitating Technology Up gradation of Micro and Small Enterprises by providing 15% capital subsidy on institutional finance availed by

them for induction of well established and improved technology in approved sub-sectors/products. The admissible capital subsidy under the revised scheme is calculated with reference to purchase price of Plant and Machinery.

2. Procurement and Marketing Support (PM&S) Scheme for MSMEs:- This programme aims at improving the marketing competitiveness of MSME sector in the Domestic as well as International market by improving their techniques and technologies, promotion of exports and to provide a check on imports also.

- (i) **Participation in Domestic Fair/ Exhibition:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in their efforts of tapping and developing domestic markets.
- (ii) **Organisation of Trade Fair/ Exhibition:** To encourage manufacturing Micro and Small Enterprise Associations for tapping and developing markets.
- (iii) **Capacity building of MSMEs in modern packaging technique:** Unit based interventions for specific packaging requirements. 80% of total cost paid to empanelled agency / consultancy organization for General category units and 100% for SC/ST/Women/NER/PH units limited to RS.50,000/- or actual whichever is less for packaging.
- (iv) **Development of Marketing Haats:** In the initial phase, up gradation/renovation/modification in existing facilities in marketing haats. For up gradation/ renovation/ maximum sanction amount will be RS.10 lakhs / haat / city or actual whichever is less, based on the estimates prepared by Govt. approved valuer/PWD.
- (v) **National/International Workshop:** To educate MSMEs on various facets of business development i.e product & process development innovations, technological; development, issues related to IPR, Exim policy, Public Procurement Policy, design & packaging and market research and access.
- (vi) **Vendor Development Programme (VDP) for Ancillarisation:** VDPs are being organized by MSME Development Institutes to provide common platform to PSEs/Large Scale Enterprises both in public and private sector as buyers and MSME units as sellers in order to provide appropriate market linkages and facilitate a business tie-up between them for mutual benefit.
- (vii) **Awareness Programs:** To create an overall awareness about trade fairs, digital advertising, e-marketing platform, GST, GeM portal and other such related topics etc.

3. Scheme of National Award: The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India with a view to recognize the efforts and contribution of MSMEs confers Awards annually to selected enterprises under the Scheme of National Award. The awards are given for various categories such as Innovation, outstanding Entrepreneurship (Manufacturing and Service), Lean Manufacturing, Quality Products, export award and outstanding performance awards to states.

4. Micro & Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP): The O/o. DC(MSME) launched MSE-CDP for holistic development of selected MSEs clusters through value chain and supply chain management on co-operative basis. This aims at holistic and integrated development of MSEs through Soft Interventions, Hard Interventions and Infrastructure Up gradation.

5. Credit:-

(a) **59 Minutes PSB Loan:** This is a credit facility for meeting the demand for working capital of MSMEs up to 5 Crores. 22 Public sector banks are providing these types of loans.

(b) **CGTMSE:** - The objective of the scheme is to provide funding to MSMEs without collateral security and /or third party guarantee. The credit facility is up to Rs.2.00 Crore per borrowing unit. SIDBI and NABARD are implementing agencies.

All financial institutions, Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) are eligible to finance the MSEs.

(c) **PMEGP:** - The objective of the scheme is (i) to generate employment opportunities through self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in non-farm sector. (ii) to arrest migration of rural youths to urban areas; and (iii) to increase the wage earning capacity of artisans. KVIC is the nodal implementing agency at the national level. KVIB & DIC are the implementing agency at the state level.

6. Recent Initiatives for Promotion and Development of MSMEs:-

a) **Udyam Registration** - This office provides handholding support for online registration of new as well as existing MSME units under Udyam Registration. It makes the registration process easier for small businesses by using AADHAR No/Mobile no/Email ID of the applicant. The facility is provided by M/o MSME free of cost. No agency/Representative/Franchise has been appointed by Govt. of India for Udyam registration. The details could be viewed at <https://udyamregistration.gov.in/>.

b) MSME Samadhaan Portal -

Office of DC (MSME) has taken an initiative by launching MSME Samadhaan Portal for filing online application by the supplier MSE unit against the buyer of goods/services before the concerned MSEFC of his/her State/UT. These will be viewed by MSEFC Council for their actions. These will be also visible to Concerned Central Ministries, Departments, CPSEs, State Government, etc for pro-active actions. The details could be viewed <https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in>.

c) **MSME SAMBANDH:** - A Public Procurement Portal called 'MSME Sambandh' was launched by M/o MSME. The objective of the portal is to monitor the implementation of the Public Procurement from MSEs by Central Public Sector Enterprises. The details could be viewed at <https://sambandh.msme.gov.in>.

d) **Udyami Sakhi:** - On the occasion of International Women's Day on 8th March, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) launched a portal for women entrepreneurs of India called Udyam Sakhi. The portal is a network for nurturing entrepreneurship and creating business models for low cost products and services in order to empower women and make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. The details could be viewed at www.udyamsakhi.org.

e) **MSME Sampark:** The MSME Sampark portal is a digital platform, wherein, job seekers (passed out trainees / students of 18 MSME Technology Centers) and recruiters register themselves for getting employment and getting right kind of manpower respectively. The details could be viewed at www.sampark.msme.gov.in/.

CHAPTER-V

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO

Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (NIDC) was established with the objective of promoting, developing and assisting industries in the State. It was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 26th of March 1970. Besides funding long-term needs of industrial ventures by way of loans and capital infusion, NIDC is instrumental in development of infrastructure, providing technical and commercial know-how to entrepreneurs.

NIDC is open to partnerships in the development and growth of industries in the state and invite participation of investors and entrepreneurs in such sectors like infrastructure development, power, transport & communication, healthcare, warehousing, housing development, information technology, fruits & vegetable processing, meat processing, tourism development, floriculture, horticulture and a host of agro-based industries.

1. Product wise No. of MSME set up

The picture of MSME sector in the district can be assessed from the following tables and information. Category wise number of MSMEs set up in the district has been given below which gives an indication of industrial scenario in the district.

Category of Product wise No. of MSME set up with Investment & Employment in the DIC: KIPHIRE by end of July 2021				
Sl. No.	Category Name	No. of MSME unit set up	Investment (Rs. in lakh)	Employment
1	FOOD AND ALLIED	04	219 Lakhs	18
2	CHEMICAL & ALLIED			
3	ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS			
4	ENGINEERING & METAL BASED			
5	FOREST & WOOD BASED	01	30 Lakhs	06
6	GLASS & CERAMICS			
7	LIVESTOCK & LEATHER	02	27 Lakhs	09
8	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCT			
9	RUBBER & PLASTICS			
10	TEXTILES	03	43 Lakhs	30
11	MISC. MANUFACTURING	03	165 Lakhs	68
12	REPAIRING & SERVICING	11	73 Lakhs	52
Total		24	557 Lakhs	183

Source: DIC, Kiphire

2. Existing Status of Industrial Areas in Kiphire District:

SL. No	Name of Ind. Estate/ Area	Total Land (in Acres)	Common Utility (in Acres)	Land Allotted (in Acres)	Prevailing Land Rate Per Acre (Rs. in lakh)	Total Units	Closed units	No of units working
1.	DIC KIPHIRE Industrial Estate	4.5 Acre				Non functional		
2.	Mini Industrial Estate	30 Acre						
	Total	4.5 Acre						

Source: DIC, Kiphire

3. Industrial Scenario of Kiphire District:

3.1 YEAR WISE TREND OF UNITS REGISTERED

Year	No. of Registered Units	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Employment (No.)
2011-12	17	51.2	42
2012-13	06	18.4	18
2013-14	02	6.1	07
2014-15	04	11.2	10
2015-16	04	13.4	09
2016-17	01	3.7	04
2017-18	-	-	-
2018-19	11	280	143
2019-20			
2021-22	02	6	19

Source: Directorate of Industries, Nagaland & DIC, Kiphire.

3.2 MSMEs registered under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM)/Udyam Registration:

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
18	09	0	27

Source: Udyam Registration web portal as on 31.07.2021.

3.3 Udyog Aadhaar Registered MSMEs with 2 Digit NIC Code

3.3.1 Manufacturing Enterprises with 2 Digit NIC Code

Sl. No	Code	Description of Activity	No. of Units
1	01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	4
2	05	Mining and quarrying	0
3	06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0
4	07	Mining of metal ores	0
5	08	Other mining and quarrying	0
6	09	Mining support service activities	0
7	10	Manufacture of food products	11
8	11	Manufacture of beverages	1
9	12	Manufacture of tobacco products	0
10	13	Manufacture of textiles	4
11	14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	3
12	15	Manufacture of leather and related products	0
13	16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0
14	17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	0
15	18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1
16	19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	0
17	20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0
18	21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	0
19	22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0
20	23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0
21	24	Manufacture of basic metals	0
22	25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0
23	26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0
24	27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	0
25	28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	0
26	29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0
27	30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	0
28	31	Manufacture of furniture	3
29	32	Other manufacturing	2
30	33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1
31	35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0
32	36	Water collection, treatment and supply	0
33	37	Sewerage	0

34	38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	0
35	39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0
36	41	Construction of building	4
37	42	Civil Engineering	2
38	43	Specialized construction activities	0

Source: www.udyamregistration.gov.in

3.3.2 Service Enterprises with 2 Digit NIC Code

Sl. No	Cod e	Description of Activity	No. of Units
1	45	Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0
2	46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0
3	47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0
4	49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	0
5	50	Water transport	0
6	51	Air Transport	0
7	52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1
8	53	Postal and courier activities	0
9	55	Accommodation	0
10	56	Food and beverage service activities	1
11	58	Publishing activities	0
12	59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	0
13	60	Broadcasting and programming activities	0
14	61	Telecommunications	0
15	62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2
16	63	Information service activities	1
17	64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	0
18	65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	0
19	66	Other financial activities	0
20	68	Real estate activities	0
21	69	Legal and accounting activities	0
22	70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0
23	71	Architecture and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	0
24	72	Scientific research and development	0
25	73	Advertising and market research	0
26	74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2
27	75	Veterinary activities	1
28	77	Rental and leasing activities	0
29	78	Employment activities	0

30	79	Travel agency, tour operator and other reservation service activities	0
31	80	Security and investigation activities	0
32	81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	0
33	82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	1
34	84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0
35	85	Education	1
36	86	Human health activities	0
37	87	Residential care activities	0
38	88	Social work activities without accommodation	0
39	90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	0
40	91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	0
41	92	Gambling and betting activities	0
42	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	0
	94	Activities of membership organizations	0
	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods	1
	96	Other personal service activities	1

Source: www.udyamregistration.gov.in

4.0 Existing clusters of Micro & Small Enterprises

a. Details of Potential/Ongoing/Existing Clusters in Kiphire District:

Sl No	Name of the Cluster (Product)	Location	No. of MSMEs In the Cluster (appx.)	Any intervention undertaken in the Cluster	Cluster is suitable for which Scheme	Nodal Agency (DIC/ Association / NGO etc.)
1.	Agri Business Cluster. (Pulses, Tumeric, Ginger & Honey)	Kiphire	500 Artisans	Yes. Undergone 10 Soft Intervention programs.	SFURTI -	IMEDF

b. Infrastructure Development:

Present Status of ID Projects in Kiphire

SL.NO	Location	Status
1.	Kiphire District	Nagaland Tool Room and Training Centre – Extension Centre – 1 st Installment from GoI disbursed.

c. Details of Existing Handloom Clusters in Kiphire District:

Sl No	Name of the Cluster (Product)	Location	Nodal Agency (DIC/Association /NGO etc.)
1.	Handloom Cluster (Upholstery, Neck Tie, Waist Coat, Shawl, Bags, Stole etc.)	Sitimi area	DIC,Kiphire
2	Handloom Cluster (Sarong, Shawl, Stole, Waist Coat, Neck Tie)	Pugro	DIC,Kiphire
3	Handloom Cluster (Sarong, Shawl, Stole, Waist Coat, Neck Tie.)	Kiphire Area	DIC,Kiphire

4.3 General issues rose by industry associations : -

1. Apprehension in Migrating from Udyog Aadhar Memorandum to Udyam Registration to avail the MSME benefits because of PAN and GST linkage.
2. Revamping and Effective functioning of MSEFC in the state of Nagaland for resolving the MSME issues.
3. CLCSS
 - I. Lack of awareness among branch level bankers.
 - II. There should be some mechanism for tracking of application status, so that the entrepreneur gets present status of their application.
4. Bankers avoid accepting the case under CGTMSE especially for the New Entrepreneurs and insist for the collateral security.

CHAPTER-VI

PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(i) Opening of feed processing plant.

Procuring concentrated feeds from outside the District is one of the main constrain for successful Livestock and poultry industry in the District. Taking advantage of the District, having abundant availability of raw materials for feed and to make it available for the Farmers/entrepreneurs at the affordable prices, the Department proposed to implement Feed Processing Plants at strategic locations in the District.

(ii) Conservation and propagation of Mithun.

In the light of sizeable Mithun population of 2720 (Livestock census 2012), which is among the highest Mithun Population District in Nagaland, and the District with availability of vast area of uncultivable land and also to preserve and improve forestry through Mithun Conservation/Rearing, the Department proposed for implementation of Mithun conservation and propagation projects in the district.

a. Pig Breeding farm

Non-availability of sufficient quality piglet is one of the main constrains in Piggery Development in the District.

Therefore, a Pig Breeding Farms at strategic location in the District is required for production of sufficient piglets, so the piglets at affordable prices will be made available to the Farmer.

b. Low input technology-chicks rearing centre (LIT-CRC)

The department intends to have one LIT-Chicks Rearing Centre, to rear Day Old Chicks (DOC) by the technical expert until one month. So that Chicks at a favourable age for rearing purposes will be available to the deserving Poultry Entrepreneur/farmer.

c. Piggery and Poultry Housing Programme.

Almost every household rear pigs/poultry under open range/backyard systems, without following scientific methods of housing, which is not advisable on hygienic and sanitation point of view and for effective control of diseases. To do away with these age old system of rearing. The Department proposed to implement this programme in all the villages in the District, in phase manner, to usher scientific method of rearing.

d. Dairy farm and milk processing plant

The department proposed for opening of Dairy farms in the District. Where, demand of milk is more and a Milk Processing Plant in the District Hq.

e. Opening of goat, rabbit farm

As per the geographical and climatic conditions, the department identified specific Livestock rearing zones within the district. Therefore, the department proposed to implement Goat, Rabbit Farms in those areas for the up-liftment of the economy.

f. Preservation of local cows

The Department proposed for preservation and propagation of local Cows in the District.

(iii) Major Exportable Items identified :

Apple, Orange, Pineapple, Limestone, Ginger, Soya bean, Maize, Honey etc.

(iv) Growth Trend:

The growth trend in the district is very low since no major Industries existed and employment scope is also very low. Roads are so to say the main means of transport and communication. However, the condition of most these roads are deplorable which is hampering the expansion of potentials economic activities in the district.

(v) Vendorisation/Ancillarisation of the Industry: - Nil

(vi) Medium scale Enterprises: - Nil

(vii) Potential for new MSMEs: Yes

- **Agro Based**

1. Rice Mill
2. Ginger Processing (de hydration) Plant
3. Fruit & vegetable preservation/ canning centre
4. Starch Production unit
5. Poultry & Cattle Feed Plant
6. Maize & Soya bean
7. Food Processing
8. Piggery Farm
9. Pop Corn Making unit
10. Tea processing
11. Honey Bee

- **Forest based**

- a) Agarbati bamboo sticks
- b) Furniture making
- c) Cane & Bamboo unit
- d) Handicrafts
- e) Wood Curving
- f) Broom unit
- g) Ayurvedic Medicine
- h) Bamboo Mat Door & Window Frame

- i) Floriculture
- **Mineral - based**
 - a) Stone crushing
 - b) Stone cutting & polishing
 - c) Stone curving
 - d) Boulder mall
 - e) Stone dressing
 - f) Pottery
 - g) Brickfield
 - h) Cement Jelly & other products
- **Textile based:-**
 - a) Tailoring unit
 - b) Wool weaving unit
 - c) Handloom unit
 - d) Thread making unit
 - e) Readymade garments unit
- **Engineering based**
 - a) Fabrication of grills, iron gates etc.
 - b) Repairs to machinery
 - c) Motor works
 - d) Printing press
 - e) Barbed wire
 - f) Agricultural Implements
 - g) Tin-smithy
 - h) Wax candle
 - i) Washing soap
- **Demand based**
 - a) Auto repair works
 - b) Confectionery unit
 - c) Electrical Repair unit
 - d) Pickle making
 - e) Fish dry making
 - f) Cyber cafe
 - g) Internet service unit
 - h) Green vegetables shop etc.

The District Industries Center, Kiphire needs to be strengthened extension work achieve the growth envisaged by exploiting the estimated potential. The present position in regard to the infrastructure available in terms of training centres, road networks, services centres, etc. is inadequate and need to be augmented to bring about a positive change in the climate. At present, the district has the following networks of centres/units.

1. Lemongrass distillation Plant
2. International Border trade centre.

To encourage prospective entrepreneurs to take up industrial activities, there are provisions to provide margin money/ seed money/ subsidy by the implementing agencies.

(viii) Details for Identified clusters:-

(a) Name of the Cluster: - Beekeeping cluster at Kiphire town proposed

1.	Principal products Manufactured in the Cluster	Honey (Raw), Nucleus, Wax etc.
2.	Name of the cluster	Kiphire Bee keeping cluster, Kiphire
3.	No. of functional units in the clusters	50 Nos
4.	Turnover of the clusters	1.00 Lacs
5.	Value of exports from the clusters	Nil
6.	Employment in clusters	100 Nos
7.	Average investment in plant & Machinery	1.50 Lacs
8.	Major issues/ requirement	Capacity Building, Thrust building, process etc
9.	Presence of capable institutions	Nagaland Beekeeping and Honey Mission, Dimapur, Nagaland
10.	Thrust Areas	Net working, Processing Method
11.	Problems & constraints	Financials, lack of Skills etc

Present status of the cluster: - Future scope for Cluster Development

(b) Name of the cluster: - Stone Crushing Unit Cluster at Kiphire

1.	Principal products Manufactured in the Cluster	Curve Stone, Chips, Sand etc
2.	Name of the cluster	Stone Crushing unit Cluster
3.	No. of functional units in the cluster	20 Nos
4.	Turnover of the clusters	1.5 Lacs
5.	Value of exports from the clusters	Nil
6.	Employment in clusters	40 Nos
7.	Average investment in plant & Machinery	6.5 Lacs

Present status of the cluster: - Future scope for Cluster Development

c) Fabrication and General Engg cluster: -

1.	Principal products Manufactured in the Cluster	Chair, Table, Wood, Curving, Artistic Items
2.	Key trade Association address	Furniture Making Association
3.	No. of functional units in the cluster	20
4.	Turnover of the clusters	1.0 Lacs
5.	Value of exports from the clusters	Nil
6.	Employment in clusters	35 Nos
7.	Average investment in plant & Machinery	1.0 Lacs

Present status of the cluster: - Future scope for Cluster Development

d) Details of identified Handicraft Clusters in Kiphire District:

Sl No	Name of the Cluster (Product)
1.	Handicraft Cluster Cane & Bamboo, Artistic Tribal Textiles, Wood-carving, Embroidery, Jewellery, Dry Flower , Craft

Present status of the cluster: - Future scope for Cluster Development

3. One District One Product(ODOP) under PMFME Scheme :

Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processign Enterprises scheme adopts the One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap the benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. ODOP for the scheme will provide the framework for value chain development and alignment of support infrastructure. There may be more than one cluster of ODOP products in one district. There may be a cluster of ODOP products consisting of more than one adjacent district in a State.

Under this ODOP PMFME scheme, Kholar (Rajma) is the identified Product in Kiphire district. This Product has got a good taste and Quality which is being produced around 300 MT every year.

CHAPTER-VII

PLAN OF ACTION FOR PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT

The district of Kiphire is yet to achieve the desired level of growth including in industry sector despite having huge potential for development of this sector. The most important problem in our society is the problem of unemployment and stagnation in growth. Promotion and development of MSMEs is a better solution of problem of ever rising unemployment and giving a push to economic growth. So the following action plan is suggested for the promotion and development of MSMEs in this district.

i) Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns

Intensive Industrial Motivational Campaigns need to be organized at the Block levels to motivate the educated unemployed youths of the area to take up MSME activities based on resources available, skill and demand factor etc. to make them self employed besides creating employment opportunities for others. The facilities and opportunities available will also be told to the educated unemployed to utilize these for their ventures.

ii) Entrepreneurial-cum-Skill Development Programmes

As it has been observed that the youths of different areas are taking mind set and management skills of entrepreneurship so there is need of organizing intensive ESDPs in different parts of the district. The persons before taking of any enterprise should be aware of the basics of the art of entrepreneurship and also the risk taking ability through systematic training. The promotional agencies of the district as well as the state level and financial institutions need to speed up their efforts in organizing the ESDPs as well as making follow up to get the desired results in this direction.

iii) Seminars/Workshops

Different seminars/workshops highlighting the need of MSME sector will be organized at various technical institutions to inculcate the attitude of entrepreneurship in the minds of the students and youths of the district and to motivate them to take to self employment ventures particularly in MSMEs as means of livelihood to face the challenge of unemployment.

iv) Development of Infrastructure

More and more industrial estates should be constructed in the district to facilitate the entrepreneurs to get the land and sheds easily. The industrial estates should be equipped with all requisite infrastructural facilities for smooth running of the MSMEs. Further steps should be taken to select suitable areas for development of industries in the district. Besides the road, electricity, telecommunication etc. needs to be strengthened for smooth functioning of the unit.

v) Exposure Visit The existing as well as prospective entrepreneurs of the district may be taken to various industrial units/clusters in the state and outside to have on the spot exposure on

information about the running enterprises. The local DIC as well as promotional agencies, banks should take initiatives in this regard.

vi) Industrial Exhibitions

In the District Hqrs and other urban centres of the district, Industrial Exhibitions of products manufactured should be conducted at regular intervals for the information of the people who are the ultimate buyers. Besides development taking place in industrial fields like technology, quality etc. should be displayed.

vii) Setting up of Large Industries

In the present liberalized and globalized era steps need to be taken to invite the entrepreneurs from outside the state to set up the large scale industry inside the district. This in turn will give a boost to the morale of the local entrepreneurs to set up ancillary and downstream MSMEs basing on the requirements of the large-scale industries.

viii) Intervention by MSME-DI

Functioning as field level office of DC (MSME), MSME-DI Dimapur is actively involved in educating about MSME schemes and promoting entrepreneurship across all enthusiastic entrepreneurs in the district. In addition, the MSME-DI Dimapur is also continuously intervene for the prospective as well as existing entrepreneurs by way of cluster activities like exposure visit of entrepreneurs to similar cluster outside the state, setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) for them, engagement of design expert, preparation of Detail Project Report etc.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

1. Establishment of full-fledged District Employment Exchange:

The long felt need of the people of Kiphire District is soon going to be materialized and expatiating for the establishment of District Employment Exchange Kiphire at par with the rest of the District of Nagaland.

The Rural Employment Bureau (REB) Kiphire which was established on 17th Sept. 1992 was under the District Employment Exchange, Tuensang. It is functioning till date for Registration of educated and semi educated unemployed youth of Kiphire district.

2. Establishment of Industrial Training Institute (ITI)

Very soon an institute for imparting training in various trades (Engineering & Non-Engineering) is going to be established in the district HQ. of Kiphire. The location and site for construction of ITI has been done by the Directorate Officials.

3. Central Programmes PMKVY, PMEGP & DDUGKY:

It is the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, ie. Prime Minister's Skill Development Programme to impart training and skilling to the people and to make them employable at par with

the world standard. Under this, our department has empanelled a good number of training partners from the private sector. NSDC provides funding, accreditation and Certification. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana under umbrella of NRLM intends to cater to the career aspirations of rural youth and enhance employability of rural youth. The programme got launched in the month of May 2018 in Nagaland and capacity building is under progress. The scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) functioning as the nodal agency at the national level. At the state level, the scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and District Industries Centres (DICs) as a credit linked subsidy. The programme is implemented in the district.

4. Skill Mela:

The Department is going to organize Skill Mela at Kiphire tentatively on 13th & 14th of June 2018. The target groups are:- College and Higher Secondary students. The Labour Department are also organizing training for construction and building workers on the same date. Skill melas at village levels are planned to integrate the benefit of various skill development schemes to eligible beneficiaries.

The proposed activity for promotion of MSME sector in the district is listed below.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed activity on the scheme
1	MSE-CDP	There is scope for undertaking cluster activities on Fruits processing/Animal Feed cluster in the district.
2	P&MS	
i	Domestic Trade Fair (5A & 5B)	Ten units will be motivated to apply
ii	Capacity building of MSMEs in Modern Packaging technique(5C)	5 units will be motivated.
iii	Development of Marketing Haat(5D)	01 Haat will be developed
iv	VDP(5E)	01
v	International/National Workshop/Seminar(5F)	01
vi	Awareness Programme(5G)	05 Programmes will be organised
3	CLCSS	1 Nos of MSEs will be motivated for obtaining the benefit under the scheme.
4	CGTMSE	Six units will be motivated to apply
5	International cooperation	01 Proposal is proposed to be forwarded for an exposure visit.
6	National Awards	Two units will be motivated will be persuaded to apply
7	CLCS-TU schemes	
i	Lean Manufacturing	-

ii	Design Clinic	01 Awareness Programme
iii	ZED	01 Awareness Programme
iv	Digital MSME	One unit will be encouraged to apply
v	IPR	01 Awareness Programme
vi	Incubator	Proposal for setting up of incubator from Nagaland Tool room and training Institute,Dimapur as Host Institute will be persuaded.

CHAPTER-VIII

STEPS TO SET UP MSMEs

Before going for setting up of any enterprise, the prospective entrepreneur should move in a systematic way in order to get his desired level of output. At various levels, different agencies are functioning to provide different types of assistance to the entrepreneurs for setting up of MSMEs. So, following are the brief description of different agencies for rendering assistance to the entrepreneurs.

Sl. No.	Type of assistance	Name, address and website of agencies
1.	MSME Registration Certificate – Udyam Registration	➤ www.udyamregistration.gov.in
2.	Identification of project profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey reports	➤ MSME Development Institute, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India, 6 th Mile, Sovima, Near Nagaland Bamboo Resource Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland - 797115 Email : brdc-di-dima@dcmsme.gov.in
3.	Land and Industrial shed	➤ Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation, Opp. Naga Shopping Arcade, Dimapur-797112, Ph. No. 03862-226473
4.	Financial assistance	➤ North Eastern Development Financial Institution, (Branch Office) Supply Colony, Dimapur-797112 Ph. No. 03862-235030 ➤ Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation, Opp. Naga Shopping Arcade, Dimapur-797112. Ph. No. 03862-226473 ➤ Small Industries Development Bank of India, NIDC Complex Dimapur-797112 Ph. No. 03862-234820 ➤ National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Circular Road, Kharmahal, Dimapur-797112 ➤ State Bank of India and other Nationalized Banks.
5.	For raw materials under Govt. supply	➤ Nagaland marketing & raw material supply corporation, Industrial Estate Colony, Firing Road, Dimapur,

		Nagaland 797112.
6.	Plant and machinery under hire/purchase basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NSIC, Industrial Estate, 3rd Bye Lane, Bamunimaidan, Guwahati Pincode -781021 Ph - 0361-2657947 Fax- 0361-2657948 bogwh@nsic.co.in
7.	Power/Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Department of Electricity, Electricity House, A.G. Colony, Kohima, Nagaland Pin: 797001 Phone:0370-2243147
8.	Technical Know-how	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ MSME Development institute, Minsitry of MSME, Govt.of India, 6th Mile, Sovima, Near Nagaland Bamboo Resource Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland - 797115 Email : brdcdi-dima@dcmsme.gov.in Dimapur. ➤ District Industries centre, Kiphire
9.	Quality & standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bureau of Indian Standards, 2nd Floor, West End Block, Housefed Building Complex, Last Gate, Dispur, Guwahati, Assam 781006. Phone : 0361 222 4670 ➤ Quality Evaluation Laboratory Kolkata Spices Board of India PO - Bamangachi,PS-Baruipur,Dist. South 24 PGS, Landmark- DRDO & West Bengal Tele Academy Kolkata – 700145 Mob:9746864937/7980077187 Email: sbqekolkata@gmail.com
10.	Marketing/Export assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Joint Director,MSME Development Institute, 6th Mile, Sovima, Dimapur -797115 ➤ APEDA, Housefed Complex, West End Block Building, 4th Floor, Dispur, Beltola - Basistha Rd, Wireless, Basisthpur, Guwahati, Assam 781006 Phone: 0361 222 1485
11.	Other Promotional Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Khadi Village Industries Commission,

		<p>Super market complex, Dimapur-797112 Ph. No. 03862-226546</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Khadi & Village Industries Board, New Secretariat complex, Kohima-797001, Ph. No. 0370-2270013 ➤ Nagaland Beekeeping Honey Mission, 6th Mile(Old Sugar Mill) NH 29, Sovima, Dimapur, Nagaland 797115 Phone: 03862 240 203 ➤ Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency, 6th mile, Dimapur-797115 Ph. No. 03862-240217
12.	Online application portal for various MSME schemes	➤ http://my.msme.gov.in/
13.	Delayed Payment monitoring Portal	➤ https://samadhaan.msme.gov.in/
14.	Public Procurement Policy monitoring	➤ https://sambandh.msme.gov.in/
15.	Placement Portal for MSME TDC Trainees	➤ http://sampark.msme.gov.in/
16.	MSME Grievance Portal	➤ https://champions.gov.in/
17.	MSME Scheme Guidelines	➤ http://dcmsme.gov.in/

CHAPTER-IX **CONCLUSION**

Kiphire is well known for its huge natural resources and called as “**LAND OF MINERALS**”, which can be tapped for industrial development and Agri business in the district as well as the state if approved for excavation and mining. The surplus agricultural products of the district like Apple, Orange, Pine apple, Vegetables, Maize, Soyabeans, Minerals are providing adequate scope to set up small-scale industries. With the majority of the people living in the rural villages, agriculture remains the main occupation of the people of the district. The primary mode of agricultural practice is jhum, also known as swidden or slashes& burn method of cultivation. The main crops grown in the jhum are largely traditional crops such as upland rice, maize, millet and jobs tears and varieties of beans. The farmers are also cultivate traditional crops such as soy beans, local varieties of bean called ‘*Kholar*’(*PhaseolusSp*) is grown as cash crop using traditional methods. Farmers are also taking up permanent paddy cultivation in terraced fields in favourable terrains.

The general climatic condition of the district is also favourable for Agricultural, Fishery and horticultural farming. In colder regions such as the foothills of Saramati Mountain, Pungro Area, apples and oranges are grown in abundance. Such that, ‘**Apple Festival**’ has become an annual fixture in Thanamir, a frontier village bordering Myanmar. Other fruits like orange, mango, guava, and banana are also grown abundantly. The district has limited infrastructural facilities like Power, Transport, Communication, Medical facilities, Educational Facilities and no Technical Institutes for Skill Training and Self-employment.

Being the geographical area of the district is small in size, it is industrially backward. There is also no scope for development and growth of ancillary, electronics industries. Labour intensive project, small scale service business enterprises, pisciculture, general engineering. tourism linked industries are having scope in the future. The following are the Potentials in the field of Agriculture, horticulture and Animal husbandry:

- Scope for crop diversification and post-harvest management in ODOP – Kholar(Rajmah).
- Promotion of organic cultivation and exports in Kholar.
- Organic fruits and vegetables cultivation can be undertaken.
- Scope for export of local fruits to other states/Countries through Myanmar.
- Scope for establishment of (Apple/Orange)Fruit processing industry/Cluster for value addition.
- Animal Feed processing plant / Cluster can be proposed and undertaken.

In order to create awareness among the people to nurture challenging entrepreneurs in the district, MSME Development Institute, Dimapur is conducting various process-cum- product oriented EDPs/ESDPs, Industrial Motivational Campaigns, Seminars, Industrial Exhibitions through organizing vendor development programs like NVDP/SVDP in the neighbouring area/districts etc under various MSME Schemes. It is hoped that such kind of effort will be certainly beneficial for the existing and prospective entrepreneurs of the district to flourish the industrial activities in the district.

ANNEXURE –A
STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION AND CORPORATION INVOLVED IN
PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES

1. DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES, NAGALAND:

The main objective of the Directorate of Industries is to promote and facilitate the growth of the Micro and Small industries in the State for which 12 District Industries Centre's (DICs) have been established in different parts of the State. The Directorate of Industries administers the various provisions for the industrial policy and allows the various incentives and facilitates under IP in respect of different categories of industries.

The State Government has formulated a format for setting up of new industrial units and this directorate monitors that the various clearance/approvals are issued by the various State Govt. agencies in a time bound manner. In case of any problem in grounding of industrial projects, the State Level Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Industries with representatives of the concerned departments sorts out inter- departmental problems. As regards sick but viable MSE units, assistance like margin money, soft loan and IP benefits whenever required are provided for revival on a case to case basis.

The Directorate of Industries also maintains an updated industrial data bank and undertakes project identification on a continuous basis so that a shelf of projects with latest information and data is available to the entrepreneurs. Services of reputed consultants are hired for preparing project reports and project profiles. Besides, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and Industrial Campaigns are organized in various parts of the State by the Directorate. This office is located at 6th Mile, Sovima Village, Dimapur.

2. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE:

There are 12 DICs functioning in the State for promotion of industries. The objectives of the DICs are as below:

- ✓ To identify prospective entrepreneurs to take up viable projects.
- ✓ To identify viable projects and make demand survey on the available resources of the district and plan for promotion of viable industries in the area.
- ✓ To prepare viable and feasible project reports.
- ✓ To strengthen the guidance cell to solve the problems of the entrepreneurs.
- ✓ To maintain up-to-date data on MSE sector.
- ✓ To recommend financial proposals to Nagaland State Financial Corporation/ Financial Institutions/Banks etc.
- ✓ To allot Govt. land /shed in Industrial Estates.
- ✓ To recommend for power connection.

- ✓ To arrange EDP/ESDP training.
- ✓ To arrange exhibition, fair, publicity and visit of industrialists to trade fairs and different industrial estates of other states.
- ✓ To solve the problems of the industrial units at the district level.
- ✓ To monitor the health of the existing MSE units and the progress of those in the pipe line.
- ✓ To recommend different incentives as per the industrial policy of the State Government.
- ✓ To provide necessary marketing assistance.
- ✓ To monitor the implementation of the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme.
- ✓ To assist revival of sick MSE units.

3. NAGALAND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NIDC):

The principal objective of the State Industrial Development Investment Corporation is the promotion of large and medium scale industries of the State. Major functions of the Corporation are:

- ✓ Assistance to state for development of export infrastructure and allied activities (ASIDE)
- ✓ Setting up the Integrated Infrastructure Development Centers (IIDCs)
- ✓ Manages and maintains two Industrial Estates at Dimapur in order to encourage and promote industrial activity.

The Head office of NIDC is located at Dimapur.

a) AGRO AND FOOD PROCESSING SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (AFSEZ)

In order to promote exports and develop regional infrastructure Government of India (GOI) has taken several initiatives aimed at developing Special Economic Zones in the country. In reference to the same, Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited (NIDC) has identified Dimapur as the location for the SEZ.

NIDC has sought the clearance from the Ministry of Commerce for the conversion of the EPIP into Special Economic Zone. The State Government has recommended to the Ministry of Commerce for creation of the Special Economic Zone where the Ministry has already approved and notified the Agro and Food Processing Special Economic Zone, (AFSEZ), Ganeshnagar, Dimapur vide No. F.1/149x2007-SEZ dated July 9, 2009.

The Agro & Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFSEZ) at Ganeshnagar under Dimapur District in Nagaland is the first and only Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in North East India and one of the few exclusive Agro Food Products SEZ in India. The Project is planned across an area of 125 acres. The Agro & Food Processing SEZ would offer a prefect blend of industrial, business and social infrastructure in the midst of lush and green eco-friendly environment incorporating latest state of the art green technologies.

The Agro & Food Processing Special Economic Zone (AFSEZ) seeks to capitalize on the abundant agro-horticulture resources of the North East Region and address the problems of post harvest wastage and thereby provide a boost to the horticulture and agriculture activities of the North East States with ready outlet for their produces.

b) INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

NIDC manages and maintains two Industrial Estates at Dimapur, which were taken over from the State Government in 1976. The Industrial Estates covering a total area of 40 acres has 25 ready built Standard Factory Sheds, which are rented out to industrial units at concessional rates. The sheds are being rented out at concessional rate in order to encourage and promote industrial activity.

c) TERM LENDING

Term lending till date has been NIDC's mainstay. Under various schemes, assistance has been advanced to over 7500 entrepreneurs (March 2013).

NIDC began channeling funds of the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) from 1992-93 and the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) since 1997-98.

The bulk of the flow of assistance was directed towards the Tiny and Small Scale Sectors including Small Road Transport Operators (SRTOs)

Term lending has till date been NIDC's main area of operation. The NIDC had been operating various refinance scheme of assistance since 1978.

d) ASSISTANCE TO STATE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES (ASIDE)

Since 2002-03, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India introduced a scheme for Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and other Allied Activities (ASIDE), based on the export performance of each State and also its growth rate. The objective of the scheme is to involve the States in the export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports.

NIDC is the State Nodal Agency for implementation of ASIDE Scheme. The project proposals received from implementing agencies for developing critical export infrastructure in the State will be approved by the State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) for ASIDE, chaired by the Chief Secretary to Govt. of Nagaland as per the guidelines of the ASIDE scheme.

d) INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS (IIDCS)

NIDC was the implementation agency for setting up the Integrated Infrastructure Development Centers (IIDCs) at Kiruphema, Kohima District which was approved by the Central Government with the works been executed by the Engineering Wing of the Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Kohima.

4. NAGALAND TOOL ROOM AND TRAINING CENTRE, DIMAPUR

- ✓ To design & manufacture of jigs & fixtures, press tools, gauges, dies, moulds, die-casting dies, precision components, etc.
- ✓ Imparting specialized job oriented training programme to bridge the gap between education and employment.
- ✓ Creation of adequate employment and self-employment opportunities for the youth.
- ✓ Improvement of small scale industries by providing common facilities.
- ✓ To work as a nucleus centre for providing consultancy services.
- ✓ Multi-sector services to the industries and entrepreneurs for the industrial growth in the NE Region.
- ✓ Integration of manufacturing & tooling technology.
- ✓ Multi-Skill development programmers for rural development.

5. NAGALAND INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS & SUPPLY CORPORATION LTD., DIMAPUR

The principal objective of the Corporation is the main purpose of setting up of NIRMISC Ltd. by the State Government is to act as nodal agent to procure and supply industrial raw materials to the SSI Units and other consumers of the State. The Corporation is also authorized to carry on business and to act as commission agent in any capacity.

Present Activity: At present, there is no business activities being undertaken by the Corporation after the functioning of Consignment Agency Yard was stopped due to SAIL's changed policy. However, NIRMISC Ltd. is in search of other business avenues for generating sustainable income for the Corporation. One such business avenue is as under:

To venture into local coal business: Local coal which is in great demand for its quality and abundance all over the country but due to some social problems, particularly the traders from the main stream are reluctant/not in position to trade directly with the local miners, thus the local entrepreneurs' bulk of their monetary benefits, supposed to be theirs, go to the hands of immediate neighbor middlemen who mingle with local miners on the pretext of for their monetary gains without investing any and sell the consignments to the ultimate buyers from the mainstream on the backyard of miners who could do nothing.

The NIRMISC with its experience would like to act as facilitators between the buyers and sellers with minimum efforts and service charge that would generate income to Corporation and in the process it would assist the local entrepreneurs in marketing their products and maintain consistency of trading

and do away the menace of non-local middlemen. However, to venture in this business as start-up it requires some working capital.

6. NAGALAND HANDLOOM & HANDICRAFTS DEV. CORPN. LTD. (NHHDC), DIMAPUR

The Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. was set up in the year 1979 as Government of Nagaland Undertaking with the main objective of promotion and development of vibrant traditional Handloom & Handicrafts products indigenous and unique to the state of Nagaland. The Corporation is having its Head office at Half Nagarjan, Dimapur, Nagaland.

The Corporation also distributes raw materials to the registered group of Artisans/Weavers to enhance production of fixed rate basis. Further, procurement of finished goods from the registered members are being carried out for sales through its own outlets i.e., Emporiums, organizing various Exhibitions, Fairs and Crafts Bazars within and outside the state are actively being carried out to provide a platform to our artisans/weavers for promotion of their products and also to educate them about the intricacies of marketing world.

7. NAGALAND KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD (NKVIB)

It is a statutory body constituted by the Government of Nagaland under the Act (No. 5 of 1978) of Nagaland Legislative Assembly and it started functioning in January 1979. The main function of the Board is to implement the programmes in accordance with the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) pattern of assistance from time to time. Thus, the NKVIB is not a profit making organization of its own but to implement the programmes and scheme of KVIC by providing assistance in the form of marginal grant to the beneficiaries/units financed by the banking agencies under PMEGP scheme to promote Khadi & V.I. activities in the State

ANNEXURE –B
FISCAL INCENTIVES FOR MSMEs IN INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION 2004,
GOVT. OF NAGALAND

State Industrial Policy-2000 (Revised 2004)

Introduction: The State Industrial Policy-2000 was revised in 2004 in order to provide better facilities to entrepreneurs/industrialists for promotion of enterprises both in manufacturing and service sectors. Some of the main objectives of the Policy are

- (i) To create conditions for rapid industrial development and conducive investment climate;
- (ii) Create gainful employment opportunities for local population;
- (iii) Develop human resources and bring about improvement in the quality of life by promoting industrial ventures in such sectors where the State has a comparative advantages;
- (iv) Develop entrepreneurial and other technical skills of the available human resources;
- (v) Develop industrial infrastructure in selected areas;
- (vi) Promote Export Oriented Units with a view to exploit the emerging market opportunities in the neighbouring countries;
- (vii) Provide investor friendly environment by removing procedural bottleneck and legal hurdles; etc.

The following are the Incentive Schemes:

- (i) Power Subsidy : Subsidy on power tariff @ 30% & 25% given for connected loads upto 1 MW & above 1 MW respectively for a period of 5 yrs. from the date of commercial production subject to a maximum ceiling limit of Rs.2 lakh annually.
- (ii) Drawal of Power Line : Cost of drawal of 33/11 KV line to eligible units located outside the notified areas shall be reimbursed for one time only subject to a ceiling of Rs.2 lakh (now as per NEIIPP-2007, anywhere in the State)
- (iii) Subsidy for Feasibility Study cost: Subsidy @ 50% of the cost of DPR subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 lakh is eligible for new units with investment in plant & machinery above Rs.25 lakh
- (iv) Manpower Subsidy: 25% of the actual wage bill for local tribal employees employed by eligible units for 3 yrs. from the date of entertainment subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.1 lakh annually for those units where the investment in plant & machinery is from Rs.5 lakh to Rs.25 lakh, Rs.2.50 lakh annually for units where the investment in plant & machinery is from Rs.25 lakh to Rs.100 lakh and Rs.5 lakh annually for units where the investment in plant & machinery is above Rs.100 lakh.
- (v) Subsidy for Quality Control measures: Cost of laboratory equipment for the purpose of

quality control and ISI/BIS/ISO 9000 certification is reimbursed subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.50,000/- in case of small scale and Rs.1 lakh in case of medium & large units.

- (vi) Stamp Duty Exemption : 50% Stamp duty & Registration fee for securing loans from Financial Institutions including Mortgage of fixed assets are exempted from the Stamp Duty Act for a period of 5 yrs.
- (vii) Stipendiary Support for EDP : Rs.500/- p.m. per trainee is provided for 100 youths annually for training period not less than 3 months duration.

B) NAGALAND BAMBOO POLICY

Keeping in view, the ecological significance and vast economic potential of bamboos in the state, the Nagaland Bamboo Policy is envisaged to achieve the following Aims & Objectives:

- Protection & conservation of rich bio-diversity associated with bamboo forests and bamboo growth areas in the state.
- Sustainable development and utilization of bamboo resources through scientific management.
- Promotion of bamboo plantation (by Government, Individuals and communities) as they key thrust area for future economy of the state.
- Promotion of bamboo based industries for utilizing the available resources for generating income. Revitalization and promotion of local traditional bamboo craft & art with improved technology & design and value addition for export through industrialized mode of production.
- Promotion of bamboo as an essential wood substitute by increasing bamboo production and promotion of bamboo based enterprise in the state in order to reduce pressure on forests.
- Promotion of awareness and understanding of bamboo as “Green Gold” among farmers, traders, industry, and the people in the state with a view to utilizing its full potential and to galvanize the rural and industrial economy in the state.
- Effective exploitation of existing mature bamboos before the impending gregarious flowering.

C) STATE SPECIFIC SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

1. PRADHAN MANTRI KAUSHAL VIKAS YOJANA (PMKVY) STATE MANAGED COMPONENT:

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Under the Centrally Sponsored State Managed component of PMKVY, the State has been provided a target to train 14, 021 youths across multiple sectors in various job roles. The scheme was rolled out in the State during

July 2018 and till date 6861 youths have been trained. Currently 2034 youths are undergoing training in various training centers across the State

2. SKILLMELA:

The Department is conducting awareness generation campaigns on Skill Development for livelihood generation under PMKVY Scheme. The first phase of the Skills Mela was conducted at Mon and Kiphire District where a footfall of more than 15,000 youth was registered for Skill Training under PMKVY.

A. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCE (MULTI SKILLED HANDYMEN) TO MEET THE RURAL/LOCAL DEMANDS:

The Department plans to actively collaborate with the community in identification of the demands and mobilization of the youths who can be skilled to adorn the role of multiskilled handyman. Under this initiative, it is planned to skill 200 youths as multi-skilled handyman by skilling them across multiple job roles.

B. RECRUIT, TRAIN AND DEPLOY:

It is planned to engage the construction industry under the recruit, train and deploy model to create an opportunity to train 250 youths on industry relevant practices for livelihood opportunities.

C. LIVELIHOOD GENERATION THROUGH SKILLING IN BACKYARD POULTRY FOR ASPIRATION

Under the Livelihood Generation through Skilling in Backyard Poultry for Aspiration District – Kiphire, it is proposed to skill 50 unemployed rural youths in Kiphire District because of the poor infrastructure conditions prevalent in the aspirational district which is further compounded by remoteness of the district and limited access to market. Through this initiative, it is planned to provide skilling interventions to 48 rural youths to enable them to sustain their livelihood through backyard poultry and enable 2 youths to sustain their livelihood by running chicken incubation and hatchery units.

District Development Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the MSME activity	Place where identified in the District	Size and Cluster of Industry (Nos)	Scheme in which it can be synchronized
1.	Fruit Processing Cluster for apple & orange	Pungro, Thangmi	50 nos	Mudra, MSE-CDP
2.	Common Facility Centre(CFC) for Honey Cluster	Mime	-	Mudra, MSE-CDP
3.	Common Facility Centre(CFC) for Medicinal & Aromatic plants	Saramati	-	MSE-CDP
4.	Establishment of Nagaland Tools & Training Centre(NTTC) – Extension Centre	Kiphire Town	-	PMEGP Training
5.	Training for Beekeeping Activity	Saramati	-	Gramodyog Vikas Yojana(GVK) scheme

*There is no Polytechnique/Industrial Training Institute(ITI).

*Non-availability of Testing Centre/Testing Station.