The Nagaland State missed the first three Five Year Plans owing to continuous political disturbance; and the Five year plan implementation started effectively only from the Fourth Five year plan. The Fourth and Fifth Five year plans concentrated much on infrastructure development in the State. During the sixth Five year plan i.e., during the study period the following schemes were in operation.

4.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Under this scheme, the State Government allots Rs.200/- per household in the operational area and this fund is released to the Village Development Board for executing the approved works under the scheme. 25 percent of such allotted fund will be spent for welfare of women. For a uniform development of villages of Nagaland a list of Model schemes have been prescribed. The list includes schemes such as resting shed on Kheti road, wire rope suspension bridge, improvement of the village main street, construction of steps in the village, village approach road, play ground, ring well, water tank, community granary, community orchard,
garden and such other works proposed by the village and approved by the Village Development Board.

4.2 NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP)

The NREP is a centrally sponsored scheme on the basis of grant-in-aid 50:50 between the centre and the State Governments.

Under NREP, approach road, culvert, foot-step, Kheti road, suspension bridge, drinking water wells/tanks, construction of rest house, school building, hostel, daily market shed, cattle shed, fishery pond, latrine construction, social forestry etc., are undertaken.

4.3 RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME (RLEGP)

The programme has two basic objectives viz. (i) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of every landless labour household upto 100 days in a year, and (ii) to create durable assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy.
Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Construction of approach road, suspension bridge, community hall and water wells/tanks are undertaken.

4.4 SPECIAL RURAL ROAD PROGRAMME (SRRP)

The programme lays down the urgency of providing road communication to all bigger villages within a time limit. The norm is to link up all villages with a population of 500 or more with all weather roads by the end of the sixth Five Year Plan period. The remaining villages will be covered by the year 1990. In Nagaland under the scheme, the roads of 10 kilometres and less are undertaken.

4.5 INTEGRAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

This programme was launched in the year 1978-79 all over the country including Nagaland. The objective of the programme was generating income and creating gainful employment to the target group i.e., those families who were below the poverty line. The programme was intensified during the sixth Five Year Plan period. The programme envisages identification of the target group i.e., the families having annual income of Rs.3500 or below, and extending substantial assistance to them giving first priority to the poorest of
the poor after formulating comprehensive scheme for their economic upliftment. During the year of 1983-84 the target was a coverage of 2,842 families who were in the income range of Rs.3500 and below per annum. The major schemes taken up during the year 1983-84 were (i) land development (ii) minor irrigation (ii.i) horticulture development (iv) fishery development (v) forest development (vi) development of animal wealth, (vii) knitting and tailoring and similar other development programmes which can generate employment and increase the income of the families.

4.6 TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)

The main objective of the programme is to train rural youth belonging to the target group of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other weaker sections of the society to equip them with necessary skill and technology to enable them to take up self-employment schemes after training.

Unemployed rural youths between the age group of 18 to 35 years belonging to target group are eligible for training facilities. No minimum qualification is laid down. In average 40 youths are to be selected by the block level
committee/district level committee which is in charge of the TRYSEM Programme in the block/district. One third of the total trainees should preferably be women participants. The selected list of trainees along with the trades, duration of the training etc., is placed before the District Planning Board for approval subject to final approval by the Nagaland State Rural Development Committee.

Each trainee is entitled to a stipend. Besides this, the programme envisages payment of fees for the trainees and a lumpsum amount being cost of raw materials and also subsidy for tool-kits for selected trades.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan upto 1982-83 a sum of Rs.1.56 lakh had been spent for the programme. So far, 210 youths have been trained. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs.96,000 was earmarked for training. A total of 50 trainees were expected to be covered under this programme during 1983-84.

4.7 SPECIAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION PROJECT (SLPP)

Livestock production programme is viewed as an effective instrument of social change through supplementing the income and providing employment to weaker section in rural areas. Special emphasis is laid on the project for increas-
ing the productivity of various species of livestock through genetic improvement and better health cover under this programme. In the project as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, Small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are given the preference. Under this programme, projects for subsidized rearing of cross bred heifer calves, poultry production, pig production, duckery, goatery are taken in the district and the state. At present the scheme is implemented through the Development of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry.

4.8 DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

Realising the need for development of rural women and children and to ensure their better participation in the developmental activities, a new scheme entitled 'Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas' (DWCRA) has been approved by the Government of India as a sub-scheme of the Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1983-84. The total outlay of the scheme is shared equally between the Government of India and the State Government. In addition UNICEF assistants is available for certain components. This scheme is taken up in Kohima and Tseminyu blocks as an experimental scheme.
4.9 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The strategy for agricultural development in the state and in Kohima district for the sixth plan period comprises the following components:

a. Reclamation of land and providing irrigation there-to.

b. Intensification of cropping under rainfed condition.

c. Introduction of high value crops viz., coffee, species, tea etc., and

d. Development of horticultural crops.

The following projects are directly executed by the Department of Agriculture:

i) RETC-Rural Extension Training Centre, Medziphema

ii) Fruit Preservation Factory, Longnak

iii) Seed Multiplication Farm, Merapani

iv) Land reclamation

v) Sugarcane Development

vi) Cash Crop Development

vii) Horticultural Research Farm, Pfutsero and

viii) High yielding variety programme.
In addition to this there are centrally sponsored schemes viz., Farmers Training Centre, Agricultural census operation, Sugarcane Development, Pine-apple Development, Potato Seed Farm, Helipong, Regional Progeny Orchard-Cum-Nursery at Longnak and Training of in-service personnel.

The total requirement of food grains at the end of 1984-85 was 1,81,000 tonnes as against the target production of 1,65,000 tonnes in the state.
Table 4.1

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT AND TARGETS IN THE STUDY AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Year 1982-83</th>
<th>Anticipated achievement for 1983-84</th>
<th>Target for 1984-85</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Net area put under cultivation</td>
<td>Hec.</td>
<td>23286</td>
<td>24177</td>
<td>25320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Fertilizer supplies</td>
<td>Tonnes</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>85.71</td>
<td>1571.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Total area covered under plant protection</td>
<td>Hec.</td>
<td>1285.71</td>
<td>1428.57</td>
<td>1642.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Total area under horticulture crops</td>
<td>Hec.</td>
<td>824.28</td>
<td>881.42</td>
<td>1642.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Area under HYU</td>
<td>Hec.</td>
<td>2267.14</td>
<td>2658.57</td>
<td>3285.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Net area utilized for minor irrigation</td>
<td>Hec.</td>
<td>842.85</td>
<td>8828.57</td>
<td>9221.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.10 VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

a. Cattle Development

At Medziphama in the study area there is a cattle breeding farm. 7 stockman centres were also set up for the intensification of cattle development. 72 breeding bulls were distributed to different villages for upgradation of indigenous cattle population. 5 fodder demonstration plots were set up in private lands. There are proposals to supply 3 more breeding bulls. During the year 1983-84, the strength of the milch cows was 84, calves produced 18, milk production 4677 litres in the Government farm.

b. Piggery Development

The one pig breeding centre is located at Medziphema, the constructional works of one more breeding centre is progressing. During the year 1983-84, 201 piglets were produced, out of which 154 were sold to farmers for opening of private piggery farms.

Integrated piggery production will be soon introduced under which concentrated pig feed will be supplied to the farmers who are having 3 exotic female piglets on 50 percent subsidy for a period of 9 months.
Achievement at the State level: Strength of the breeding pigs 173, piglings produced 1306 in the state owned farms and pigs sold 1076.

c. Poultry Development

In the district there are three poultry farms one each at Kohiina, Dimapur, Medziphama. There are 52 poultry units each consisting of 100 to 150 birds owned by private farmers. There is a plan to supply 7 more poultry units to the private farmers during the year 1984-85 with 350 birds.

Achievement at the State level with Government assistance (year 1983-84) layers strength - 2741, eggs produced 488685, chicks produced 58133, number of birds sold to the public 32445.

d. Veterinary Services and Animal Health

The Department of Animal Husbandry has set-up 4 veterinary Dispensary, 7 Veterinary outposts, 2 mobile veterinary dispensaries, 2 quarantine check posts, one vaccination station and one disease investigation centre in the district to render treatment to livestock and poultry birds.
Kohima veterinary dispensary is likely to be upgraded to veterinary hospital. One more new veterinary outpost at Kedima in Kohima district and one quarantine check post will be opened for which necessary action has already been initiated. Mass vaccination was carried out once throughout the state to protect the animals from various contagious diseases.

Animals treated during the year were 27129 castration performed 31213, vaccination done 25070 and villages covered 156.

4.11 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Training for self-employment of educated youths both under the state programme and the centrally sponsored schemes is an important component in the process of industrial development in the District and in the state.

a. Self Employment Training in industries under the state programme
### Table 4.2

**A) SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN INDUSTRIES UNDER THE STATE PROGRAMME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Training Courses</th>
<th>No. of candidates under Training 1983-84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Weaving</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Carpentry</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Self Employment Training in industries under centrally sponsored schemes

### Table 4.3

**B) SELF EMPLOYMENT TRAINING IN INDUSTRIES UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Training Courses</th>
<th>No. of candidates under Training 1983-84</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Tailoring</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Radio mechanism</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Stenography &amp; Typing</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Welding</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Sheet Metal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Automobiles</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Shoe making</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Training Outside the State

As there are no training facilities in certain trades within the state, the Department encourages local men and women to go outside the state for training in various fields.

Table 4.4

PERSONS DEPUTED FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS

MANAGEMENT OUTSIDE THE STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Training Courses</th>
<th>No. of candidates under Training</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Textile (Diploma)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Sericulture (Post-Graduate Diploma)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Sericulture (Certificate)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi) Oak Tasar (Certificate)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) Fruit canning &amp; Food preservation and housekeeping</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Business Management (Post-Graduate Diploma)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii) Sweater Knitting</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii) Chartered Accountancy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Industrial Licences and Registration

Altogether 143 licences have been issued for setting up of different cottage and small scale industries during the year 1983-84. However, despite pursuance only about 10 percent of the candidates registered had set up their units to production level and another 10 percent were in the process of setting up. The remaining units will be treated as cancelled after a lapse of 6 months period if the parties do not establish their units.

e. Subsidy Scheme

(i) State Subsidy

The state Government extends electricity subsidy to augment the subsistence of the units. The rate of subsidy is 25 paise per unit for motors upto 20 H.P., 20 paise per unit for motors upto 21.5 H.P. and 15 paise for Motors above 50 H.P. Under the scheme about 30 small scale units benefited during 1983-84.

(ii) Central Investment Subsidy

Central subsidy is available at the rate of 20 percent on capital investment, 50 percent on transportation of raw
materials and finished products, 33 percent on purchase of machinery, tools and implements. Industrial loans are made available to promote entrepreneurship on which 33 percent subsidy is allowed for tribal communities.

**f. Hagaland Jlndloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation**

This corporation functions since the year 1978-79 with a view to speed up the production of handloom and handicrafts in the State on Commercial basis. The outlay for the year 1983-84 is Rs.20 lakhs.

**g. Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC)**

As per the advice of the planning commission all the development schemes which are commercial in nature with regard to industrialisation in the State are to be taken up by the NIDC, which is to act as a State Financial Institution for extending assistance to the entrepreneurs in the state. For the year 1983-84 an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs was allotted for industrial development in the state.

**h. State Khadi Board**

During the last 2 years, i.e., 1982-83 and 1983-84 the Board has trained 3 local boys in different trades to set up
production units - cottage match, splint veneer, leather goods, and oil ghani industries in the State. Among other things the development programme of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board includes Bee-Keeping industry, Gobar gas and pottery industries.

i. Nagaland Sugar Mills Company:

This was established in 1981-82 with a capacity of 1250 M.T. per day with an outlay of Rs.370 lakhs.

j. Khandsari Project at Jalukie

A Project report is being prepared for the project.

k. Industrial Estate

At present there is only one industrial complex located at Diampur under the assistance of the Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation.

4.12 MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMMES

(i) Names of schemes during the year 1983-84

a) Establishment and construction of PHC/Sub-
centres/up-gradation of Pl-ICs.

b) Construction/establishment of hospitals and dispensaries/subsidiary health Centres.

c) Medical Education and Training

d) Training of Community Health volunteers and Multi-purpose Health workers.

e) Control of Communicable diseases (establishment/construction of district T.B.centres)

f) Indian system of Medicine and Homeopathy.

g) Other programmes (construction of central Medical stores/District Medical stores/Health Education programme/prevention of good adulteration and drugs control.

(ii) Centrally sponsored schemes:

h) Malaria Eradication Programme

i) Leprosy control programme

j) T.B. (Tuberculosis)

k) S.T.D

l) Prevention of Blindness

m) Expanded programme of Immunization

n) School Health Services Programme

o) Family Welfare Programme
(iii) Till 1983-84, 4 PHCs and 10 Sub-centres were established. There are 5 hospitals and 12 dispensaries and 2 subsidiary health centres in the district.

(iv) Medical Education and Training: The achievement made so far in the field of medical education is satisfactory. During 1983-84, at the State level 22 M.B.B.S./EDS students had been selected to undergo courses outside the State, 9 M.B.B.S. students have joined service after completion of their course during the year 1983-84; 6 in-service doctors have been sent for post-graduate courses in different disciplines outside the state. At present 110 M.B.B.S. and BDS students and 6 Post-Graduate students belonging to Nagaland are studying in Medical Colleges in the country.

(v) Training for Auxiliary Nurse Cunt-Mid wife, General Nursing Phararaacist and other Para medical courses are available in the State. During the year 1983-84 the following number of candidates have been deputed for undergoing the courses given below.
Table 4.5
CANDIDATES DEPUTED FOR TRAINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Training</th>
<th>No. of Candidates from Nagaland State</th>
<th>No. of Candidates from Kohima District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Pharmacist</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) N.N.M.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) General Nursing</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Sanitary Inspector</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Lab Technician</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* ANM - Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife

4.13 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING (PHE)

a) Drinking Water

The PHE Department is entrusted with the work of providing water supply to the urban and rural areas of the State. Besides, the Department also is entrusted with the task of providing sanitary facilities.

Nagaland is a hilly and mountainous region consisting of three towns and 1035 villages covering a population of 7,73,281. Majority of the population lives on hill tops and
ridges depending on spring and small streams for drinking water. Being residents on the top of the hills, it is also not possible for the people to fetch water from the far down rivers and rivulets. On the other hand the water available near the villages are rainfed and as such not reliable. They are mostly dried up during the winter season. Thus, the people greatly suffer from scarcity of drinking water. The State Government is very much alive to this situation and as such, all the villages in the state have been classified as villages having problem of drinking water. Maintenance of water supply starting from the source to the Kohima Town including treatment plant is an item of priority work to this department. So far, drinking water is provided to 469 villages. For the year 1983-84 the target was 108 villages, of which 33 villages belong to Kohima District.

b) Rural Sanitation

By 1990, 25 percent of villages will be covered under rural sanitation. Annually Rs.3 to 5 lakhs are outlayed for this purpose for the State and the allotment to the Kohira District is Rs. 60,000 to 70,000.
There are 1072 primary and 217 middle schools run by the Nagaland State Government. In 65 schools, agriculture has been introduced as one of the subjects; and a separate teacher for agriculture in each school has been appointed. 322 primary schools in the State have been provided with building according to the design of the CBRI. 16 Non-Formal Education Centres are run in the State for school dropouts of 9-14 group. There are 53 Government High Schools and 40 Private schools in the State. 3 Science Supervisors have been appointed in the State to help the schools in Science education. The Nagaland Board of School Education approves the curriculum for the schools.

There are three Government Colleges and 6 private colleges and 2 professional colleges (Law & Teacher Training) in the state. All the colleges are affiliated to North Eastern Hill University, Shillong. There is a proposal to have a separate central university for Nagaland which is approved by the Government of India.

For teacher training, in addition to the Nagaland College of Education there are three junior training institutes in the state. Apart from this, training for under
graduate teachers is organised in the State Council of Educational Research and Training. This council takes up the following items of work.

(i) Evaluation of Text Books

(ii) Primary Curriculum Development

(iii) Comprehensive Access to Elementary Education

(iv) In service training programmes for secondary and under-graduate teachers

The institution is located in the Nagaland College of Education.

The intake capacity of the institutions are:

a) Nagaland college of Education 75 (per year)

b) State Council of Educational Research and Training 50 (per year)

c) Junior Teachers Training Institute 120 (per year)

There is only one polytechnic in the state at Atoizu which runs diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The total enrollment is 182.
The Industrial Training Institute, Kohima has been facilitated with 14 trades. The enrollment is 260 per year.

An Educational Technology cell has been opened under cent percent centrally sponsored scheme. It has supplied radios to the schools. There is a proposal to establish a State Institute of Educational Technology.

Functional literacy is imparted in 660 centres in the state.

The North Eastern Hill University at Kohima has been running Post-Graduate courses in English, Education and Commerce.

The Agricultural college, Medziphama affiliated to North Eastern Hill University runs a B.Sc degree course in Agriculture. It also runs projects sponsored by the ICAR.

4.15 SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES

The Integrated child Development (services) scheme (ICDS), run in 5 Tribal Development Blocks (TDB) is a centrally sponsored scheme. This scheme is in operation in

* ICAR: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
zeliang-kuki Tribal Development Blocks.

The scheme envisages the delivery of a package of services comprising of supplementary nutrition, health check up, referral services, nutrition and health education, non-formal education of children in the age group of 0-6 years, and expectant and nursing mothers. All these services are delivered in an integrated manner, so that, the combined effect of these services can produce maximum impact on the backward growth of children in the age group of 0-6 years.

In the selection of projects the priority consideration have been given to the following factors:

1) Areas predominantly inhabited by the schedule tribes and other backward classes and among them the most neglected.
2) Drought prone areas
3) Areas poor in the development of social services

The main aim of the Government is to ensure that the benefit of the scheme flows to the most deserving sections of the population of the state.

Each Integrated Child Development Scheme is provided with one child development project officer, 3-5 supervisors, one Medical Officer, Lady Health visitors, A.N.M.S, and
Angawadi workers.

Activities under ICDS

a) There are 21 recreation centres for children in the state, of which 3 in Kohima District and each centre is looked after by a social worker.

b) Four children's park provide facilities with games and sports, merry go-round, sliding centre, swing and carrom etc.

c) 10 bedded children's wards have been attached to the civil hospital in the District Headquarters in all the seven districts. Each hospital is given grant-in-aid of Rs.30,000/- per annum.

4.16 PROGRAMME RELATED TO ARTS AND CULTURE

The Department of Arts and culture attends to library service, research studies on traditional art and culture, publishing District Gazetteers and developing cultural troupes and celebrating cultural festivals in the state. Cultural troupes are deputed to other states also.
The Department of co-operation has embarked upon implementing an intensive programme covering development and consolidation of activities in various fields of co-operation such as co-operative education, publicity, training, consumer's service, marketing, credit, handloom etc., all over the state.

At the state level there is a Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Limited, and a Nagaland State Co-operative Marketing and Consumer's Federation Limited.

A full time Executive officer has been appointed for the speedy and successful implementation of the various programmes of the Nagaland State Co-operative union.

The Department has taken up a scheme to start a Saw Mill at Jaluke under the co-operative sector with the object of exploiting the forest resources locally available for the economic development of the area. Technical and financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation is proposed to be availed for the successful operation of the project.
4.18 ELECTRICITY AND POWER SUPPLY

The total number of villages electrified till 1983-84 was 435 which is 45 percent of the total number of villages in the state.

An Emergency Diesel Power Station at Dimapur has been commissioned with two generating units with a total capacity of 1.5 M.W. A 132/66 KV inter-state Grid sub-station was also commissioned at Dimapur during the year 1981. This sub-station facilitates mutual exchange of power between the States of North Eastern Region.

A Micro Hydel project on the river Dikhu near Molok-chung with an installed capacity of 1. M.W. is in progress. Another Micro Hydel scheme on the river Paniki has been envisaged. The Department is looking forward for the commissioning of a major Hydro project of 105 M.W. capacity on the river Doyang.

4.19 EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The National Employment Service started functioning in Nagaland since 1976. The Directorate of Employment was also established during the year 1978 to co-ordinate and supervise the functioning of the District Employment Exchange and
to liaise on the policies and procedures that are issued from time to time by the Director General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

4.2.0 FOREST DEVELOPMENT

Out of the total land area of 16,52,700 hectares in the State, the forests occupy an area approximately 2,88,252 hectares of which Reserved Forests occupy an area of approximately 26255 hectares, protected forest 51,799 hectares, purchased forest 174488 hec, and private forest 189750 hectares. Hence, forestry in Nagaland mostly relates to private forests regulated by customary rights of the people. The forests are generally of wet evergreen type with a high density of flora rich in a number of species. The trees, specially in the foot hills are of gigantic stature and are remarkable for their height. Besides adding beauty to the landscape, forests play a great role on the economy of the hill-state. The saw-mills have multiplied recently due to the increasing developmental activities. Timber is supplied to the Railways, Defence Organisation, Border Roads, organisation etc.. Minor forests produce bamboo, thatch grass and palm leaves to the rural population.
Besides taking steps for protection and preservation of flora and fauna of the states, the Department has taken up various developmental activities in order to intensify forest management and expansion of forestry.

The reserved forests in Kohima and Rengapahar divisions in Kohima district are 66,96,000 hectares and 20,202 hectares respectively. The Department is gradually introducing scientific logging system and taking up construction of forest-roads to meet the communication needs in the forest areas.

The Nagaland Forest Department has taken up various forestry research works such as (a) setting up of research gardens at different places under different climatic and soil conditions for extensive trial of fast growing tree species to assess their performance in Nagaland (b) laying our plots in younger plantations to find out their rate of growth and other relative information.

A wild life preservation division and a zoological park in Kohima have been maintained.

A wild life sanctuary covering an area of 20,202 hectares also is maintained.
4.21 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Fishery development activities in a planned way were first introduced in the state only towards the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. This was the beginning of fish culture in Nagaland which focussed the attention of the local pisciculturists to undertake proper scientific methods.

Dearth of technical personnel has been one of the handicaps for speedy expansion of the fisheries development activities. However, the department at present supervises the work of the local fish farmers and renders necessary technical guidance for construction of the fishery ponds with the limited hands. Besides, financial help in the shape of subsidy is being expanded to the deserving fish farmers for construction of ponds and also in supplying fingerlings on subsidy basis. A few fish seed farms opened by the Department in the state are in progress. There are more resources and potentialities available in the state. But, due to shortage of technical hands, the same could not be exploited as yet. However more attention is being given on the training programme for the local youths to study fishery science.
The department has so far deputed 3 inservice candidates to Central Fisheries Co-operative Training Institute, Agra for a ten months course. Besides, 9 candidates have been deputed to junior Fisheries Demonstrator Training Institute, Joysagar for 9 months duration.

The department has established one fishery seed production farm and a brooder farm in Dimapur in Kohima District.

4.22 PHYSICAL L'LUCATION AND SPORTS

The Directorate of Physical Education and Sports supervises all programmes relating to games and sports/ NCC units, Scouts and Guides units, Youth Welfare centres including two centrally sponsored Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Youth Clubs, HSS Units of the affiliated colleges in Nagaland and various sports associations throughout the state.

4.23 SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME

The Soil Conservation Department has prepared a comprehensive long-term programme to be implemented in a phased manner. Based on soil and land classification, valley and gentler slopes are being brought under terrace cultivation and the area which are not suitable for terraced cultivation
are recorded for horticultural and other economic plantation. Apart from this, measures are being taken up towards protection of the already developed fields from damage of land slide.

Presently 15 model watershed projects, 12 small Scale Demonstration Centres and 7 Nurseries and one Training-Cum-Research Centre are in operation.