

**SERVICE SECTOR AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:
A CASE STUDY OF NAGALAND**

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By

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Declaration

I, Miss Peteneinuo Angami, do hereby declare that the subject matter of this thesis is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this thesis did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the thesis has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University.

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Abbreviations

APGR	Annual Percentage Growth Rate
AAGR	Annual Average Growth Rate
APMC	Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BRO	Border Roads Organization
BSNL	Bharat Shanchar Nigam Limited
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CDR	Credit Deposit Ratio
CEDAW	Convention for Eradication of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CHG	Community Health Centre
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FCWC	Fourth World Conference on Women
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FYP	Five Year Plan
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
GIC	General Insurance Corporation
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HRD	Human Resource Department
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IT	Information Technology
ITDC	Indian Tourism Development Corporation
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
IREP	Integrated Rural Energy Programme
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
KWh	Kilowatt hour

LB	Live Birth
LIC	Life Insurance Corporation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MW	Megawatt
MKWH	Mega Kilowatt hour
NCE	Non-Conventional Energy
NSDP	Net State Domestic Product
NER	North East Region
NST	Nagaland State Transport
NHTA	Naga Hills Tuensang Area
NH	National Highways
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
NI	National Income
ONGC	Oil and Natural Gas Commission
OIL	Oil India Limited
PCI	Per Capita Income
PHC's	Primary Health Centre's
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PWD	Public Works Department
PFA	Platform for Action
RH	Reproduction Health
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SHC	Sub Health Centre
SHG's	Self Help Group
SBI	State Bank of India
SCW	Commission for the Status of Women
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TRIPS	Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
THR	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants

UNICEF **United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund**
WTO **World Trade Organization**
WID **Women in Development**

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The Service Sector forms the backbone of social and economic development of a region. It has emerged as the largest and fastest growing sectors in the world economy. Its growth has been higher than that of agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The proportion of world economy devoted to Service Sector rose rapidly in the 20th century. In the US alone, the Service Sector accounted for more than half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1929, two-thirds in 1978, and more than three-quarters in 1993. Worldwide, the Service Sector accounted for more than three- fifths of global GDP by the early 21st century.

Service sector has a dominant role to play in determining the level of National Economy. The share of Service sector in the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India has surpassed that of agriculture and industry at a relatively faster pace as compared to other industrialized nations. Service sector has been the main contributor to the GDP not only in developed economies like USA (71%), Japan (60%), and UK (67%) but also in developing economies like China(33%), Indonesia (41%), Pakistan (50%) and Brazil (56%). Service sector plays the key role in developed and developing economies. Thus efforts are being made to strengthen the Service sector.¹

In India, Service Sector contributed as much as 68.6% of the overall average growth in GDP between the years 2002-03. Today in the developed world over 70-90% of the GDP is being contributed by services, while over 80% of the workforce is in services. In the developing world like India, over 50% of the GDP is being contributed by services, although number in the service workforce is 30-40%. It implies that an increasing number of people, mostly in the rural area, are being marginalized, with increase in technology adoption, productivity and efficiencies, and with the shift of occupation and output towards services. The ramifications are serious- but Services cannot be ignored. The

¹ Subramonian P and Raju Yojana G :Vol 47 Feb 2003

Government has realized this and has included over 72 kinds of services in the Concurrent List.

The pioneers of the literature on structural change such as Fischer (1939) and Clark (1940) emphasized the shift from agriculture to industry in the course of economic growth; they in fact said little about the share of services. Kuznets (1953) concluded that the share of services in National Product did not vary significantly with Per Capita Income (PCI). Chenery (1960), when regressing the share of services on PCI, found an insignificant coefficient on the latter, concluding that the relationship between services and PCI is not uniform across countries.²

The era of economic liberalization has ushered in a rapid change in Service Sector industry. As a result over the years, India is witnessing a transition from agriculture - based economy to a knowledge –based economy. The knowledge based economy creates, disseminates, and uses knowledge to enhance its growth and development. The ‘Department of Information Technology’ has been making continuous efforts to make India a front-runner in the age of Information Revolution. Another major and upcoming Service Sector industry has been media and entertainment. Besides, retailing has been one of the fastest growing Service Sector both in terms of turnover and employment. Many national and global players have been investing in the retail segment and are making efforts to further expand the sector.

However, to supplement the achievements and meet the shortfalls in all the sub-sectors of the Service Sector industry, travel and tourism sector has to develop in a sustainable manner. Being one of the largest industries in terms of gross revenue and foreign exchange earnings, it stimulates growth and expansion in other economic sectors like agriculture, horticulture, transportation, construction etc as well as gives momentum to growth of Service exports.

All these shows that Service sector hold immense potential to accelerate the growth of an economy and promote general well-being of the people. They offer innumerable business opportunities to the investors. They have the capacity to generate

² Ibid

substantial employment opportunities in the economy as well as increase its PCI. Without them India wouldn't have acquired a strong and dominating place on the world platform. Thus, Service Sector is considered to be an integral part of the economy and includes various sub-sectors spread all across the country.³

The Services sector comprises services meant for both final and intermediate consumption. Of these two categories, intermediate services such as transport and communications, which are also intermediate inputs of production of other goods and services, account for final consumption is relatively small. Technological advancements in the field of Information and communication technology have steadily transformed the Services Sector.⁴ Relative importance of various segments of Services is provided in the table no 1.1.

Table No. 1.1: Composition of Service Sector and its share in GDP (in percent)

Sectors	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
THR & Communication	44	45	46	47	47	48	47	46	48	47
Financing Insurance & Real estate	28	28	28	28	29	29	30	30	30	31
Public administration, defense and other services	28	27	26	25	24	23	23	24	22	22
Share in Services GDP	52	52	53	54	54	54	56	56	57	58

Source: Economic Survey

Note: THR: Trade, Hotels and Restaurants

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

In 2002-03, the share of Services to GDP was 52% within which THR and Communication provided 44%, Financing, Insurance and Real Estate provided 28% and even Public administration, defense and other services contributed 28% to the GDP. From 2002-03 to 2011-12, THR & Communication ranged from 44% to 48%, while Financing, Insurance and Real Estate from 28% to 31%. It may be noted that these sector

³ Source: Business Portal of India

⁴ Trends in the Service Sector in India (accessed on 25.02.2011)

kept on increasing and Public administration, defense and other services ranged from 22% to 28%; its contribution to GDP kept on decreasing over the study period. The present contribution of Services to GDP is 58% in 2011-12. Within the sector the share of the trade, hotel, transport communications segments is hovering at the 50% level. The other two contribute nearly 25% each.

The Service Sector has been at the forefront of the rapid growth of the Indian economy. As per the CSO, Ministry of Statistics and programme implementation Trade, Hotels and Restaurants are collectively estimated to be growing by 11% in 2010-11 owing to major progress pertaining to passengers handled in civil aviation (14%), air cargo (21.3%) and stock of telephone connections (40.9%) during April-Nov 2010-11. Similarly financing, insurance, real estate and business services to shows a growth rate of 10.6% during 2010-11, on account of 14% growth in aggregate deposits and 22.6% growth in bank credit during April-Nov 2010 (against the respective growth rates of 18.6% and 10.1% in the corresponding period of previous year). Community, social and personal services grew by 5.7% in 2010-11.

The Service Sector constitutes a large part of the Indian Economy both in terms of employment potential and its contribution to National Income (NI). The sector covers a wide range of activities from the most sophisticated in the field of Information and Communication Technology to simple services pursued by the informal sector works for e.g., vegetable sellers, rickshaw puller. The Service Sector has been the most dynamic sector of the Indian Economy, especially over the years. The table below shows the changes that have been taking place in the Service Sector over the period 2002-03 to 2011-12.

Table No. 1.2: Sectoral Shares in GDP (in percent)

Year	Agriculture*	Manufacturing**	Services***
2002-03	23.12	24.40	52.48
2003-04	23.15	24.37	52.48
2004-05	21.89	25.06	53.05
2005-06	20.92	25.34	53.74
2006-07	19.97	26.05	53.98
2007-08	19.28	26.28	54.44
2008-09	18.12	25.77	56.11
2009-10	16.94	25.96	57.09
2010-11	16.65	26.03	57.32
2011-12	16.17	25.45	58.38

Source: Economic Survey

Note:

*Agriculture includes forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying

**Manufacturing includes transport, communication and trade

***Services include banking and insurance, real estate, dwellings and business services and public administration and defense

From a low level of 52.48 % of GDP in 2002-03, the share of Services increased to 54.44 % in 2007-08. Clearly, the rate of growth is significantly higher in the case of Services over the years and it was 58.38% in 2011-12. During the same period the share of agriculture has declined from 23.12% in 2002-03 to 19.28% in 2007-08 and further decreased to 16.17% in 2011-12. But the share of manufacturing to GDP did not show much change over the study period. From 24.40% in 2002-03, it increased to 26.28% in 2007-08 and declined to 25.45% in 2011-12.

The contribution of the Service sector has increased very rapidly in India's GDP, for many foreign consumers have shown interest in the country's Service exports. This is due to the fact that India has a large pool of highly skilled, low cost and educated workers in the country. This has made sure that the Services that are available in the country are of the best quality. The foreign companies seeing this have started outsourcing their work to India especially in the area of business Services which includes business process outsourcing and information technology services. This has given a major boost to the Services sector in India, which in its turn has made the sector contribute more to the India's GDP. Services sector in India's GDP registered a significant growth over the past few years. The Indian government must take steps in order to ensure that Services sector

growth rate in India's GDP continues to rise. For this will ensure the growth and prosperity of the country's economy.⁵

China and India are both racing ahead economically. But the manner in which they are growing is dramatically different. Whereas China is a formidable exporter of manufactured goods, India has acquired a global reputation for exporting modern services. Indeed, India has leapfrogged over the manufacturing sector, going straight from agriculture into services.

As a result of globalization, the pace of development can be explosive. But the potential for explosive growth has usually been seen only in the manufacturing sector. This is no longer the case. There is evidence that countries with high growth in services also tend to have high overall economic growth; conversely, countries with high overall economic growth have high services growth.

To be sure, the casual connection remains uncertain; after all, there is also a positive relationship, widely accepted in developed economies, between manufacturing growth and overall growth. But what has been overlooked is that the effect of services growth on aggregate economic growth appears to be as strong, if not stronger, than the effect of manufacturing growth on overall growth.

Moreover, the trend overtime to a higher service sector share in the economy suggests that higher real growth in services has not offset by price declines. There is no outbreak of the so-called Dutch disease, that is, the price of services does not fall with an increase in the supply. India has a higher share of services and more rapid service- sector growth, than China, although the latter is richer and has grown faster overtime. This indicates that services are not simply responding to domestic demand, which would be higher in China, but also to export opportunities.

India's growth experience suggests that a global service revolution, rapid growth and poverty reduction led by services is now possible. In India, the services sector has not only led economic growth, but is also characterized by higher labour productivity than in

⁵ Business Maps of India.com

the industrial sector. Indeed productivity in India's service sector matches productivity growth in China's manufacturing sector, reducing poverty by enabling wages to rise.

Service-led growth is sustainable, because globalization of services which account for more than 70% of global output is still in its infancy. Moreover, the long-held view that services are non-transportable, non-tradable and non-salable no longer holds for a host of modern impersonal services, which can now be produced and exported at low cost. As the services produced are traded across the world, it expands with globalization; the possibilities for all countries to develop based on their comparative advantage expand. The comparative advantage can just as easily be in services as in manufacturing or agriculture. The promise of the service revolution is that countries do not have to wait to get on the path to rapid development. There is a new way ahead.⁶

Conceptual Framework

The earliest attempt to define the Service Sector was made by Hill (1977 pp336) who argues that "goods and services belong in different Categories" stressing that service must be consumed as they are produced and then stored. This makes it essential for the user and the provider of this service to interact.

According to United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) , the broad categories of services include electricity, gas and water, construction, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and warehousing, post and telecommunication, financial institutions, insurance, real estate, business services, machinery and equipment, rental and leasing, public administration and defense, sanitary and social services, social and related community services including education, research and scientific institutions, medical, professional and labour associations, radio and television broadcasting, entertainment services and personal and household services.

Investopedia says: The tertiary industry or Service Sector is one of three industry types in a developed economy, the other two being primary (raw materials) and

⁶ The Service Revolution in India 29th March 2010@ Project Syndicate 2010 (Copyright @2010 Bennett Coleman Ltd)

secondary (goods producing) industries. As an economy becomes more developed, it will shift its focus from primary to secondary and tertiary industries.

The US Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) measures total national output in terms of Gross National Product (GNP). In measuring output, the BEA also identifies the industry sources of GNP. The BEA broadly defines Service Sector industry as those providing products that cannot be stored and are consumed at the place and time of purchase.

It is rather difficult to define services in isolation. Almost everyone agrees that service is intangible, but which goes on to produce tangible results or output. It, in other words, acts like a facilitator. Those activities that provide time, place, form or psychological utilitarian benefits are called services.

According to Christopher Lovelock "Services are economic activities that create value and provide benefits for customers at specific times and places as a result of bringing about a desired change in- or on behalf of- the recipient of the service"

The tertiary sector of industry (also known as the Service Sector or the service industry) is one of the three main industrial categories of a developed economy, the others being the secondary industry (manufacturing) and primary industry (extraction such as mining, agriculture and fishing). Services are defined in conventional economic literature as "intangible goods". According to some economists, the service tends to be wealth consuming, where as manufacturing is wealth producing.

The tertiary sector of industry involves the provision of services to businesses as well as final consumers. Services may involve the transport, distribution and sale of goods from producer to consumer as may happen in wholesaling and retailing, or may involve the provision of a service, such as pest control or entertainment. Goods may be transformed in the process of providing a service, as happens in the restaurant industry. However, the focus is on people interacting with people and serving the customer rather than transforming physical goods.

Since the 1980's there has been a substantial shift from the other two industry sectors to the tertiary sector in industrialized countries. The Service Sector consists of the 'soft' parts of the economy such as insurance, government, tourism, banking, retail and education. In soft sector employment, people use time to deploy knowledge assets, collaboration assets, and process-engagement to create productivity (effectiveness), performance improvement potential (potential) and sustainability. Other examples of service employment include; franchising, restaurants, retailing, entertainment, including the record industry, music industry, radio, television and movies, news media, leisure industry/hotels, consulting, transport, healthcare/hospitals.⁷

In India, the National Income classification given by the Central Statistical Organization is followed. In the National Income Accounting in India, Service Sector includes the following: Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Transport, Storage and Communication, Financing insurance, Real Estate and Business Services, Banking and Insurance, Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services, Community, Social and Personal Services, Public Administration and defense and other services. Service sector has a dominant role to play in determining the level of National Economy. The share of Service sector in the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India has surpassed that of agriculture and industry at a relatively faster pace as compared to other industrialized nations. Service sector has been the main contributor to the GDP not only in developed economies like USA (71%), Japan (60%), and UK (67%) but also in developing economies like China (33%), Indonesia (41%), Pakistan (50%) and Brazil (56%). Service sector plays the key role in developed and developing economies. Thus efforts are being made to strengthen the Service sector.⁸

The Indian Service sector is now the fastest across 130 countries. It has grown at an average of 7.9% over the period 1999-2001.⁹ India's growth is double the growth of the UK and USA, and comfortably ahead of East Asian Countries as well. In 2000-2001, the share of services in our country's GDP was 54.2%, up from the 51.5% recorded in 1998-99. And all indications are that this growth will get accelerated not only because of burgeoning of services within India but also because of their increasing export. As per

⁷ Business and Companies.com: The Tertiary Sector of Industry

⁸ Subramonian P and Raju G : Yojana Vol 47 Feb 2003

⁹ Rasure K.A : Southern Economist, Vol No 21, March 1 2008

WTO documentation, services export from India had a phenomenal growth of 450 percent in 1999-2000 periods, while the global figure stands at 150%. In 2002, India's growth was 8% compared to the worldwide growth of 5%, ranking 21st among exporters of services. The (Reserve Bank of India)RBI's monthly bulletin has a report on growth, savings and investment which states that services contributed as much as 57% to the real GDP growth in 2003-04.¹⁰ According to WTO report, Indian exports have registered the third highest growth rate of 14% in the world after China (22%) and Czech Republic (15%). Services account for 31% of India in exports. Software and other miscellaneous services (including professional, technical and business services) have emerged as the main categories of India's export of services. The Indian software service sector, continued to record strong growth in recent years. The revenue from service tax has been moving upwards steadily. It has increased from Rs 14,200/- crores (0.5% of GDP) in 2004-05 to Rs 23,000/- crores (0.7% of GDP) in 2006-07. Thus, the service sector has turned to a vital source of tax revenue to the government.

Women also have an important role to play in the Service sector as they constitute 48% of the total population as per 2001 census. Despite the decrease in female sex ratio (from 945 in 1941 to 933 in 2001), women employment has increased substantially in past few years. For empowering women, the action areas are infrastructure such as road transport, power, water and sanitation, telecommunications, health, working conditions, education, women as entrepreneurs, women as employed workforce, etc. Women are a vital part of the Indian Economy, both at the National and the household levels since they make-up one-third of the national labour force. Empowerment is a construct that assumes a productive approach to life, a psychological sense of efficacy and control, socio-political activity and organizational involvement.¹¹

Since independence, governments' policy on women development has taken varying types of emphasis, from the initial welfare oriented approach to the current focus on development and empowerment. The Planning Commission, with the aim of converging the benefits in the social and economic development sectors for women in the Ninth plan envisaged, 'inclusion of an identifiable women component plan in the programmes of the respective ministries right from the planning process, and to ensure

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Mary John Gladis: Southern Economist, Vol 46 No 21, March 1,2008

the reach of benefits to women'. Empowerment of women was one of the objectives of the nine primary objectives of the Ninth Plan.¹²

“When women move forward, the family moves, the village moves” as claimed by Jawaharlal Nehru. The major contribution of women employees is in Service sector. As India, is moving towards services -led -economy so there is high potential for women employment in the country. The growth of Service sector in India is in line with the global trends as Service sector is booming all over the world.

Within the Service sector there exists high positive correlation, that is, when one sector activities is developed it leads to development in other sectors as well. The general economic standards of the people can be raised if more investment is put on the various segments of the service sector. It is important that all the segments within the service sector be given due importance for the development of an economy. The service sector is highly competitive with the hyper competition setting into this industry. To survive and succeed in this sector, firms have to find out varied ways to be more and more competitive. The sector is becoming customer -centric as they have become the major deciding force for the existence itself. In this dynamic context, it is envisaged to undertake an in-depth study of the growth and performance of Service sector and its implications with special reference to women empowerment.

¹² Kacker Loveleen: SHGs and Women : Yojana, March 2006

Brief Profile of Nagaland

Nagaland, the 16th State of the Indian Union was created on the 1st of December, 1963 out of the Naga Hills district of Assam and North Eastern Frontier Agency (NEFA) province. The State of Nagaland has been constitutionally provided with a unique and special protection under Article 371 (A) of the Indian Constitution to safeguard the culture, traditions and way of life of the Nagas. The State is bounded by Assam in the North, West by Myanmar, Arunachal Pradesh in the East and Manipur in the South and runs parallel to the bank of Brahmaputra. There are 11 districts namely- Dimapur, Kohima, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Tuensang, Wokha, Mon, Kiphire, Longleng, Peren and Phek. The State had 763 km of State Highways and 22,095 km of Rural Roads, as of March 2011. As of June 2012, Nagaland had 494 km of National Highways. The State is well connected with Assam and Manipur through National Highway (NH)-61, NH-39, NH-36, NH-150 and NH-155.

Nagaland's agro-climatic conditions favour agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, offering immense potential in these areas. Nagaland has a rich wealth of flora and fauna. Favourable climatic and geographical conditions in the State offer tremendous scope for floriculture. The state has considerable resources of natural minerals, petroleum and hydropower. As of January 2013, there were 103.18 MW total power generation installed in the State. And till July 2012, the State has achieved 70.1 % of Village electrification.

Nagaland has a literacy rate of 80.1 percent as per 2011 census. Majority of the population in the State speaks English, which is the official language of the State. With a high literacy rate, affordable cost, strong English-speaking population, improved telecommunications connectivity and favourable climate, Nagaland is well poised to serve the IT industry.

Nagaland had a small share of 0.27% in the total organized sector employment in the country.¹³ The unemployment rate on usual status over the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 in Nagaland shows that for rural areas the unemployment rate as per annual percentage growth rate was 4.89 % and for the urban areas it was found out to be 0.67 %.¹⁴

¹³ Employment Review; Directorate General of Employment and Training, 2011

¹⁴ CSO : R S Pandey

Review of literature

Keeping in line with the importance of Service sector in the economy as well as its contribution among the various sectors in this regard, many scholars, academicians, experts, policy makers and planners have done research, and has put forward their views. While making a preliminary investigation into this area, the researcher has also come across a number of articles, books, reports and research studies. Brief review of a few of these is as follows:

RPL Jain, the author of “Karnataka: A post reform analysis” has studied about the achievements and failures of Karnataka under the programme of economic reforms. This paper attempts to examine the impact of reform measures through important economic development indicators viz, (Net State Domestic Product) NSDP, Per Capita NSDP sectorial contributions of agriculture and allied activities, industry and services with respect to their sectoral shares in NSDP. It was found out in his study that during the entire period of study (1993/94- 2003/04), the service sector showed a continuous increasing trend. The percentage share of this sector in NSDP is the highest (61.79 %) in 2003-04. The foregoing analysis made it clear that NSDP and Per capita NSDP both showed increasing trends. The percentage share of services has been comparatively more dominant in NSDP of the state. In a nutshell, Karnataka’s growth has been more capital intensive than labour intensive, more urban based than rural based and shifted from primary sector to service sector. He put suggested that it requires strong political will and firm determination for the effective implementation of economic reform measures without favour and fear in the state. The successful implementation of reforms strategy needs statesmanship of a high order and a very strong political will.¹⁵

A. Chandrasekaran in the Article “Agriculture to Service sector -led growth” has stated that the conventional wisdom about the stages of development process suggests that an economy evolves from being agriculture- dominated to industry- dominated and then to services- dominated. Service sector has both forward and backward linkages with other sectors, more particularly with industry. The relative importance of various sectors of Indian economy has been examined with the help of their respective contributions to

¹⁵ Jain RPL: Southern Economist Vol 46 No 13, Nov 1, 2007

GDP over the years (i.e. 1950-51 to 2003-04). In sharp contrast to agriculture and industry, the share of service sector- in- percentages- registers upward trend through-out the period. He concluded that the foregoing analysis has provided the necessary theoretical and empirical evidences so as to consider the transformation of the Indian economy from Agriculture to Service sector by leaf- frogging industry as the Service sector-led growth.¹⁶

K.A Rasure in the Article “Growing Service sector under WTO regime” writes that, in the rest of the world, the share of the Service sector in the GDP of the country has risen quite sharply. The Service sector now accounts for more than half of India’s GDP. The rise in the Service sector share in GDP marks a structural shift in the Indian economy and takes it closer to the fundamentals of a developed economy. The objective was to study the role of Service sector in India. He suggested that, the Service sector should make their best efforts in making the required boost to the firm. As there is intense competition in the Service sector, the firm should try to come out with innovative measures and schemes for fulfilling and satisfying long-term relationship. This is a key success factor for the Service sector.¹⁷

Ghirmai T. Kefela¹⁸ in the book “The Service Sector – high employment with low productivity growth prospect for emerging economics” focuses specifically on the Service Sector because of the central importance of Services to most developing economy’s expansion. The successful growth of the primary and secondary activities in the economy are, to a large extent, dependent on Services offered by banking, trade, commerce, entertainment, maintenance of machinery and equipment and numerous other Services categorized as Tertiary activities. The objective of this paper was to review the international experience on Service Sector expansion, examining the potential benefits of Services trade. He suggested that making the various structural adjustments necessary to realize its goal of creating a Service-oriented economy will undoubtedly be a painful process but it is, ultimately necessary. Services are no longer considered as peripheral

¹⁶ Chandrasekaran A : Southern Economist : Vol 45 No 19, Feb 1, 2007

¹⁷ Southern Economist: Vol 46 No 21, March 1, 2008

¹⁸ T Kefela Ghirmai: The Service Sector – high employment with low productivity growth prospect for emerging economics

activities supporting the manufacturing sector but the backbone of its economic performance.

Rashmi Banga¹⁹ in the book “Critical issues in Service led-growth” has observed that the share of agriculture in total value added has significantly declined. Correspondingly, the share of manufacturing and Service Sector has increased, with the share of manufacturing sector growing at a faster pace than that of Service Sector. However, India is a unique case in this respect. Most of the decline in the agricultural sector has been picked up by the Service Sector and it accounts for more than 50% of the Gross Domestic Product. The main objectives of this paper were to identify and discuss critical issues with respect to growth of India’s Service Sector and provide policy insights thereof. She concluded that growth in Service sector has not been accompanied by corresponding growth in employment in the Service Sector.

James Gordon and Poonam Gupta²⁰ in their research paper “Understanding India’s Services Revolution” analyses the factors behind recent growth of India’s Service Sector. One explanation suggested in the literature for fast growth in Services is that the income elasticity of demand for Services is greater than one. Hence, the final demand for Services grows faster than the demand for goods and commodities as income rises. Another explanation is that technical and structural changes in an economy make it more efficient to contract out business operations that were done internally by individual firms. Their findings suggested that there is considerable scope for further rapid growth in India’s Service economy and also there is considerable scope for further rapid growth in other segments, provided that deregulation of the Service Sector continued. It was found imperative that the industrial and agricultural sectors grow rapidly, and the relatively jobless nature of the growth in India’s Service Sector further underscores this need.

H.A.C Prasad and R Sathish²¹ in their Article “Policy for India’s Services Sector” studied about the importance of Services in India in terms of GDP growth, Services export growth, and important Services for India. It examines the major policy issues of domestic policy, regulations and market access issues. They conclude the analysis by

¹⁹ Banga Rashmi: Critical issues in Service led-growth

²⁰ Gordon James and Gupta Poonam : Understanding India’s Services Revolution

²¹ Prasad H.A.C and Sathish R: Policy for India’s Services Sector

stating that the immediate and time-bound reforms in the Services sector could not only help in attaining India's targeted GDP growth rates but also give a fillip to growth and exports of this Services-led economy.

Barry Eichengreen and Poonam Gupta²² in their Working Paper "The Two Waves of Services Sector Growth" states that the positive association between Service Sector share of output and Per Capita Income is one of the best known regularities in all of the growth and development economies. The main objective of the study was the two waves of Services Sector growth. The first wave is primarily composed of countries with relatively less levels of Per Capita GDP and studies traditional services, and the second wave was countries with relatively higher Per capita Incomes composed of financial, communication, computer, legal, advertising and business services that are receptive to the application of information technologies and increasingly tradable across borders. They conclude that there is evidence of an increase in the share of Services GDP at all levels of income after 1970, and a further increase in the share of Services with relatively high Per Capita Incomes. In other words, the second wave occurs at lower income levels than before.

Dipo T. Busari²³ in "Service Sector as an engine of Growth: A case study of the ECOWAS Sub region" study reveals that the economic reforms in the West African sub region since the early 1980's has led to significant deregulation in the Services Sector leading to the introduction of new products and services. The objective of the study was to investigate the process behind the declining contribution of the Service Sector to the GDP in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries. The study concluded that though the ECOWAS sub region has witnessed a gradual decline of the Services producing sector in aggregate economic activity, yet it is important to enhance the purchasing power of the household as this expenditure component has great potentials for accelerating growth in Service producing sector.

²² Eichengreen Barry and Gupta Poonam: The Two Waves of Services Sector Growth ((NBER Working paper series: Working Paper 14968)

²³ T. Busari Dipo: Service Sector as an engine of Growth: A case study of the ECOWAS Sub region

R. Sashi Kumar²⁴ in the book “Women Empowerment in India: Deficiencies, Imbalances and Required changes” writes Empowerment of Women has emerged as an important issue in our society in recent times. The objective was to explain and analyze the multifaceted and multidimensional role of Indian women in socio-economic life. The central theme was Economic Empowerment of Women in India. He concludes that to translate the policy commitment of Women’s Empowerment into reality, it has to be more broad based that addresses planning, adequate resource allocation, programme design and formulation of targeted intervention and implementation based upon the requirement of women residing at the field level with their participation, as it is of crucial importance from the consideration of both equity and development.

Significance of the study

The present study is an attempt to highlight the importance of Service sector in the development of the state economy in Nagaland. As is evident, from the developed and developing economies, service sector can push the state’s economy forward as it has long lasting and sustaining impact on the economy. In spite of being a part of the backward region, the state has great potential for development especially in Service sector. The scope of Service sector is various and varied as it covers a wide range of activities. There is need to highlight the importance of Service sector so that effective planning and efforts can be made to develop this sector.

The proposed study will help in understanding our economy better and specially the role and contribution of Service sector, its developmental efforts as well as some of the problems faced by the Service sector. The study will cover various activities of the Service sector. The findings of the proposed study will be of immense help to the planners and policy makers of the state in framing and regulating the plan activities of the state in such a way that there is scope for the Service sector to grow further and improve the quality of life of the people.

²⁴ Sashi Kumar R: Women Empowerment in India: Deficiencies, Imbalances and Required changes(in Ganesamurthy V.S; Empowerment of Women in India, Social, Economic and Political)

Objective of the study

- A. To review the developmental efforts for Service sector growth
- B. To identify and explain the structure and scenario of Service sector in Nagaland
- C. To analyze the role and contribution of selected Services available in Nagaland
- D. To study the contribution of Service sector in empowering women
- E. To identify some of the specific problems faced by Service sector
- F. To suggest or recommend useful measures for improving the performance of Service sector in Nagaland.

Hypotheses

1. In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years.
2. Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment
3. Service sector contribution in empowering women is not very significant.

Methodology

The proposed study is an empirical one. The growth and performance of Service sector has been overwhelming, having enormous socio-economic implications. In order to make an in-depth study of this sector, attempt has been made to evaluate the growth trend and performance of selected segments of the sector along with critical review of its developmental efforts both at the National as well as at the Regional level. Due to the vastness of the topic area and wide coverage, it has been confined to the tertiary sector of the state of Nagaland comprising of road transport, railways, transport by other means, storage, communication, ,trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business service, public administration and other services. A period of 10 years from 2002-2003 to 2011-2012 was considered for the purpose of this study.

The role and contribution of Service sector is immense. While evaluating socio-economic implications of Service sector, special reference were made of the role and empowerment of women in Service sector.

(a) Data Collection: The studies being both descriptive and analytical in nature required data were collected from primary as well as secondary sources. The secondary sources includes annual administrative reports of the service organizations, government reports, books, journals and other periodicals, five year plan document, Basic statistics of NER, Statistical hand-book of Govt. of Nagaland. And primary data includes information obtained by the method of observation, personal interview and questionnaire. A well-structured questionnaire was designed and administered to the sample respondents in order to gather primary data.

(b) Sample Plan: The different Services available in the state of Nagaland constitute the 'population' or 'universe' from which sample was drawn. In this study, the officials of the various departments falling under the Service sector as well as the Services organizations, their management and staffs were the sample units surveyed. A sample size of 250 units was considered for the purpose of this study and selected on random basis from the districts of Kohima and Dimapur. The questionnaire was administered to the working women of these sampling units to obtain their opinion about empowering women and the role of women in these organizations.

(c) Data Analysis: The data so collected were classified and tabulated as per the requirements of the study and was analyzed with the help of some useful statistical tools like frequency distribution, bar diagram, pie-charts, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Annual Percentage Growth Rate . In the process of calculation Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used. Statistical methods like correlation and trend analysis has also been used to draw inference and conclusions.

Limitations of the Study

1. The study on 'Service Sector and Women Empowerment: A study of Nagaland' was carried out with the purpose of finding out the role and contributions made by it in the economy of Nagaland. Certain difficulties were faced by the researcher in the process of collecting relevant information. There are not many agencies available in the state for the maintenance of information required on the subject under study.
2. There are limited empirical research studies in the area of services and women employment in Nagaland which is the biggest limitation. Service Sector is such that it is gaining importance and momentum only recently as a crucial factor in the development of the economy.
3. Uniform periodicity could not be maintained for the selected Services due to lack of reliable, timely and easily interpretable data.
4. For development of the chapter Women Empowerment and role of Service Sector, it was essential to collect primary data, and as such, questionnaire was developed for the same. As empowerment is a process, there is no universally accepted parameter. Therefore the most likely important parameters which has direct influence on the women empowerment were considered for the study.

Chapterisation and plan of the work

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter deals with the introduction, conceptual framework, brief profile of Nagaland, review of literature, Sample plan, Methodology, limitations of the study, chapterization and plan of work.

Chapter: 2 Review of Service sector developmental efforts and its problems

In the Second chapter an analysis of the Service Sector developmental efforts and its problems in the state was carried out. A brief review of the some of the selected Service sector in Nagaland like Medical, Public Health and Family welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation, Electricity and Power Projects, Land Records and Survey, Transport, Tourism and Education was done.

Chapter: 3 Structure and scenario of Nagaland Economy: A profile

The third chapter deals with Structure and scenario of Nagaland and as per the availability of data: Storage, Transport and Communication, Hotels and Restaurants, Banking and Insurance, Public Health and Education were divided into different parts and studied.

Chapter: 4 Role and contribution of Service sector in Nagaland

Since the fourth chapter is on role and contribution of Service Sector, the trends of the various service sector and its contribution to the GSDP of the economy of Nagaland is studied for a decade i.e.; Agriculture or Primary, Industry or Secondary and Service Sector or Tertiary Sector. Statistical tools like Annual Average Growth Rate, trend analysis, line graphs were used to draw inferences.

Chapter: 5 Women empowerment and role in Service sector (A case study)

The fifth chapter deals with Empowerment of Women and role in the Service Sector. Attempts were made to study how far the Service Sector was helpful in empowering women. The parameters considered for the present study was Economic, Social and Political. Primary data's were collected and inferences were drawn using Absolute and Percentage values, pie-diagram. An attempt was also made to study the Growth in Service Sector (in terms of GSDP) and Women Employment.

Chapter: 6 Findings and Suggestions.

The last chapter deals with the major findings of the study, Testing of Hypotheses, Suggestions, Conclusions and area for future study.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF SERVICE SECTOR DEVELOPMENTAL EFFORTS AND ITS PROBLEMS

Introduction

India was under social democratic-based policies from 1947-1991. The economy was characterized by extensive regulation, protectionism, and public ownership, leading to slow growth. Since 1991, continuing with economic liberalization has moved the economy towards a market-based system. A revival of economic reforms and better economic policy in 2000's accelerated India's economic growth rate. By 2008, India had established itself as the world's second fastest growing major economy in the world. However the year 2009 showed a significant slowdown in India's GDP growth rate at 6.1%. India's Service Sector accounts for about 55% of the country's GDP while the industrial and agricultural sector contributes 29% and 17% respectively. The Service Sector makes up a further 28% and industrial sector around 12%. According to the World Trade Statistic of the WTO in 2006, India's Services trade inclusive of export and import was \$ 142 billion.

India ranked fifteenth in Services output. It provides employment to 23% of workforce, and it was growing faster, growth rate was 7.5% in 1991-2000 and 4.5% in 1951-80. It has the largest share in the GDP, accounting for 55% in 2007 and 15% in 1950. It is observed that Business services (information technology, information technology enabled services, business process outsourcing) are among the fastest growing sectors contributing to one-third of the total output of services in 2000.²⁵

Historical pattern of economic development of today's developed countries has, no doubt, followed a common pattern. Share of agriculture has seen a steady decline in total output, that of, industry registered an increase for a considerably long period, and then has shown a decline. And share of services has steadily increased, but the rate of increase seems to have accelerated in the latter half of the 20th century, the period during which industry has seen decline in its share and, therefore, is often described as a period

²⁵ Economy of India: from Wikipedia

of 'deindustrialization' (Rowthorn and Wells, 1987) in the developed countries. This period, characterized by the emerging dominance of services in the economies of developed countries, is also seen as signaling the dawn of a 'post-industrial society' (Clark, 1984). The timing of the different phases of structural changes and speed of such changes has, of course, been different among different countries. In the 'pre-modern' era, which according to Kuznet's assessment ended at different points of time during the nineteenth century in different countries (e.g. before 1800 in Great Britain, 1835 in France, 1861 in Italy, 1870 in USA, 1878 in Japan), agriculture accounted for a half to two-thirds of the total output. It seems to have taken about 75 to 100 years for this share to decline to about one-fourth in the case of most European countries, though similar shift was achieved more swiftly in North America and Japan, the relative latecomers in modern economic development. In spite of differences in time of entering the era of modern development and in the speed of transformation, the share of agriculture had declined to less than 15% in most of these countries by middle of the twentieth century and has seen a further continuous decline since then, reducing it to less than 5% in all of them, by the end of the twentieth century.²⁶

The services sector has experienced a secular increase in its share right through the period of modern economic growth in all countries, except for an initial decline in a few countries, namely Great Britain, France and Germany, the early industrialisers. The share crossed the 50 per cent mark by 1901 in Great Britain, saw a decline till about mid-1950's and crossed 50% again by 1960, when most other countries, France, Germany, Italy and Japan had crossed this mark for the first time. The United States had hit a 50% mark for services in its GDP earlier. There has been a continuous, and a relatively fast increase in the share of services since the 1960's, and by now, it stands at 68 to 75 % in all the countries; the highest being 75% in the case of the United States, followed by the United Kingdom at 73%, France at 72% in 2002. It is somewhat lower at 68% in Japan.

The above description of changes in sectoral shares during the period of modern economic growth in today's developed countries tends to suggest a common or a

²⁶ Pp.9ff Papola T.S: Emerging Structure of Indian Economy: Implications of Growing Inter-Sectoral Imbalances

'normal' pattern of development. This has, however, been seriously questioned by a group of economists led by Chenery (Chenery and Syrquin, 1975), who have argued that for any meaningful discussion on the subject, countries need to be divided into different groups by size—large, small with primary exports and small with industrial exports. Empirical work using categories of very large, large and small categories, however, shows no differences in average performance among the nations in the three groups, except that the share of industry begins to rise at a lower per capita income levels in the large than in the small countries (Perkins and Syrquin, 1989). Irrespective of the period when different phases of structural changes occurred, what is interesting to observe is that by the end of the twentieth century most developed countries showed a remarkably similar structure of their economies. Thus agriculture contributes less than 5% in GDP, industry, 25 to 30%, and services, around 70%, in all of them.

The share of services in India's GDP at factor cost (at current prices) increased rapidly: from 30.5% in 1950-51 to 55.2% in 2009-10. The ratcheting up of the overall growth rate (compound annual growth rate (CAGR)) of the Indian economy from 5.7% in the 1990's to 8.6% during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10 was to a large measure due to the acceleration of the growth rate (CAGR) in the services sector from 7.5% in the 1990's to 10.3% in 2004-05 to 2009-10. The services sector growth was significantly faster than the 6.6% for the combined agriculture and industry sectors annual output growth during the same period. In 2009-10, services growth was 10.1% and in 2010-11 it was 9.6%. India's services GDP growth has been continuously above overall GDP growth, pulling up the latter since 1997-98.

DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS AND BARRIERS IN SERVICE SECTOR

Overall Developmental efforts during the Plan Period

Nagaland joined the process of Plan development as a full-fledged state only toward the later part of the Third Five-Year Plan, with a very modest plan outlay of Rs 7.15 crore. The state has made concerted efforts and was able to achieve a fairly commendable pace of development especially in the Social Service sector. The Shukla Commission has fully recognized the deficiency of the State in Infrastructures and suggested various measures for bridging these gaps in the State.

Ever since Nagaland joined the National Economic Planning, the state has made steady progress in certain sectors like Agriculture and Allied, Road Transport, Education, Medical, Water Supply and Sanitation and other social services sector. Under the sectors of Road Transport, Water Supply, Electricity, and Education, the achievements are commendable. Most of the villages are now connected with fair weather roads and 98% of the villages in the State have been electrified. All the villages now have Primary Schools and there are Middle Schools in every cluster of 4-5 villages which are walkable distance or within of 5-6 Kms from each village.

Almost every village has been provided with Dispensary, PHC or Subsidiary Health Centre. The emphasis of the state is now mainly concentrated on strengthening, consolidation and streamlining the facilities already created. The pace of economic development picked up from the Fifth-plan till the later part of the seventh plan and most of the Infrastructure facilities that are now available in the state were created and developed during the Fifth Plan up to the later part of the Seventh Plan.²⁷

Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97): During the Eight Five Year Plan (8th FYP), the over-all performance was disappointing compared to the earlier five year plans. Against the eight plan approved outlay of Rs 844 crore, (actual allocation was Rs 1153.50 crore), the expenditure was Rs 799.00 crore only. The percentage of utilization of fund against the allocation works was 67.53% only; the lowest fulfillment in any five year plan. The State

²⁷ 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2002

had identified and accorded priority to a few major and important projects and due emphasis was given for their completion during the Eight Plan but this objective couldn't be achieved for want of adequate provision of funds.²⁸

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002): In the Ninth Plan Five Plan (9th FYP); unlike in the past five year plans, where tertiary sector took precedence over that of the primary and secondary sector, greater importance was given to the primary and secondary sector. Priorities were given to water and power development, agriculture and allied sectors, transport and communication and tourism development, rural development, industries and mining, special area development programme, social and community service, general economic services, scientific services and general services.²⁹

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007): The approved outlay for Road Transport for the Tenth Five Year Plan (10th FYP) was Rs 3120 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 3311 lakhs. The department of Information Technology was Rs 3987.64 lakhs against the projected outlay of Rs 3987.64 lakhs 10th FYP. The average 10th Plan Central Assistance to the State was 4.56%. Commercialization of agricultural produces was one of the major objectives during the 10th FYP. Major achievements made during this period were as follows:

1. Nagaland State Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act 2005 was passed by the assembly
2. Nagaland State Agricultural Board was constituted
3. 11 APMC were constituted
4. 595 village marketing committees were formed
5. Rs 300 lakhs mobilized as Corpus/Revolving fund
6. Computer connectivity provided to 11 Market Committees
7. Generated direct employment and self-employment through the APMC and marketing activities.³⁰

²⁸ Ibid

²⁹ 10th FYP

³⁰ 11th FYP

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12): The objectives during the 11th FYP were

1. To create conditions for rapid industrial development and conducive investment climate
2. Create gainful employment opportunities for local population
3. Develop entrepreneurial and other technical skills of the available human resources by setting up training centres in relevant sectors as also by enlisting support from reputed national and regional training centres
4. Develop industrial infrastructure in selected areas by providing common facilities in a compact area for specialized categories of industrial units. Provide other critical infrastructure such as power, water, communications etc
5. Develop Village and Cottage, Small Scale Service and Business Enterprises to provide self-employment to unemployed youth
6. Promote Service Sector industries particularly entertainment and hospitality
7. Develop food processing industry by facilitating forward and backward linkages.³¹

The 11th Plan actual projection was Rs 6936.27 crore at 2006-07 prices and realization was only Rs 4913 crore which is an achievement of 82.2 %. Average GSDP growth rate was 10.6% (based on CSE, 2004-05 series as on 01.03.12). State borrowing during the 11th plan at 2006-07 prices was Rs 1240 crore projection but actual realization was Rs 1677 crore which stood at 135.3% realization. Central assistance was Rs 5014 crore projection and realization was Rs 5314 crore with 106% realization.³²

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-13): As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Total Grants for Nagaland for the year 2012-13 is Rs 1956.61 crore and 2013-14 is Rs 1923.66 crore. For the power sector, the installed capacity of department during 2013-14 is likely to remain the same at 2012-13 level of 29.34 MW.³³ Under the department NST, the proposed outlay for annual plan 2012-13 is Rs 650 lakhs. During the 12th FYP (2012-17), the department of Land Records and Survey proposed to

³¹ 11th FYP & 12th FYP

³² Planning Commission; Govt. of India ;May 2012 (Report of the working group on State's Financial Resources for the 12th Plan)

³³ Ibid

construct Staff Quarter in all the District Headquarters. The Annual Plan 2012-13 for Tourism sector has been formulated within the sectoral outlay of Rs 1575 lakhs.³⁴

Segment wise Development efforts

The development efforts and its barriers for some of the Service sector in Nagaland are discussed under the following heads;

i) Health and Family Welfare

Health is defined as not merely absence of disease or infirmity but it means complete physical and mental and social well being. Health is a crucial indicator of national development. Therefore, the Constitution of India envisioned a new social order based on equality, freedom, justice and dignity of the individual where poverty, ignorance and ill-health are to be overcome and eliminated.

The major objective of the Department of Health and Family Welfare is to bring about a shift from urban care to field oriented Rural Health Care. The Department has been relentlessly working to bring down Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). To achieve this objective, availability of essential medicines, modern equipments, human resource development (HRD) such as Doctors and Nurses are some of the basis objective of the Department.

The Medical and Health coverage in the State has been satisfactory. Medical care facilities are now within the reach of every person of the State. The emphasis during the Eight Plan was on consolidations, qualitative improvements and on streamlining the services created during the past Plan periods. Against the Approved Outlay of Rs 50 crore during the Eight Plan, the expenditure was Rs 64.08 crore showing utilization of 128.16%.

³⁴ 12th FYP

The Proposed Outlay during the Ninth Plan (1997-02) was Rs 10631 lakhs. The thrust area in Medical and Public Health Sector during the Ninth Plan was on achieving the National Policy of Health for all by 2000AD. The emphasis was on strengthening and streamlining of the existing infrastructures and opening of new Medical centres in the rural areas where such facilities were not available. Rural Health Care and Services received top priority. The actual achievement of the Department by the end of 9th Plan is given in table no 2.1

Table No. 2.1: Medical centres (end of 9th Plan)

District Hospital	8
Community Health Centre	12
Primary Health Centre	55
Sub-Health Centre	36
Sub centre	330
Dispensaries	18

Source: Five Year Plan

The Department continued the objective and target of Health Sector during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The Proposed Outlay for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) was 9020 lakhs. During the Tenth Five Year Plan the state has established several Health Infrastructures like hospitals, clinics and health centres.

During the 11th Plan (2007-12), the proposed outlay was 22169 lakhs (at 2006-07 prices). For construction of new Medical Units a sum of Rs 1875 lakhs was proposed during the Eleventh Plan period. The overall anticipated expenditure of the 11th Plan stood at Rs 21669 Lakhs.

The Goals and Targets of the Health sector during the 11th plan period were

i) Reducing infant mortality rate from 42.1% per 1000 live birth to below 30 per 1000 live birth. The present status of the department as on 31st March 2011 was 23

per 1000 LB. To bring down total fertility rate from 3.77 to 2.9 by 2012. The target remained the same for the 12th Plan.

ii) Training to be given to all the paramedic's staffs in due course of time

iii) Setting up of medical college, nursing college and state training institute during the 11th Five Year Plan period in various discipline.

The financial achievement under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) till October 2010 for the 11th plan; amount received from the Govt. of India was Rs 5854 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs 3798 lakhs was spent. During the 11th Plan the department through the support received from the State Plan has improved the infrastructural developments, manpower augmentation, sensitization and mobilization of community towards the ownership of health centre through communitization process leading to improvement in the health indices of the State.

And as per the draft annual plan 2012-13, the total number of Medical centres in the State was

Table No. 2.2 Medical centres (annual plan 2012-13)

District Hospital	10
Community Health Centre	21
Primary Health Centre	126
Sub centre	396
Big Dispensaries	3

Source: Draft annual plan 2012-13

The annual plan for 2012-13 was Rs 3414 lakhs. The 12th plan has set seven targets as per the draft annual plan 2012-13 which are related to

- i) Reducing infant mortality rate from 23 % per 1000 live birth to 12% per 1000 live birth(LB),
- ii) To bring down total fertility rate to 2.9 by 2012.
- iii) Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate from 240 to 144 per lakh LB.

- iv) To reduce under nutrition among children
- v) To reduce anemia among women and girls.
- vi) Provision of clean drinking water for all and
- vii) To raise child sex ratio for the age group 0-6 year.

Table No: 2.3; Medical, Public Health & Family Welfare (in lakhs)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue Total Grant	7,338.12	8,151	8,080.68	10,452.21	10,997.41	12,967.19	13,628.97	15,494.02	20,204.34	23,514.97
Actual Expenditure	8,151.69834	8,296.84978	9,016.82692	11,125.29363	11,790.78	12,486.42	13,574.89	15,833.35	20,423.35	23,941.48
Excess + Saving -	813.57834	145.84978	93.64692	673.08363	0.79337	-480.77	-5,4.08	339.33	219.01	426.51
Amount surrendered	Nil	215.89	Nil	Nil	0.56395	1,687.6	25	Nil	496.18	3.79
Capital Total Grant	1,280.91	5,469.26	5,516.42	4,261.53	2,772.74	4,382.42	5,894.4	3,367.95	4,645.44	4,960.38
Actual Expenditure	828.5294	1,885.56999	4,243.6176	1,423.08143	1,782.94	3,588.99	2,133.15	1,944.88	4,096.5	4,192.28
Excess+ Saving-	-4,523.8066	-3,583.69001	-1,272.8024	-2,838.44857	-989.8	-793.43	-3,761.25	-1,423.07	-548.94	-768.1
Amount surrendered	Nil	2,494.06	4,513.1	2,942.27	1,299.2	1,297.49	2,900.03	150.22	48.67	281

Source: Govt. of Nagaland; Appropriation Account

Recognizing the importance of Health, the Govt. of Nagaland spent a sizeable amount of money from the year 2002-03 to 2011-12 under Medical, Health and Family Welfare Department. The Revenue as Total Grant in 2002-2003 was Rs 7, 3 38 .12 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 8,151. 69834 lakhs with an excess of Rs 813.57834 lakhs and the Capital as Total Grant was Rs 1,280.91 lakhs; actual expenditure was Rs 828.52 94 lakhs with a total saving of Rs 4,52 3,8066 lakhs. The Revenue as Total Grant went on increasing over the years and the actual expenditure remained higher than the Total Grant except in 2007-08 and 2008-09 where the Total Grant was Rs 12,967.19 and Rs 13,628.97 and actual expenditure was only Rs 12,486.42 and Rs 13,574.89 respectively. During 2011-12 under Revenue, the Total Grant was Rs 2 3,514, 97 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 23, 9 41 .48 lakhs with an excess of Rs 426.51 lakhs and Total Grant under Capital was Rs 4, 9 6 0. 38 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 4,192 .28 lakhs with a saving of Rs 768.1 lakhs.

With the increase in the amount of Expenditures by the Government, the number of Hospitals, Dispensaries, CHC's , PHC's and Sub-centre's which was 496 in 2002 has seen an improvement with its number being increased to 582 in 2011. Even the number of Medical practitioners inclusive of Doctors, Compounders and Nurses was 2655 persons in 2010-11.

The population per Doctors as per National Norms is 3500 persons and Population to be covered by Sub-centre as per the National Norms is 3000-5000 persons. CHC's for Rural areas is about 1 lakh and the number of Sub- centre for each PHC is 6 and number of PHC for each CHC is 4. In 2010-11, the number of Registered Medical Practitioner as on 31st Dec was 922.2 Persons (in thousand) at the national Level. The level of achievement in the State is 1210 persons as per the number of registered doctors in 2010-11.

Though medical care facilities are now within the reach of the population of the state due to the establishment of Hospitals, Dispensaries, CHC's , PHC's, the State still need to overcome the infrastructural bottlenecks and proper deployment system of staffs. Health being a crucial indicator of National Development, even the Constitution of India has envisioned a new social order based on equality, freedom, justice, and dignity of the individual where poverty, ignorance and ill-health are to be overcome and eliminated.

ii) Water Supply and Sanitation

For Water Supply and Sanitation the Proposed Outlay during the Eight Plan was Rs 3,500 lakhs and was Rs 6700 lakhs during the Ninth Plan. During the Eight Plan the fund utilization was 106.77% of the Total Outlay. Out of 1525 villages and hamlets, drinking water supply has been provided to 946 villages and hamlets, out of which 159 villages fall under the Fully Covered and 787 under the Partially Covered categories. Water and Sanitation is a basic and necessary condition for every population of the state but till the Eight plan there were 579 villages and hamlets that remained uncovered which was sought to be covered under the Ninth Plan.

The Tenth Five Year Plan for the state PHED was formulated taking into account the broad approaches and targets as suggested by the State Planning Department. The Department apart from its main goal of covering the entire not covered and partially covered villages and habitations with potable water supply facilities emphasized on achieving higher level of sustainability of the systems created through increased participation of the beneficiaries.

The Eleventh Plan for the State PHED, apart from its main goal of covering all the not covered and partially covered villages and habitations with potable water supply facility, the Department has also given added trust on considerable increase in revenue generation during the 11th Plan especially on Urban Water Supply.

During the 11th FYP, drinking water supplies were taken for three urban towns namely;

- a) State Capital Kohima town water supply project which is spilled over from the 10th FYP.
- b) Chumukedima and Wokha town water supply project but this could not be cleared from the Govt. of India due to some technical reasons.

For communitization of rural water supply, a sum of Rs 1500 lakhs was allotted during the 11th FYP. During 2007 to 2009, Rs 400 lakhs was utilized for communitization of 110 numbers of habitation and Rs 100 lakhs during 2010-11 for communitization of 50 numbers of habitations.

The Revenue and Capital Expenditure of the Government for the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 is shown in the table no 2.4;

Table No. 2.4: Water Supply and Sanitation

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	1,759.03	1,990.12	2,081.83	2,221.09	2,304.48	2,446.75	2,801.44	3,034.49	4,304.64	4,517.52
Actual Expenditure	1,214.62916	430.34093	1,777.88833	3,224.94396	2,727.71	2,211.93	3,607.88	2,119.47	3,627.68	3,596.31
Excess+ Saving-	-544.40084	-2,420.46093	-303.94167	1,003.85396	423.23	-234.82	806.44	-915.02	-676.96	-921.21
Amount Surrendered	87.22	50.09	NIL	NIL	NIL	83.95	73.65	29.56	219.62	20.96
Capital Total Grant	10,408.97	8,009.37	6,444.14	8,728.99	4,583.68	9,499.56	10,047.98	7,115.26	10,425.77	4,421.46
Actual Expenditure	8,094.22549	6,319.07533	4,386.36346	5,737.95513	4,875.84	5,860.17	6,848.89	7,913.77	2,862.83	4,167.35
Excess+ Saving-	-2,314.74451	-1,690.29467	-2,057.77654	-2,991.03487	292.16	-3,639.39	-3,199.09	7,98.51	-7,562.94	-254.11
Amount Surrendered	2,313.88	2,912.31	1,694.17	542.95	NIL	3,537.48	1,417.27	198.54	7,575.3	1,153.83

Source: Govt. of Nagaland; Appropriation Account

As it is evident from the table no 2.4 under Water Supply and Sanitation in 2002-2003, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1,759.03 lakhs, whereas actual expenditure made was Rs 1,214.62916 lakhs and a saving of Rs 544.40084 lakhs and for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 10,408.97 lakhs, and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs 8,094.22549 lakhs and shows a saving of Rs 2,314.74451 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Revenue as Total Grant was Rs 2221.09 lakhs whereas actual expenditure was Rs 3224.94396 lakhs and in 2006-07, total grant was Rs 2304.48 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 2727.71 lakhs While during 2011-12, under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 4,517.52 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 3,596.31 lakhs and saving of Rs 9 21.21 lakhs while on the Capital side the Total Grant Rs 4,421.46 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 4, 167, 35 lakhs and saving was Rs 254.11 lakhs. Actual expenditure on capital kept on decreasing during the study period except in 2006-07, which might be due the diversion of funds to other sector and misuse of funds.

Table No. 2.5: Habitation covered by safe drinking water supply and population covered

Year	Habitation covered	Population served	Percentage of population (2011 census)
2000-01	98	95297	4.81
2001-02	71	43638	2.20
2002-03	166	103327	5.22
2003-04	101	166932	8.43
2004-05	47	99651	5.03
2005-06	106	138671	7.00
2006-07	64	61880	3.12
2007-08	86	143066	7.22
2008-09	108	125128	6.32
2009-10	94	125217	6.32

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The number of villages/ habitation covered by safe drinking water supply and population covered in Nagaland is shown in table no 2.5. The percentage of population which has access to safe drinking water showed an erratic behavior from year to year. In 2000-01, the total Habitation covered was 98 with a population of 95297 having access to safe drinking water. In 2005-06, the total Habitation covered was 106 with population of 138671 being served with safe drinking water. However, during the same period, the population having access to safe drinking water as percentage of population was 7%. In 2009-10, the total habitation covered was 94 with a total population of 125217 being served with safe drinking water; the percentage of the population was 6.32% as per the population census of 2011.

The achievement at the National level during the 10th Plan was Rs 60,108 crores at 2006-07 prices. And for the 11th FYP, Revised Projection is Rs 1, 11,689 crores. However, the private sector investment towards water supply and sanitation is comparatively small even at the state level which is not expected to exceed 2% of the total investment in this sector. The households having access to safe drinking water as per the Economic Survey 2012-13 was 85.5% at the National Level and at the State level, i.e. Nagaland was only 53.8% as compared to the National Level. In a State like Nagaland, the investment by the private sector in this area is almost non-existent. The private sector

can make a significant difference in stepping-up the supply of water in the State. Hence motivations and initiatives should be given to the Private sectors.

iii) Energy or Electricity

During the Eight Plan, the approved outlay for power was Rs 5960 lakhs against which the expenditure was Rs 9026 lakhs. In the Ninth Five Year Plan, the required generation of electricity was 46 MW but electricity power generated in the State is a mere 6.12 MW only. The shortfalls were met through purchases from other neighbouring States like Manipur, Assam and Meghalaya. The Ninth Plan Proposed Outlay was Rs 11500 lakhs. The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) was Rs 90 lakhs in the Eight plan and increased to Rs 265 in the Ninth Plan.

The Non-conventional Energy (NCE) Cell under the Department of Rural development headed by a Project Director implements various renewable energy programmes in the State. The Department has been implementing IREP programme since the 8th Plan. This is a centrally sponsored scheme providing the administrative expenditure and funding of the scheme component through grants. However the grant has been recast from the fiscal 2003-04 onwards where the programme is to be shared with central and state on 50:50 basis. The programme is targeted for providing basic energy requirements such as cooking, lighting, lanterns, solar pumps, magnetic and solar torches.

The Eight Plan Outlay (1992-97) was Rs 100 lakhs which increased to Rs 200 lakhs during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002). The Tenth Plan outlay (2002-2007) was 25,345 lakhs while during the Eleventh Plan outlay (2007-12) it was 55,940 lakhs. With the total allocation of Rs 38,192.28 lakhs only by the end of the 11th FYP, the department had a shortfall allocation of Rs 17747.72 lakhs. With the meager yearly allocation under the State budget the department could not decide on taking up any major projects during the 11th FYP especially under the generation sector.

The year wise break-up during 10 & 11th Five Year Plan in Rs lakhs is given as follows;

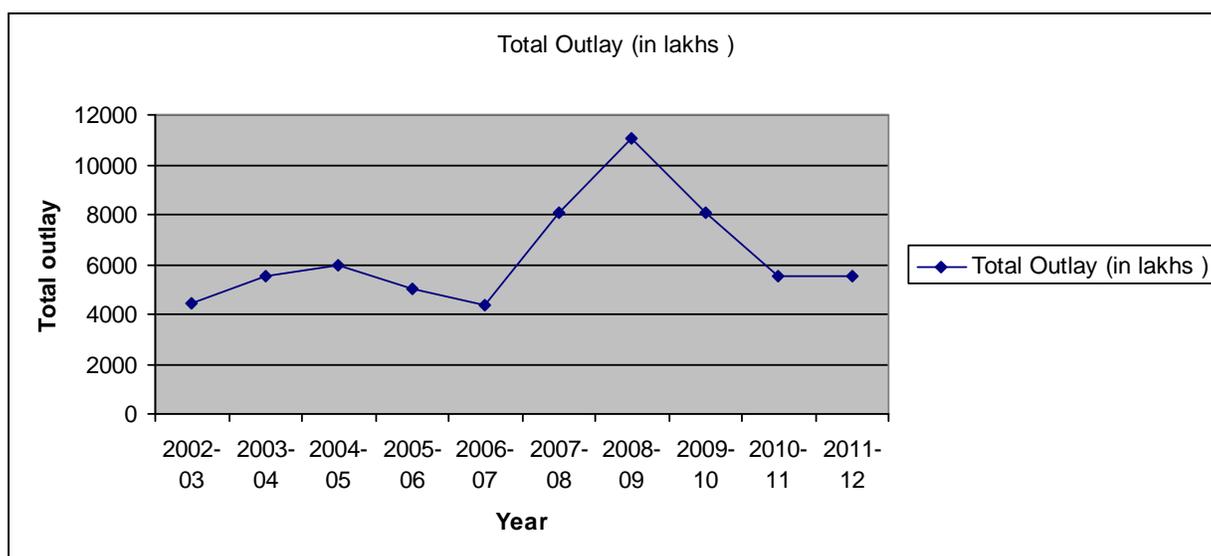
Table No. 2.6: Department of Power

Year	Total Outlay (in lakhs)
2002-03	4420
2003-04	5530
2004-05	6000
2005-06	5000
2006-07	4395
2007-08	8046
2008-09	11081.28
2009-10	8074
2010-11	5491
2011-12	5500

Source: Five Year Plan

As per the table no:2.6, , the total outlay of Department of Power for the year 2002-03 was 4420 lakhs, it increased to 6000 lakhs in 2004-05, the maximum outlay was in 2008-09 with 11081.28 lakhs whereas in the year 2011-12, the total outlay was 5500 lakhs.

Exhibit: 1 Total Outlays of Department of Power



In the exhibit no. 1, the years are measured along the horizontal axis and total outlay on the vertical axis. The proposed outlay was minimum in 2002-03 with the highest outlay in 2008-09 but a look at the trend line shows that the outlay has remained in between 4000 lakhs to 8000 lakhs.

The present power demand of the state is 85 MW but restricted to 75 MW due to system constraints in Transmission and Distribution. The trend over the last 10 years has shown an increase of 5-6% in the demand annually. Under the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), the projected outlay was Rs 24795 lakhs and the expenditure stood at Rs 25150.66. The proposed outlay is 55940 lakhs in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Table No. 2.7: Power Projects

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	5,857.77	8,081.33	9,372.69	9,442.74	11,715.81	12,496.9	15,605.41	16,85,787	22,148.53	29,334.32
Actual Expenditure	5,836.71469	16,103.19221	9,451.72908	9,915.61879	11.36689	11,774.08	15,186.75	16,778.93	22,137.06	29,431.77
Excess+ Saving-	-21.05531	8,021.86221	79.03908	-27.12121	-348.92	-722.82	-418.66	-78.94	-11.47	97.45
Amount Surrendered	5.94	NIL	NIL	NIL	239.16	50	NIL	NIL	10	40
Capital Total Grant	9,142.9	8,394	8,090.14	9,976.52	9,946	12,774.71	12,774.72	10,632.56	8,639	10,301.87
Actual Expenditure	7,426.37672	6,091.50634	4,441.93665	7,710.83352	4,646.6	6,111.36	10,946.33	7,571.83	5,866.48	8,236.75
Excess+ Saving-	-1,716.52328	-2,302.49366	-3,648.20335	-2,265.68648	-5,299.4	-6,663.35	-1,82839	-3,060.73	-277.252	-2,065.12
Amount Surrendered	1,801.44	2,228.92	3,703.78	2,243.37	4,673.82	8,156	158.12	299.84	2,762.37	1,136.26

Source: Govt. of Nagaland; Appropriation Account

The Power Projects total Revenue and Capital expenditure is shown in table no. 2.7. Power Projects in the year 2002-2003; for Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 5, 857.77 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 5,836. 71469 lakhs, and a saving of Rs 21. 05 531 lakhs was made. Under the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 9,142.9 lakhs, whereas actual expenditure was Rs 7,426.37672 lakhs, and a saving of Rs 1,716.52328 lakhs has been made. In 2004-05, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 9372.69 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 9451.72908 lakhs with an excess of Rs 79.03908 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was Rs 8090.14 and actual expenditure was Rs 4441.93665 lakhs with a saving of Rs 3648.20335 lakhs. In 2007-08, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 12496.9 lakhs and actual expenditure Rs 11774.08 lakhs with a saving of Rs 722.82 lakhs, Total Grant for capital was Rs 12774.71 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 6111.36 lakhs with a saving of Rs 6663.35 lakhs. In the Year 2011-12, the amount of Revenue of the Government of Nagaland, total Grant was Rs 29,334.32 lakhs, actual

expenditure Rs 29,431.77 lakhs, and excess of Rs 97 .45 lakhs,. And for Capital Expenditure the Total Grant Rs 10,301.87 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 8,236.75 lakhs, and saving of Rs 2, 065.12 lakhs.

As of March 2010, Nagaland had a total installed power generation capacity of 302.2 MW owned by the State and Central sectors. The capacity comprised about 21.2 MW of thermal power plants and 53.3 MW of hydro electric power plants. Further, there is an installed capacity of 228.7MW power from renewable sources. The present peak demand of the State stands at 110 MW which is again restricted to 80 MW due to infrastructural constraints especially in the Transmission and Distribution sector. As a result, the per capita consumption of the State is only 200 units which is much below the National Average of 732 units (Draft annual Plan 2012-13).³⁵ Judging by the present trend of consumption and the various industrial policies/developments initiated by the State Government, the energy demand by the end of 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) would reach 400MW.

Table No. 2.8: Electricity consumption (in MKWH)

Year	No. of consumer	Unit consumed
2001-02	141563	117.24
2002-03	149635	279.88
2003-04	149680	139.7498
2004-05	13985	117.9998
2005-06	149626	201.93
2006-07	152353	209.66
2007-08	172356	213.84
2008-09	179152	234.73
2009-10	190486	242.88
2010-11	182210	284.96

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The table no 2.8 shows the Electricity consumption (in MKWH) in the state. In 2001-02, the number of consumer was 190486 with a total consumption of 117.24 units of electricity. In 2005-06, the number of consumer increased to 149626 with a total

³⁵ Government of Nagaland (2012-13)

consumption of 201.93 units. It stood at 182210 consumers with a total of 242.88 units of electricity being consumed in 2010-11.

The demand of households is increasing and at the same time there is erratic power supply which is due to constraints in Transmission and Distribution. And as such efforts have been made to increase the installed capacity to meet the demands. The department is also trying to make the responsibility of each and every communities and villages through increased participation of the people and communitization of the Electricity. For electricity generation renewable sources within the state should be emphasized and further developed for making the State self-sufficient.

iv) Land Records and Survey

Land records and Survey have been working with the Administration in respect of Land Settlement and Revenue Administration. Its important works are Survey of Administrative Headquarter, Govt. lands for establishment of Administrative Headquarters opening of new Townships, establishment of industries etc. Besides that, settlement of individual land dispute, village recognition, Acquisitions and Requisitions of land by Govt. are also the unplanned task of the District Offices. All the above works are Preparation of Revenue Demand of the District Administration.

The Tenth plan was formulated with an approved outlay of Rs 1530lakhs which includes for payment of land compensation for various Government land requirement. The Eleventh Five Year Plan began with an outlay of Rs 2295 lakhs. Physical targets for the Tenth plan and Eleventh Plan is given below in table no 2.9 for the different units like Traverse survey, Detailed Survey, Construction of Land Records

Table No. 2.9: Traverse survey, Detailed Survey, Construction of Land Base Camp

Year	Traverse Survey			Detailed survey			Construction of L.R		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
2002-03	2	10	87	2	10	87	2	10	87
2003-04	2	10	87	2	10	87	2	10	87
2004-05	2	10	87	2	10	87	2	10	87
2005-06	3	10	87	3	10	87	3	10	87
2006-07	3	10	87	3	10	87	3	10	87
2007-08	3	36	80	3	36	80	3	36	80
2008-09	3	36	80	3	36	80	3	36	80
2009-10	3	36	80	3	36	80	3	36	80
2010-11	3	36	80	3	36	80	3	36	80
2011-12	3	36	80	3	36	80	3	36	80

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Note:

In the above table A, B, C stands for Admn HQ, Govt. Pkt Land and Base Camp

During the Tenth Plan for building construction and minor works the outlay for it was 150.8 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was 150.8 lakhs. During the Eleventh Plan it was 502 lakhs and the Proposed outlay for 2012-13 is an outlay of 275 lakhs. Since the inception of the department, it has completed the Traverse Survey, Detailed Survey and Construction of Land Records of all the Administrative Headquarters, Major Towns and number of Government Pocket Land in the State. The following Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) were taken up and implemented.

- i) Creation of Patta Book System in all Administrative Headquarters
- ii) Computerization of Land Records which have been already established at Directorate Office
- iii) Records of Right of Government Land in Cadastrally Surveyed Towns was done
- iv) Construction of Office Building in 9 districts of the State completed.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Land records and Survey is given in the table no 2.10 for the period 2002-03 to 2011-12.

Table No. 2.10: Land Records and Survey (in lakhs)

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	832.43	1,183.08	935.7	860.52	976.06	1,020.6	1,102.67	1,036.24	1,305.68	1,724.96
Actual Expenditure	705.98151	834.14639	537,36733	808.41907	944.73	707.72	110.204	1,041.97	1,151.87	17,221.07
Excess+ Saving-	-126.44849	-348.93361	-398.33267	-52.10093	-31.33	-312.88	-0.63	5.73	-153.81	-3.89
Amount Surrendered	121.83	340.04	397.48	52.09	2.04	312.87	0.63	NIL	144.3	3.89
Capital Total Grant	21	12.25	25	35.4	35	5	52	76	20	100
Actual Expenditure	4.5	12.25	25	35.4	34.5	52	25.09	76	20	38
Excess+ Saving-	-16.5	0	0	0	-0.5	0	-2.691	0	0	-62
Amount Surrendered	16.5	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	26.91	NIL	NIL	62

Source: Govt. of Nagaland; Appropriation Account

The expenditure for Land Records and Survey as of 2002-2003 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 832.43 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 705.98151 lakhs and saving Rs 126.44849 lakhs and under Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 21 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 4.5 lakhs and saving Rs 16.5 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 860.52 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs 808.41907 lakhs and a saving of Rs 52.10093 lakhs on the capital side the Total Grant was Rs 35.4 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 35.4 lakhs with no saving. In 2009-10, for revenue Total Grant was Rs 1036.24 lakhs and expenditure was Rs 1041.79 lakhs with an excess expenditure of Rs 5.73 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was 76 lakhs and actual expenditure remain the same. While in the year 2011-12 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 1,724.96 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 17,221.07 lakhs and a saving of Rs 3.89 lakhs while for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 100 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 38 lakhs and saving Rs 62 lakhs.

Nagaland is a small state with an area of 16,576 Sq km, mostly hilly. Land belong to individual families, clan and communities among most tribes and with the chief Anghs in respect of some and this is a socially accepted tradition nurtured by successive generation. Survey of land in hilly terrain is always difficult and time consuming in addition to which jungle, shrubs, and gorges retards the progress considerably. Inter-State Boundary dispute, Village boundary dispute and land dispute among the individual

communities are common and prominent phenomenon which hinders the progress of field works. However, Survey maps are authentic information of land in which the planner can embark upon new project to develop activities without having to encounter with difficulties and uncertainties. It will ensure the early completion of development programme which will give quality and meaningful living, fulfilling the needs of the individual as well as the community at large.

v) Transportation

• Civil aviation

In order to cater to the needs of various types of services relating to Aviation, the State Government contemplated to establish the Aviation Cell in the Transport Department. The Aviation Cell was to liaise with its counterparts in other states and with Central Ministry. During the Eight Plan, the Proposed Outlay was Rs 220 Lakhs. An amount of Rs 300 lakhs has been allocated during the Ninth Plan. Nagaland has one operational airport at Dimapur. A second airport is being planned for Kohima. The State Helicopter Service currently operates from Dimapur to Mokokchung/ Kohima/ Wokha/ Phek/ Zunheboto/ Tuensang/ Mon on a weekly basis which has a great demand for regular passenger service, lifting of patients and VIP sources. Airstrip survey in collaboration with North East Shuttle is taken up in the 11th Plan Period for potential small Aircraft operations to facilitate air connectivity in the State. This is an ongoing project which is to be continued in the next FYP.

• Roads and Bridges

The only mode of transportation in Nagaland is road communication. Nagaland being a land-locked state, the improvement of road deserves top-priority for economic development of the state. The Proposed Outlay for the Eight Plan was Rs 14250 and Rs 25740 lakhs during the Ninth Plan. The total plan Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan was Rs 57900 lakhs. But the actual expenditure at current prices was Rs 51669.66 lakhs only for the 11th Plan. The Annual Plan 2012-13, outlay for roads and bridges is Rs 15268 lakhs. The year wise breakup for 11th Plan is as follows

Table No. 2.11: Total plan Outlay for 11th Five Year Plan

Year	Major District Road	Other District Road	Bridges	State Highway
2007-08	4000.00	2980.00	600.00	2180.00
2008-09	4000.00	2980.00	600.00	4455.00
2009-10	4000.00	2980.00	600.00	4455.00
2010-11	4000.00	2980.00	600.00	4455.00
2011-12	4000.00	2980.00	600.00	4455.00

Source: Five Year Plan

Table No. 2.12: Roads and Bridges (in lakhs)

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	3,908.03	4,717.93	4,142.45	4,705.66	7,776.92	2,427.19	9,480.3	10,055.7	10,494.74	14,680.14
Actual Expenditure	5,760.87096	4,795.93899	4,694.0918	6,284.22291	6,343.64	8,313.38	9,658.73	10,401.16	10,657.74	17,376.96
Excess+ Saving-	1,852.84096	78.00899	55.1418	1,578.56291	-1,433.28291	-113.81	178.43	345.46	163.61	269.68
Amount Surrendered	38	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	20.01	NIL	NIL	NIL
Capital Total Grant	7,152.26	8,782	12,817.63	14,594.56	16,101.9	19,008.05	16,132.34	29,927.76	31,373.78	37,284.32
Actual Expenditure	4,491.91503	7,096.76291	7,637.2511	9,676.84004	17,231.68	19,181.62	11,534.62	26,249.52	34,189.22	37,241.62
Excess+ Saving-	-2,660.34497	-1,685.23709	-5,180.3734	-4,917.71996	1,129.78	173.57	-4,577.21	-3,678.24	2,815.44	-42.7
Amount Surrendered	NIL	1,398.5	5,172.35	NIL	10.45	NIL	406.89	1,485.76	1,508.13	886.63

Source: Government of Nagaland; Appropriation Accounts

For Roads and Bridges, on the Revenue side the Total Grant was Rs 390.803 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 5,760.87096 lakhs and excess Rs 1,852.84096 lakhs and Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 7,152.26 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 4,491.91503 lakhs and saving of Rs 2,660.34497 lakhs. In 2006-07, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 7776.92 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 6343.64 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1433.28291 lakhs and on the capital side the Total Grant was Rs 16101.9 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 1129.78 lakhs. In the year 2011-12, for Revenue, the Total Grant was Rs 14, 680.14 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 17, 376.96 lakhs and excess of Rs 269.68 lakhs and Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 37,284.32 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 37,241.62 lakhs and saving Rs 42 .7 lakhs Thus, it can be concluded that rigorous and continues efforts are made for betterment of the roads and bridges in the state.

- **Nagaland State Transportation (NST)**

Nagaland State Transportation (NST) is considered a quasi-commercial and quasi-essential service as such a balance has to be struck between the two considerations. The main thrust area will be to invest in procurement of high tech buses for operation of the long distance services and also to replenish the old, over-aged buses which will be scrapped from the fleet strength. An important project of the department would be construction of Station building and commercial complex to provide adequate amenities to passengers as well as to generate additional revenue to augment the overall revenue of the department. Outsourcing revenue collection and construction of commercial complex will generate employment opportunities of about 120 in the form of direct and indirect self-employment.

NST provides road transport across Nagaland, covering 106 routes and 11,547 km route length and 172 scheduled services covering 24,959 kms daily including inter-state service of Imphal (Manipur) from Kohima and Dimapur with a fleet strength of 214 buses.³⁶

Table No. 2.13: Road Transport

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue										
a)Total Grant	1,594.94	1,866.17	1,505.94	1,841.51	1,987.46	2,383.58	2,926.47	3,760.07	4,751.47	5,726.46
b)Actual Expenditure	1,576.13602	1,878.19241	150.593991	1,841.5095	1,973.26	2,383.44	2,925.75	3,741.26	4,728.9	5,726.46
c)Excess(+) Saving(-)	-18.80398	12.02241	-9	-50	-14.2	-0.14	-0.72	-18.81	-22.57000	-5.46000
Amount surrendered at the end	41.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	14.19	10	Nil	17.93	22.53	5.43
Capital										
a)Total grant	965	647.82	138.41	1,052	1,575	1,702.96	1,702.96	1,703.68	1,793.75	1,310.65
b)Actual Expenditure	935.18235	680.91014	753.82425	662	983.11	1,020.17	1,364.19	1,994.63	1,093.81	665.45
c)Excess(+) Saving(-)	-29.81765	33.09014	-630.27575	-390	-591.89	-682.79	-338.77	290.95	-699.94	-645.2
Amount surrendered at the end	29.36	Nil	630.29	390	591.33	682.79	515	548.57	699.94	645.2

Source: Government of Nagaland; Appropriation Accounts

³⁶ Draft Annual Plan 2012-13: Government of Nagaland

The State spends huge amount of money every year to maintain the connectivity of the State. In the year 2002-2003 the Revenue of the Government as Total Grant was Rs 1,594.94 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 1,576.13602 lakhs and saving was Rs 18.80398 lakhs while on the Capital side the Total Grant was Rs 965 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 935.18235 lakhs and saving Rs 29.81765 lakhs. In all the years of the study period there were savings under revenue except in 2003-04 where Total Grant was Rs 18666.1 and actual expenditure was Rs 1878.19241 with an excess of 12.02241. During the same period under capital the Total Grant was Rs 647.82 lakhs with actual expenditure at Rs 680.91014 lakhs and an excess of Rs 33.09014 lakhs. On the capital side in 2009-10, there was an excess expenditure of Rs 290.95 lakhs. In the year 2011-12, on the Revenue side, the Total Grant was Rs 5,726.46 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 5,726.46 lakhs and saving Rs 5.46 lakhs and on the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,310.65 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 665.45 lakhs and saving Rs 645.2 lakhs. As can be observed from the table, every year Revenue and Capital expenditure of the state has been increasing.

During 2002-03 the total length of road in Nagaland was about 13371.45 kms with a total surfaced road of 6225.62 kms and unsurfaced road 7145.83 kms. With increased expenditure and efforts by the State the length of road increased to 21079.68 kms by 2008-09. Road Transport is the main lifeline of the State as the other means of transportation is not well developed or very feasible in Nagaland due to geographical topography or conditions of the State. Thus, rigorous and continues efforts should be made for the betterment of the roads and bridges in the State.

vi) Tourism

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest-growing industries and its importance for economic development is widely acknowledged. What makes tourism different from many other services is that the supplier stays where he is, and the tourist comes to the host country rather than the supplier taking his services to the consumer. Tourism can play a key role in poverty alleviation, bringing jobs for unskilled or semi-skilled workers in hotels, resorts and at cultural sites as well as encouraging job creation

in supply industries.³⁷ Tourism's economic activities effectively improves the livelihoods of the people through income generation, employment creation, improved infrastructure, increased standard of living and increased government revenue according to Christee and Crompton (2001)³⁸.

In the National scenario, Tourism is the third highest revenue-earning sector and has rightly been called an industry. However, in Nagaland, the volatile law and order problems, and the lack of security has reduced the department of tourism to just another sectoral department without any sensible investment being made till the 9th and 10th plan period. But if adequate infrastructure is created and promotional activities are stepped up, the state has the potential of becoming one of the North East's most popular tourist destinations. The department proposes to make concerted effort to promote tourism in the state by creating tourist infrastructure which will then be managed through the process of privatization in the urban sectors and by the village tourism board or community themselves through the process of communitization.

One of the main emphases of the department is to enhance capacity building for the private entrepreneurs, the Village Tourism Boards, Tour operators & Tour guides so that the awareness of the skill in the hospitality trade can be upgraded at all levels. The Department will continue to play the role of facilitator in the development and promotion of tourism. However, providing essential services/facilities such as road connectivity, power, water supply, communication network, civic amenities etc at the places of tourist interest requires the active involvement and participation of various departments and agencies. It is therefore imperative for those departments and agencies to formulate their plan schemes and development strategy keeping in view of the overall interest of tourism development in the state.

The Proposed Outlay during the Eight Plan was Rs 600 lakhs , and Rs 2400 lakhs in the Ninth Plan. During the ninth plan, the actual allocation stood at Rs 1379 lakhs

³⁷ Accountancy Business and the Public Interest, Vol. 9, 2010: The Service Sector- High employment with low productivity Growth Prospect for emerging economies; Abstract.

³⁸ Ibid

instead of its total outlay of Rs 2400 lakhs. Some major achievements in the tourism infrastructure were the setting up of Tourist Lodge at Mon and upgradation of Tourist Lodge at Dimapur. Approach road to Seithekima Waterfall Project, Chumukedima Water Fall, Tourist village at Chumukedima etc. Besides that various training programmes and Cultural activities were showcased to encourage and promote the rich cultural heritage.³⁹

Tenth Plan projected outlay at 2001-02 prices was Rs 1600 lakhs. Tourist Lodge such as Zunheboto, Shalom Bible Seminary Zubza, Peren, tourist rest house at Molunkimong, Meluri, Tourist spot at Gaili, Peren, Kapamedzu were constructed besides many other development. Under hospitality and training, 130 persons have been imparted training.

The need for expanding the marketing and promotion activities with a view to capturing domestic tourism market from the Metros and major cities of the country is felt essential. The Draft 11th Five Year Plan for Tourism sector has been formulated within the state Planning Boards approved outlay of Rs 5060 lakhs. Availability of sufficient tourist accommodation facilities in tourist centre is a must for any successful tourism promotion. A sum of Rs 205 lakhs was also earmarked for development of tourist spots with a view to providing recreational and sight seeing avenues. The Department continues to play the role of the facilitator in the development and promotion of tourism. However, providing essential services/ facilities such as road connectivity, power, ware supply, communication network, civic amenities etc at the places of tourist interest requires the active involvement and participation of various department and agencies. Providing fund under the state for infrastructure works such as site development, internal approach, external power and water supply for CSS works will continue as projects sanctioned under CSS. To meet such expenditure Rs 385 lakhs were earmarked in the 11th plan. Creation of infrastructure such as tourist cottages and home stay/paying guest accommodation for uplifting the rural economy, a sum of Rs 1500 lakhs has been earmarked.

³⁹ Draft Tenth Five Year Plan, 2002-07

In the 11th Five Year Plan, the overall development objectives were

- i) Develop tourist infrastructure in the rural areas as part of the rural Tourism and cultural Tourism promotion.
- ii) Gradual privatization of assets in Urban areas and communitization in rural areas
- iii) Upgradation of skills of private entrepreneurs and members of the Village Tourism Boards, Tour Operators and Tour Guides through capacity building Training Programme.

The achievement of the 11th FYP (2007-12) were;

- i) The main thrust of the Department was on building rudimentary infrastructure, publicity, and promotion which included normal programmes, such as celebration of Hornbill festival, road shows, participation at the national and international level fairs and promotion of indigenous festivals.
- ii) Construction of basic accommodation facilities such as lodges and amenities at various locations and places in the State.
- iii) Works like permanent structure support for Kids Carnival site, preparation of Master Plan for making the Naga Heritage Village at Kisama.
- iv) Development of Pfutsero Lake as tourist attraction spot, Tourist amenities Centre at Agri Expo site.
- v) Due priority was accorded to communitization of rural tourism assets, tourist accommodation, tourist attraction spots.

It is proposed to accord top priority to providing adequate tourist infrastructure and improved road connectivity to places of tourist interest especially in the rural areas. Promotion of Cultural, Eco and Adventure Tourism will continue to receive the main focus in the 12th Plan.

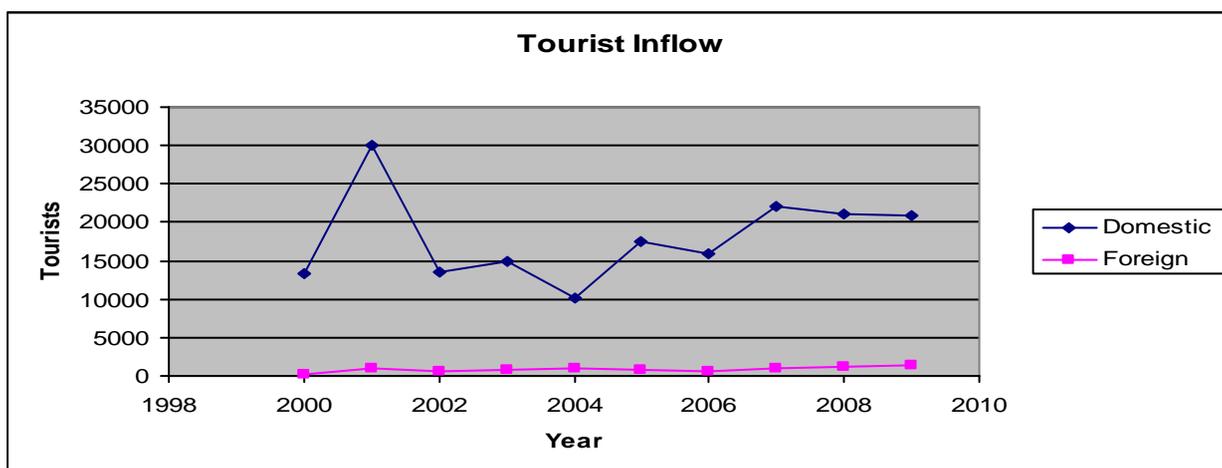
Table No. 2.14: Tourist Inflow

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2000	13260	208	13468
2001	29952	920	30872
2002	13543	526	14069
2003	14870	870	15740
2004	10056	1084	11140
2005	17470	883	18353
2006	15850	576	16426
2007	22085	936	23021
2008	21129	1219	22348
2009	20953	1423	22376

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The expenditure made by the government has been increasing over the years. But due to insurgency problems and the image of the state as an unsafe state the tourist inflow has not been up to the mark. Steadily it was increasing which was witnessed through out the tourist inflow for both domestic and foreign during the last few years. Year-wise tourist inflow is given in the table no: 2.14. In the year 2000 the total inflow of tourist, both domestic and foreign was 13468 persons. In the year 2005, it was 18353 persons whereas it stood at 22376 persons in the year 2009.

Exhibit 2: Domestic and Foreign Tourist Inflow



The graph in exhibit no. 2 shows the tourist inflow year wise. Along the x-axis is the year and y-axis the number of tourist inflow during the study period. The number of domestic tourist inflow has been more than the foreign tourist. The number of tourist during the period 2002 -2006 showed only slight variations; from 2007 onwards it

showed an increase in the number of tourists in the State which may be due to development of the tourism sector and the reduced insurgency problems of the State.

Tourism development is essential for the uplift of the State's economy. It has immense potential for generating income and employment avenues to a large number of people. It is therefore essential to expedite development of the tourist infrastructure and embark on intensive promotional campaign to facilitate large scale tourist inflow.

The present scenario in the State is not very conducive for receiving large scale tourist inflow as most of the tourist centres lack basic tourist accommodation. Priority has to be given for creating the minimum requirement in this important sector for which the department has to play the role of facilitator by setting up accommodation units in selected places of tourist interest along with capacity building in the diverse hospitality trade.

Tourist transport is an important part of the tourism sector and as such tourist transport services which can cater to the needs of the tourist at their conveyance is an essentiality. Many avenues can come up under this transport services so the people of the state can get an opportunity to get employment. Training, Seminars, Adventure tourism have a long way to go in enhancing professionalism of the tourism sector of the state.

Table No. 2.15: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Tourism Sector (2002-03 to 2011-12)

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	323.94	513.46	349.41	3,226.77	541.35	613.07	685.67	769.28	1,134.82	1,192.78
Actual Expenditure	306.27594	475.21898	233.93557	307.13289	524.04	605.94	689.85	738.12	1,085.19	1,192.38
Excess+ Saving-	-17.66406	-38.24102	-115.47443	-15.53711	-17.31	-7.13	4,18	-31.16	-49.63	-0.4
Amount Surrendered	13.87	38.28	113.58	Nil	16.01	7.12	Nil	31.15	55.62	2,00.0??
Capital Total Grant	109.95	36.69	1,667.97	1,370.67	191.55	395	395	2,464.98	2,147.21	1,632.45
Actual Expenditure	12	0	712.02425	327.5	190.28	295	335	192.08	1,863.53	1,632.2
Excess+ Saving-	-97.95	-36.69	-95.594575	-1,043.17	-1.27	-100	-60	-2,272.9	-283.68	-7.25
Amount surrendered	97.95	36.69	945.7	166.47		100	27.13	227.29	241.68	7.25

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

Tourism is the sector which has vast scope for expansion. In a state like Nagaland with its natural landscape, scenic beauty and the pleasant weather conditions, tourism sector can be further developed. Government is also putting concentrated efforts for development and expansion in this area. As such in the year 2002-2003, the Total Grant allotted for Revenue was Rs 323.94 lakhs, whereas the actual expenditure incurred was Rs 306.27594 lakhs and saving was Rs 17.66406 lakhs. On Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 109.95 lakhs; actual expenditure was Rs 12 lakhs and saving Rs 97.95 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 3226.77 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 307.13289 lakhs with a saving of Rs 15.53711 lakhs and for the capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1370.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 327.5 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1043.17 lakhs. In 2008-09 the total Grant for revenue was Rs 685.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 689.85 lakhs with an excess of Rs 418 lakhs whereas for capital side, the Total Grant was Rs 395 lakhs with an actual expenditure of Rs 335 lakhs and a saving of Rs 60 lakhs. As can be seen from the table the Revenue and Capital expenditure has been on the rise year wise and in the 2011-12, for Revenue, the Total Grant stood at Rs 119.278 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,192.38 lakhs and saving Rs 0.4 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,632.45 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1, 632.2 lakhs and saving Rs 7.25 lakhs.

Promotion and development of tourism can have a tremendous effect on the service sector of the economy which in turn will boost up the contribution to the GSDP or economy of the State. When tourism increases it would lead to an increase of hotels and restaurants, tourist guides, operators, taxi's, resorts, etc and such more service facilities or opportunities will be made available which will absorb some of the unemployment problems, at the same time lead to an increase in the GSDP of the economy.

It is thus imperative for the state, various departments and agencies to formulate their plans and schemes for the development of the tourism sector in the State.

vii) Education

Education has been the core factor in ushering all other developmental activities, upbringing and bridging societal and developmental awareness. Education is a torch bearer of modern development.

The emphasis on education during the Eight Plan was for consolidation, strengthening and qualitative improvements of the facilities created during the earlier plans. The Outlay for the Eight Plan was Rs 6195 lakhs, during the Ninth Plan it was Rs 15101 lakhs.

The Ninth Five Year Plan started off in the year 1997-98 with big expectation of new developments, fulfillment of aspirations of the people- the desire to have quality and meaningful education. However, due to under allocation of the outlay in the plan nothing much could be achieved. The Ninth Plan was one of the most unfavorable plan periods as far as the department of School Education is concerned. Some of the achievements made are

- i) Under the Elementary sector, 57 government primary schools was opened and 23 government primary schools was upgraded to government middle schools
- ii) Providing free Text books to the student was one of the only major programs implemented in the 9th Plan.
- iii) Grants-in-aids were also provided to the private recognized schools for the fulfillment of prescribed criteria given by the government and academic performances every year.

During the 10th FYP, the State Government launched the innovative program of Communitization of Elementary Education covering all Govt. Primary and Middle Schools which coincides with the Govt. of India Universalisation of Elementary Education. There were massive community mobilization and mainstreaming of Out of School Children. The following are the achievement of the 10th Plan

- i) All construction works under Elementary Education were carried out by the respective Village Education Committees.
- ii) For the welfare of the students, who are from poor financial background of the parent, the State Govt. has continued supply of free-text book to all student from Class Pre-Primary to 8(A,B, 1-8) studying in Govt. schools
- iii) The Department is implementing Midday Meal for the Primary School children in the Govt. Schools.

The target set by the School Education in the 11th FYP were

- i) To reduce drop-out rate in Elementary Education from the present 38.72% to 28.55%.
- ii) To accelerate the literacy rate of 66.57% (2001) to 91.47%. The State has achieved 80.11% but falling short of 11.36%.
- iii) To bridge the Gender Gap of 09.07% to 00.50%. The State has achieved 6.6% but he target is not fully achieved.

School Education is one of the most important Service Sector as this is the area which will later on determine the overall development and the human resources of the State. Likewise, the State of Nagaland has also been putting efforts to further advance the quantity as well the quality of the Education system of the State. The table 2.16 shows the Revenue and Capital Expenditure of the State during the period 2002-03 to 2011-12.

Table No. 2.16: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on School Education (2002-03 to 2011-12)

School Education	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue Total Grant	17,875.65	18,842.99	19,592.66	23,300.23	27,287.83	32,250.58	33,645.21	39,594.2	63,194.77	60,797.28
Actual Expenditure	16,954.68	20,302.97238	19,447.1815	24,665.88445	27,581.65	30,641.46	33,080.75	36,290.11	55,881.6	56,332.01
Excess+ Saving-	-920.97	1,459.98238	-145.4785	1,365.65445	293.82	-1,609.12	-564.46	-3,304.09	-7,313.17	-4,465.27
Amount surrendered	625.15	Nil	162.97	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,500.43	4,412.39	5,662.96
Capital Total Grant	1,272.62	600	267	450	1,197.09	885	106.1	1,417.76	2,530.55	2,256.17
Actual Expenditure	20	93.27	21.43078	327.40505	693.47	565.24	853.25	561.3	2,530.55	260.403
Excess+ Saving-	-1,252.62	-506.73	-245.56922	-122.59495	-503.62	-319.76	-207.75	-856.46	0	347.86
Amount surrendered	Nil	Nil	0.83	Nil	128.16	378.13	Nil	42.76	Nil	671.07

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Account

Table no 2.16 reveals that in the year 2002-2003, the Revenue for Total Grant was Rs 17, 875.65 lakhs and actual expenditure was 16, 954.68 and saving of Rs 920 .97 lakhs. On the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1, 272.62 lakhs; whereas the actual expenditure was Rs 20 lakhs and saving Rs 1,252.62 lakhs. In 2005-06, Total Grant on the revenue side was Rs 23300.23 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 24665.88445 lakhs and an excess of Rs 1365.65445 lakhs. For Capital the Total Grant was Rs 450 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 327.40505 lakhs and saving of Rs 122.59495 lakhs. In 2009-10, Total Grant for revenue was Rs 39594.2 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 36290.11 lakhs with a saving of Rs 564.46 lakhs while the Total Grant for Capital was Rs 1417.76 lakhs with actual expenditure as Rs 561.3 lakhs with a saving of Rs 856.46 lakhs. While in the year 20011-12, the Total Grant was Rs 60,797.28 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 5,633.201 lakhs saving of Rs 4,465.27 lakhs and Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 2,256.17 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 2,604.03 lakhs and excess of Rs 347.86 lakhs.

Table No. 2.17: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Higher Education & Technical Education

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Total Grant	3,128.41	3,615.49	2,976.86
Actual Expenditure	2,547.73214	3,671.27266	2,947.88114
Excess+ Saving-	-580.67786	55.78866	-28.97866
Amount Surrendered	637.13	829.11	Nil
Capital Total Grant	858.7	134.84	450
Actual Expenditure	0	231.67	109.84
Excess+ Saving-	-858.7	150	-25
Amount surrendered	721.12	Nil	Nil

Source: Govt. of Nagaland: Finance and Appropriation Account

Table No. 2.18: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Higher Education from 2005-06 to 2011-12

Revenue	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	4,017.82	5,102.73	4,131.08	5,840.33	6,991.48	8,529.44	9,301.17
Actual Expenditure	3,532.4775	3,654.68	2,461.23	3,962.25	5,190.29	6,267.1	7,034.17
Excess+ Saving-	-485.3425	-1.44805	-1,669.85	-1,878.08	-1,801.19	-2,262.34	-2,267
Amount surrendered	458.17	1.44863	1,755.89	3,329.5	3,335.68	2,269.22	4,065.48
Capital							
Total Grant	37.67	505	538	850	338.69	1,500	1,500
Actual expenditure	37.67	515.1	538	850	438.69	1,500	1,419.46
Excess+ Saving-	0	10.1	0	0	100	0	-80.54
Amount surrendered	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	80.54

Source: Govt. of Nagaland: Finance and Appropriation Account

Table No. 2.19: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Information Technology & Technical Education from 2005-06 to 2011-12

Revenue	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	2,346.24	1,773.9	1,394.29	1,912.22	1,663.5	699.48	2,937.73
Actual Expenditure	1,796.05469	1,209.11	913.74	1,741.47	2,139.14	548.12	470.88
Excess+ Saving-	-550.18531	-564.79	-480.55	-170.75	475.64	-115.36	-2,466.85
Amount surrendered	582.37	567.47	491.09	955.15	615.04	115.33	246.685
Capital							
Total Grant	86	363.91	177.18	177.18	1,140	20	300
Actual Expenditure	0	217.16	177.18	150	1.00000	2.00000	174
Excess+ Saving-	-862	-146.75	0,0	-27.18	-100.	0	-126
Amount surrendered	862	146.75	Nil	27.18	Nil	Nil	100

Source: Govt. of Nagaland: Finance and Appropriation Account

From Table no 2.17, 2.18 & 2.19, it can be seen that Higher Education and Technical Education in the year 2002-2003, for Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 3,128.41 lakhs, and actual expenditure incurred was Rs 2,547.73214 lakhs and saving Rs 580.67786 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 858.7 lakhs; whereas actual expenditure was zero and saving Rs 858.7 lakhs. Till 2004-05, it remained as Higher

Education and Technical Education. From 2005-06, the Department was bifurcated into Higher Education and Information Technology and Technical Education. As such for, Higher Education in the year 2005-06, the Revenue as of Total Grant was Rs 4,017.82 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 3,532.4775 lakhs and saving Rs 485.3425 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 37 .17 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs37 .17 lakhs and saving was zero. In the year 2011-12, the Total Grant for was Rs 9, 301, 17 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 7,034.17 lakhs and saving Rs 2,267 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,500 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,419.46 lakhs and saving Rs 80.54 lakhs. Under the Information Technology and Technical Education, for Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 2, 346, 24 lakhs in the year 2005-06, actual expenditure was Rs 1,796.05469 lakhs and Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 862 lakhs, actual expenditure was zero and saving Rs 862 lakhs. In the year 2011-12, the Revenue for Total Grant was Rs 2, 937, 73 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 470.88 lakhs and saving Rs 2,466.85 lakhs and for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 300 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 174 lakhs and saving Rs 126 lakhs.

The Department of Information Technology was created during November 2003. The Department was created with a view to promote the use of IT and act as a facilitator in the field of IT in the state and build an IT interface with the rest of the country and the world. The brief objectives of the Department are as under

1. To serve as the Enabler for promotion of IT industry in Nagaland
2. Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building for promotion of IT
3. Establishing Nagaland as a SMART State through promotion of InfoTech in Trade, Commerce and Infotainment.⁴⁰

During the Tenth Plan, the Projected Outlay for the Information Technology in Nagaland was Rs 3987.64 lakhs and the Proposed Outlay for the Eleventh Plan was 445.67 lakhs. The targets and proposed outlay for 2012-13 was Rs 80 lakhs under Capacity Building and an amount of Rs 50 lakhs under training. For technology upgradation, it was 35 lakhs, for Communication Services Rs 40 lakhs and Rs 30 lakhs for Software and other expenditure for augmenting and enhancing various e-governance services projects.

⁴⁰ 11th Five Year Plan

The literacy rate which was 65.45% in 2001 increased to 80.11% in 2011. And the total number of educational institute at the school level stood at 2552, out of which 13 is centrally owned, 1862 is by the State and 677 are private institutes according to 2007-08 estimate.

In the State of Nagaland, the literacy percentage is more as compared to all India level, yet in terms of its employment the state could not absorb the growing labour force, which might be attributed to the defective system of schooling, lesser emphasis on technical and employment oriented education. Education being one of the most important Service Sector which determines the overall development and the human resources of the state, efforts should be made to increase its efficiency level.

viii) Civil Supplies (Food, Storage and Warehousing)

The 10th Plan achievement in Storage at the National Level was Rs 5,643 crores and the Revised Projection in the 11th Plan is Rs 8, 966 crores at 2006-07 prices. Food Storage and Ware Housing which form an important part of Agricultural activities was sought to be developed by providing such facilities as godowns, warehouses etc to the farmers. During the Tenth Plan, the projected outlay in the State was Rs 435 lakhs which stood at Rs 1120 lakhs during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Fund allocation of Rs 125 lakhs was done during 2007-08, Rs 228 during 2008-09, Rs 321.69 lakhs in 2009-10 and Rs 203 lakhs in 2010-11. As per the draft annual plan 2012-13, an amount of Rs 263 lakhs for 2011-12 was proposed by the department.

Table No. 2.20: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Civil Supplies (Food, Storage and Warehousing)

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	464.01	492.7	553.55	642.42	691.05	671.27	7,439.22	1,105.46	1,243.15	1,301.42
Actual Expenditure	490.5642	517.03111	506.3675	646.93922	696.52	672.33	743.24	988.76	1,172.01	1,295.02
Excess+ Saving-	26.5542	24.33111	-47.1825	4.51922	5.47	1.06	-0.68	-116.7	-71.14	-6.4
Amount Surrendered	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	4.13	0.4	5.83
Capital Total Grant	191.05	1,168.42	105.82	103.83	596.3	782.94	204.8	174.8	122.6	200.3
Actual Expenditure	165.74192	1,111.75423	150.69905	153.74977	624.6	782.88	199.81	321.33	193.3	192.09
Excess+ Saving-	-25.30808	-56.66577	44.87905	49.91977	28.3	-0.06	-4.99	146.53	70.7	-8.21
Amount Surrendered	56.38	NIL	NIL	1.08	NIL	18.36	NIL	13.43	0.03	8.21

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

In Table no:2.20, Civil Supplies(Food, Storage and Warehousing),the Total Grant for Revenue in the year 2002-03 was Rs 464.01lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 490.5642 lakhs and excess of Rs 26.5542 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 191.05 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 165.74192 lakhs and saving Rs 2 5.30808 lakhs . In 2005-06, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 642.42 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 646.93922 lakhs with an excess of Rs 4.51922 lakhs. Whereas on the Capital side, Total Grant was Rs 103.83 lakhs with actual expenditure at Rs 153.74977 lakhs with an excess of Rs 49.91977 lakhs. In 2008-09, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 7439.22 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 743.24 lakhs with a saving of Rs 0.68 lakhs whereas for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 204.8 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 199.81 lakhs with a saving of Rs 4.99 lakhs. While in 2011-12, the total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1301.42000 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,295.02000 lakhs and saving Rs 6.40000 lakhs. While for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 200.30000 lakhs, actual saving Rs 192.09000 lakhs and saving Rs 8.21000 lakhs.

However, the State is still lacking behind in Storage and Warehousing facilities due to which it causes economic losses to the farmers and agriculturist and in turn affects the Government and the economy of the State.

Thus it is evident from the present study period that the various selected Services Sector had shown an increasing trend in its expenditure which is attributed to the growing importance of Service sector in the State. Along with the expenditure made in Services Sector, Health care facilities in the State should be improved with increase in the number of medical practitioners, infrastructural up gradation with the latest technologies and equipments. For every household to have access to safe drinking water both private enterprises and government should play the major role to supply water in the State. For power generations, emphasis should be laid on the Renewable resources in order to make the State self-sufficient. Besides tourism can be a viable area in the state, for which transportation system, accommodations, infrastructure and communication are important factors and also inculcating a sense of protecting the public properties and preserving the natural environment should be created for further development in this particular sector.

CHAPTER 3: STRUCTURE AND SCENARIO OF NAGALAND ECONOMY: A PROFILE

Introduction

The Socio- Economic development in Nagaland was not developed properly at the time when the State got Independence and thus rigorous efforts for development are of recent origin. The State is pre-dominantly an agricultural economy and around 70% of the population is engaged in this sector.

During the last three to four decades the State is doing reasonably well. The Service or Tertiary sector is the largest contributor to the State economy followed by Agriculture or Primary sector. Though, the contribution of agricultural sector to the State GDP is decreasing over the years. Service sector has become one of the booming sectors in the State.

No doubt, Service sector growth in Nagaland had witnessed an increase in its contribution over the years. However, this feature is characteristic of any other economy or State because as the economy matures, the contribution of Services to the State GDP increases. In consistent with other State's, the contribution of Agriculture has declined, industry has remained almost constant and that of Services has increased. The State has considerable minerals, petroleum and hydro power which is sought to be developed. Besides these, many other sectors have potential to be developed like floriculture, handicrafts, indigenous products, IT and Tourism.

In this chapter, an attempt had been made to study the Structure and Scenario of Nagaland economy by analyzing the different Services sector available in the State.

Service Sector in India

The Service Sector in India witnessed a phenomenal growth in the decade of 1990's. During 1980's, its output grew at the rate of 6.6% per annum, while during 1990's the growth rate increased to 7.5% per annum. In the last ten years (1994-2004) the Service sector has grown on an average by 7.9% per annum, ahead of agriculture, with the growth of 3% per annum and manufacturing sector with the growth of 5.2% per annum. In the same period countries like Thailand, Indonesia, and China, agriculture sector has grown at an average of 1.5%, 1.9% and 3.8% while manufacturing sector has grown at the rate of 7.2%, 6.6% and 12.2% respectively. Corresponding growth rates in Service Sector has been 3.9%, 4.5% and 8.9%. Most of the developing countries witness a lower growth rate in the Service Sector as compared to manufacturing sector. Higher growth rate in the Service Sector is therefore a unique feature witnessed by India.

During the 1990's, the contribution of Service Sector to the growth rate of GDP was nearly 60% in contrast to 54% in middle income countries, 43% in least developed countries and 34% in China. High share of services in GDP is a unique feature of the Indian economy as in other developing countries decline in agricultural sector's share has been followed by growth in manufacturing sector's share and the shift towards Services Sector has occurred only in the final stages of growth.⁴¹

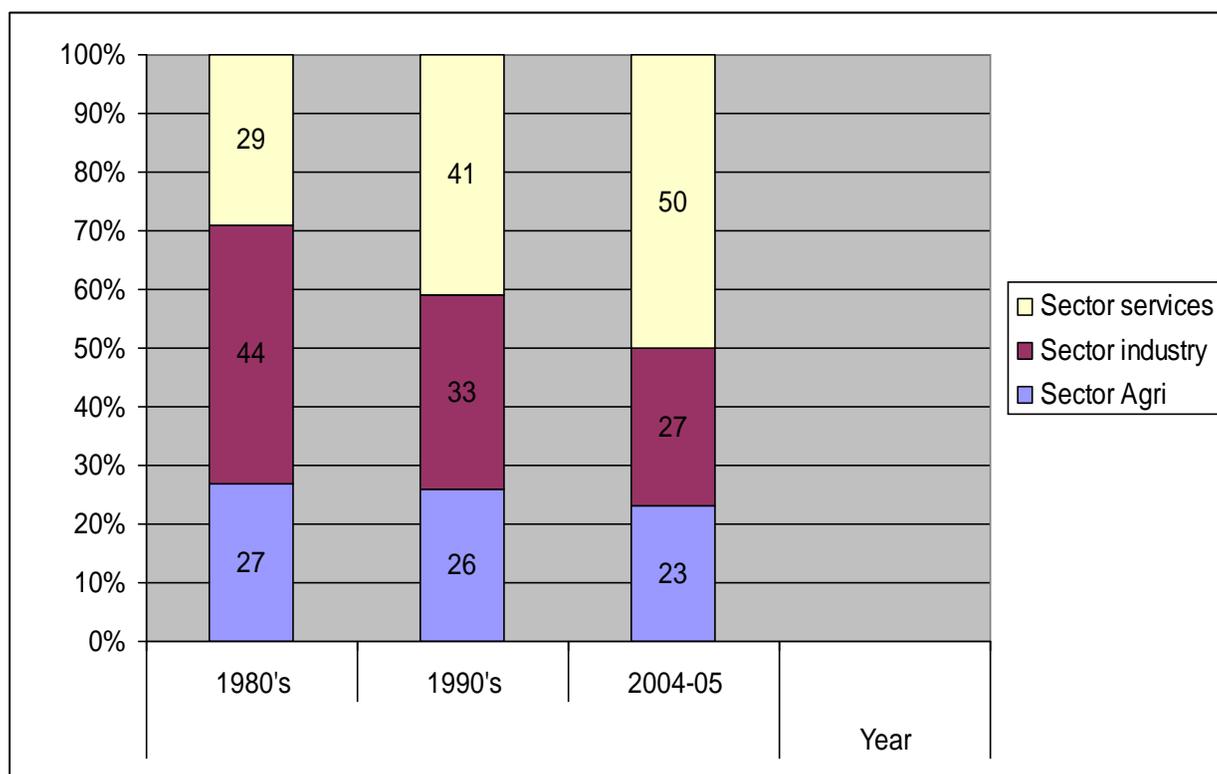
A striking feature of India's growth performance is that in the four decade period, 1950 to 1990, agriculture's share in GDP has declined by about 25% points while industry and services have gained equally. The share of industry has stabilized since 1990 and consequently the entire subsequent decline in agriculture has been picked by the Services Sector.

The sectoral distribution of workforce in India during the period 1980 to 2004-05 reveals that the structural changes in terms of employment have been slow in India as the primary sector continued to absorb 56.675% of the total workforce even in 2004-05, followed by tertiary and industrial sectors' 24.62% and 18.70% respectively. There has been disproportionate growth of tertiary sector, as its share in employment has been far

⁴¹ Banga Rashmi; Critical issues in India's service-led-growth

less when compared to its contribution to GDP. There was a sharp drop in labour absorptive capacity of growth in the economy (employment elasticity of growth) from 0.40 to 0.15 during post-reform period (1993-94 to 1999-00) initially, reflecting the phenomenon of jobless growth. However, during 1999-00 to 2004-05 periods, the employment elasticity of growth registered an increase from 0.15 to 0.51%. With the exception of one sub-sector i.e. transport, storage and communication all others sub-sectors of Service Sector exhibited an increasing trend in employment elasticities and thereby overall elasticity of employment increased from 0.15 to 0.51% ⁴²(Mitra, 2008).

Exhibit: 3 Average sectoral contribution to GDP



The three sectors viz, Agriculture, Industry and Services have witnessed acceleration in the growth rates of output, output per worker and total factor productivity in the post 1980 period. However, the increase is more marked in case of Services. Partially the spurt in growth rate is attributed to productivity growth in certain sub-sectors of Service Sector. It has been noticed by Goldar and Mitra (2008) that growth rate in output per man is highest in case of Public Administration and Defense and other community, social and personal services might have resulted from the downsizing of the public sector because of

⁴² Banga Rashmi; Critical issues in India's service-led-growth

privatization and hikes in the salaries of the central and state government employees from time to time (i.e is due to accounting reasons). Part of the productivity growth in the Service Sector might be an outcome of application of IT Services (Goldar and Mitra, 2008). Despite increase in growth rate of labour, productivity in Services sector, measurement of Services Sector output and productivity are still debatable issues.⁴³ (Dr Seema Joshi)

Service Sector in Nagaland

Nagaland has a total Labour force participation rate of 718740 and worker population ratio of 304 per 1000. The number of self-employed is 15, 16,680 and regular wage or salaried is 4, 11,840 with a casual labour of 25500.⁴⁴ Services sector had different components in different Countries and States. Thus, in Nagaland for the Sector Analysis of the Service Sector; the chapter has been divided into three part as follows:

Part I Comprises of storage, transport and communication

Part II Comprises of Trade, hotels and restaurants, Tourism and banking and insurance

Part III Comprises of Public Health, Education, Public Administration and other services

Part I: Storage, Transport and Communication

Storage

Construction of godowns is required in areas where no storage facilities exist. The need for increase in storage capacity with modern storage facilities in the state is felt, because of the expansion of the Public Distribution System (PDS) coverage to cater to the needs of larger population particularly in the remote areas. The climatic condition in the state does not permit storage of foodgrains for a long duration under normal storage facilities. During the Eight Plan for construction of godowns a provision Rs 42.13 lakhs was utilized.

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Nagaland skill development programme initiatives and approach to 12th Plan: Regional Conference Agartala, 22nd May 2012

During the Eight Plan 11 godowns and chowkidars quarter were constructed at various places in the state. There was urgent need to repair/renovate the old godowns which had become deplorable. As such a provision of Rs 14.63 lakhs was made available during 8th Five Year Plan. During the Ninth Plan, Rs 45.00 lakhs was used for the purpose. And in the Tenth Plan Rs 28.80 lakhs was utilized.⁴⁵

Transport

- **Air Service**

Civil aviation is one of the growing sectors in Indian transport. This sector provides three categories of services. They are operational, infrastructural and regulatory-cum-developmental services. Operational services include domestic air services and international air services. In India, Domestic air services are provided by Indian Airlines Limited and private airlines, operating both scheduled and non-scheduled services. International air services are provided by Air India Limited, Indian Airlines Limited and other international airlines, operating to and from India. Regulatory and developmental services are provided by Pawan hans helicopters Limited to the petroleum sectors, including ONGC and OIL, several customers from state and union territory governments, public sector undertakings and private sector companies. Infrastructural facilities are taken care of by Airports Authority of India. Presently there are two scheduled private airlines providing regular domestic air services. In addition, there are 40 non-scheduled operators who provide air taxi/ non-scheduled air transport services. The share of private operators in the domestic air traffic is to the tune of 52.6 %. The fleet strength of Air India was 28; it was 53 in the case of Indian Airlines at the end of 2001-02.

The total number of aircraft in their fleet has risen by one to 419 at the end of December 2010. The non-scheduled operators as on December 2010 have 360 aircraft in their fleet. Industry forecasts suggests that India will be the fastest growing civil aviation market in the world by 2020 with about 420 million passengers being handled by the Indian airport system as against 140 million in 2010. The growth in demand for domestic as well as international air services signals a bright future for this sector. There is need to develop infrastructure, modernize aircraft, introduce professional management and improve safety and security measures to make this sector progressive.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Source: Five year plans

⁴⁶ Economic Survey 2010-11

The only Aerodrome in Nagaland is at Dimapur. It was constructed during the Second World War for the quick transportation of military personal and logistics. After the cessation of the war it fell into neglect and remained unused for a long time. Later, the need for an airport arose and the old airport was revamped with the outbreak of insurgency in 1956 for evacuating soldiers by air. After Nagaland attained statehood it has been in use as a regular airport for flights.

The service is directly connected with Guwahati and Imphal airports along with the rest of the country. Now air service in Nagaland provides alternative flights every week. Boeing air service is proposed to be introduced very soon with modern amenities with at least two or more stations in Nagaland to tide over the increasing passengers demand in the state. Pawan Hans has provided one Helicopter initially a Mi-172 on wet lease to the Govt. of Nagaland w.e.f 1st Dec, 2007 for regular passenger services.⁴⁷

- **Railways**

As the topography of the region is highly forbidding easy development of railways is not feasible. Nagaland is practically deprived of railway communication. Dimapur is the only region in the state which is connected by railways. Dimapur has now become an important commercial centre which handles the entire import and export of trade of Nagaland. All important commodities come into Nagaland through Dimapur. Recently, the North-East Frontier Railways that run's from Guwahati to Dibrugarh via Dimapur has sent out a branch line Simulguri to Naginimora. This line has been introduced primarily for transporting coal from Borjan colliery through Naginimora.⁴⁸The Railway station at Dimapur connects Nagaland to the rest of the country via Assam.

Nagaland has a railway length as given below in kilometers

G .B	M.G	Total(kms)
7.63	5.22	12.85

Source: North-East Frontier Railways, CME Office, Guwahati 781011

⁴⁷ <http://nagaland.ws/?p=156> ,accessed on February 08, 2011

⁴⁸ NER Databank (08.02.11).

Railway connectivity from Dimapur to State Capital Kohima and foothills to Tizit has been approved and the departments liaise and coordinate for implementation.⁴⁹

- **Road Transport**

The movement of people and goods from one place to another place is called transportation. Transportation is a key service in the development of any nation as it contributes to economic, industrial, social and cultural development. The Government of India has recognized the importance of roads and has given a lot of importance to it during the last 30 years. In spite of the high capital requirement in construction as well as maintenance of roads, India is marching ahead in developing this infrastructure.⁵⁰ Like wise, efforts are being made to strengthen the link of Nagaland with the rest of the country through roads. Nagaland is a state having hilly- terrain region as such road transport is the main bloodline of life.

India has a fairly widespread road network. In fact, with nearly 2.7 mn km of road, India has the third largest network in the world. The total road length in India has grown at around 5% p.a over the last 50 years'. However these numbers alone do not mean much. The profile of roadways has now shifted quite clearly from sheer connectivity to quality. Apart from national highways and some state highways, the quality of Indian roads can be very poor, resulting in slow transport speeds, increased wear and tear of vehicles and high accident rates. Of the total road length, only about 56.5% was surfaced in 1996-97. The rest was mud or 'kaccha' roads. National highways formed 1.4% of the total road length in 1996-97. Yet, they accounted for as much as 40% of all freight moved through the road sector. State highways accounted for 5.6% of the road length.

Since Independence, the number of motor vehicles in the country has been increasing rapidly. The number of goods vehicles increased from 82,000 in 1950-51 to 17.96 lakhs in 1994-95. During the same period, the number of buses increased from 34,000 to 4.25 lakh. The total vehicle population increased from 3.06 lakh to nearly 302.87 lakh in 1994-95.

⁴⁹ draft annual plan 2012-13

⁵⁰ Services Marketing; Rama Mohan Rao K

Before the British brought the Naga Hills into the fold of their administration there was practically no road worth the name, it was only in 1876 that a few bridle- paths connecting Kohima with Samaguting (now Chumukedima) and Kohima with Wokha and then on to Mokokchung and Amguri were also constructed. Bridle- paths were also constructed later to connect Mokokchung to Zunheboto. Gradually, the Kohima-Samaguting road was extended upto Dimapur in the West and upto Imphal (Manipur) on the South. This road was widened and metalled for motor traffic during the WWII (1939-1948). During the same period other existing roads were widened and made motorable. Later, Tuensang was linked with Mokokchung. The emergence of Nagaland as a state in 1963 brought great changes and improvements to the road conditions of Nagaland.

The first transport service in Nagaland was inaugurated in June 1965 on the Kohima- Dimapur route. Today, the Nagaland State Transport operates on 60 routes with a total of 176 daily scheduled services covering 20696 kms daily. New roads were constructed while the existing ones were widened and metalled. At present, all the State Highways, viz, Dimapur-Kohima (NH-39), Kohima- Zunheboto, Kohima-Pfutsero-Phek, Kohima- Wokha- Mokokchung (NH 61). Kohima-Zunheboto- Mokokchung, Kohima-Mokokchung- Tuensang etc are metalled including most of the roads connecting different administrative headquarters'. Most of the roads linking the district headquarters' are maintained by Border Roads Organisaaton. Apart from these main roads, many roads have now come up connecting the villages with the administrative headquarters'.

The Nagaland State Transport also operates its services on inter- state routes connecting Kohima and Dimapur with Imphal, Guwahati and Shillong. ⁵¹According to 1999, the length of road in Nagaland is about 9199 kms. The total surfaced road is 3456 kms whereas the unsurfaced road is 5743 kms. In 2003-04, it increased to 13371.45 kms, the surfaced roads is 6225.62 kms and unsurfaced roads totaling about 7145.83 kms. The percentage increase of length of road both incase of surfaced and unsurfaced during the same period is 9 %. And the State has 763 km of State Highways and 22,095 km of Rural Roads as of March 2011.

⁵¹ NER Databank

Table No. 3.1: Average number of passengers handled daily

Year	No of passengers	% GR* from previous year
2000-01	2964	--
2001-02	2463	-20.34
2002-03	3184	22.64
2003-04	3720	14.41
2004-05	4156	10.49
2005-06	4753	12.56
2006-07	4166	-14.09
2007-08	5128	18.76
2008-09	4487	-14.29
2009-10	4807	6.66

Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland

Note:

GR* is the growth rate

Table no 3.1 shows the average number of passengers handled daily from 1999-2000 to 2009-10. The figure shows a fluctuating growth trend .During the year 1999-2000 it was 2689 and decreased in 2001-02 to 2463. It was 3184 in 2002-03 and reached 4753 in 2005-06. It stood at 4807 in 2009-10. As per the percentage growth rate from the previous years, the table reveals that 2001-02, 2006-07 and 2008-09 had a negative growth and the year 2002-03 with a growth percentage of 22.64 over the previous year i.e 2001-02.

Table No. 3.2: Number of motor vehicles registered in Nagaland

Year	TR *	NTR**	GV***	Total
2000-01	2725	3037	465	6285
2001-02	3240	3163	455	6858
2002-03	2940	4078	480	7498
2003-04	3389	6138	459	9986
2004-05	5971	5361	287	11619
2005-06	5086	6231	435	11752
2006-07	7196	7314	394	14904
2007-08	8111	7004	561	15676
2008-09	6697	6610	703	14010
2009-10	7436	6647	627	14710
Total	52791	55583	4866	113298

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Note:

* Transport Vehicle

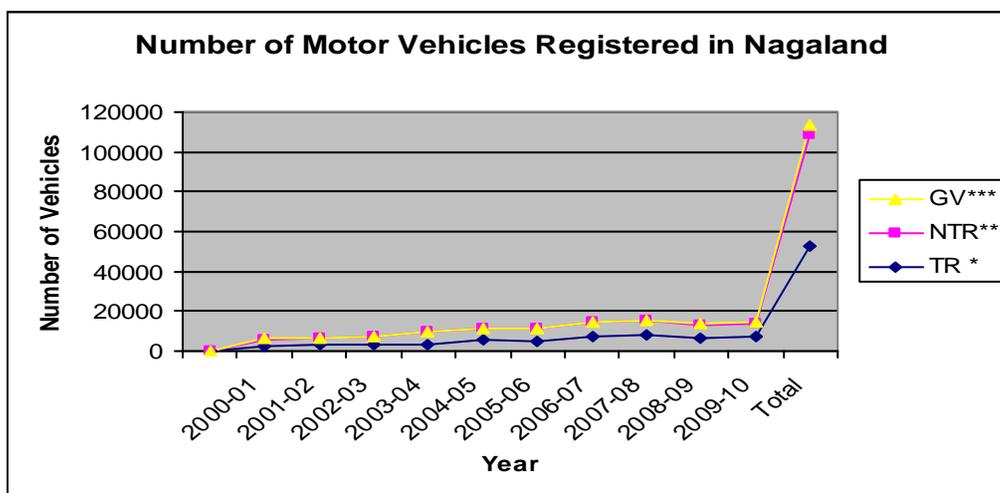
** Non- Transport Vehicle

*** Government Vehicles

The Number of motor vehicle registered during 2000-01 was 6285 and 7498 in 2002-03 which increased to 14710 in 2009-10. The total number of transport vehicle and non- transport vehicle till the end of the period of the study was 52791 and 55583 respectively and the government vehicles registered during the period was 4866. Altogether the total number of vehicles registered was 113298 during 2000-01 to 2009-10.

Exhibit no 4 shows the number of motor vehicles registered in Nagaland from 2000-01 to 2009-10. The horizontal axis measures the year and the vertical axis measures the number of vehicles. It can be seen that transport and non-transport vehicles and the Government vehicles had increased but did not increase continuously over the years.

Exhibit: 4 Number of motor vehicle registered



Communication in Nagaland

- **Telecommunication**

Communications like telecommunication is one of the fastest growing service industries in the world. The present era is described as 'Information age'. The need for the growth and development of telecommunications in any part of the world cannot be over emphasized. India's telephone network is large and stands at the third position, after China and the republic of Korea in Asia, with an equipped capacity of 49.8 million lines and 40.5 million working connections at the end of 2001-02.⁵²

⁵² Rama Mohana Rao K: Services Marketing

The telecommunications sector has undergone total Technological advances which have revolutionized the quality and range of services available. Moreover, developments in the sphere of information technology, satellite-based television broadcasting, new forms of communication such as data communication through e-mail and associated services through the internet, are transforming the way people communicate and conduct business. Clearly, a country's ability to benefit from this revolution depends heavily on the modernity of its telecommunications network. Large-scale use of information and telecommunications technologies directly influences productivity, cost effectiveness and competitiveness in industries with high levels of product differentiation and low levels of unit prices.

An advanced telecommunications system is equally important for service industries like banking, trading, retailing, transportation, and maintenance and insurance where information and real-time communication are vital to the production process. Improved communication is vital for productivity in all spheres of activity: agriculture, industry, trade and commerce. In addition, with the increasing movement of people within and outside the country, easy communication is essential for enhancing human welfare so that families, friends and acquaintances can overcome the barriers of distance. For a developing economy like India, it is thus important that policies and programmes be initiated, and resources committed to bring about rapid growth in the sector.⁵³

Indian telecom industry continued to register significant growth in 2008-09 with 414 million connections in Feb 2009.⁵⁴ Telephone connections in Nagaland were 20084 in 1998-99 and 25193 in 1999-00 and 38,597 in 2001-02.⁵⁵ As of August, 2010 Nagaland has 62 telephone exchanges and 45,582 wireless connections. The service is provided through Northeast II circle of BSNL. Total mobile phone connections provided by BSNL were 250,364. Broad band service in the State is provided by Sify, BSNL, Reliance, Tata Indicom and Airtel. There were 4,788 connections provided by BSNL.

⁵³ Services Sector in India: Recent Policy Initiatives by Vijayakumar A

⁵⁴ Economic Survey; 2008-09

⁵⁵ Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Postal services

The Indian postal system is one of the most extensive networks in the world with 1, 55,035 post offices- 1, 39,173 rural and 15,862 urban- as on 31.3.2008. One post office serves 7,174 people and covers an area of approximately 21.12 sq. km.⁵⁶

The table no 3.3 below suggests that the no. of post offices had increased quite slowly in Nagaland during 2001 to 2010. In 2001 the number of post office was 323, it increased to 327 in 2005 and till 2010 there were 328 post offices in the State apart from private parcel and postal services.

Table No. 3.3: Number of post offices in Nagaland

Year	No. Post Office
2001	323
2002	326
2003	328
2004	328
2005	327
2006	327
2007	327
2008	327
2009	328
2010	328

Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland

The North-East Circle is headed by the chief Postmaster General .Region within the circle comprising of Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland Divisions is headed by Postmaster General with same Headquarters and Office at Shillong. There are 2495 Departmental staffs and 7210 Gramin Dak Sewak, in this circle, as on 31.03.04. It remained the same as on 31.03.05 and then decreased to 2145 and 7121 respectively as on 31.03.07. Actual staff strength for the total of the circle was 2737 and Gramin Dak Sewak was 7430 and it stood at 2469 and 7210 respectively in 2003-04. The number of women employees was 476 as on 31.03.2003 and 444 as on 31.03.2004.

⁵⁶ Economic Survey 2008-09

Part II: Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Tourism, Banking and Insurance

Trade

The Trade Policy Division, Trade Development Division, Trade Promotion Division under the commerce wing of Industries and Commerce was not fully activated for many plan periods. Therefore the commerce wing within the department is to be immediately put in and appropriate manpower identified and assigned to the division. The Trade Policy Division is concerned with the formulation of State Export Promotion Policy and Trade Development Strategy. Drawing up perspective plan /five year plan for trade development and promotion, WTO, Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) –i) Copyrights and related rights ii) Trademarks iii) Geographical Indications iv) Industrial Designs v) Patents

Trade development division is concerned with project evaluation and monitoring, development of export design for handlooms and handicrafts etc, facilitating the setting up of common facilities such as cold storages, pack houses, marketing infrastructure, quality testing centres etc. The Trade Promotion Division looks after the market studies, trade information, Product identification and export marketing, training and seminar, trade promotional activities.

During the Eleventh Plan the fund allocation for the Commerce Wing of the Department in the State was with a total outlay of Rs 1000 lakhs. An export promotion investment park is located in Dimapur, focusing on agro and food processing, bamboo shoot processing, cement and steel processing. According to RBI, the Foreign direct Investment (FDI) inflows in Nagaland from April 2000 to May 2010, accounted to US \$ 64 million.

Hotels and Restaurants

Hotels and Restaurants is an establishment that serves prepared food and beverages to be consumed on the premises. The term covers a multiplicity of venues and a diversity of cuisine styles. Restaurants are sometimes a feature of a larger complex,

typically a hotel, where the dining amenities are provided for the convenience of the residents and, of course, for the hotel to maximize their potential revenue. The vast majority of restaurants catering for the entertainment or leisure food market are in private ownership, and are sole, family or partnership based business. The liberalization of the Indian economy and its resulting effects on consumer habits is leading to a higher incidence of eating out among the majority of consumers.⁵⁷

The growth of Hotels and Restaurants in Nagaland is minimal over the study period. The number of hotels and restaurants during 2000, 2003 and 2008 was 105, 73 and 120 respectively. In 2008, the hotels and restaurants was providing employment to 563 persons.⁵⁸

Tourism

‘Tourism’ refers to the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of people away from their normal home for a variety of purposes. The study of tourism is about understanding, analyzing and evaluating these phenomena and relationships. Tourism takes care of all the travel needs of an individual along with providing the tourist an experience of ‘a home away from home’ due to the excellent services that it offers. Tourism has become a focused set of multiple activities with the integration of shopping and recreation, entertainment and education and culture and meetings/ business centre development. Tourism sector is the most happening sector in the service sector industry.⁵⁹

Tourism is an export- oriented Service Sector. This sector has the potential to create substantial employment opportunities not only in the field but also for unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Recognizing the potential for the growth of this sector, the Government of India has been taking several measures to develop tourism. Several state governments are also actively involved and are investing thousands of crores of rupees on various tourism projects. The department of tourism, the ministerial wing of the Government of India, is working to make tourism as the most prominent Service Sector

⁵⁷.Bhattacharjee C: Service Sector Management; An Indian Perspective

⁵⁸ Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

⁵⁹ Ibid

of the country. It has divided the country into six regions- north, north-east, east, south, west and central region. The tourism sector is open to the private sector. Private participation is encouraged by the union as well as the state governments in almost all tourism projects that were taken up during the last two years and many projects are in consideration.

Tourism is the world's largest export-oriented service, accounting for about eight percent of the total world exports or more than thirty percent of international trade in services. Though India's share is very little compared to even a small country such as Singapore, tourism is the third largest foreign exchange earner for the country. Their employment generation capability is another significant factor. More than eighty lakh people in India are employed directly in the tourism sector. Tourism is a dynamic field and is subject to constant changes caused by consumer as well as societal trends. One of the reasons identified for the slow growth of the sector in India is the lack of professionalism in marketing tourism services. Hence, a strategic approach in the marketing of tourism services is necessary to achieve good results.

Nagaland's tourism resources are immense. Its history, culture and the mysticism associated with the customs and ways of its hill tribes has been the source of great curiosity not only to Indians but people all over the world. It is a land of charm, diverse in landscape and culture and offers opportunities for a whole range of tourism activities, which to date has not been fully tapped.

Tourism, however, was a late starter in Nagaland as it was only in 1981, that the Department of Tourism came to its own when it was bifurcated from the Department of Information and Public Relation. The last two decade or so has not witnessed much development and at the present, the number of tourists coming to Nagaland is negligible. The available figures show that during the last 5 years the number of domestic tourists has ranged from 13000-15000 per year, while foreign tourists has not even crossed the figure of 200-300 approximately so far.

No doubt, the state has its own constraints due to general perceptions regarding security and law and order conditions. Though, marketing and promotional measures can

partly prevail over this image, ultimately it is the visitor's experience that matters and this is the area where the state need to put maximum attention for correction of its image.

The administrative set-up is headed by Commissioner and Secretary assisted by a Joint Secretary/ Deputy Secretary and other subordinate staffs. The Directorate is headed by a Director who is assisted by various categories of Ministers, Ministerial, Technical and Grade-IV service staff. The total number of regular staff is 124 according to 2005-06.⁶⁰ The regular staff remained the same during 2006-07, 2007-08; it showed an increase to 136 in 2008-09.

Human Resource Department (HRD) has improved as the Department conducted in collaboration with India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) a series of trainings in the area of travel and hospitality sector for hoteliers and other tourism sector service providers. These trainings were funded under CM's Corpus Fund at a total cost of Rs 7 lakhs. Over a hundred people were trained under this scheme; assistance was also extended to fourteen young entrepreneurs involved in tourism under CM's Corpus Fund to be gainfully self-employed. An amount of Rs 10 lakhs was spent for 14 entrepreneurs, each one of the beneficiaries getting a lumpsum uniform rate of Rs 71,400.

During the year 2006-07 a sum of Rs 325 lakhs only has been allotted for implementation of scheme with negotiated loan. The department proposes to utilize the loan for prefabricated houses for selected villages in circuit and destination sector. The management of these assets is to be leased out to the community later on. A sum of Rs 200 lakhs was utilized for communitization of rural tourism and Hornbill festival during 2006-07. During the year 2007-08, a sum of Rs 200 lakhs was initially earmarked under negotiated loan but reduced to Rs 100 lakh subsequently.

According to 2008-09,⁶¹ in consonance with the Nagaland Communitization of Public Institution and Services Act, 2002, by the state government, a sum of Rs 150 lakhs was used for communitization of rural tourism projects. It has set up various entrepreneurs for managing the rural tourism projects created in their respective areas.

⁶⁰ Annual Administrative Report; Department of Tourism

⁶¹ Ibid

Financing of the tourism departments development activities are primarily from two sources- state and central. The total plan size by Nagaland has grown from Rs 600 lakhs in the eight five years plan to Rs 1402 lakhs in the ninth five years plan. The utilization of this, so far, is about 920.62 lakhs only and the bulk of which goes on salary component. The fund availability of the Tourism department under the centrally sponsored scheme (CSS) was approximately Rs 400 lakhs for the last two years. The funding targeted the development of wayside amenities, resorts, tourist attractions and up gradation of existing infrastructures.⁶²

From the above figures, it is obvious, that, the fund availability to the department is most inadequate for the department of tourism in the state. Enhancement in the State Plan Fund is essential to meet the funding needs of the tourism development in the state.

Banking

Banks are established to identify needs in the society for financial help, to device and deliver products and to earn profits for their efforts. Banking Regulation Act of India, 1949 defines banking as ‘accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment of deposits, of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise and withdrawal by cheques, draft, order or otherwise’.

The Indian banking system has a very long history. The bank of Hindustan, the first joint sector bank of India, was established in 1770 by one of the agency houses. The three presidency banks, the first among them being the Bank of Bengal, received their charter in 1809, 1840, and 1843 respectively. The year 1921 witnessed the taking over of business of the three presidency banks by Imperial Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India was constituted and became operational in April 1935. The most momentous event relating to the banking industry was the nationalization of 14 major banks in July, 1969. By the end of June 1969, there were 89 commercial banks operating with 8,262 offices, with the scheduled commercial banks accounting for deposits of 4,646 crores and advances of Rs 3599 crores.

⁶² Department of Tourism; 2001

Commercial banks achieved substantial progress over the years. There are as many as 297 commercial banks operating with 65,521 branches. The population per branch accounts less than 15,000. The total deposits of the commercial banks were Rs 8, 22,133 crores and advances amounted to Rs 4, 69,032 crores by the end of 1999-00. The assets of the scheduled commercial banks were Rs 9.51 lakh crores in 1998-99, increased to rs 11.10 lakh crores in 1999-00, recording an increase of 16.79%. The growth in the value of assets in case of public sector banks was 15.68% while the growth of value assets in private sector banks was recorded as 31.04%. The assets of foreign banks increased by 8.20%.

The per capita of credit of the scheduled commercial banks, which was Rs. 87 in 1970-71, increased substantially to as high as Rs 3,783 in 1998-99. With regard to per capita deposits, the scheduled commercial banks could mobilize Rs 109 per capita in 1970-71. The per capita deposit rose upwards substantially to reach Rs 7,223 by the end of 1998-99. Thus the data presented above reflects the phenomenal growth that commercial banks have achieved during the three decades.

Table No. 3.4 District wise Banks in Nagaland

District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Kohima	20	18	19	20	21	21	23
Dimapur	22	24	29	30	33	33	35
Phek	7	8	9	9	9	9	8
Mkg	11	12	12	13	13	14	14
Wokha	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Zhbto	6	6	7	7	7	8	7
Tuensang	8	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mon	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
Kiphire		2	2	2	2	2	2
Peren		3	3	3	3	3	3
Longleng		1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	85	91	99	102	106	109	111

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Banks are the lifeline of people; they perform one of the most important Services to the people. Its importance is increasing as is reflected in its growth during the period 2005 to 2011. Table no 3.4 shows the district wise growth of banks in Nagaland. In 2005, the total number of banks in Nagaland was 85; it increased to 91 banks in 2006 and reached 111 banks in 2011.

Table No. 3.5: Average population per bank office (District-Wise) as per 2011 census

District	No. of Bank Office	Population	Average population per bank office
Dimapur	40	379,769	9,494
Kohima	24	270,063	11,252
Mokokchung	15	193,171	12,878
Mon	5	250,671	50,134
Phek	8	163,294	20,412
Tuensang	5	196,801	39,360
Wokha	8	166,239	20,780
Zunheboto	7	141,014	20,144
Kiphire	2	74,033	37,016
Peren	3	94,954	31,651
Longleng	1	50,593	50,593
Total	118	19,80,602	16,785

Source: SBI lead bank

As can be seen from table no 3.5, the total number of bank offices as per 2011 census was 118. And these bank offices covered a total population of 19, 80,602 with an average population per bank office of 16,785 persons. Districts like Dimapur has 40 bank office covering a population of 3,79,769 and serving 5,494 persons where as districts like Longleng has only 1 bank office as of 2011 census covering a population of 50,593.

- **Banking Profile**

Table No. 3.6: Branch Network

Banks	As on 31.03.08	As on 31.03.09	As on 31.03.10	As on 31.03.11	As on 31.12.11
Commercial Banks	74	75	78	82	88
Co-operative Banks	20	21	21	21	21
Regional Rural Banks	6	10	10	8	9
Total	100	106	109	111	118
APPBO	19,900	18,774	18,257	17,843	16,785

Source: SBI lead bank

The branch network in Nagaland as on 31.12.11 was 118 with 88 commercial banks, 21 cooperative banks and 9 regional rural banks As on 31.03.2008, the average population per bank office (APPBO) was 19,900 in a total of 100 banks and decline 16,785 APPBO with 118 banks till 31.12.11 With the increase in the number of banks over the years the number of average population per bank is on the decline. Yet it is required to increase the number of banks so as to enable it to cater to needs of the people efficiently.

The development in Banking Operation in the State is given in table no 3.7 as follows

Table No 3.7: Bank wise Credit Deposit Ratio as on 31.03.09 (in Rs Crores)

	Items	31.03.08	31.03.09	31.03.10	31.03.11	31.12.11
1	Commercial Banks					
	Total A	864.63	1064.20	1268.53	1391.81	1510.16
	Total Deposits	2596.00	3316.55	3984.05	4982.68	5114.96
	Credit-Deposit Ratio	33.30%	32.24	31.84	27.93	29.52
2	Co-operative Banks					
	Total A	59.99	67.39	68.92	82.76	352.83
	Total Deposits	185.52	207.27	281.11	320.80	350.39
	Credit-Deposit Ratio	32.33	32.51	24.52	25.80	100.70
3	Regional Rural Banks					
	Total A	7.92	8.02	8.71	10.74	13.96
	Total Deposits	17.27	24.18	33.16	42.19	46.64
	Credit-Deposit Ratio	46	33.21	26.28	25.45	29.93
4	Total					
	Total A	932.54	1139.62	1346.17	1485.31	2212.80
	Total Deposits	2798.79	3548	4298.34	5345.67	5511.99
	Credit-Deposit Ratio	33.31	32.27	31.32	27.79	40.15

Source: SBI Lead Bank

The Credit Deposit ratio (CDR) of the Commercial Banks (in Rs Crores) on 31.03.2008 was 33.30 %, Cooperative Banks was 32.33% and Regional Rural Banks (RRB's) was 46%. While in 31.12 2011 CDR was 29.52%, 100.70% and 29.93% respectively. The CDR as a whole was 33.31% in 31.03.2008 and stood at 40.15% in 31.12.2011. There was marked increase in case of Co-operative Banks whereas both Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks CDR showed a decline during the period 2008 to 2011.

As of December 2009, in Nagaland, there were 50 SBI Offices and its associates had a total deposit of 1809 crores and a total credit of 949 crores. Nationalized banks had 22 offices with 1235 crores deposits and 254 crores of credit. RRB's had 9 offices with 27 crores deposit with 8 crores credit. Other scheduled Commercial Banks had 7 offices with 427 crores deposits and a total credit of 39 crores. Altogether there was 88 Offices, total Deposits of 3498 crores and credit 1251 crores during the study period as is shown in table no 3.8.

Table No 3.8: Bank group-wise distribution of no. of reporting offices, aggregate deposits and gross bank credit (Quarterly) of all scheduled commercial banks in Nagaland, Dec, 2009

Amount in Rs crores

Banks	Offices	Deposits	Credit
SBI and its associates	50	1809	949
Nationalized banks	22	1235	254
RRB's	9	27	8
Other scheduled Commercial banks	7	427	39
All scheduled Commercial banks	88	3498	1251

Source: RBI

- **Insurance**

In India, the insurance business started in the beginning of the 19th century. In 1907, the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company was established as the first company on Indian origin. The life insurance business was nationalized in 1956 by taking over 245 private insurers' business. The General Insurance Corporation (GIC) was established in 1972 by taking over the business of 107 insurers. The GIC has four subsidiaries, namely National Insurance, Oriental Insurance, New India Assurance and United India Insurance. Indian Insurance market occupies 23rd position in the world insurance market, representing a poor 0.34 % share. Incase of life insurance, the market share is 0.42% and in non- life insurance, the share is only 0.23 %(1998). The insurance market in India is undeveloped. Out of one billion people in India, only 35 million are covered by

insurance. The country's insurance premium is just 1.4 % of the GDP whereas in a country like South Korea it is 11.6 % to the GDP. When it comes to non-life insurance, India's position is even weaker.

India is now recognized as a fast emerging market for insurance. The LIC is the biggest personal insurance company in India. In 1956, the company made a business of Rs 1200 crores. By the end of 1999, the volume of business rose to Rs 20,000 crores and is expected to increase to Rs 1, 40,000 crores by 2010. The GIC has a network of 4200 offices spread across the country. Its business has increased from Rs 185 crores in 1972 to Rs 9,158 crores in 1999, recording a 50 times growth.

- **Growth of insurance in Nagaland**

Table No. 3.9: The working of Life Insurance Corporation in Nagaland is highlighted below

Year	N.O.P	S.A(in Lakh)	First Premium income(in lakh)	No. of Agents	Total Policies Issued
1996-97	7633	53.51		301	
1997-98	7598	50.93		301	
1998-99	8341	58.33		301	
1999-00	10156	78.21		428	
2000-01	11752	98.1111		428	
2001-02	135.35	131.0923		503	
2002-03	13440	132.0244		566	
2003-04	NA	NA		NA	NA
2004-05	NA	NA		NA	NA
2005-06	18083	19568.85	1508.71	680	1170562

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Note:

N.O.P (Number of Policies), S.A (Sum Assured) and NA (Not Available)

Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is expanding its operation in the State of Nagaland. The number of policies was 7633 with 301 agent's in 1996-97, it increased to 18083 with 680 agents in 2005-06. Thus, it shows that the number of policies and agents more than doubled over the years. At the end of 2006-06, the total number of policies issued was 1170562.

Part III: Public Health, Education, Public Administration and other services

Public Health

Health care is one of the top priorities of individuals as well as the government. Health security is one of the major components of human development. Good health is not only an end product of development but also a necessary condition for human development. Improved health contributes to economic growth by reducing production losses due to illness of workers. There is a significant relation between income growth and health. Health care is one of the functions of the state. According to the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in the constitution, raising the level of nutrition, and the standard of living and the improvement of public health are among the primary duties of the state.⁶³ Improvement in the health status of the population is a major thrust area for the government under the social development programmes. The expenditure on health care constitutes 5.2 percent of the GDP. The department of health formulated the National Policy 2002 with an objective of achieving an acceptable standard of good health in the country. The 10th plan focused on re-organization and re-structuring of the health care infrastructure at all levels.

The entry of the Private sector corporate hospitals has brought in a dynamic shift in health care services. The increasing population, rise in pollution levels, emergence of communicable diseases, epidemics, and the need for health care services had assured the growth of Private sectors.

⁶³ Vijayakumar A :Services Sector of India

Table No. 3.10: Total number of Hospital, Dispensary, PHC, CHC, SHC and Sub-Centre

Year	Kohima	Dimapur	Mokokchung	Tuensang	Zunheboto	Wokha	Phek	Mon	Peren	Longleng	Kiphre	Total
2002	78	38	73	87	55	44	56	65				496
2003	61	67	76	95	61	59	77	80	27			603
2004	61	61	75	57	63	54	71	70	27	14	26	579
2005	62	61	75	57	64	54	71	70	27	14	24	579
2006	65	61	76	58	64	53	71	70	26	12	25	581
2007	65	61	76	58	64	53	71	70	26	12	25	581
2008	65	61	76	58	64	53	71	70	26	12	25	581
2009	65	61	76	58	64	53	71	70	26	12	25	581
2010	66	60	76	58	65	53	71	70	26	12	25	582
2011	66	60	76	58	65	53	71	70	26	12	25	582

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The total number of Hospital, Dispensary, PHC, CHC, SHC and Sub- Centre in the various districts of Nagaland is analyzed in the table no 3.10. In 2002, the sum total of all the hospital and medical centre was 496; it increased to 603 in 2003 and declined to 581 in 2006 it stood at 582 in 2011. The total number of hospital and medical centre is the highest in Mon with a total 70 and the lowest in Longleng District with a total of 12.

Table No. 3.11: Total of medical personals (Doctors, Compounders and Nurses)

Year	Total
2002	2142
2003	2107
2004	1970
2005	2234
2006	2347
2007	2347
2008	2648
2009	2530
2010	2655
2011	2655

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

As shown in table no 3.11, the total number of Medical personals was 2142 in 2002, and 2347 in the year 2006. There has been a steady growth in the succeeding periods and in 2011, the number of Medical personals stood at 2655. Thus there has been a slow increase over the study period i.e 2002 to 2011.

Table No. 3.12: Patients treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries

Year		Kohima	Dimapur	Mkg	Tuensang	Zbto	Wokha	Phek	Mon	Peren	Longleng	Kiphere	Total
2002	Indoor	24765	25032	14464	16158	7413	8834	6746	6326				109738
	Outdoor	136345	150106	97064	77804	48802	47964	29892	35641				623618
2003	Indoor	26616	25549	12960	15446	7825	8345	6902	6561				110204
	Outdoor	161903	153998	97250	74438	48265	48632	19013	36576				640075
2004	Indoor	26624	25716	13972	15614	8114	8706	7126	6909				112781
	Outdoor	149836	152385	97324	74749	48559	5009	29001	36845				593708
2005	Indoor	25802	27704	20375	17721	11667	14462	9459	12144				139334
	Outdoor	116628	116245	86047	84753	60577	55553	48698	47382				615888
2006	Indoor	7101	9084	805	3401	1005	809	901	319				23425
	Outdoor	35189	151358	38594	10689	3531	5260	8121	10536				263278
2007	Indoor	6836	8227	564	1875	1756	2501	695	520	107	53	424	23558
	Outdoor	46852	184382	25721	8066	4557	4716	1199	10889	2004	363	1473	298222
2008	Indoor	8353	8033	954	1872	993	770	818	783	232	117	471	23396
	Outdoor	67955	146461	38438	11792	4623	10966	8045	12309	2465	2662	2662	281296
2009	Indoor	8142	13431	3593	2052	555	983	684	555	53	425	922	31395
	Outdoor	70361	241868	38445	24908	3147	9771	9319	9264	243	6366	4971	418663
2011	Indoor	31199	15947	23020	29403	10014	4568	3274	9464	2066	8070	7384	144409
	Outdoor	72662	64069	23037	292447	1327	3942	8970	9059	658	7939	6732	227642

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Table No. 3.13: Number of Medical Personal, Doctors, Compounders, Nurses

Year	Particulars	Kohima	Dmp	Mkg	Tuensang	Zbto	Wokha	Phek	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Longleng	Total
2002	Doctors	121	59	49	38	26	26	28	20				367
	C/P	69	35	63	99	53	49	60	69				497
	Nurses	282	120	203	205	123	100	134	111				1278
2003	Doctors	122	59	51	38	26	26	28	20				370
	C/P	69	35	63	102	55	49	61	71				505
	Nurses	269	134	205	218	109	95	113	89				1232
2004	Doctors	122	60	51	38	26	26	29	20				372
	C/P	60	39	62	47	39	48	38	40				373
	Nurses	277	130	206	196	114	98	110	94				1225
2005	Doctors	120	46	51	41	26	26	26	29	13	3	3	384
	C/P	69	43	61	47	39	47	39	67	20	16	9	457
	Nurses	252	149	222	184	123	113	141	114	42	33	20	1393
2006	Doctors	103	34	48	34	31	31	36	32	20	14	16	399
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	14	10	449
	Nurses	262	159	232	194	133	123	151	124	48	43	30	1499
2007	Doctors	82	37	50	37	32	33	36	34	22	19	17	399
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	10	14	449
	Nurses	262	159	232	194	133	123	151	124	48	30	43	1499
2008	Doctors	88	45	54	41	36	38	45	39	45	25	23	460
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	14	10	449
	Nurses	278	184	245	206	152	141	168	149	79	74	63	1739
2009	Doctors	88	45	54	41	36	38	45	39	26	24	21	457
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	15	12	452
	Nurses	272	169	242	204	143	133	161	134	60	58	45	1621
2010	Doctors	89	47	51	40	35	37	42	39	26	24	22	452
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	15	12	452
	Nurses	277	179	247	212	154	145	171	145	78	78	65	1751
2011	Doctors	89	47	51	40	35	37	42	39	26	24	22	452
	C/P	75	53	76	42	36	54	37	30	22	15	12	452
	Nurses	277	179	247	212	154	145	171	145	78	78	65	1751

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Table no: 3.12 shows the number of Patients treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries from 2002 to 2011. The number of indoor patient treated in hospitals was 109738 and outdoor patient was 623618 in the year 2002, i.e a total of 633618 patients. In 2006, the number of indoor and outdoor patients decreased to 23425 and 263278 respectively with a total of 2, 86,703 patients. In 2011, the indoor patients was 144409 and outdoor patient 227642 and the total stood at 3, 72,051. The decline in the number of patients treated may be due to the improved living conditions, awareness about better health, cleanliness and precautions.

Table no 3.13 shows the number of Medical personal in the various districts of the State from 2002 to 2011. In 2002, there were 367 doctors serving a population of 5397 on an average. In 2005, 384 doctors were serving 5158 and in 2012 on an average a particular doctor is serving 4382 persons.

- **Education**

Education is the critical input for the development of human resources. The Government of India has been striving hard to promote education in the country after independence. Due to continuous efforts, the literacy rate which was only 18.33 percent in 1951 rose to 65.4 percent in 2001. Among the males, the literacy rate was 75.85 percent and among females the literacy rate was 54.16 percent at the end of 2001. The government is spending around 4 percent of the GDP on education. In the 10th plan period, an annual amount of Rs 43,825 crores was allotted to this sector. According to 2011 census, the total literacy in Nagaland is 80.11percent, males with 83.29 and female 76.69 percent.

In India, the offerings of educational services have been classified into different levels such as primary level, secondary level, high school and junior college level, Degree College for general education and professional education and universities, deemed universities and institutes of national importance. As per the 2001 census, 193 million are in the age group of 6 to 14 years and out of them nearly 81 percent are attending schools at the primary, middle and upper primary level. The number of

registered teachers at the elementary level was 3.2 million, of which female teachers account for 37 percent (2000-2001). The pupil teacher ratio was 1:43 at the primary education level, at the upper primary level the ratio was 1:38. The student enrolment at the secondary level was about 28.8 million. Technical and professional education plays a vital role in developing quality manpower in the country. There are 1,203 approved engineering colleges at the degree level and 1,195 colleges at the diploma level established in the country.

The government of India has taken up a number of programmes to achieve full literacy in the country. The constitution was amended in 2002 to its goal by making free and compulsory education, a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.⁶⁴

The 21st century will herald a powerful era of knowledge revolution. Vision for India's education sector should not only try to achieve and sustain 100% literacy but also to refocus our higher education to nurture centres of excellence that would acquire global standing and international recognition. The main source of competitive advantage in the 21st century is going to be knowledge rather than wealth per se. The focus should, therefore, be on more equitable distribution of knowledge to empower the people of India to create wealth. The key to success is India's vision of dominating the knowledge industry; it lies in the ability of higher education system to quickly refocus and reorient itself to become a globally efficient provider of knowledge. One of the preconditions for achieving this goal is to significantly increase the public expenditure on the education sector to the level of at least 5% of GDP. Highly skilled manpower with a rare combination of hard work, sincerity, commitment and capability is our major strength. We must capitalize on this strength through a complete revamp of our education system to emerge as the most competitive force in the field of information technology, financial services and entertainment industry.

⁶⁴ Rama Mohana Rao K: Services marketing.

- **School education and Higher Education in Nagaland**

The number of educational institutions i.e, higher secondary, high schools, middle schools and primary schools (other professional institutions like nursing schools, teachers training institutes, ITI, Hindi training institutions, school of music are shown in the table no 3.14. In 1998-99, the total number of educational institute at the school level was 2231, it increased in 2000-2001 to 2295, it steadily increased over the years and 2007-08, it was 2552. The succeeding period could not be studied due to the non availability of data as such a period of ten years from 1998-99 to 2007-08 was considered.

Table No. 3.14: Number of educational institutions (School Level)

Year	Central	State	Private	Total
1998-99	-	1637	594	2231
1999-00	-	1675	492	2167
2000-01	-	1670	625	2295
2001-02	-	1698	624	2322
2002-03	-	1706	630	2336
2003-04	-	1724	639	2363
2004-05	11	1700	676	2390
2005-06	13	1717	690	2320
2006-07	11	1866	656	2533
2007-08	13	1862	677	2552

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Note:

Number of students in schools (both government and private)

Table No. 3.15: Total number of students (in Govt. and Private Schools)

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
1998-99	196619	183767	380386
1999-00	198422	185016	383438
2000-01	205912	187943	393855
2001-02	212044	194503	406547
2002-03	220220	201301	421521
2003-04	226616	209440	436056
2004-05	241809	223356	465165
2005-06	251027	226905	477932
2006-07	249742	227892	477634
2007-08	249612	230120	479732

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The total number of students in higher secondary schools, high schools, middle schools and primary schools inclusive of government and private schools is given in the table no 3.15. The population of the state forms an important factor of development in the economy. Increase in the educated men power leads to efficient human capital resources of the State. The number of students i.e both boys and girls from the year 1998-99 to 2007-08 showed an increase in its enrollment in the educational institute. It was 380386 in 1998-99 with 196619 boys and 183767 girls, it increased to 393855 in 2000-01, i.e 205912 boys and 187943 girls. As of 2004-05, there were 241809 and 223356 boys and girls respectively. It further increased to 479732 persons in 2007-08 with 2496612 boys and 230120 girls. The bar- diagram given in exhibit 5 shows the total number of student from 1999-2000 to 2007-08.

Exhibit: 5 Total number of Students

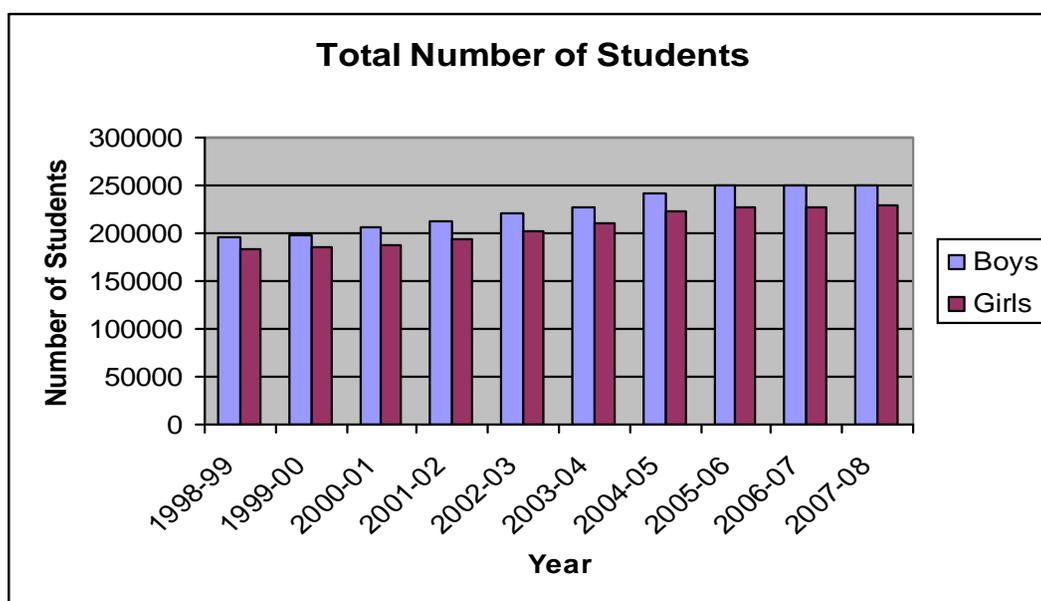


Table No. 3.16: Number of teachers in institutions

Year	Men	Women	Total	% Growth rate
1998-99	10120	6916	17036	-
1999-00	10431	7679	18110	5.9
2000-01	10585	7853	18438	1.7
2001-02	10874	8083	18957	2.7
2002-03	12801	8162	20963	9.6
2003-04	13385	7256	20641	-1.6
2004-05	13840	8767	22607	8.6
2005-06	13775	8919	22694	0.38
2006-07	13827	8951	22778	0.3
2007-08	13892	8890	22782	0.02

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The number of working men and women in the educational institute shows an increasing trend. In 1998-99, the total number of teachers was 17036, in 2000-01; it was 18438 which increased to 22782 in 2007-08. The number of teachers in the institute shows how much of the employed in the Tertiary sector are absorbed in this sector alone i.e. in the educational institutes. The annual percentage growth rate showed only minimal increase. In fact in 2003-04 over 2002-03 showed a negative growth of -1.6% and in 2007-08 over 2006-07 was only 0.02 %.

Exhibit 6 shows the number of teacher in educational institute. The trend line shows that the number of male is more than the female through out the years from 1998-99 to 2007-08.

Exhibit: 6 Number of Teachers in Educational Institute

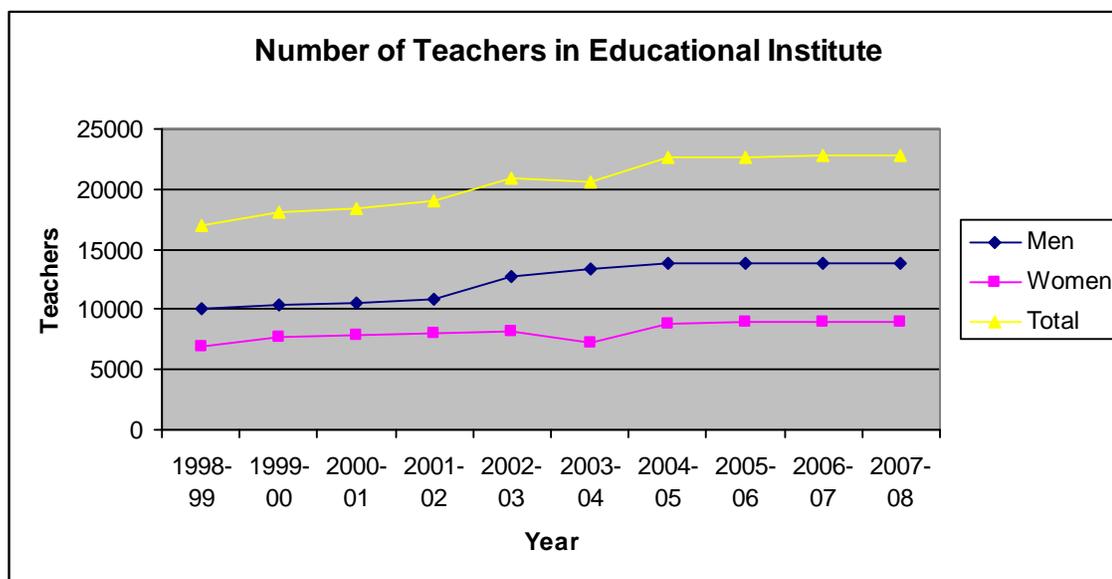


Table No. 3.17: Expenditure on school education by the state government

Year	Expenditure(in lakhs)
1998-99	10911.48
1999-00	11721.91
2000-01	13660.41
2001-02	15275.01
2002-03	24490.76
2003-04	17635.27
2004-05	21325.56
2005-06	22766.92
2006-07	16624.57
2007-08	18717.24

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The expenditure made by the Govt. on school education in Rs lakhs from 1998-99 to 2007-08 is shown in table no 3.17. In the year 1998-99 it was Rs 10911.48, it increased to 24490.76 in 2002-03 and declined to Rs 18717.24 in 2007-08.

- **Higher and technical education statistics**

The Department of Higher and Technical started functioning independently as a separate department with effect from 1st May, 1983. The Technical Education was detached from higher education from 1st Oct, 2004 and although it was merged back with higher education at the department level during 2008, at the directorate level it continues to function separately.

Human resources are the most valuable assets of any profession. The need of the hour is to build up people with character, integrity, good value and positive attitude. The main objective of higher education is to focus on

- Knowledge generation
- Strive for excellence
- Social justice
- Development of faculty

Table No. 3.18: Number of educational institutions and teachers in government and private schools (Higher Education)

Year	Total no. of institutions	No. of teachers		Total
		Men	Women	
1998-99	55	695	352	1047
1999-00	56	749	335	1084
2000-01	56	762	357	1119
2001-02	57	756	349	1105
2002-03	58	763	360	1123
2003-04	58	676	349	1025
2004-05	58	682	355	1037
2005-06	75	687	361	1048
2006-07	71	696	458	1154
2007-08	70	798	561	1359
2008-09	76	NA	NA	1479

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The total number of persons working in Higher Education in the year 1998-99 was 1047; it increased to 1123 in 2002-03 and then to 1025 in 2003-04. It was 1479 in 2008-09. The number of male teachers showed a fluctuating trend from 1998-99 to 2007-08 while during the same period, the number of female teachers kept on increasing.

Table No. 3.19: Education, Art and Culture, Sport

Year	Budget	Revised budget
2000-01	26	26
2001-02	27	27
2002-03	29	29
2003-04	29	30
2004-05	30	20
2005-06	22	22.24
2006-07	23.76	23.76
2007-08	25.66	25.66
2008-09	27.71	54.98
2009-10	29.93	29.93

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Education, Art and Culture and Sports being an integral part of the School Curriculum, the Government had been spending a sizeable amount of money. In 2000-01, the Budget and Revised Budget for Education, Art and Culture, Sport was Rs 26 lakhs respectively. In 2004-05, it was Rs 30 lakhs for the budget and Rs 20 lakhs for revised budget. It stood at Rs 29.93 lakhs in 2009-10 for both Budget and Revised Budget.

- **Public Service Commission**

According to CSO classification defence, general administration, economic services constitute the category of Public administration and defence (PA&D). Whereas, Social and Community Services include; education, health and other miscellaneous services.⁶⁵

⁶⁵ Datta Madhusudan: The significance and growth of the Tertiary Sector.

Financial statement of receipts (consolidated fund) in lakhs

Table No. 3.20: Public Service

Year	Budget	Revised budget
2000-01	1.05	1.5
2001-02	1.75	1.75
2002-03	1.9	1.9
2003-04	6.15	8
2004-05	8.2	15
2005-06	16.5	-
2006-07	17.82	17.82
2007-08	19.25	19.25
2008-09	20.79	79.86
2009-10	20.79	20.79

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Table No. 3.20, shows the Public Service in Nagaland, in 2000-01, the Budget and Revised budget stood at Rs 1.75 lakhs respectively. In 2004-05, the Budget was Rs 8.2 lakhs and Revised Budget was Rs 15lakhs. In 2009-10, for both the Budget and Revised Budget was Rs 20.79 lakhs. It can be seen that over the years, the receipts/ consolidated fund is increasing. There was a drastic change in the year 2004-05 to 2005-06 as the Budget doubled over the previous year.

Table No. 3.21: Public work and other Administrative service

Year	Budget	Revised budget
2000-01	442	542
2001-02	442	600
2002-03	483	563
2003-04	564	350
2004-05	729	779
2005-06	510	726.53
2006-07	550.8	550.8
2007-08	594.86	394.86
2008-09	442.44	130.49
2009-10	477.83	477.83

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

As can be observed from table no 3.21, Public work and Administrative service Budget and Revised Budget shows variation over the period of study. In the year 2000-01, the Budget and Revised Budget stood at Rs 442 lakhs and Rs 542 lakhs respectively. In 2004-05, the Budget was Rs 729 lakhs and Revised Budget was Rs 779 lakhs. In 2009-10, the amount has fallen to Rs 477.83 lakhs for both Budget and Revised Budget.

Table No. 3.22: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Public Service Commission

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Appropriation	100.21	121.89	111.37	139.27	143	174.72	188.94	210.89	337.39	359.45
Actual Expenditure	98.90038	128.24635	116.02435	158.50646	142.03	168.54	182.57	224.82	281.36	359.39
Excess+ Saving-	-1.30962	6.35635	4.65435	19.23646	-0.97	-6.18	-6.37	13.93	-56.58	-0.06
Amount Surrendered	1.3	NIL	NIL	NIL	1.15	6.16	NIL	Nil	56.58	0.06

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

From the Table no:3.22 it can be seen that Public Service Commission, in 2002-03, the total appropriation was Rs 100.01 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 98.90038 lakhs and saving Rs1.30962 lakhs. It increased in the succeeding years and in 2006-07, the total appropriation was 143 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 142.03 lakhs with a saving of 0.97 lakhs .In the year 2011-12, the total appropriation was Rs 359.45 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 359.45 lakhs and savings of Rs 0.06 lakhs.

District Administration, Special Welfare Schemes and Tribal Councils

Table No. 3.23: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on District Administration, Special Welfare Schemes and Tribal Councils

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Appropriation	2,753.48	3,302.07	3,260.91	3,959.18	3,731.96	4,114.21	188.94	5,430.57	11,097.83	16,414.07
Actual Expenditure	2,743.30473	3,236.50442	3,378.48952	4,266.24747	4,101.58	4,387.84	182.57	5,697.52	9,442.37	9,893.3
Excess+ Saving-	-101.7527	-65.56558	117.57952	307.06747	369.62	273.63	-6.37	266.95	-1,655.46	-6,520.77
Amount Surrendered	NIL	NIL	8.2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	4.03	1,655.48	6,526.76

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

As per the table no:3.23, the total appropriation and actual expenditure of District Administration, Special Welfare Schemes and Tribal councils is shown from 2002-03 to 2011-12. The Total Appropriation in the year 2002-03 was Rs 2,753.48 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 2,743.30473 lakhs and saving Rs 10.17527 lakhs. In the year 2006-07, Total appropriation was 3,731.96 lakhs, actual expenditure was 4, 101.58 lakhs with an excess of Rs 369.62 lakhs. In 2011-12, the Total Appropriation was Rs 16, 414.07 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 9,893 .3 lakhs and saving Rs 6, 520.77 lakhs.

- **Social Security and Welfare**

Nagaland has adopted for a welfare state like its national counterparts (India) so its main focus is on the maximum social benefits of the citizens of the state and as such it is inevitable to increase the welfare of the people. Old age pensioners and children's homes had remained almost constant till 2006 with 8882; the number of pensioner's increased in 2007 to 11882 and remained the same till 2008 and 2009. Special nutrition programmes like nutrition feeding centres, anganwadi centres and number of beneficiaries as well as integrated child development programmes like the number of beneficiaries, ICDS projects which form an integral part of social security and welfare services remained almost constant through out the period of study.

The growing share of government services in NI is a fairly common international experience. Adolf Wagner (1883)⁶⁶ was the most important proponent of this approach. Apart from the state functions relating to 'Justice, Police and Arms', Wagner distinguishes two other functions- participation in material production and provision of economic and social services. He argues that the 'law' of increasing state activity is applicable for all these functions of the state⁶⁷.

Under social security and welfare services in Nagaland as can be seen from table no 3.24, the number of children welfare programme remained constant for a decade i.e, 1999-2009 and there is only one children's state library. Welfare service for the physically challenged or handicapped's improved; in 1999 to 2000 it was 202. From 2003 onwards it showed minimal increase and reached 203. In 2005, the number of handicapper's getting scholarship, blind and invalids receiving services has tremendously increased to 310.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Datta Madhusudan; The significance and Growth of the Tertiary Sector

Table No. 3.24: Social Security and Welfare Services in Nagaland

	Name of scheme	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	Child welfare programme											
	i) State children's library	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Women welfare programme											
	i) Women welfare centre	7	7	8	8	NA	NA					
	ii) Training cum production centre for women	1	1	1	1	NA	NA					
	iii) Working women hostel	7	7	7	7	NA	NA					
3	Welfare programme for physically handicapped											
	i) No of handicapped students getting scholarship	202	202	202	202	203	203	310	310	310	310	310
	ii) No of totally blind persons getting monthly pension	170	170	177	177	196	196	183	196	200	200	200
	iii) No of invalid pensions getting monthly pension	551	551	565	NA	583	583	600	600	728	1032	1032
4	No of old age pensioners(above 70 years)	8752	8752	8882	8882	8882	8882	8882	8882	11882	11882	-
5	Children homes	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
6	Special nutrition programme											
	i) Nutrition feeding centres	2687	2687	2687	2687	2728	2728					
	ii) Anganwadi centres	2687	2687	2687	2687	2720	2720	2720	2720	3035	3194	3194
	iii) No of beneficiaries	310005	310005	310005	310005	302732	302732	370000	370000	375000	376000	375000
7	Integrated child development											
	i) No of beneficiaries	229395	229395	229395	229395	NA	NA	370000	370000	375000	376000	376000
	ii) ICDS projects	52	52	52	52	NA	NA	54	54	56	56	56
	iii) Anganwadi workers training centres	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2

Source: Directorate of Social Security and Welfare & Statistical handbook of Nagaland

Table No. 3.25: Financial statement of Receipt (Consolidated fund) in Rs lakhs

Year		General Service	Social & Community Service	Economic Service	Recoveries of loans & advances	Total Receipts of Consolidated Funds
2000-01	Budget estimate	950.50	600.78	3212.12	559.70	167725.33
	Revised estimate	671.03	598.78	2824.12	559.70	197923.61
2001-02	Budget estimate	471.30	629.01	3254.20	665.70	214811.37
	Revised estimate	729.35	629.85	3167.20	755.00	248063.47
2002-03	Budget estimate	614.40	674.60	3555.15	858.18	245654.37
	Revised estimate	734.40	674.60	3559.02	858.18	258960.80
2003-04	Budget estimate	1445.15	373.15	4276.50	944.31	231076.04
	Revised estimate	1025.11	338.43	3430.43	1038.00	233981.36
2004-05	Budget estimate	1306.55	378.62	4434.51	680.97	298565.72
	Revised estimate	2011.00	383.02	4529.19	612.87	296440.30
2005-06	Budget estimate	1646.40	436.33	5057.46	612.87	321213.08
	Revised estimate	2493.17	395.67	6193.54	540.25	306578.82
2006-07	Budget estimate	1778.11	471.36	6472.78	573.88	359061.26
	Revised estimate	1778.11	471.36	579.12	573.99	354085.67
2007-08	Budget estimate	1753.96	509.08	7079.84	516.00	399855.99
	Revised estimate	1553.96	609.08	8554.26	485.86	415760.53
2008-09	Budget estimate	1694.26	657.80	9419.29	474.78	426346.79
	Revised estimate	3182.99	497.15	13105.97	256.66	423957.71
2009-10	Budget estimate	1429.06	542.73	13858.51	462.75	523837.24
	Revised estimate	1429.06	575.26	11204.64	462.75	528593.79

Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland

Note: **General Service** is composed of public service, jails, police, stationary and printing, public works, administrative services, misc general service. **Social and Community Service** is composed of education, art and culture, sport, medical and public health, sanitation and water supply, family and welfare, housing, urban development, information and publicity, labour and employment, social security and welfare. **Economic Service** is made up of co-operation, other general economic service, irrigation, fisheries, community development, power project, road transport service, tourism.

Financial statement of Receipts (consolidated fund)of the government of Nagaland on the various selected services sector is studied under the following heads: General Service, Social & Community Service, Economic Service, Recoveries of loans & advances, total receipts of consolidated funds, its budget estimate and revised estimate for a decade is enumerated in table no 3.25. The total receipts of consolidated funds from both budget estimate and revised estimate showed an increasing trend over the period of study. Its revised trend from 2000-01 to 2009-10 for General Service, Social & Community Service, Economic Service, Recoveries of loans & advances, total receipts of consolidated funds is shown in the following exhibits.

Exhibit: 7 General Service

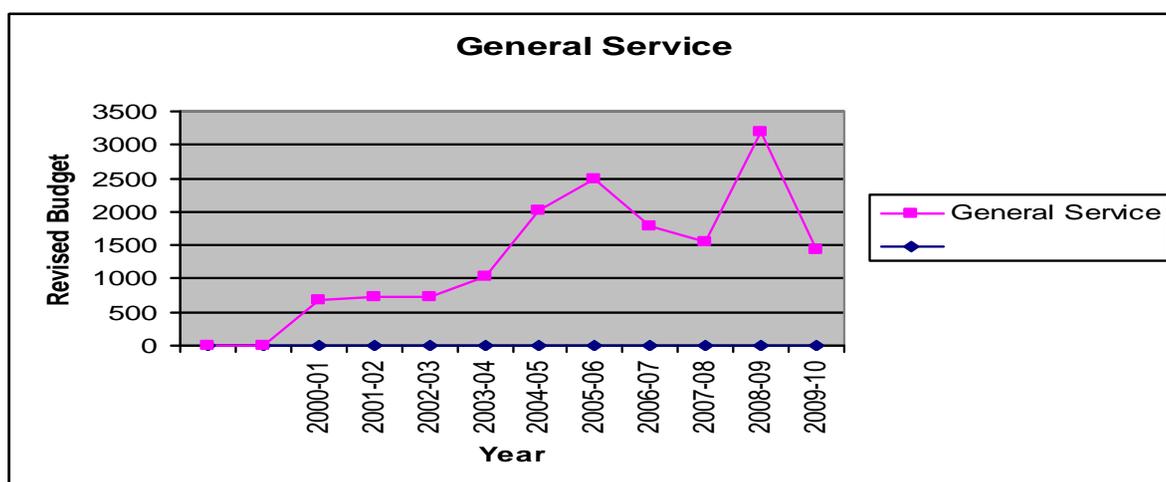


Exhibit: 8 Social and Community Service

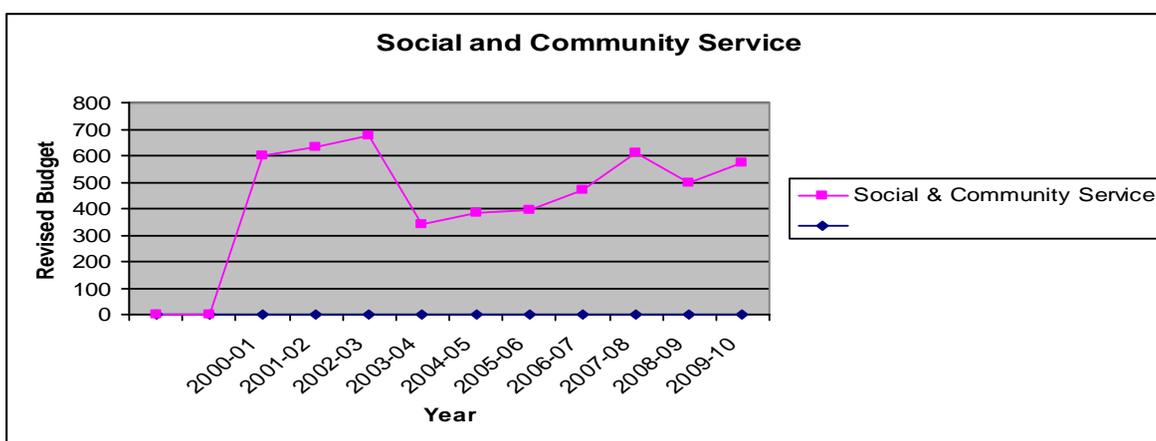


Exhibit: 9 Economic Service

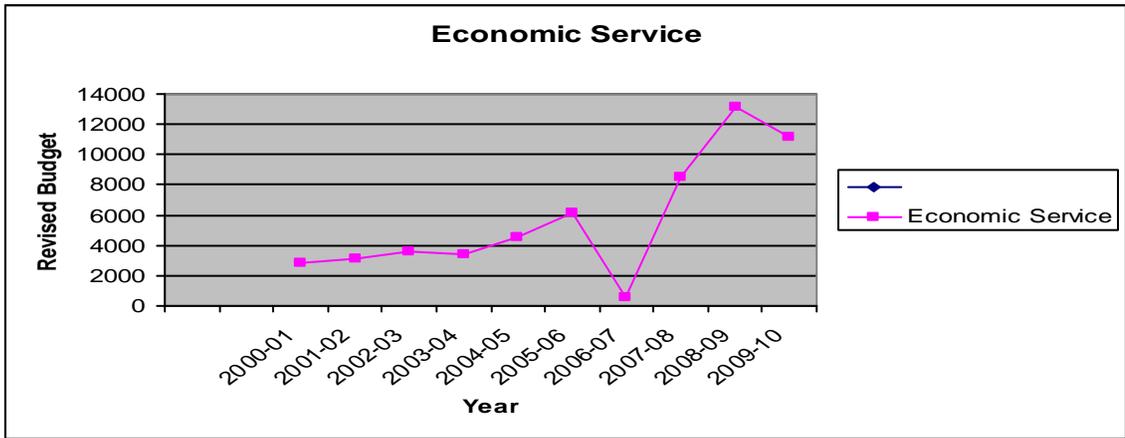


Exhibit: 10 Recoveries of loans and advances

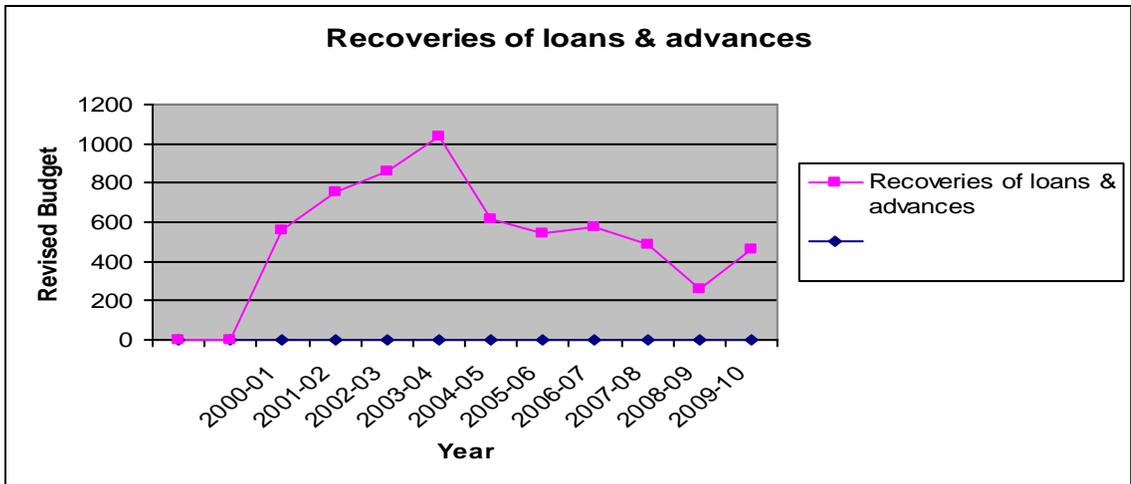


Exhibit: 11 Consolidated Funds

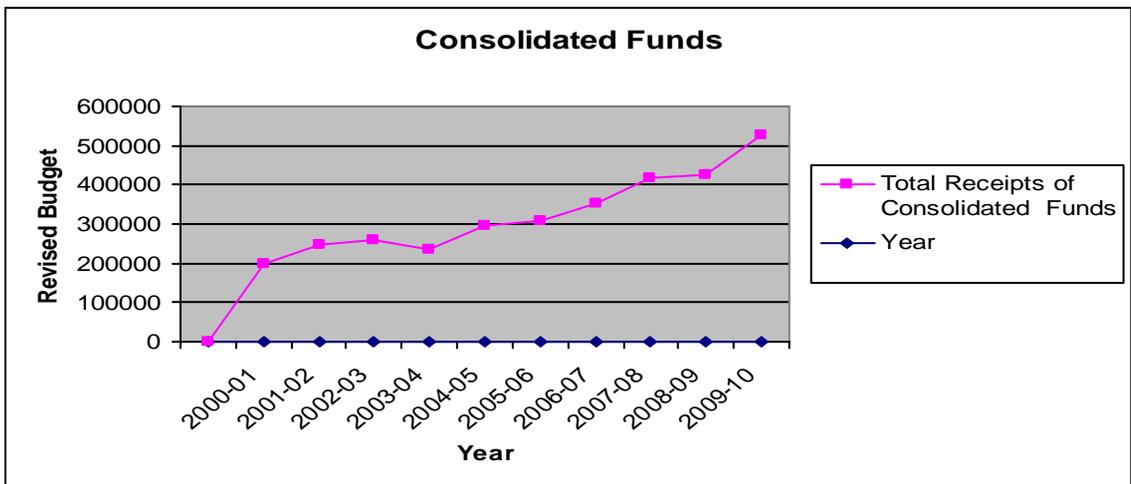


Table No. 3.26: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Social Security and Welfare

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	3,357.54	4,514.11	4,582.77	4,929.87	4,905.17	5,862.3	6,766.63	13,908.64	12,337.68	13,517
Actual Expenditure	3,837.21425	4,072.99594	3,378.16745	4,541.11002	4,936.53	5,932.3	5,821.28	5,517.09	12,612.79	9,833.73
Excess+ Saving-	479.67425	-441.11406	-1,204.60255	-388.75998	31.36	70	-945.35	-8,391.55	275.11	-3,683.27
Amount Surrendered	NIL	677.38	906.81	614.38	NIL	1,372.06	919.72	5,712.69	Nil	1,628.96
Capital Total Grant	1,228	541	733.75	531	2,682.99	1,426.47	1,221	1,850	2,191.64	1,765.75
Actual Expenditure	553	324	569.5	651.1	2,091.99	455.35	238.88	29.55	1,121.75	928.46
Excess+ Saving-	-675	-217	-164.25	120.1	-5.91	-971.13	-982.13	-1,820.45	-1,069.89	-837.29
Amount Surrendered	NIL	217	153.7	NIL	NIL	784.62	982.12	1,450	1,069.89	679.29

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

Table no: 3.26 shows the Revenue and capital Expenditure Social Security and Welfare from 2002-03 to 2011-12. For Revenue in 2002-03, the Total Grant was Rs 3,357.54 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 3,837.21425 lakhs and excess of Rs 479.67425 lakhs while for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,228 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 553 lakhs and saving Rs 675 lakhs. In 2011-12, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 13,517 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 9,833.73 lakhs and saving Rs 3,683.27 lakhs and for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,765.75 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 928.46 lakhs and saving Rs 837.29 lakhs.

- **Civil Administration Works**

Table No. 3.27: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Civil Administration Works

Revenue	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	131.45	137.4	61.53	646.81	101.29	105.91	1,194.88	132.74	1,584.74	1,599.88
Actual Expenditure	139.91174	171.94772	61.02	643.5791	93.97	976.98	998.88	90.48	1,589.88	1,598.72
Excess+ Saving-	8.46174	34.54772	-0.51	-3.2309	-7.32	871.07	-196	-42.26	5.14	-1.16
Amount Surrendered	NIL	2.6	NIL	7.91	7.32	0.26	NIL	58.13	Nil	0.59
Capital Total Grant,	1,686.78	1,418.85	1,240	1,596.69	2,055	3,501.5	3,198	4,834	1,972	5,875.28
Actual Expenditure	912.3873	673.23877	1,530.18809	1,332.71713	2,303.22	3,660.12	917.69	2,700.23	4,408.41	3,930.58
Excess+ Saving-	-774.3927	-774.61123	290.18809	-263.97287	248.22	158.62	-2,280.31	-2,133.77	2,436.41	-1,944.7
Amount Surrendered	450	94.4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil	Nil	589.87

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

Table no: 3.27 shows the Revenue and Capital for Civil Administration works. In 2002-03, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1, 314.5 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 139.91174 lakhs, and excess of Rs 8.46174 lakhs. And for Capital, the Total Grant during the same year was Rs 16, 867.78 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 912.3873 lakhs and saving Rs 774.3927 lakhs. During 2011-12, the total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1,599.88 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,598.72 lakhs and saving Rs 1.16 lakhs and for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 5,875.28 lakhs, with actual expenditure of Rs 3,930.58 lakhs and saving Rs 1,944.7 lakhs.

Women Welfare

Table No. 3.28: Revenue, Expenditure and Savings on Women Welfare

Revenue	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total Grant	245.92	328.17	440.05	1,022.04	637.66	799.74	1,300.05	832.74	932.9
Actual Expenditure	232.74041	264.74293	528.03257	957.22	582.07	768.75	1,193.54	830.31	932.69
Excess+ Saving-	-13.17959	-63.42707	87.98257	-64.82	-55.59	-30.99	-106.51	-2.43	-0.21
Amount Surrendered	13.19	12.43	NIL	NIL	55.59	31	8.09	2.71	0.21
Capital Total Grant	0	76.79	80	185	180.5	493.66	112.8	380	305
Actual Expenditure	2	30.44	80	184	180.5	493.66	112.8	343.44	305
Excess+ Saving-	2	-46.35	0	0	0	0	0	-36.56	0
Amount Surrendered	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Government of Nagaland; Finance and Appropriation Accounts

Table no: 3.28, Women Welfare, in 2002-03, the Revenue for Total Grant was Rs 245.92 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 232.74041lakhs and saving Rs 13.17959 lakhs while for the Total Grant was zero, actual expenditure was Rs 2 lakhs which amounted to an excess of Rs 2 lakhs. In the year 2011-12, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 932.9 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 932.69 lakhs with a saving of Rs 0.21 lakhs. Under the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 305 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 305 lakhs with no saving.

Thus looking at the Structure and Scenario of Nagaland, it is observed during the study period, that, the State Government is emphasizing on the infrastructure development and Services Sector growth. The successful growth of the primary and secondary activities in the economy is to a large extent dependent on services. Therefore, the high literacy rate of the state and the untapped resources of the State can be channeled for Service Sector development.

Chapter 4: Role and contribution of Service Sector in Nagaland

Introduction

After Independence, India embarked on planned development with the objective of achieving a self-reliant socialistic pattern of society. The measures taken towards the same were initiation of centralized planning machinery for economic planning and public investment decision making, expansion of public investment on basic and key industries and intervention in the market through a number of regulatory measures and controls. The policy framework was a mixed economy with the coexistence of public and private sectors with a dominance of public sector in many key areas.

Of late, the emergence of Globalization has unshackled the Indian economy from restrictive regime. Private sector participation in the economy has increased to a greater extent today than before. The dominance of Private sector is highly noticeable in the economy. There has been a synergy between the growth of Private investment and Service sector growth in the economy.

In Nagaland, in the absence of private investment in key areas, government initiatives in fostering economic development become indispensable. The growth and development of any segment of the State's economy is dependent on Government's support and control. The stage of economic development in Nagaland has been per below expectation despite of concentrated effort put by both Central and State Government.

The sectoral contribution to the economy of Nagaland indicates that Services has contributed the maximum to the State GDP among the three sectors i.e agriculture, industry and Service. Through this chapter, it has been tried to study the role and contribution of Service Sector to the State's Economy particularly with reference to sectoral growth and employment.

Service Sector at the Global level

The examination of the economic history of countries worldwide shows that there is a set pattern of the transformation of the structure of economies. The pattern has been from agriculture to industry and then to services. This trend has been equally observed in the developed and developing economies as well. In the first stage, which covers the pre-industrial era, the almost entirety of the economic value was created by agriculture. With the fast industrialization, the source of a country's economic value got shifted to industry. The widespread development of markets, first internally and then globally led to the creation of a new growth sector in the form of services. This is because, the existence of an efficient Services Sector was necessary for further growth in both the agriculture and industry. When the natural resource endowment of countries set an effective limit on further expansion of agriculture or industry, the vacuum was filled by a sudden boom in services. Good examples of this phenomenal development from the modern era are Hong Kong and Singapore. Both these countries have been able to create wealth through rapid industrialization supported by a strong and dynamic Services Sector.

According to the World Bank Data between 1960 and 2004, the share of the Services Sector in some selected countries is shown in Table 4.1

Table No. 4.1: Share of the services sector as Percent of GDP in selected countries

Country	1960	1980	1995	2004
UK	53	54	66	72
Australia	51	58	70	71
France	52	62	71	73
Japan	42	54	60	68
USA	58	64	72	75
Singapore	78	61	64	65
Hongkong	62	67	83	88
China	20	21	31	35
India	30	36	41	52
Sri Lanka	48	43	52	58

The statistics in table 4.1 show that the current level of services in Srilanka is more or less equivalent to the status which the services enjoyed in developed countries in 1960's. While Srilanka is far ahead of the two giant growth machines in the region viz, China and India, it would not be too long for these two countries to overtake it, given their current services promoting policies.

It is also observed that the Services sector has been growing in importance in all the countries during the past four and half decades or so. Some countries have now attained the optimal level of services above 70%. This indicates that the countries which are still below that level have an enormous potential for further growth. It has also been observed that countries which generate a share of 60% and above from services sector have been able to record a sustainable GDP expansion over the years. The larger share of services, as claimed by critiques, has in no way contributed to retard their growth. In fact, the preponderant growth in the services sector has helped to improve both agriculture and the industry sectors on efficiency grounds, infusing sustainability to those two sectors as well. Hence, it can be safely concluded that a share of about 65 to 70% in the services sector would provide the country with immense prosperity for wealth creation, provided it gains competitive advantage in the production of such services.⁶⁸

For most developed countries of Europe, North America, Japan and the so-called 'Asian Tigers', there are three distinct phases of development that could be identified.. The first was the dominance of agriculture in economic activity. The second being the emergence of the good-producing or manufacturing sector which clearly emerged as a result of the industrial revolution, while the third and of course current phase is the emergence of the service producing sector as a dominant player in terms of contribution to economic activity. The revolution in information and communication technology since the 1980's clearly was responsible for the growing importance of Service Sector.

⁶⁸ Professor Sirisena tilakaratna memorial lecture 2006: Service Sector Growth: An unsustainable growth component or a sustainable wealth creator? The case of Srilanka

Labour productivity has increased significantly in the service producing sector and in most of the advanced economies, the growth of the service producing sector is above national average.⁶⁹

Service Sector at the National Level

Service sector has emerged as the largest and fastest- growing sector in the global economy in the last two decades, providing more than 60% of global output and in many countries, an even larger share of employment. The growth in services has also been accompanied by the rising share of services in world transitions. In line with the global trend, service sector in India has also grown rapidly in the last decade or so. Its growth has in fact been higher than the growth in agriculture and manufacturing sector, though the growth of Service Sector in India is in line with the global trends. There are two unique characteristics of India's Service Sector growth. First, the entire decline in the share of agriculture sector in GDP i.e. from 32% in 1990 to 22% in 2003 has been picked up by the Service Sector while manufacturing sector's share has remained more or less the same. In general, such a trend is mainly experienced by high- income countries and not by developing countries. And second, in spite of the rising share of services in GDP and trade, there has not been a corresponding rise in the share of services in total employment. This jobless growth of India's Service Sector, with no corresponding growth in the share of manufacturing sector, has raised doubts about its sustainability in the long run.

Further, it is found that growth pattern in the Service Sector has not been uniform across all services in India. Some services have grown fast in terms of their share in GDP and also in terms of their share in trade and FDI (e.g. software and telecommunication services). But there are some services which have grown fast but have not been able to improve their share in international transactions (e.g. health and education).⁷⁰

⁶⁹ A case of the ECOWAS sub region

⁷⁰ Banga Rashmi; Critical issues in India's Service-led-growth

Services, particularly finance including insurance and transportation of goods, are traditional complements to goods trade. With the spread of telecommunications and computer technologies, virtually all commercial services have become tradable across borders. The trend of globalization, reinforced by liberalization policies and the removal of regulatory obstacles, has fuelled steady growth of international investment and trade in services.

Services exports reached US\$ 90.1 billion in 2007-08 with a sustained high growth of export of services, which however moderated to 22.1 percent in 2007-08. Growth has been rapid in the miscellaneous services category particularly software services and business services. The annual average growth of miscellaneous services was 33.8 percent during 2000-01 to 2005-06 and 31.2 percent and 20.8 percent respectively in 2006-07 and 2007-08.

The impact of global recession was relatively less on India's services till December 2008 although the services export growth during April-December (2008-09), moderated to 16.3 percent. A negative growth rate of (-) 8.2 percent in insurance and sharp fall in growth rate to 6.2 percent in travel services has registered lower growth. Software services grew at 26 percent, while financial services registered a robust growth of 45.7 percent despite the global financial crisis and fall in growth rate in world financial exports. But business services growth was at a lower rate of 3.9 percent⁷¹.

In the present day world Service Sector is the fastest growing sector of the global economy and it accounts for two thirds of the global output, 30% of global employment and 20% of global trade. From 1999-2002, the growth in world services trade was 155% while those for manufacturing and agriculture were 97% and 40% respectively (Kumar 2005). Services activities in low and middle income countries have been expanding faster than GDP for the last two decades. An implication of this continuous shift towards services sector is that the overall growth of productivity in the

⁷¹ Economic Survey 2008-09; Government of India

economy is becoming increasingly determined by what is happening in the Services Sector (Sorsa 1997).

The rise of Services Sector activities in Central America has profoundly affected social and economic relations in the region. A significant feature of the new political economy of Central America is the growth in tourism, both as a private sector activity and a policy guided development strategy. In particular, tourism is being hailed as a facilitator for poverty reduction in the region, a key dimension of which is the provision of support and training to an emerging tourism based micro-enterprise sector. Elfring (1989) found out, in all OECD countries, employment growth in producer services was about twice as the average for the entire Service sector. And rapid development of the Service sector benefits had a wide share in the society.

A comparison of the share of services in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of different States and Union Territories shows that the services sector is the dominant sector in most states of India. States such as Delhi, Chandigarh, Kerela, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have shares equal to or above the all-India share. State-wise growth of GSDP is also closely associated with faster growth of the tertiary sector. Interestingly, Bihar which has the overall growth rate in 2008-09 also has the fastest growth among states in services, in part due to its rapid progress from a low base (only Goa's growth rate in services is higher than that of Bihar, but this is for 2007-08). Thus, the services revolution in India seems to be becoming broader based than being concentrated in only a few states.⁷²

⁷² Economic Survey

Table No. 4.2: Share of different services categories in GDP at factor cost (current prices)

		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Trade, hotels & Restaurants	16.1	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.3
	Trade	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	14.9
	Hotels & Restaurants	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4
2	Transport, storage & communication	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8
	Railways	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
	Transport by other means	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.2
	Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Communication	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
3	Financing, insurance, Real estate & business services	14.7	14.5	14.8	15.1	16.1	16.7
	Banking & insurance	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.4
	Real estate, ownership of dwellings & business services	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.6	10.4	11.4
4	Community, social & Personal services	13.8	13.5	12.8	12.5	13.3	14.4
	Public administration & Defence	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.8	6.3
	Other services	8.0	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.5	8.1
5	Construction	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.2
	Total services(excluding construction)	53.0	52.9	52.9	52.7	54.1	55.2
	Total services(including construction)	60.7	60.8	61.1	61.2	62.6	63.4
6	Total GDP	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSO in Economic Survey

From table no 4.2, it can be seen that trade, hotels and restaurants are some of the highest contributor among the different Services sector to the GDP of the Country at factor cost. In 2004-05, it was 16.1% and its share increased to 17.1% in 2006-07 and remained the same in 2007-08. However, in 009-10, it was 16.3%. Transport, storage, communication was 8.4% in 2004-05 and slowly reduced year after year and stood at 7.8% in 2008-09 and 2009-10. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services share is increasing over the years, in 2004-05, it was 14.7%, increased to 15.1% in 2007-08 and reached 16.7% in 2009-10. As per 2009-10, this sector was the highest contributor among the Services sector to GDP. Community, social and personal services was 13.8% in 2004-05, declined to 12.5% in 2007-08 and remained at 14.4% in 2009-10. The contribution of Construction to GDP in 2001-05 was 7.7% and reached 8.5% in 2007-08 and remained at 8.2% in 2009-10.

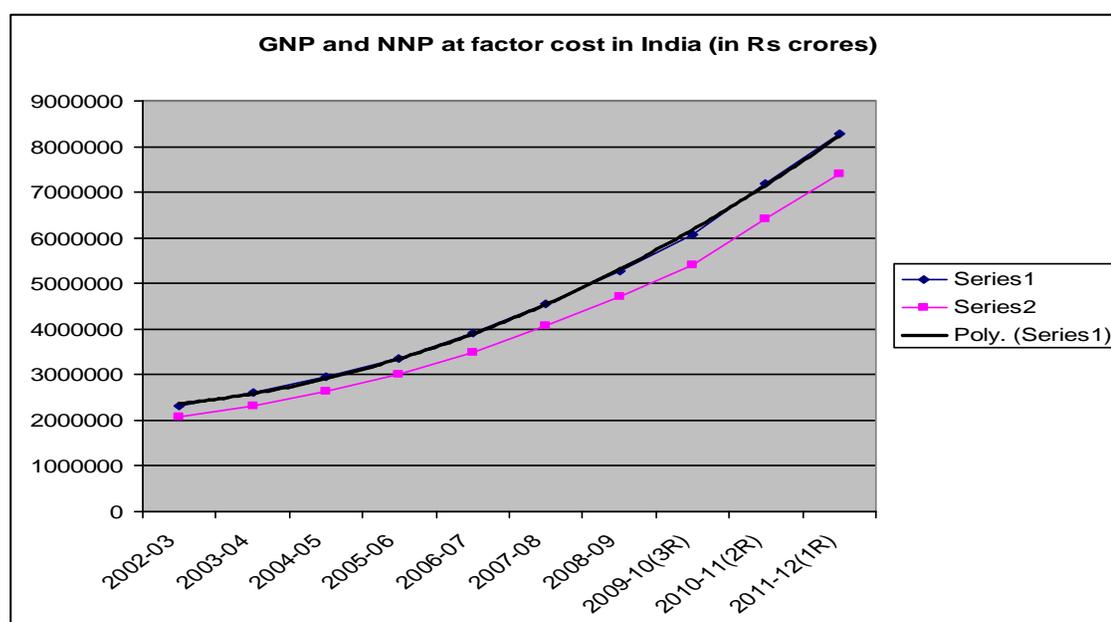
Table No. 4.3: GNP and NNP at factor cost in Rs crores (at current prices)

Year	GNP (at current prices)	NNP(at current prices)
2002-03	2321510	2075329
2003-04	2601508	2329354
2004-05	2949089	2629198
2005-06	3364387	3000666
2006-07	3920042	3501313
2007-08	4561574	4076878
2008-09	5270644	4705447
2009-10(3R)	6070903	5411104
2010-11(2R)	7185159	6422359
2011-12(1R)	8276665	7399935

Source: CSO in Economic Survey

At the all India level, the GNP and NNP at factor cost (at current prices) in 2002-03 were Rs 2321510 and Rs 2075329 respectively. These went on increasing and were Rs 4561574 and Rs 4076878 respectively in 2007-08. And as per the first revised estimate in 2011-12, the GNP was Rs 8276665 and NNP was Rs 73,99,935 crores.

Exhibit: 12 GNP and NNP at current prices



In the above exhibit no 12, the horizontal axis measures the year and the vertical axis is Crores at current prices; Series 1 indicates GNP and Series 2 NNP at factor cost (both at current prices) in Rs Crores, all through out the study period the NNP lies below the GNP and the trend line indicates that through out the period of study it shows only slight variations.

Table No. 4.4: GDP at factor cost by industry of origin (in Rs crores at current prices)

Year	AFFMQ*	MCEG & WS **	THT & C***	FIRE & Bs****	PA&D & OS*****	GDP at factor cost (total)
2002-03	594280	627374	596906	380081	372048	2570690
2003-04	643183	676833	663432	402243	392121	2777813
2004-05	650454	744755	727720	437174	411361	2971464
2005-06	680628	824272	815407	492340	440426	3253073
2006-07	711768	928626	910084	561063	452823	3564361
2007-08	751077	1023998	1009520	628124	483917	3896636
2008-09	753744	1071681	1085125	703629	544497	4158676
2009-10	764817	1173089	1197891	771905	608369	4516071
2010-11	822415	1284941	1345660	849632	634358	4937006
2011-12	847744	1334249	1440312	948808	672469	5343582

Source: CSO in Economic Survey

*Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing, Mining & quarrying

**Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, gas & water supply

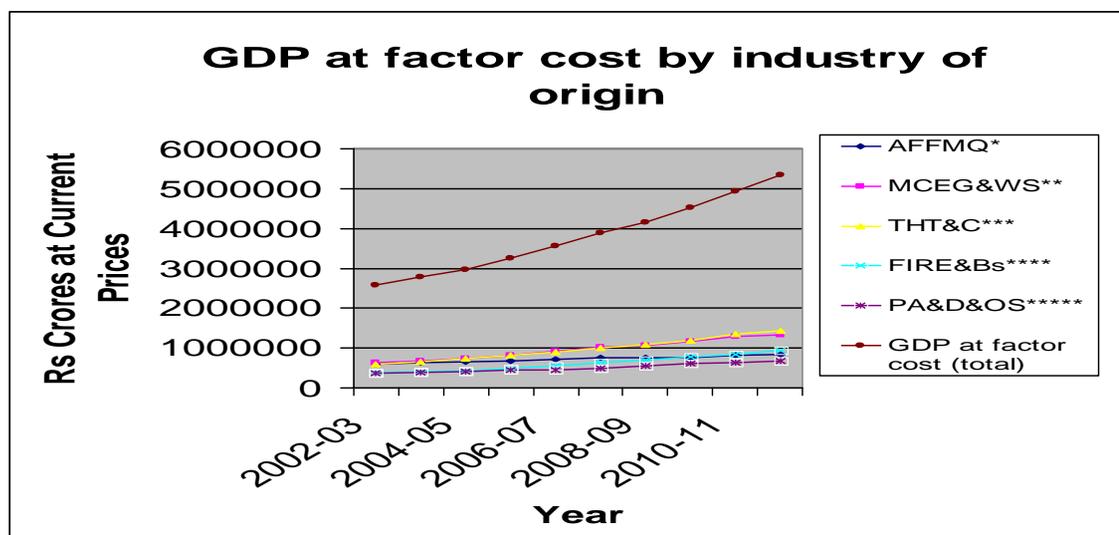
***Trade, Hotels, Transport & communication

**** Financing, Insurance, Real estate & business services

*****Public administration & defence & other services

As it can be seen from table no 4.4, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply has been the highest contributor followed by trade, hotels, transport and communication. Agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying were the third highest contributor to GDP at factor cost. Financing, insurance, real estate, business services and public administration, defense stood at the fourth and fifth. The exhibit no 13, shows the contribution of GDP at factor cost by various sector by industry of origin.

Exhibit: 13 GDP at factor cost



The performance of the services sector is attributable to a host of factors, internal and external, the following among which are important

- a. Liberalization of the financial sector acted as a catalyst for faster growth of the financial services.
- b. Industrial sector reforms provided the appropriate environment for increased demand for producer services.
- c. Reforms in infrastructure services also contributed to the growth of services sector.
- d. Services sector also benefited from external demand, the typical example of which is the software industry.

The quality of physical infrastructure and infrastructural services is crucial for the competitiveness of the services sector, although the importance of individual elements of infrastructure differs from sub-sector to sub-sector. Telecommunications, power, roads, railways, ports, airports are all important for the efficiency of the services sector.⁷³

⁷³ Vijaykumar A : Service Sector in India; recent policy initiatives

Service Sector in Nagaland

Nagaland joined the National Planning process only from the Third Five Year Plan. During the last decade or so, the State has done reasonably well in Services Sector. A look at the 11th Plan reveals that the economy has sustained a growth rate of 10.16% of the GSDP at constant prices from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector recorded a growth of 9.37% within which the trade, hotels and restaurants grew at 18.71% indicating substantial growth of hospitality sector. Banking and Insurance grew at 9.30% and the real estate and dwelling have grown at 6.83%. The sectoral contribution to the state's GSDP is shown in table no 4.5

Table No. 4.5: Service sector contribution's to GSDP in Nagaland (in %)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP
2002-03	32.10	14.25	53.65	100
2003-04	31.54	14.01	54.45	100
2004-05	32.78	13.49	53.73	100
2005-06	32.64	14.29	53.07	100
2006-07	29.85	14.21	55.52	100
2007-08	27.24	14.69	58.05	100
2008-09	27.36	16.98	55.64	100
2009-10	26.37	18.16	55.46	100
2010-11	25.13	19.13	55.74	100
2011-12	23.90	20.13	55.96	100

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

*2009-2010- provisional estimate

*2010-2011- quick estimate

*2011-2012- advance estimate

From table no 4.5, it is evident that in terms of GSDP, Agricultural sector contributed 32.10% to the GSDP in 2002-03 increased to 32.64% in 2005-06 and declined to 27.36% in 2008-09 and 23.90% in 2011-12. In the industrial sector the trend showed slight variation in its contribution over the years to the GSDP. Its contribution was 14.25% in 2002-03 and reached 15.41% in 2005-06; it was 16.43% in 2008-09 and 20.13% in 2011-12. Services sector reveals that in 2002-03 its contribution was

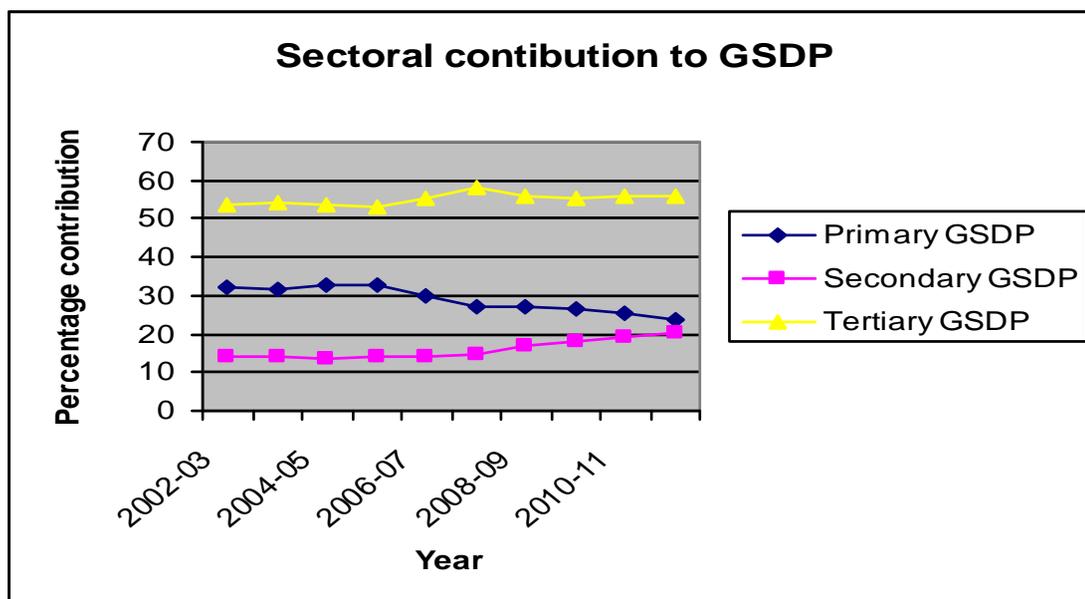
53.65%, and declined to 53.07 in 2005-06 and it was 55.64% and 55.96% in 2008-09 and 2011-12 respectively.

The detail Sectoral contribution to the State’s Economy during the period from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009 has been given in table 4.6, table 4.7 and table 4.8 respectively.

The annual average growth rate during the period of study from 2002-03 to 2011-12 shows that the primary sector was increasing at the rate of -2.5%, secondary sector at 2.9% and tertiary sector at 0.4% annually. As compared to agricultural or primary sector, the share of tertiary or service sector was increasing but comparing to secondary sector, the share service was increasing less than it. Thus it can be concluded that with regard to the first hypothesis “In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years” is partially proved and accepted.

The sectoral contribution to the GSDP of the state of Nagaland is shown in exhibit no 14, on the x-axis is measured Year and y-axis percentage contribution to GSDP.

Exhibit: 14 Sectoral contributions to the GSDP



Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Primary or Agricultural Sector

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in India as well in the state of Nagaland and as such majority of the people are engaged in this sector. The contribution of various sub sectors of primary or agricultural sector is given in table 4.6, Sub-sector's like agriculture's contribution to GSDP is the maximum, it was 90.4% in 2002-03 and reached 90.09% in 2004-05, and remained at 76.61% in 2008-09 and 75.80% in 2011-12. Sub sectors like forestry and logging showed that it was 7.5% in 2002-03, 8.8% in 2005-06, 21.13% in 2008-09 and 21.78% in 2011-12. Fishing too, was 1.7% in 2002-03, 1.3% in 2004-05 but started to rise from 2004-05 & 2005-06 and reached 1.78% in 2008-09 and 1.80 in 2011-12. Mining and quarrying showed a very minor variation, which may be due to very negligible proportion of the workforce and economy being invested in this sector. Even among the Primary sector, agriculture contributes the maximum and allied activities shows only a minimal amount.

Table No. 4.6: Agriculture or primary sector contribution to GSDP (in percentage)

Year	Agriculture	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining & Quarrying	
	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP	GSDP
2002-03	90.4	7.5	1.7	0.2	100
2003-04	90.7	7.8	1.1	0.2	100
2004-05	90.9	7.5	1.3	0.2	100
2005-06	89.5	8.8	1.4	0.2	100
2006-07	77.40	20.8	1.32	0.42	100
2007-08	76.38	21.77	1.36	0.47	100
2008-09	76.61	21.13	1.78	0.45	100
2009-10	76.04	21.66	1.77	0.52	100
2010-11	75.92	21.72	1.79	0.56	100
2011-12	75.80	21.78	1.80	0.61	100

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Exhibit: 15 Agricultural Sectors

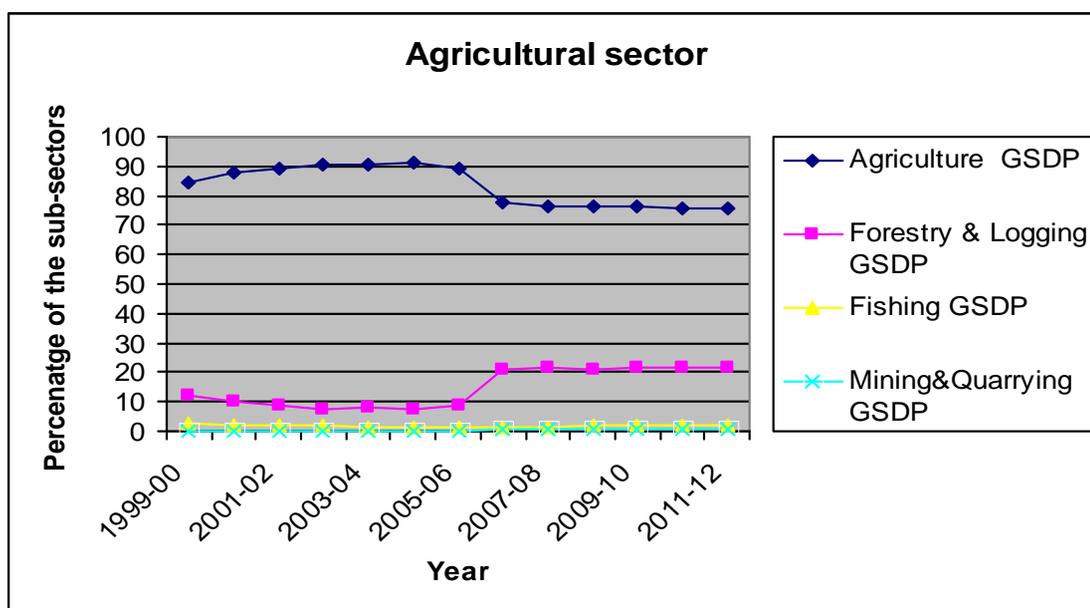


Exhibit no: 15 show the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GSDP of the state. Forestry and Logging is the highest contributor and the exhibit reveals that after 2007-08, its contribution has increased further. Next highest contributor is fishing followed by mining and quarrying.

Secondary or Industrial Sector

Nagaland being a terrain and hilly area, its industrial sector is not well-developed and only few people are engaged or employed in this sector. The table 4.7 reveals that in 2002-03, the manufacturing sector both registered and unregistered contributed 10.9% to the GSDP decreased to 11.4% in 2003-04 and remained the same in 2004-05 but declined to 11.1% in 2005-06 and 10.38% in 2008-09 and 8.08% in 2011-12. Construction was the main contributor of the industrial sector to the GSDP of the state's economy. In 2002-03 it contributed 79.8% but decreased to 79.0% in 2003-04 and showed a decline in 2003-04 to 2004-05 but rose to 78.3% in 2005-06 and 79.13% in 2008-09 and 83.61% in 2011-12. Electricity, Water Supply and Gas showed only a small proportion of the total percentage contribution of the secondary sector. In 2002-03, it was 9.1% and increased to 10.4% & 10.5% in 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively, it remained at 10.4% in 2005-06 and 10.47% in 2008-09 and 0.08% in 2011-12. The Industry or Secondary Sector is contributing the least to the GSDP of the state.

Table No. 4.7: Industry or Secondary Sector contributions to GSDP & GSDP (in percentage)

Industry	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	GSDP									
Manufacturing	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	13.47	13.97	10.38	9.88	8.94	8.08
a) Registered	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.64	3.30	2.21	1.98	1.80	1.64
b) Unregistered	8.5	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.83	10.66	8.17	7.90	7.14	6.44
Construction	79.8	78.0	77.9	78.3	77.21	75.73	80.25	81.62	82.92	83.61
Electricity, Water supply & Gas	9.1	10.4	10.5	10.4	9.30	10.29	10.37	0.98	9.42	0.08
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Tertiary Sector or Service Sector

Table 4.8 clearly indicates the contribution of the Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector to the GSDP & NSDP of the economy. The various sub-sectors like the transport, storage and communication contributed 28.4% in 2002-03 it decreased to 25.7% in 2005-06 and it was 14.63% in 2008-09 and 12.96% in 2011-12. Trade, hotels and restaurants was 9.7% in 2002-03 but remained at 8.8%,7.03% in 2005-06 and 2008-09 respectively and increased to 8.82% in 2011 -12. Banking and insurance's contribution was minimal among the Services Sector or the Tertiary Sector. But this was the only sub-sector under tertiary sector to have registered a continuous increase in its contribution to the GSDP of the state. Its contribution which was 2.4% in 2002-03 increased to 2.7% in 2005-06 and 2.88% in 2008-09 and 3.04% in 2011-12. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services was 18.2% in 2002-03, reached 22.7% in 2004-05, 36.36% in 2008-09 and 34.64% in 2011-12. Public administration which was 25.3% in 2002-03 declined to 24.0% in 2004-05, increased to 25.7% in 2005-06 and 23.72% in 2008-09 and 2.69% in 2011-12. Other services were 15.8% in 2002-03, 14.4% in 2005-06 and 15.35% in 2008-09 and 0.13% in 2011-12 .Thus showing a fluctuating growth trend over the study period.

Table No. 4.8: Services or Tertiary Sector contribution in % to GSDP

	Industry	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		GSDP									
1	Transport, Storage & Communication	28.4	28.0	26.8	25.7	18.05	18.27	14.63	1.41	13.59	12.96
	a) Railways	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.12	0.001
	b) Transport by Others Mean	27.5	27.1	25.8	24.5	13.82	12.95	11.70	1.09	10.33	9.69
	c) Storage	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.002	0.03	0.0002
	d) Communication	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.01	4.09	5.15	2.79	0.29	3.10	3.26
2	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	9.7	9.2	9.02	8.8	5.86	6.36	7.03	0.77	8.28	8.82
3	Banking & Insurance	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.08	3.13	2.88	0.30	3.03	3.04
4	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings & Business Services	18.2	20.9	22.7	22.4	37.02	38.36	36.36	35.86	35.26	34.64
5	Public Administration	25.3	24.0	24.0	25.7	20.72	19.02	23.72	24.51	25.73	2.69
6	Other Services	15.8	15.1	14.7	14.4	15.24	14.83	15.35	1.47	14.07	0.13
7	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Services employment at the Global Level

In all South Asian countries, though Service sector employment has shown a rising trend, its contribution to total employment is much lower than its contribution to country's GDP. In the case of Bangladesh, Raihan and Ahmed (2008) highlighted that because of liberalization in some key Services Sector, such as telecommunications and financial services, the share of Services Sector in total employment had increased substantially over the last few years and reached around 35% of GDP by 2002-03. In Sri Lanka, the Services Sector accounted for 41.2% of employment in 2006, which was greater than the shares of industry and agriculture. The fact that 41.2% of the total employed yielded 54.6% of GDP is testimony to the earning potential and economic significance of the Services Sector (Deshal and Wijayasiri, 2008)⁷⁴. The major sources of employment within the Services Sector are tourism and personal services Financial Services and telecommunications provide less employment but generate greater earnings⁷⁵

Shares of different sectors in GDP and employment in 2002, as given in Table no 4.9 reveal a striking symmetry between the two variables. In all the seven developed countries selected here, agriculture contributes less than 5% of GDP as well as of employment; industry share in GDP is in the range of 22 and 30%, and its share in employment varying between 21 and 33%, follows similar pattern as of GDP among the countries. And services account between 68 and 75%of GDP and 63 and 74% in employment in all the countries. What is equally, if not more striking is that structural shifts in output have generally been faithfully accompanied by similar shifts in employment. So that when output share of agriculture in the United Kingdom declined from 32% in 1801 to 22% in 1841 and further to 6% in 1901, its employment share also declined correspondingly to 35, 23 and 9%. And when output share of industry rose

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Accountancy Business and the Public Interest, Vol. 9, 2010: The Service Sector- High employment with low productivity Growth Prospect for emerging economies; Abstract

from 23% in 1801 to 40% in 1901, and 56% in 1955 and declined to 42% by 1980, the corresponding change in its employment share were from 29% to 54%, 57%, and 38%. Product and employment shares of different sectors in other countries have not behaved as ‘perfectly’ as their counterparts in the United Kingdom, but their long-term movements have also not shown a degree of asymmetry that could result in significant widening of inter-sectoral productivity and income differentials.

Table No. 4.9: Output and Employment Shares in Selected Developed Countries (2002)

	Country Shares in Output (%)			Shares in Employment (%)		
	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Agriculture	Industry	Service
United Kingdom	1	26	73	1	25	74
United States	2	23	75	2	24	74
France	2	22	76	3	25	72
Japan	1	31	68	5	31	64
Germany	1	30	69	3	33	64
Italy	3	29	69	5	32	63
Australia	4	26	69	5	21	74

Source: World Bank

The main interesting features of the historical pattern of changes in the economic structure that accompanied economic development of today’s developed countries, over the past two centuries are: First, all countries, irrespective of the time they embarked upon the ‘modern’ economic growth, had a similar sequence of changes in their economic structure starting with a predominance of agriculture, first a shift took place in favour of industry and subsequently in favour of services. Second, while a decline in the share of agriculture and increase in the share of services took place continuously over a period of about two centuries, the share of industry changed in a hump-based fashion, initially increasing continuously for a period of about one and half or one century, then, experiencing a decline over the last fifty years. Irrespective of the time when industrialization started, ‘de-industrialization’ in terms of a decline in the share of industry is observed to have started around the same period, that is, the middle of the twentieth century, in all countries. Third, the structure of the economies of most

developed countries looks like a replica of each other, each of them having a miniscule share of agriculture, industry claiming about one-fourth and services around seventy per cent of the national product. Fourth, changes in the structure of labour force generally accompanied those in product structure, thus the share of each sector in employment moving in line with the output share of that sector. What is most interesting to note is the fact that today the employment structure of most developed countries is strikingly similar to their product structure, thus reflecting a high degree of inter sectoral equality in productivity and income levels.

The development over the last half a century accompanied significant structural changes in India. With about 60% of GDP accounted for by agriculture, industry contributing about 13 and services about 27%, the Indian economy in 1950 was structurally comparable to the economy of the Great Britain in late 18th century and of Germany at the beginning of the 19th century, of the United States and Italy of mid-nineteenth century and of Japan in 1900. Similar comparisons hold in respect of the share of labour force in different sectors: agriculture accounted for about three-fourths, industry for about 11 and services 16% of total employment in 1950, in India. This is comparable with the United States of 1841, with 72% workers in agriculture, 12% in industry and 16% in services, or Japan of 1880 with the respective shares of employment in the three sectors being 65, 15 and 20%.

Services employment in India

Although the primary sector mainly agriculture is the dominant employer followed by the services sector, the share of services has been increasing over the years while that of primary sector has been decreasing. Between the years 1993-94 to 2004-05, there was a sharp fall in the share of the primary sector in employment. The consequent rise in share of employment of the other two sectors was almost equally divided between the secondary and tertiary sectors. In 2007-08 compared to 2004-05, though the trend was similar, the fall in employment in primary sector was less (at -1.1 %) with a small commensurate rise in employment in the other two sectors, which was again almost equally divided between the other two sectors.

Table No. 4.10: Share of Broad Sectors in employment

Sectors	1993-94	2004-05	2007-08
Primary	64.5	57.0	55.9
Secondary	14.3	18.2	18.7
Tertiary	21.2	24.8	25.4

Source: CSO in Economic Survey

Table No. 4.11: Change in shares

Sectors	2004-05 over 1993-94	2007-08 over 2004-05	2007-08 over 1993-94
Primary	-7.5	-1.1	-8.6
Secondary	3.9	0.5	4.4
Tertiary	3.6	0.6	4.2

Source: CSO in Economic Survey

As it is evident from table 4.11, change in shares for Primary Sector shows negative trend and was -8.6% in 2007-08 over 1993-94. While for Secondary Sector it was 4.4 % in 2007-08 over 1993-94 and Tertiary Sector was 4.2% in 2007-08 over 1993-94.

Table No. 4.12: Employment in organized sectors- public and private (persons in lakhs)

Year	Public sector(1)			Private sector(2)			Total(1+2)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.71	49.35	272.06
2003	156.75	29.05	185.80	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.32	49.68	270.00
2004	153.07	28.90	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.09	49.34	264.43
2005	150.86	29.21	180.07	63.57	20.95	84.52	214.42	50.16	264.58
2006	151.85	30.03	181.88	66.87	21.18	88.05	218.72	51.21	269.93
2007	149.84	30.18	180.02	69.80	22.94	92.74	219.64	53.12	272.76
2008	146.34	30.4	176.74	74.03	24.72	98.75	220.37	55.12	275.49
2009	147.04	30.4	177.95	78.88	24.98	103.77	225.92	55.80	281.72
2010	146.66	31.96	178.62	81.83	26.63	108.46	228.49	58.59	287.08
2011	143.77	31.71	175.48	86.69	27.83	114.52	230.45	59.54	289.99

Source: Economic Survey 2012-13: Ministry of labour and employment, Director General of employment and training

1. It can be seen from table 4.12 that the employment rate in the country shows a fluctuating trend over the years.

2. The total employment in the country in 2002 was 272.06 lakhs. It steadily increased and reached 289.99 lakhs in 2011, which shows an increase of 17.93 lakhs over the last nine years.

3. The employment in the public sector is higher as compared with the private sector. The male and female ratio also shows that male dominated over female in employment rate in India.

Economic development in India over a period of half a century seems to have followed the same pattern of structural changes that the developed economies of today underwent over a period ranging between 150 to 100 years. The share of agriculture in GDP declined from around 60% in 1950-51 to 24 per cent in 2003-04. That of industry increased from 13 to 25% and of services from 28 to 51%. This pattern of shifts has been continuous throughout the period of over half a century, but the speed of the shift has been faster since 1990-91. The first forty years saw a decline in the share of agriculture from 59% to 35%, the next 13 years from 35% to 24%. Share of services increased from 28% to 40% in the first 40 years and from 40% to 51% in the next 13 years. Share of industry has grown slowly but was stagnant since 1990-91.

The most striking feature of the structural change in the Indian economy in recent decades has been the pre-eminence of services sector as the major contributor to growth, raising its share rather sharply in the national output. Industry, particularly manufacturing, which has been observed historically to be the main contributor of growth, at least in the initial period of economic development, has played only a minor role in India's economic growth in recent years. While this has been the pattern of growth in most of the developed countries since the middle of the twentieth century, questions have been raised whether India is already at a level of development to sustain such a change in the sources and pattern of economic growth. In other words, while developed countries entered the phase of predominance of services in their economies, after going through a phase of industrialization, and industry having attained a share of 50 per cent in the economy, is India on the way to becoming a post-industrial 'service

economy', without industrializing? Two propositions have been generally advanced to explain such a swift and a historical transition of an economy directly from an agricultural to a service economy, bypassing industrial development. One, it is argued that technological advancements over the past few decades have led to increasing demand for services even at a relatively low level of per capita income and also the distinction between products and services has become rather blurred.

Development of communication technologies and movements of people across countries have produced demonstration effect creating similar pattern of demand in developing countries as in the developed countries leading to larger demand for and, consequently, production of services (Panchamukhi, Nambiar and Mehta, 1986). As a result, elasticity of demand for services has become greater than unity even in countries with relatively low per capita income levels (Sabolo, 1975), thus leading to a rise in the contribution of services in national product. Second, the classical model of structural changes with economic development was based on the experience of nations with more or less autarkic regimes with little international trade, a situation in which domestic product structure of each country has to reflect its demand pattern. With increasing openness of economies and trade playing significant role in them, changes in demand pattern can be met through trade and countries can have a product pattern, very different from the pattern of consumption demand, largely based on comparative advantage.⁷⁶

Service Sector growth and employment situation in Nagaland

In the Tertiary Sector, the main concern remains the exploding numbers of educated youths. It is estimated that out of 19.80 lakh population, 8-10 lakhs are in the employable age. But on the onehand, employment in the Government sector for all is not possible. On the otherhand, there are not many industries. The job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange shows that out of 63,924 persons registered, only one third are below Matric and two third or over 40,000 are educated above Matric and having a Post-Graduate and Degree in Technical and Diploma Holders⁷⁷.

⁷⁶ Papola T.S: Emerging Structure of Indian Economy: Implications of Growing Inter-Sectoral Imbalances

⁷⁷ As per the Draft Annual Plan 2012-13

Agriculture continues to be the main occupation of the people. However, of late there has been a notable decline in the proportion of working population dependant on cultivation as a source of livelihood. Further, with the advancement of education the number of job seekers is consistently increasing. During the past 10 years or so, there has been considerable shift, particularly among the educated unemployed recorded in the Live Register of employment exchange

Table No. 4.13: Number of applicants on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st Dec

Year	Male	Female	Total	Female: Male
2002	26177	8864	35041	23:77
2003	31090	11674	42764	25:75
2004	NA	NA	NA	27:73
2005	31321	12848	44169	NA
2006	32978	12249	45227	29:71
2007	33337	12926	46263	27:73
2008	36743	13311	50054	28:72
2009	33826	20219	54045	27:73
2010	39173	22584	61757	37:63
2011	40719	23205	66000	37:63

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The number of educated unemployed as can be seen from table 4.13 as per the number of applicants on the live register of employment exchange, the applicants are increasing over the years incase of both male and female. Though the increase is more incase of male than the female. The number of applicants which stood at 35041 in 2002 increased to 45227 in 2006 and reached 66000 in 2011. The increased number of unemployment is indicative of the inability of the economy to absorb the growing labour force in the State.

The female: male ratio indicates that in 2001 it was 23:77, female ratio increased from 27:73 in 2003 to 29:71 in 2005, the gap between female and male ratio in 2009 & 2010 stood at 37:63 indicating the rise of female job seekers. Adding to the numbers of job seekers in the live Registry, the numbers who are in schools and colleges viz, 4, 11,392 in schools and 29,622 in colleges, the total comes to about 5lakhs young people who will soon be seeking jobs. This is almost 25% of the present population of Nagaland.

Exhibit: 16 Male and Female applicants

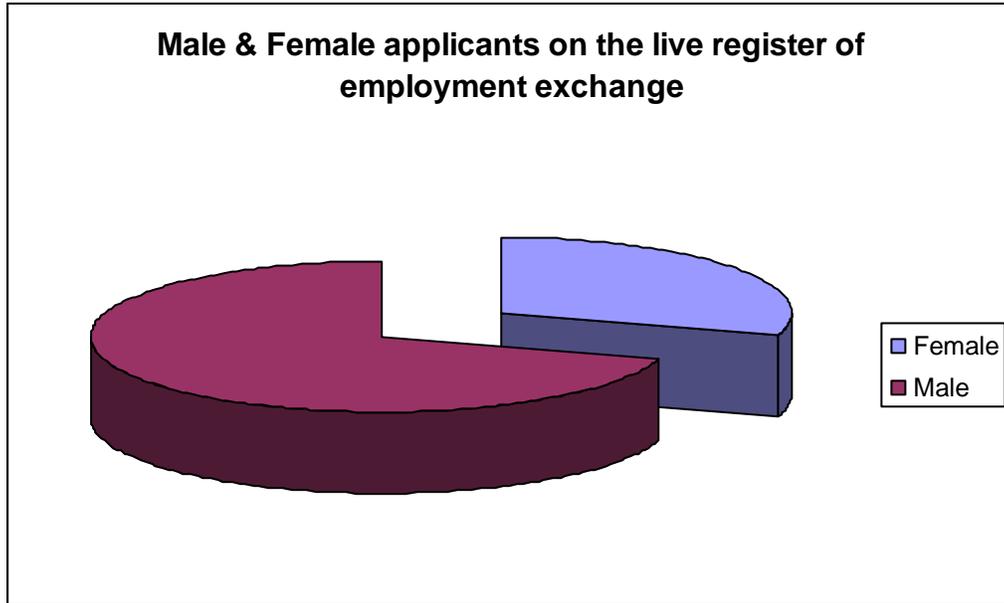


Exhibit no: 16 shows the number of male and female applicants on the live register of employment exchange, it is clear from the exhibit that the male applicants is more than the female. The total ratio of female and male ratio for the study period from 2002-11 was found out to be 30:70.

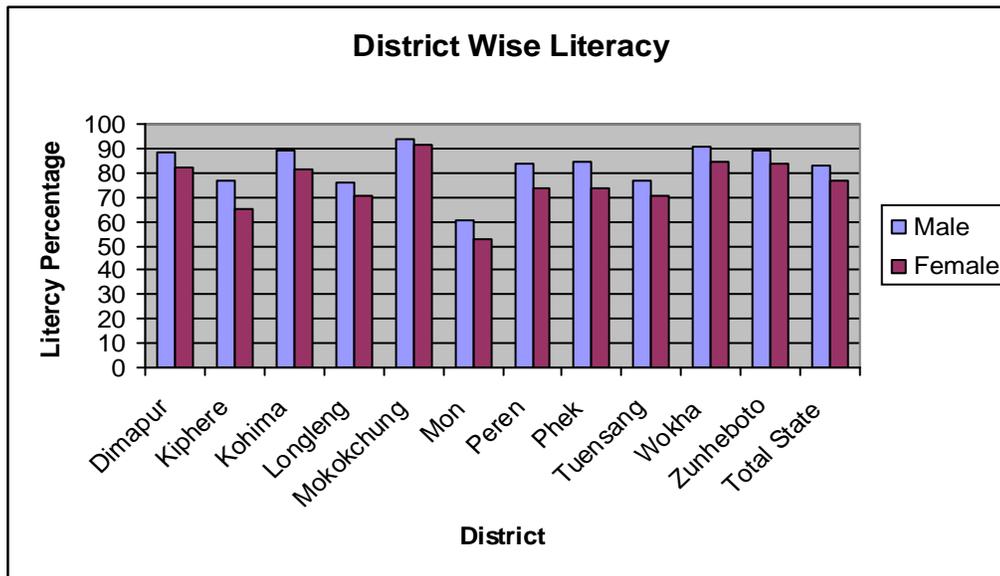
The provisional figure of literacy rate for the State was 80.11%. The Literacy rate in District Wise of the State during 2011 Census is given in table no 4.14

Table No. 4.14: Literacy Percentage

District	Literacy Percentage			Literacy Gap
	Male	Female	Total	
Dimapur	88.07	82.54	85.44	5.53
Kiphere	76.54	65.44	71.10	11.1
Kohima	89.28	81.56	85.58	7.72
Longleng	75.60	70.35	73.10	5.25
Mokokchung	93.55	91.74	92.68	1.81
Mon	60.38	52.39	56.60	7.99
Peren	83.96	73.57	79.00	10.39
Phek	84.53	73.50	79.13	11.03
Tuensang	76.76	70.40	73.70	6.36
Wokha	90.53	84.58	87.60	5.95
Zunheboto	88.86	83.61	86.26	5.25
Total State	83.29	76.69	80.11	6.6

Source: Five Year Plan

Exhibit: 17 Literacy (Male and Female)



The above exhibit no 17 shows the District wise literacy rate in the State according to percentage. The horizontal axis shows the different districts for the male and female ratio whereas the vertical axis shows the literacy rate. According to 2011 census of Nagaland, the literacy rate was 83.29% and female 76.69% in the State. The literacy percentage was highest in Mokokchung district with 92.68% and male and female percentage at 93.55% and 91.54%.

As evident from the table 4.15 below and the line graph given in exhibit no.18, the literacy rate in Nagaland has shown a tremendous increase over the years. A comparative analysis reveals that according to census 1951, the percentage of literacy in Nagaland was only 10.52% whereas at the Centre i.e. India it was 18.33, till 1971 census the State remained below the Centre’s percentage but from 1981 census it was 50.28% and at the National Level it was 43.57% and it maintained its trend and remained higher than at the all India Level. In 2011 census, the percentage was 80.11% and 74.04 % respectively.

Table No. 4.15: Nagaland & India's literacy rate from 1951-2011 census

Year	Literacy rates (in percent) Nagaland	Literacy rates (in percent) India
1951	10.52	18.33
1961	21.95	28.30
1971	33.78	34.45
1981	50.28	43.57
1991	61.64	52.21
2001	66.59	64.84
2011	80.11	74.04

Source: Five Year Plan

Exhibit: 18 Nagaland & India's literacy rate

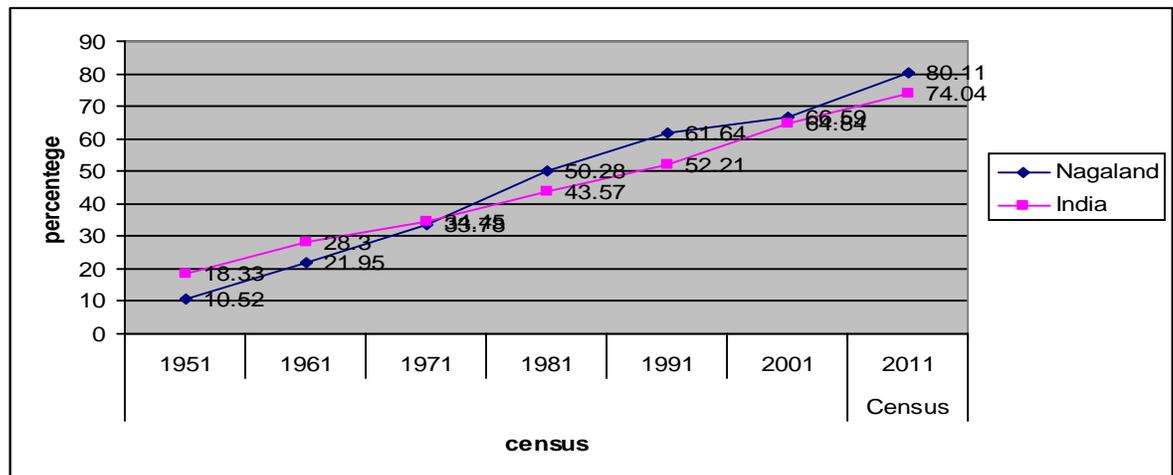


Table No. 4.16: Service Sector Growth and Employment in Nagaland

Year	Service Sector (Contribution to GSDP) in Rs lakhs	Employment
2000-01	201992	73373
2001-02	231242	73448
2002-03	251285	73476
2003-04	274399	73483
2004-05	287259	74340
2005-06	300742	77652
2006-07	402951	82334
2007-08	468793	83398
2008-09	525065	86535
2009-10	569812	90519

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The analysis of table no 4.16, for the period under study reveals that both the contribution of Service sector and employment has been increasing over the years. The contribution of Service sector to the GSDP of the economy which was Rs 201992 in 2000-01 increased to Rs 287259 lakhs in 2004-05 and Rs 569812 lakhs in 2009-10. The employment level during the same period was 73,373, 74,340 and 90,519 persons respectively. To test the Hypothesis No.2 “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” the Service sector growth (to GSDP) and Employment level of the State was studied for a period of ten years from 2000-01 to 2009-10.

The Karl Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation between Service Sector (GSDP) and Employment level was found out to be $r = +0.981$. This shows that there is high degree of positive relationship between Service Sector growth and employment. Thus, the Hypothesis No. 2 stands rejected since the increase in Service Sector leads to increase in employment. The correlation between the two values was found out to be significant at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

Table No. 4.17: Percentage of Govt. Employees to the total population of the state

Year	Total Government Employees	Percentage of the total population of the State	Percentage over the preceding year
2000	73373	6.04	-
2001	73291	3.68	-0.1
2002	73097	3.67	-0.26
2003	73483	3.69	+0.52
2004	74340	3.73	+1.16
2005	77652	3.90	+4.45
2006	82334	4.14	+5.7
2007	83398	4.19	+1.3
2008	86535	4.36	+3.76
2009	87541	4.41	+1.16

Source: A Report on Census of State Government Employees in Nagaland: Government of Nagaland

The total number of Government employees as on 31.03.2000 reported by the various departments was 73,373. The total strength of the employees decreased to 73291 in 2001 which further declined to 73097 in 2002. The year 2005 experienced a significant increase to 77652 and reached 87541 in 2009. In 2009 the percentage of government employees was 4.41% of the total population of the State. The main employment sector in Nagaland is the Government Sector except and only few private institutes and entrepreneurs provide jobs. It is observed that the Service Sector is unable to absorb the growing increase of job seekers. Percentage increase over the previous year in 2001 showed a decrease, in 2006 there was an increase to +5.7 and it was + 1.16 in 2009. The growth of employees over the study period shows that Services Sector growth has minimal impact in absorbing the growing labour force of the State.

Service Sector has been one of the major contributors to the economy of the State. The present study has shown that an increase in the Service sector can lead to an increase in employment. The Service Sector growth over the study period had shown that it was growing at an annual average growth rate of 0.4% annually. As is evident from other developed countries, Service sector has accounted for more than 70% to 80% to the GSDP. Till 2011-12, in Nagaland, the Tertiary or Service Sector contributed 56% to the State's GSDP at current price. It was followed by Primary or Agriculture Sector at 23.9% and Secondary or Industrial Sector at 20.1%. Thus, it can be concluded that Service sector has opportunities to be further developed. Nagaland is a State with lesser scope for industrial development, as such; the economy can go in a transition phase from Primary or Agriculture based to Tertiary or Service- oriented sectors.

Chapter 5: Women empowerment and role in Service Sector

(A case study)

Introduction

Women constitute nearly 50% of the population in India. Indian women traditionally use to confine themselves to household activities and there were many restrictions on their movements, education, occupations and their role in the society. Earlier, education of women was not given importance. Now, there has been a change in the traditional way of thinking in the society. They are now in defense services, police services, postal services, transport services, software services, health services, and hospitality services. In fact, it is very difficult to name an area where women do not excel. The changing role of women in the society created a market for a number of products, particularly a number of services. Earning women prefer to hire services to minimize the innumerable roles that they are required to perform. They are well informed and have the ability to choose a right service and also influence the family members in purchase decisions. The demand made by women is forcing service organization to be more innovative in their approach.

Women play a critical role in the family which is the basic unit of society. Family is a strong force for social cohesion and integration and as such should be strengthened. The inadequate support to women and insufficient protection to their respective families affect society as a whole and undermines efforts to achieve gender equality. Strong national machineries for the advancement of women and promotion of gender equality require political commitment at the highest level. Reforms to meet the challenges of the changing world are essential to ensure women's equal access to institutions and organizations. Institutional and conceptual changes are a strategic and important aspect of creating and enabling environment for the implementation of policies and programmes for the advancement of women.

Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the emancipation of women in India have an important role to play. NGOs are aimed at ‘Conscious raising...a change of attitudes, organization and mobilization for social and political and economical participation, structural change and institutional and legal changes’. Women’s NGO have a role in changing women’s perception about their position and status, some of them focused on particular needs of women. For example struggle-oriented ones fight for women’s rights and service-oriented ones provide training in skills and financial assistance or assistance to establish self-employment and small scale units. Some NGOs are playing a great role in the emancipation of women in India. Emancipation of women means giving or obtaining all or some of the rights, opportunities that men have. An emancipated women means one who has freed herself from the conventions or restrictions of the community to which she belongs.⁷⁸ “No woman can call herself free, who does not own and control her own body”⁷⁹ (Margaret Sanger)

Concept of Women Empowerment

“One way of thinking about empowerment is in terms of ability to make choices: to be disempowered, therefore, implies to be denied choice. The notion of empowerment is that it is inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability”. If empowerment is understood in terms of the ability to make choices: to be disempowered, therefore, implies to be denied the choice indicating that the concept of empowerment is inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment. It is actually a processes of transformation of a person’s state of being when he/she had been denied the ability to make choices and later with some external catalytic factor acting upon, the person acquires the ability to take own decisions or say becomes empowered. A powerful person may not be disempowered in the first stage.⁸⁰

⁷⁸Myneni S.R: Women and law; 2nd edition.

⁷⁹Nikila v.p : Genesis of Indian women’s movement

⁸⁰ Bhatnagar Tinku Paul: Women, Employment and Empowerment

UNICEF has adopted the Women's Empowerment Framework, developed by Sara Longwe, known as SLWEF. This framework states that, women's development can be viewed in terms of five levels of equality, of which empowerment is an essential element at each level. The levels are

- a) Welfare: Addressing only the basic needs of women, without recognizing or attempting to solve the underlying structural causes that necessitate provision of welfare services. Women are merely passive beneficiaries of welfare benefits.
- b) Access: Equality of access to resources such as educational opportunities, land and credit is essential for women to make meaningful progress. The path of empowerment is initiated when women recognize lack of access to resources as a barrier to their growth and overall well-being and take action to redress this.
- c) Awareness-raising: For women to take appropriate action to close gender gaps or gender inequalities there must be recognition that their problems stem from inherent structural and institutional discrimination. They must also recognize the role that women themselves often play in reinforcing the system that restricts their growth.
- d) Participation: Where women take decisions equally alongside men. Mobilization is necessary in order to reach this level. Women will be empowered to gain increased representation, by organizing themselves and working collectively, which will lead to increased empowerment and ultimately greater control.
- e) Control: The power between women and men and neither has dominance. Women are able to make decisions regarding their lives and the lives of their children and play an active role in the development level of equality and empowerment, where there is balance of process. The contributions of women are fully recognized and rewarded.⁸¹

According to M.L Anderson, "Women must know themselves sufficiently to become free".⁸² This statement sums up the idea of 'women empowerment'. Anderson argues that the objective of any programme to empower women has to educate her, initiating critical thinking to the extent that she is able to make a realistic evaluation of

⁸¹ Bhatnagar Tinku Paul: Women, Employment and Empowerment

⁸² Ibid

her predicament within the social, cultural, political and economic milieu, resulting in enabling her to take necessary action to lead a satisfying life. Any women empowerment programme has to have a lot of stress on encouraging women to take action. He argues that all knowledge imparted will be fruitless unless followed by right responses.

Women become empowered through collective reflection and decision making.

The parameters of empowerment are:

- i) Building a positive self-image and self-confidence
- ii) Developing ability to think critically
- iii) Building up group cohesion and fostering decision-making and action
- iv) Ensuring equal participation in the process of bringing about social change
- v) Encouraging group action in order to bring about change in the society
- vi) Providing the wherewithal for economic independence.⁸³

The important trend that needs to be highlighted is the considerable increase in the number of women engaged in trade, hotels and restaurants of which retail trade accounts for majority of the workers. Considerable change is visible in the community, social and personal services of which, excepting personal services and all other categories have registered growth. A majority of women workers in India are employed in the rural areas, primarily as cultivators and contract labourers. In the urban areas, a majority of women workers are employed in the unorganized sector, in the household industries, petty trades and services, building and construction etc.⁸⁴

According to Naila Kabeer's understanding of empowerment⁸⁵, employment is viewed as a resource or catalyst for empowerment of women. Empowerment refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. The expansion in the range of potential choices available to women

⁸³ E John Mary: Education for women's equality: National Policy on Education, 1986; Department of Education in women studies in India.

⁸⁴ Paul Bhatnagar Tinku: Women, Employment and Empowerment.

⁸⁵ Ibid

includes three inter-related dimensions that are inseparable in determining the meaning of an indicator and hence its validity as a measure of empowerment. Kabeer's understanding of "choice" comprises three inter-related components:

- i) Resources: 'enabling factors' or 'catalysts' for conditions under which empowerment is likely to occur i.e. they form the conditions under which choices are made;
- ii) Agency: which is at the heart of the process through which choices are made, and;
- iii) Achievements: which are the outcomes of choices?

Thus empowerment is "the expansion in people's ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them". According to Kabeer, empowerment cannot be reduced to a single aspect of process or outcome. How women exercise choice and the actual outcomes will depend on the individual. Choices will vary across class, time and space.⁸⁶

There have been increasing efforts to capture the process of empowerment through direct measures of decision-making, control, choice, and self-esteem etc. Such measures are seen as the most effective representations of the process of empowerment by many authors since they are closest to measuring agency. While resources-economic, social and political- are often critical in ensuring that women are empowered, they are not always sufficient. Without women's individual or collective ability to recognize and utilize resources in their own resources in their own interests, resources cannot bring about empowerment.

Thus, 'agency' should be treated as the essence of empowerment, and resources and achievements as enabling conditions and outcomes, respectively. Thus, the indicators with 'face validity' (i.e. indicators of empowerment based on survey questions) referring to very specific, concrete actions represent power relationship and are meaningful within a particular context.

⁸⁶ Paul Tinku: Women Empowerment through Work Participation.

The term empowerment has mostly been described as a “process” opposed to a condition or state of being, a distinction that is emphasized as a key defining feature of empowerment. Empowerment is a holistic concept and is influenced by a wide range of factors like education, work participation, exposure to mass media.

Women’s status of empowerment is associated with several background characteristics of women including their age, marital status, caste, head of household, type of family, assets owned, social status, education level, work status, quality of work as well as economic status. Modernizing influences of education also acts as a catalyst for empowerment of women. In addition women’s autonomy in decision-making, awareness, sense of self-respect/self esteem, control and access to economic resources are critical indicators of the status of empowerment.

Empowerment is a continuing development process involving many changes whereby an individual or group is able to strengthen exercise, the abilities to go out to gain greater control and mastery over life. A process of both thought and action and its dynamics are constantly evolving. Individuals or group develop an ongoing capacity to act effectively on their own behalf. The outside agency that helps them achieve all this is only a ‘catalyst’.⁸⁷

World stage

The last decade has seen significant movement on the world stage with regards to women’s development. The Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Women in Development held in Jakarta in 1994 identified several critical areas of concern. The Jakarta Declaration suggested measures to tackle the inequalities faced by women in the Asian Pacific region. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in September 1994 expanded the narrow focus on family planning to the larger, holistic and gender sensitive concept of Reproduction Health (RH) as an integral component of general health.

⁸⁷ Bhatnagar Tinku Paul: A case study of Female Work Participation in Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh in Women, Employment and Empowerment.

One of the key events on the women's development map was the Fourth World Conference on Women (FCWC) which was held in Beijing in sept, 1995. The FWCW came up with a concrete Platform for Action (PFA) that was to be implemented by the participating governments in the years to come. Another important milestone in the international movement for women's empowerment is the Convention for Eradication of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The draft optional to the protocol was discussed in the Forty-first session of the commission for the Status of Women (SCW) in March 1997. Various governments, NGO's, inter-governmental organizations debated on the same during the meet. The 42nd CSW meet in 1998, discussed the broad theme of "Women and Human Rights" along with critical areas such as violence against women, women and armed conflict and rights of the girl-child.

Women at the National level

Over the last three decades in India, a significant shift has been apparent in the approach of government and NGO's towards women's development, starting with 'Welfare' in the fifties to 'Development' in the seventies and 'Empowerment' in the nineties. The Women In Development (WID) approach was very popular in the 1970's and aimed to "integrate women in development". This approach often missed out the fact that women were involved in development processes anyway. This lead to projects being classified as; 'women's project', thereby, alienating men. In many a cases women were left worse than earlier.

The Gender and Development (GAD) was more thorough and 'examined the roles and needs of women and men and how these are related to each other'. It also raised questions about women's access to resources and decisions over their use in relation to men. Human Resource Development was one of the major thrust areas in the eighth five- year plan and a special focus was placed on women and children. Empowerment of women is a major objective of the ninth five year plan. The plan also called for the expeditious adoption of the 'National Policy for Empowering Women' along with a well-defined 'Gender Development Index' to monitor progress made towards improving women's status in the society.

If the principle of women's development and gender justice is to be adopted then there needs to be work done on four fronts. Developing conceptual clarity for all stakeholders, ranging from individuals to civil society- government- bureaucracy- peoples leaders- media and opinion leaders. Treating gender as a cross cutting theme this has more or less been accepted in principle but is yet to find a place in practice at most levels. It normally degenerates into tokenism or development of 'women's programmes'.⁸⁸

Empowerment is a measure of people's capacity to bring about change, whether this is modest or far-reaching in its impact.

Women are nowadays actively involved in all spheres and streams in our society. They are no more a passive part of our social fabric. Over the past decades, it has been practically proved that they have got a well defined and definite role to play within the community and contribute their share to the development of nation. In the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "In order to awaken the people it is The Women who has to awakened, once she is on the move, the household moves, the village moves and the country moves". "Education of a boy is education of one person, but education of a girl is the education of the entire family" said Pandit Jawaharlal Nerhu while underlying the importance of women's education.

Women form an important part of the Indian work force. According to the information provided by the Registrar General of India, the work participation rate for women was 25.68% in 2001. There is an improvement from in 1991 with 22.73% from 19.67% in 1981. The two important aspects are that while there has been an improvement in the work participation rate of women, it continues to be substantially less in comparison to the work participation rate of men. In 2001, work participation rate for women in rural areas was 30.98% as compared to 11.55% in the urban areas. In

⁸⁸ Pongiannan K. and. Dhanabhakym M Status of Women Empowerment in the Poorest Areas

the rural areas, women are mainly involved as cultivators and agricultural labourers. In the urban areas, almost 80% of the women workers are working in the unorganized sectors like household industries, petty trades and services, buildings and constructions. As on 31st March, 2003, women workers employed in organized sectors (both public and private) were about 49.68 (18.4%) lakh. Of this, nearly 28.12 lakh were employed in community, social and personnel services sector. Women are also employed in large numbers in Plantations, Factories and Mills. Women workers constituted only 5% of the work force in the mine sector. As on 31st March 2010, the women employment in the public sector was 31.96% and private was 26.63%. Where as in 2011 as of 31st march was 31.71% in the public sector and 27.83% in the private sector.

The Indian work force participation rate was 37.7% (2001 census). The rate for women was 25.7 %, which is less than half the rate of 51.6% for men. The pattern of women's participation in the labour force varies across the country depending upon geographic region, caste, socio-economic class and formal and informal sectors. The rural female participation rate was 31.0 %, nearly thrice as much as the urban female participation rate of 11.6 %.

Table No. 5.1: Work participation rates by Gender

Census	Total/ Rural/Urban	Females	Males
1981	Total	19.7	52.6
	Rural	23.1	53.8
	Urban	8.3	49.1
1991	Total	22.3	51.6
	Rural	26.8	52.6
	Urban	9.2	48.9
2001	Total	25.7	51.9
	Rural	31.0	52.4
	Urban	11.6	50.0

Source: Census of India, 1991, Series1 and Census of India, 2001, GOI, New Delhi

Women's share in organized work-force has also shown an increasing trend, from 2.8 million (12.2%) in 1981 to 4.8 million (17.2%) in 2005. Between 1991 and 2005, rise in the percentage points of women was 3.1 in contrast; the share of men has been declining. However, women's participation in the organized sector is still very low, as compared to men.⁸⁹

⁸⁹ Kumar R.Shashi: Women empowerment in India: Deficiencies, Imbalances and Required Changes

A large number of rural households are now de facto female headed (about 25%), whether due to widowhood, desertion or male out-migration, especially in the hilly backward areas. The detailed sector-wise, area-wise distribution by sex is presented in table 5.2

Table No. 5.2: Percentage of workers in selected industries by gender in Rural India in the NSS rounds (2008)

Industry	Males	Females
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	74.1	86.2
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.4
Manufacturing	7.0	6.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.3	0.1
Construction	3.2	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	5.5	2.1
Transport, Storage and Communication	2.2	0.1
Financing, Insurance, real estate, business services	0.4	0.1
Community, Social and personal services	6.6	3.3
All	100.0	100.0

Source: structural changes in women's employment, socio-economic research center, New Delhi.

The national focus of policies and programmes, have been more on employment generation for women than on focusing with the ownership and control over resources and gave least importance in addressing their priorities or involving them in decision-making roles.⁹⁰

It is evident from table no 5.2 that female's participation is more as compared to males in regard to Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing. Where as, in the case of manufacturing, it is almost the same. The wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels shows that male's participation is higher with 5.5% as compared to female with 2.1%. The male workers participation is double in regard to community, social and personal services.

⁹⁰ Devi R S & Rajesh Kumar A: Socio-Economic Status of Women in India

Women Empowerment: National and State Plan

In India, the Five-Year National Plans have always been the directive principles to formulate National and State policies of the Government. The first five, five year plans did not specify or focus on women's needs and priorities. For the first time, during the sixth five year plan, a chapter on "Women and Development" was introduced in the plan document.

A special scheme with application of science and technology for women was started in the Department of Science and Technology which has done very well and a large number of families in rural areas particularly have benefited which also drew attention to the needs of women. Subsequently, there have been certain efforts and change in strategies and approaches in consequent five- Year plans.⁹¹

- **Women Empowerment in the Tenth Five Year Plan**

The tenth five year plan adopted a Gender Sensitive Budget. The approach paper to the tenth plan proposed for the reduction of poverty ratio by 5% points by 2007 and 15% points by 2012; reduction of gender gaps in illiteracy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007. The Tenth Plan Strategy is enumerated as follows:

- i) Social Empowerment: To create an enabling environment through various affirmative development of women besides providing them easy and equal access to all the entire basic minimum services so as to enable them to realize their full potentials.
- ii) Economic Empowerment: To ensure provision of training employment and income-generation activities with both 'forward' and 'backward' linkages with the ultimate objective of making all potential women economically independent and self-reliant.
- iii) Gender Justice: To eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and thus, allow women to enjoy freedoms at par with men in all spheres, viz, political, economic, social, civil and cultural.

⁹¹ Shashi Kumar R.; women empowerment in India; deficiencies, imbalances and required changes

- **Women Empowerment in the Eleventh Five Year Plan**

The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to end the multifaceted exclusions and discriminations faced by women and children; to ensure every woman and child in the country is able to develop his/her full potential and share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. Success will depend on our ability to adopt a participatory approach that empowers women and children and makes them partners in their own development. In the Eleventh Plan, for the first time, women are recognized not just as equal citizens but as agents of economic and social growth. The approach to gender equity is based on the recognition that interventions in favour of women must be multi-pronged and they must

- a) Provide women with basic entitlements
- b) Address the reality of globalization and its impact on women by prioritizing economic empowerment
- c) Ensure an environment free from all forms of violence against women- physical, economic, social, psychological, and
- d) Ensure the participation of women at the highest policy levels, particularly in Parliament and Assemblies
- e) Strengthen existing institutional mechanisms and create new ones for gender mainstreaming and effective policy implementation.

- **National Policy for the empowerment of women, 2001**

- a) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- b) The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- c) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.

- d) Equal access to women to health care, quality education, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security, public office etc.⁹²

Since women form an important part of the Indian work force and they bear a double burden, special steps have to be taken to promote their welfare and development. It is more important to create a general awareness and understanding of the problems of women's employment in all the top policies and decision making and executive personnel. In this period of economic liberalization and globalization, the quality of women's employment will depend upon several factors. The foremost among these are access to education and opportunities for skill development. The solution lies in creating awareness among women about their legal rights and duties and by providing them adequate opportunities to upgrade their skill levels. The emphasis should be on effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 and the Equal Remuneration Act 1976. Proper enforcement of these protective measures, policies which encourage education, skill development and training among women also need to be given continuous attention.⁹³

According to 2001 census, the female population was accounting for 48.2% of the total population. For the last two decades, women's work participation rate increased from 22.73% in 1991 to 28.6% during 2001. Women workforce in the service sector is meager compared to the total employable population of women. The service sector is having enormous service and business opportunities for self employment of poor women both in rural and urban areas.

A number of service-oriented activities identified suitable for women at household level include agri-related services like implements repairing station, seeds sales centre, animal health care, oil extracting, grading of agricultural and livestock products, fish processing and selling, nursery schools and vegetable sales. Other

⁹²Paul Tinku Women Empowerment through work participation

⁹³Supputhia M; Women empowerment: Education and Employment

services include petty shops, beauty parlour, tailoring, spinning and weaving, embroidery works, washing and ironing, public telephone services, typewriting institute and computer training centres, health clinic, collection of courier service etc.

Majority of educated women are not aware of the schemes available from the government meant to help entrepreneurs or to become entrepreneurs. The efficient and entrepreneurial women waste their energy and talents by being simply engaged in the household work.

Government is making continued efforts to provide equitable growth opportunities for Women, Which is increasingly being reflected among others in increased participation by women in local governments and decision making process, promotion of income generating activities, self help groups for women and in increasing focus of poverty alleviation programmes for women. Studies point out that expanding woman's economic opportunities results in their social empowerment thus leading to improved livelihood. The visibility of women in public life is also increasing particularly on account of reservation in gram sabhas, panchayats and local bodies. But it is not a sign of their emancipation.

Education plays an important role in bringing about awareness on women's rights. Empowerment of women is the prime objective of all development programmes and policies. These programmes could be planned properly and implemented effectively in order to attain self sufficiency and self reliance. U.N Commission on Status of Women says: Women constitute half of the world's population, accomplish about two thirds of its work hours, receive one tenth of the world's income.

The Panchayat Raj system has allowed lakh of women a chance to hold elective office because of reservation. Empowerment of women helps to improve the status of women in India.

The national policy of empowerment of women has set certain objectives in India. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

- i) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- ii) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation.
- iii) Equal access to women to healthcare, quality education to all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- iv) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- v) Changing societal attitudes and community.
- vi) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- vii) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child.
- viii) Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.⁹⁴

Discrimination of women from womb to tomb is well known. As women are oppressed in all spheres of life, they need to be empowered in all walks of life. In order to fight against the socially constructed gender biases, Women have to swim against the stream that requires mere strength. Such strength comes from the process of empowerment.

Empowerment of women pre-supports a drastic dynamic and democratic change in the perception of and expectation from women in our society. To help women to attain economic independence is first priority of such change.

⁹⁴ R.Manimekalai: Status of women in India

Empowerment is a process and is not, therefore, something which can be given to people. The process of empowerment is both individual and collective, since it is through involvement in groups that people mostly begin to develop their awareness and the ability to organize to take action and bring about change.

The women empowerment can be done through providing proper education, health and nutrition facilities. And the government should ensure the equality among the female group. Empowerment is an active process. Power is not a commodity to be transacted. Power cannot be given away as alms. Power has to be acquired. Once acquired, it needs to be exercised, sustained and preserved. Women have to empower themselves.⁹⁵

Empowerment of women is recognized globally as a key element to achieve progress in all areas. In the last twenty five years, there has been a global effort with strong support from the United Nations to understand the discrimination and restore a status to women. The United Nations General Assembly declared the International year of women in 1975 followed by the International women's decade. Rigorous efforts are being made throughout the world and various schemes/programmes have been launched to minimize the gender bias and offer ample opportunities to bring women at par with men in respect to education, employment, human rights and decision making roles.

Empowerment is a multidimensional process, which should enable the individuals or a group of individual to realize their full identity and powers in all spheres of life. It consists of greater access to knowledge and resources, greater autonomy in decision making to enable them to have greater ability to plan their lives, or have greater control over the circumstances that influence their lives and free them from the shackles imposed on them by custom, belief and practice.

Empowerment of women would mean equal status to the woman, opportunity and freedom to develop her. It would also mean equipping women to be economically independent and personally self reliant, with a positive self-esteem to enable them to

⁹⁵ Manikandan S, Raju V, Raghu T: Women empowerment for India's development.

face any difficult situation. Empowerment of women is aimed at striving towards acquisition of

- i) Higher literacy level and education
- ii) Better health care for her and her children
- iii) Equal ownership of productive resources
- iv) Increased participation in economic and commercial sector
- v) Awareness of their rights
- vi) Improved standard of living
- vii) Achieve self-reliance, self-confidence and self respect amongst women.

In any economy, the sectoral distribution of workers is the basic indicator of economic base of a region. Transference of workers from primary sector (agricultural sector) to non-primary sector (industrial and service sector) will raise productivity per worker. The level of educational attainment among the workers plays a significant role in transformation of workers. An economy loaded with illiterate workforce would find employment only in primary sector.

As economic agents, the majority of women (an overwhelming 95% as against 89% of men) are employed in the unorganized sector. The majority of women workers are found in rural India (90% as against 75% of men). And only 28.58% of women (as against 71.43% of men) are in the workforce (census 1991). The workforce participation rate for women in rural areas was estimated at 32.8% in 1993-94 and at 15.5% in urban areas. In case of men, the difference is much less: 55.3% in rural and 52.1% in urban areas (NSSO, as cited in CSO 1998). Women are overwhelmingly found in the primary sector (81% as against 63% of men).

The percentage composition of female workers engaged in primary sector was higher than male in almost all the states. The dependence of female workers in primary sector (81.09%) is higher than male counterparts (63.37%). The dependence of female workers in non-primary sector is (18.91%) lesser than their counterparts (36.31%). The empirical analysis brings out the education-employment relationship. It seems when the level of literacy was higher, lower was the dependence on primary sector. In other words, with the spread of education, the pressure on primary sector can be reduced. Further the gender inequality in employment also will be narrowed down.

Researches show that in families where the women are educated, social evils such as illiteracy of girl children, child labour, female infanticide and other superstitious practices are much less. It may be mentioned that education that inculcates human and spiritual values is of great significance for the empowerment of women. The entire population is to be involved to create a sense of awareness about values and the need to empower women through quality education. Under the present condition, self employment is the only feasible answer that warrants economic power to millions of women in the unorganized sector of our economy.

“The greatest discovery of any generation is that a human being can alter his life by altering his attitude”- William James .There should be a revolutionary change in the perception and attitude of both men and women towards women and their empowerment. Only when women are in the mainstream of progress, a country can reach its goal of economic and social development. They have a right to quality life and they have to attain it by all means. When women come out in large numbers, to engage in the development process, with their unwavering zeal and determination, nothing can detain them or the nation from being empowered. Careful planning on the part of the government to raise educational levels across the country with the cooperation of the civil society will result in the empowerment of women.⁹⁶

The single largest industry group where women work is the health and social services group. In 2000, 46,900 women were employed in this sector, more than one in five women with paid employment. The second most common sector is the retail/wholesale trade group where 37,200 women worked in 2000. As a percentage of total employment in the industry, women have, in comparison with men, a disproportionately high number of jobs in:

- i) Health and social services (84% of employment in this industry group).
- ii) Education services (66%) and
- iii) Accommodation and food services (64%).

⁹⁶ K Manoharan P: Educational and employment dimensions of women empowerment in India.

During the last 12 years, the proportion of women working in “occupations unique to the primary industry”, a category that includes farmers, has declined. There have been slight increases in the proportion of women in management jobs and in the sales and services occupation group. Employment in the so-called “blue color” jobs remains low- only 6% of jobs in the “trades, transport, and equipment operator”, group, for example, are held by women.⁹⁷

There are some major debates which continue to revolve around the enabling process of grass root-level empowerment. The initial debate originated from the concept of empowerment itself. Admittedly, the use of the concept of empowerment has greater relevance and application to ‘third world’ countries which were characterized by high levels of poverty and feminization of poverty, low female literacy, invisibility of women and strong patriarchal and community values. Because of these characteristics, practically nothing was expected to evolve on its own as an enabling process from within the poorest, most powerful class of women. It was clear therefore that empowerment was possible only through external intervention of some kind. This seems to have been accepted as an appropriate approach in the context of the nature and condition of the target population, the conceptual content of empowerment and the immensity of the task involved.

Several research studies indicate that many efforts at grass root empowerment initiated by NGO’s or the government started with pre-conceived assumptions about, for example, the sexual division of labour, or women’s powerlessness and passivity. There was another consideration in the adoption of the induced organizational approach for women’s empowerment. It is believed that women’s power is limited because their authority rarely extends beyond the limits of small family units, and even within them it is usually circumscribed by cultural norms and often legal structures. Established feminist theory on the public-private dichotomy argues that sexual equality is promoted by involving men in the domestic sphere and by drawing women into public life. When men’s authority is invested along with women’s in the family and household, and the

⁹⁷ Saravanakumar S and Uttharasamy V: Status of Women as Officials and Managers in Indian Private Sector.

women embrace the wider community, the legitimacy of the power of both genders is more nearly equal.⁹⁸

Many scholars and activists of some social movements have uncritically accepted the use of the term 'empowerment' partly because of the global discourse which actually is the western discourse. Non-governmental organizations (NGO's) have been the first to accept this discourse. For similar reasons the governmental agencies have also picked up this term to establish that programmes such as the National Literary Mission, the many women's development schemes or Panchayati Raj aim at 'empowering' the people, especially women and poor peasants.

Many human rights activists have adopted the term 'empowerment' unaware of its implications. The liberal discourse on rights had facilitated this because rights of the individual or group can be realized, according to this viewpoint, if the concerned individual or the group has the power to take part in decision making. Therefore, institutional functioning is stressed as an essential part of democratic politics. But the concept of empowerment puts excessive emphasis on formal institutional arrangements. Women are empowered by the provision of 33% reservation in the panchayats. The SC's,ST's and OBC's are empowered by reservation in legislatures and services. These are only minor 'though necessary' measures for transforming the power structure in society. Much more needs to be done in redistributing productive assets, in employment, education and other spheres.⁹⁹

Scenario of Women Empowerment in Nagaland

In Nagaland, more than 80% of women are engaged in Agriculture and land based activities. They are responsible for multiple labour intensive and time-consuming chores both inside and outside of their household. They try to put the household economy on a sound footing by performing major tasks in farming, food provision, health care, children's education, acquisitions and stewardship of natural resources.

⁹⁸ Banerjee Narayan K: The enabling process of empowerment.

⁹⁹ Mohanty Manoranjan: On the concept of empowerment.

In crop production programme, the women are involved right from seed selection to the harvest. In fact, there is not an area where women are not involved in agriculture and other allied activities, which imply that she is equally responsible in the developmental processes. Therefore, it is justifiable that they be given equal opportunities so as to uplift the society socially, economically and politically, so that the rural women get into the mainstream of progress and development.¹⁰⁰

The year 2001 was declared as the year of Women Empowerment by the government of India. Nagaland, along with the rest of the country celebrated the year (i.e 2001) by organizing various activities including awareness generation, seminars, orientations and consultation meetings through out the state. As a result of these activities, the state policy for empowerment of women was envisaged keeping the principles of the National Policy for Women Empowerment in mind, while taking the local needs and relevance into consideration. This policy shall be called the Nagaland Women Empowerment Policy, 2006.

The overall goal of the policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women in the state. The policy include

- i) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential.
- ii) The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres-political, economic, social, cultural and civil.
- iii) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economical arena
- iv) Equal access to women in health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration and social security.
- v) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.

¹⁰⁰ Source: Five year plan; Government of Nagaland

Economic Empowerment of Women

- i) Women comprise the majority of population below poverty line and are often in situations of extreme poverty given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination.
- ii) Taking up poverty alleviation programmes which are women oriented and women specific.
- iii) Enhancing women's access to micro-credit for consumption and production.
- iv) The provision of support services for women like child care facilities, educational institutions ,be improved and to create an enabling environment and ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life.

Social Empowerment of women

There is compelling evidence to demonstrate that completed primary education and increased female literacy have a positive effect in rising the age of marriage and reducing infant mortality rate, reducing crude birth rate and total fertility rate on poverty alleviation and rural social economic development.

Table No. 5.3: Social indicators of women in Nagaland

Indicators	Figures for Nagaland	
	2001	2011
Total population	1988636	1980602
Female population	946950 (47.62%)	954895 (48.21%)
Sex- Ratio	909	931
Total Fertility Rate	3.77	3.77
Female literacy rate	61.90	76.69

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Table no 5.3 shows the social indicators of women in Nagaland. As can be observed, the female population which was 47.62% in 2001 increased to 48.21% in 2011. The sex ratio of female per 1000 male was 909/1000 in 2001 and stood at

931/1000 in 2011. The total fertility rate remained the same at 3.77 for 2001 and 2011. And the female literacy rate increased from 61.90% to 76.69 in 2001 and 2011.

The 21st century has brought with it new visions and opened ideas bringing in vital changes in the identification of women's place and their role in our society. The linguistic identity, attires and customs differ from tribe to tribe. Yet, every member place great importance for their society and their place in it is earned and valued. It is here where a woman also searches for her place and identity. But, every naga society is male dominated and women have little or no representation.

Women Welfare and development sector

During the Tenth Plan, women centered schemes were basically 'welfare' oriented while intending on bettering the socio economic status, safeguarding the rights as well as support services for development of women. To impart training to school dropout girls and rural women for their self-employment, the Training-cum Production centre was established. Several awareness generation and training camps were conducted in all the districts. Experts in various fields were involved while conducting orientation training, seminars and workshops in the districts and block levels. Topics covered were on motivation on self reliance through income generation /self employment and benefits of formation of SHGs. Nutrition education for better health, awareness on problems of alcoholism, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS etc.

Naga women, especially in the rural areas, suffer serious disabilities with regard to their rights, privileges, and opportunities due to lack of information. Awareness needs to be generated on all issues relating to their status, education, health, sanitation and hygiene, environment, her legal rights and all other social, economic and political issues affecting her life.

- **Employment status and Education in Nagaland**

From table no 5.4; an analysis of male and female teachers in the primary, middle, high schools and higher secondary schools in general educational institute of Nagaland showed a fluctuating trend. The male and female teacher for primary school was 59.19% & 40.81% respectively in 1999-2000 and 65.50% & 29.63% respectively in 2003-04. Male and female teachers in succeeding years increased and reached 62.78% & 37.21% respectively in 2007-08. The number of teachers in the middle schools which was 58.99% & 41.00% respectively for male and female teachers in 1999-2000, showed a declining trend in respect of male's and increase in the case of female till 2001-02 and then showed a reversing trend in both the cases and was 68.80% & 36.19% by 2007-08. The percentage of male teachers in 1999-00 was 54.99% whereas in the case of females it was 45.00% for high schools. It reached 63.05% & 36.94% respectively for male and female teachers. The number of male and female teachers in 2007-08 reached 60.36% and 39.63% respectively. An interesting figure is in respect of male and female teachers in the case of higher secondary teachers was that from 2002-03 onwards the number of female teachers increased more than male teachers. The male and female teacher was 52.82% & 47.17% respectively in 1999-2000 and in 2002-03, it was 49.12% & 50.87% respectively. It reached 49.83% and 50.16% respectively by 2007-08.

Table No. 5.4: Male and Female teachers in general educational institute and their percentage

Types	1999-00			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	M	F	Total															
Primary schools	59.19	40.81	100	59.20	40.79	100	59.10	40.89	100	63.35	36.64	100	65.50	29.63	100	63.47	36.52	100
Middle schools	58.99	41.00	100	58.66	41.33	100	58.60	41.39	100	58.71	41.28	100	70.36	29.63	100	62.27	37.72	100
High schools	54.99	45.00	100	55.01	44.98	100	55.00	44.99	100	62.54	37.45	100	63.05	36.94	100	60.74	39.25	100
Higher secondary schools	52.82	47.17	100	51.94	48.05	100	53.05	46.94	100	49.12	50.87	100	49.50	50.49	100	48.71	51.28	100
Total	57.59	42.40	100	57.40	42.59	100	57.36	42.63	100	61.06	38.93	100	64.84	35.15	100	61.21	38.78	100

Types	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Primary schools	62.72	37.27	100	62.75	37.24	100	62.78	37.21	100
Middle schools	62.11	37.70	100	62.30	37.69	100	63.80	36.19	100
High schools	60.43	39.56	100	60.27	39.72	100	60.36	39.63	100
Higher secondary schools	49.39	50.60	100	49.40	50.59	100	49.83	50.16	100
Total	60.69	39.30	100	60.70	39.29	100	60.97	39.02	100

Source: Statistical handbook of Nagaland

Table No. 5.5: Distribution of workers by category wise (1991 & 2001 census)

Categories	Persons		Male		Female		Percentage of women workers	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Cultivators	371597	548845	178974	270927	192623	277918	51.83%	50.63%
Agricultural labourers	7233	30907	5109	15985	2124	14922	29.36%	48.28%
Workers in household industries	-	21873	-	9193	-	12680	-	57.97%
Other workers	132667	246171	115354	192863	17313	53308	13.04%	21.65%
Total workers	511497	847796	299437	488968	212060	358828	41.45%	42.32%

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

The above table 5.5 shows the percentage of workers category wise i.e cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and other workers according to 1991 and 2001 census. In 1991 and 2001 the number of women workers as cultivators was more than the men workers. And the percentage stood at 51.83% and 50.63% respectively. In categories such as agricultural labourers, household industries, and other workers the number of women workers were lesser than the men workers but it also indicates that women are engaged more in those industries which requires more hard labour and physical strain.

With a view to create an environment in which women realize their full potential, they would need to be given equal access to healthcare, quality education, career and vocational guidance; employment; occupational health and safety; social security etc. Besides, the existing laws would need to be amended for progressive elimination of all forms of violence and discrimination against them. All these would mean that the women would need to be empowered economically, socially and educationally.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal Ministry for care, protection and development of women. For discharging this responsibility, the Ministry is administering different laws and has been implementing various schemes for providing support services to the women. But the empowerment of women cannot be

the exclusive responsibility of this Ministry. The schemes and programmes for women empowerment are cross-cutting in nature and more than 14 ministries/departments are involved in it. The National Mission for Empowerment of women is an umbrella mission with a National Mission Authority under the Prime Minister in order to bring all the women centric programmes of different ministries and Departments under one roof for convergence. In that also, access to health, education and sustained livelihood would receive the uppermost priority.

The Mission would be endeavouring to achieve empowerment of women by focusing on convergence of different schemes/programmes, gender budgeting and effective implementation of various laws to prevent violence against women. Success of the Mission would depend also in creating an environment through awareness generation which fuels demand by the women for delivery of benefits under different schemes/programmes meant for them. To this end, there would be a partnership of the Government and Panchayati Raj Institutions which would mobilize and motivate women to apply for benefits under these schemes. The endeavour should be to convey the message in a manner to the women that their empowerment becomes a part of the social discourse.

To achieve this vision, the Government has set up a National Mission on 8th March 2010 to secure convergence among schemes/programmes of both the Central and the State Governments for co-ordinated delivery of benefits to the targeted groups under which different Ministries/Departments and the State Governments implementing women centric and / or pro-women programmes would be mandated to focus on a unified programme for empowerment of women by ensuring convergence at appropriate levels. As an Umbrella Mission under which programmes/schemes of the participating Ministries/ Departments and State Governments would be covered, the Mission would be responsible for setting goals and monitoring achievements with respect to the selected outcomes.

Recognizing the need to accelerate the empowerment process of women, while also acknowledging the fact that women are now accepted agents of development, during

2003-04 the Department of Women Development was created out of the bifurcation of the erstwhile Department of Social Security and Welfare. To safeguard women's right and promotion of their empowerment, the State Commission for women has been constituted and its Chairperson and members have been duly appointed. The Commission will study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional, legal safeguards provided for women. The Commission will also advise the State Government on all matters concerning policy on women.

Women employees made up 16.36 percent of the total employed during 2000 and increased to 19.22 during 2004.¹⁰¹ Women, despite their numerical strength, have acquired a secondary status in social life, economic activities and decision making among their families. Their role in work productivity, employment generation and income oriented activities are hindered by many socio-economic constraints. They have been deprived of self-respect and subjugated into existence at the whim and mercy of the male. Over the years, they were compelled to depend on male though they contributed equally to the society and economy.

More recently, however, the planners and policy makers have been eagerly searching for certain alternatives to strengthen women to achieve their economic, social and political growth. Empowerment of women has been recognized as a central issue in elevating the status of women. The participatory approach to development has emerged as a vital issue in developmental policies and programmes for women.¹⁰²

A landmark in the history of women's development is the emergence of the concept of 'Empowerment of Women'. With the changes in theory and practice of mainstream development by concentrating on self-reliance, increasing the capacity of the individual to be more entrepreneurial, emphasis on individualistic values and limiting the state provision of welfare and services resulted in the 'empowerment approach' in development of women.

¹⁰¹ A situational analysis of women in Nagaland: Women Deptt.

¹⁰² Venkata Naidu G and Ramappa P: Southern Economist ; vol 50 Number 1, May 1, 2011

Empowerment means having choices and ability to make choices. It is a process where women find space and time of their own and begin to re-examine their lives critically and collectively. Empowerment process starts from one woman either individually or collectively with others and reaches other woman. Women are very important segment in development at local to global levels. Economic independence and education of women will go a long way in attaining self-reliance for women. Real change will come when women are treated on par with men and given equal opportunities. When that happens India will be able to harness its women power and emerge as a respected nation.¹⁰³

For empowering women, the action areas are infrastructure (in the form of road transport, power, water and sanitation, telecommunication etc), health, working conditions, working women hostels, skills development, education, participation in decision-making at national level, asset ownership, women as entrepreneurs and women as employed workforce.

Women do opt light enterprises in secondary sector like leather, garments, engineering goods and beauty products etc. With the spread of education and awareness, women have shifted from the kitchen, handicrafts and traditional cottage industries to non-traditional higher levels of activities. The recent trend in women entrepreneurship is the shift to tertiary sector i.e. services like interior designing, management and placement, consultancy and nursery school etc. This is followed by the retail trade sector including boutiques, home furnishing and automobile dealing etc. Women are inclining towards service sector because of its lucrative performance and acquisition of skills required in this sector.

Within the constraints of family and domestic demands, women today are tapping their entrepreneurial spirit to set up efficiently run home-based business, create market innovative products, provide a range of services such as tuition hubs or placement agencies, supply plants, design web pages, conduct cookery classes and so

¹⁰³ Venkateshamurthy S. and Dinesh G.M., SHGs and Empowerment of Women: Vol 49 Number 18; January 15, 2011

on. Services sector is the most lucrative sector for women entrepreneurs. As there is paradigm shift from primary to tertiary sector (services), women are opting for setting up service ventures. These services may include medical service, accounting, social work, teaching, design, consultancy and short order cook etc.

The Service Sector equipped with technology has the potential to absorb as many young persons as are seeking employment. It has very wide scope for women entrepreneurs; training programmes provided by private and public institutes are also directed towards skills required for service sector. There are four major sectors that have witnessed high entry of women entrepreneurs namely retail and repair business, business services, public and personal services and hotel and catering.¹⁰⁴

Case study

To study the Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Nagaland, data were collected from Kohima and Dimapur on a random basis. Altogether, 250 respondents were considered for the purpose of the study. The study also attempts to highlight the Service Sector Growth and Women Employment. The data so collected were then calculated using absolute and percentage value.

Economic Empowerment

In this study, economic empowerment refers to the increase in employment, self reliance, access to credit facilities, assets and properties, support services etc. Economic independence will lead to greater self reliance. Several parameters were considered to assess the economic empowerment of women in Nagaland. This sector becomes a crucial factor of consideration as this will serve as the base for the other factors of empowerment as well.

¹⁰⁴ Thakur Gurdev Singh, Sandhu Supreet and Dogra Balram: Services marketing: A major stimulant to national and global economy

The analysis of the table no 5.6 reveals that, out of the total 250 respondents, 96% of the women sample respondents agrees that they became more self- reliant after being employed, 91% of the women agree that they are able to contribute towards their family income, while only 38% agrees to have access to assets and properties. As the table reveals, 3 % of the respondents do not have any opinion on whether they have become more self reliant. With regard to the credit facilities, many of the women respondents do not form an opinion, the percentage stood as high as 46%. Among the three opinions, the respondent disagreeing to the sample questions with regard economic empowerment is very few. The highest percentage of the sample respondents disagreeing to is having access to assets and properties, the percentage stood at 26%. The lowest disagreeing is 1% for self reliance which indicates that women of Nagaland have been more inclined towards being empowered economically.

Table No. 5.6: Economic Empowerment (as a whole)

	Indicators	Agree			No opinion			Disagree		
		Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total
1	Able to contribute towards family income	112 (45)	115 (46)	227 (91)	9 (4)	8 (3)	17 (7)	4 (1)	2 (1)	6 (2)
2	Standard of living has improved	106 (42)	112 (45)	218 (87)	15 (6)	12 (5)	27 (11)	4 (1)	1 (1)	5 (2)
3	Became more self reliant	117 (47)	122 (49)	239 (96)	6 (2)	2 (1)	8 (3)	2 (1)	1 (0)	3 (1)
4	Skill up gradation	95 (38)	103 (41)	198 (79)	25 (10)	19 (8)	44 (18)	5 (2)	3 (1)	8 (3)
5	Development of saving habit	84 (33)	87 (35)	171 (68)	32 (13)	29 (11)	61 (24)	9 (4)	9 (4)	18 (8)
6	Access to various resources possible	64 (26)	87 (35)	151 (61)	50 (20)	33 (13)	83 (33)	11 (4)	5 (2)	16 (6)
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	98 (39)	110 (44)	208 (83)	23 (9)	12 (5)	35 (14)	4 (1)	1 (1)	5 (2)
8	Number of employed women increased	104 (41)	119 (48)	223 (89)	17 (7)	5 (2)	22 (9)	4 (1)	1 (1)	5 (2)
9	Consumption expenditure has increased	103 (41)	107 (43)	210 (84)	17 (7)	11 (4)	28 (11)	5 (2)	7 (3)	12 (5)
10	Annual income increased after employment	108 (43)	117 (47)	225 (90)	13 (5)	5 (2)	18 (7)	4 (2)	3 (1)	7 (3)
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	74 (30)	90 (36)	164 (66)	43 (17)	23 (9)	66 (26)	8 (3)	12 (5)	20 (8)
12	More access to credit facilities	42 (17)	60 (24)	102 (41)	67 (27)	47 (19)	114 (46)	16 (6)	18 (7)	34 (13)
13	Ownership of assets and properties	39 (16)	55 (22)	94 (38)	56 (22)	36 (14)	92 (36)	30 (12)	34 (14)	64 (26)

Source: Field Survey

Social Empowerment

Social empowerment indicates the freeing of women from the clutches of traditional thoughts and practices, like not being subjugated as the weaker gender but as equals. Being able to make decisions in household activities, family matters, asserting their rights without facing discrimination. Gaining social recognition and having access to all other facilities in order to increase their individualistic and humanistic values. From table no 5.7 it can be seen that as many as 90% of the women agrees that they form a part of the decision making process of the family. And 52% of the sample respondents agree to have greater access to health care and education. While 34% of the respondents still do not form an opinion or have access to schemes and programmes for women empowerment. A stunning 24% of the samples disagree to no discrimination within and outside the family. A look at the table indicates that many women feels empowered socially but still many faces discrimination for being the weaker gender and is not at par with men. Emphasis needs to be also focused on the working conditions of women as 22% of the women still feel that there is need for improvement in this area.

Table No. 5.7: Social Empowerment

	Indicators	Agree			No opinion			Disagree		
		Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total
1	Contribute decision making of household activities	108 (43)	118 (47)	226 (90)	15 (6)	6 (2)	21 (8)	2 (1)	1 (1)	3 (2)
2	Able to make decisions in family matters	100 (40)	107 (43)	207 (83)	21 (8)	16 (6)	37 (14)	4 (2)	2 (1)	6 (3)
3	Self esteem increased after being employed	99 (40)	114 (45)	213 (85)	23 (9)	10 (4)	33 (13)	3 (1)	1 (1)	4 (2)
4	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	112 (45)	117 (46)	229 (91)	11 (4)	4 (2)	15 (6)	2 (1)	4 (2)	6 (3)
5	Gained social recognition	82 (33)	94 (38)	176 (71)	36 (14)	21 (8)	57 (22)	7 (3)	10 (4)	17 (7)
6	Became more assertive when needed	81 (32)	92 (37)	173 (69)	40 (16)	29 (11)	69 (27)	4 (2)	4 (2)	8 (4)
7	Awareness about schemes and programmes	56 (22)	89 (36)	145 (58)	54 (22)	30 (12)	84 (34)	15 (6)	6 (2)	21 (8)
8	No discrimination within and outside the family	61 (25)	69 (28)	130 (52)	31 (12)	28 (11)	59 (23)	33 (13)	28 (11)	61 (24)
9	Access to transport and communication facilities	84 (34)	93 (37)	177 (71)	33 (13)	21 (8)	54 (21)	8 (3)	11 (5)	19 (8)
10	Better working condition for women	61 (24)	57 (23)	118 (47)	36 (14)	42 (17)	78 (31)	28 (11)	26 (11)	54 (22)
11	Access to mass media and information technology	95 (38)	93 (37)	188 (75)	26 (10)	26 (10)	52 (20)	4 (2)	6 (3)	10 (5)
12	More emphasis on individualistic values	74 (29)	92 (37)	166 (67)	42 (17)	27 (11)	69 (28)	9 (4)	6 (2)	15 (6)
13	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	91 (36)	100 (40)	191 (76)	26 (10)	19 (8)	45 (18)	8 (3)	6 (3)	14 (6)

Source: Field Survey

Table No. 5.8: Political Empowerment

	Indicators	Agree			No opinion			Disagree		
		Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total	Kma	Dmp	Total
1	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	97 (39)	105 (42)	202 (81)	24 (9)	17 (7)	41 (16)	4 (2)	3 (1)	7 (3)
2	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	44 (17)	67 (27)	111 (44)	35 (14)	29 (12)	64 (26)	46 (18)	29 (12)	75 (30)
3	Awareness about women empowerment increased	87 (35)	96 (38)	183 (73)	25 (10)	20 (8)	45 (18)	13 (5)	9 (4)	22 (9)
4	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	77 (31)	78 (31)	155 (62)	29 (12)	31 (12)	60 (24)	19 (8)	16 (6)	35 (14)
5	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	14 (6)	16 (6)	30 (12)	58 (23)	54 (22)	112 (45)	53 (21)	55 (22)	108 (43)
6	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	52 (21)	71 (28)	123 (49)	50 (20)	47 (19)	87 (39)	13 (5)	17 (7)	30 (12)
7	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	82 (32)	83 (33)	165 (65)	34 (14)	28 (11)	62 (25)	9 (4)	14 (6)	23 (10)
8	Legal and judicial awareness increased	60 (24)	83 (33)	143 (57)	49 (20)	35 (14)	84 (34)	16 (6)	7 (3)	23 (9)

Source: Field Survey

Political Empowerment

Political Empowerment indicates the increased participation in the socio-political and economical areas, reservation in the legislative bodies, increased laws and schemes for women, legal and judicial awareness for protection of the women and their ability to assert the rights as girl child/women. Women of today agrees that they are politically empowered stating that they are able to acquire better leadership and communication skills as is indicated by the percentage in the table no 5.8; i.e 80.8% of the respondents agree to it, 16% have no opinion and 3% disagree to it. 12% of the sample respondents agree that there are not enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies and as high as 45% of the women do not form an opinion/have no idea. And 43% of the women disagree and says that there was not enough reservation for women in the legislative bodies.

To test the hypothesis “Service Sector contribution in empowering women is not very significant” the following economic, social and political empowerment were calculated basing on the opinion of the respondents.

Table No. 5.9: Economic Empowerment in absolute and percentage

Agree		No opinion		Disagree	
Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
187	75	47	19	16	6

Source: Field Survey

As is evident from the table no 5.9 as well the pie-diagram no 19; women are of the opinion that they are economically empowered as 187 (75%) agrees to it, 47 (19%) have no opinion and only 16 (6%) disagrees out of the total of 250 respondents.

Exhibit: 19 Economic Empowerment

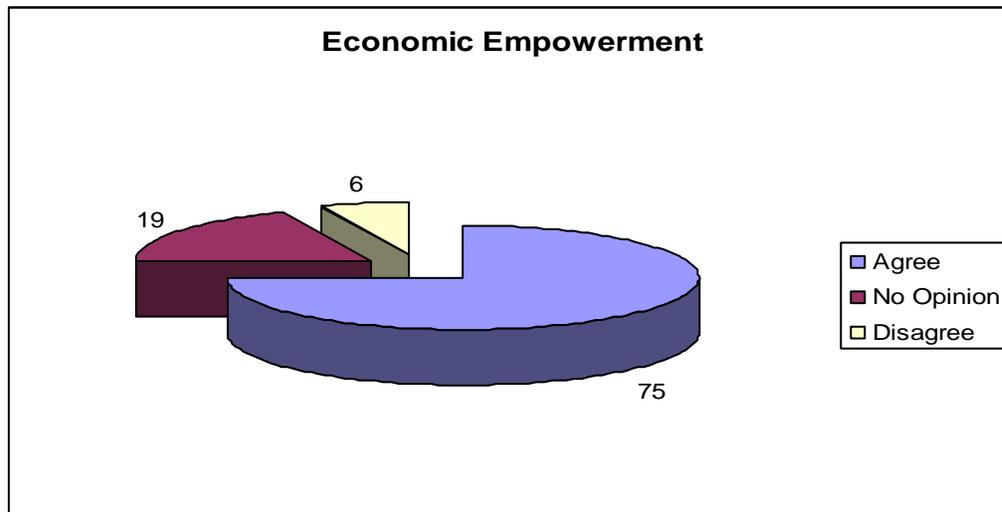
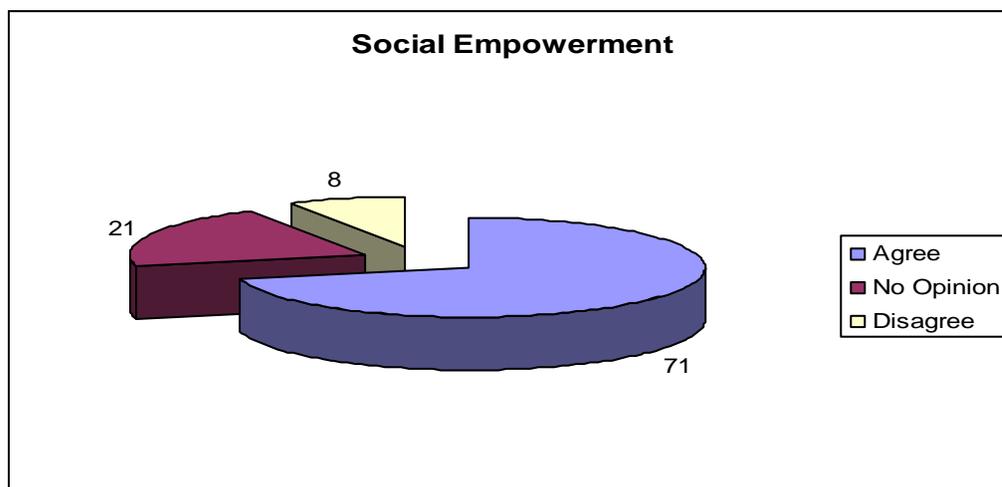


Table No. 5.10: Social Empowerment in absolute and in percentage

Agree		No opinion		Disagree	
Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
180	71	52	21	18	8

Source: Field Survey

Exhibit: 20 Social Empowerment



From table no 5.10 and exhibit no 20, it is seen that for social empowerment out of the 250 respondents; 180 (71%) agree, while 52 (21%) have

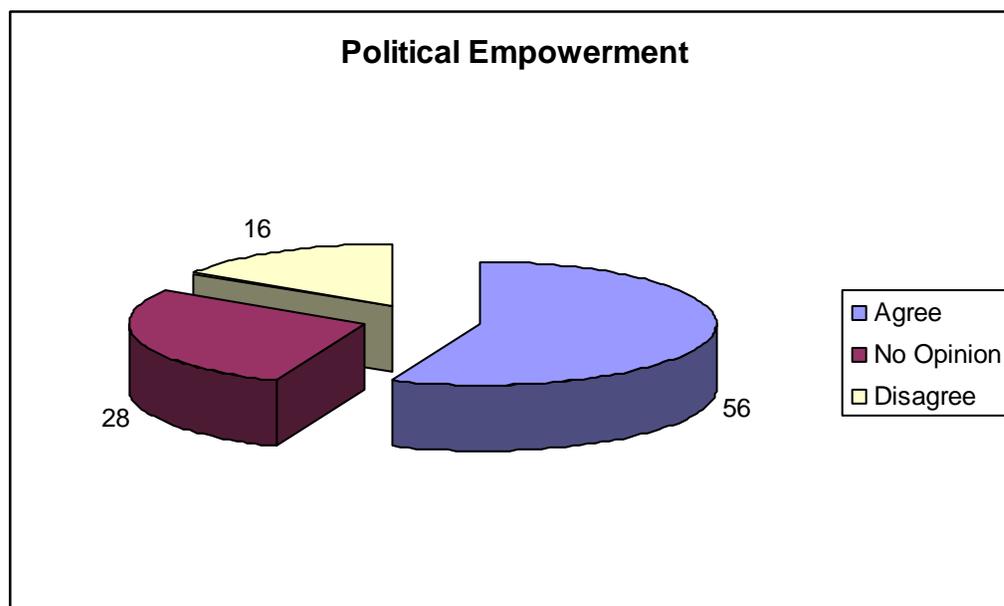
no opinion and 18 (8%) disagree. Thus it is evident that women are socially empowered in Nagaland.

Table No. 5.11: Political Empowerment in absolute and percentage

Agree		No opinion		Disagree	
Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
139	56	69	28	42	16

Source: Field Survey

Exhibit: 21 Political Empowerment



The case study also reveals that 139 (56%) of Women respondents agrees to political empowerment, 69 (28%) has no opinion and 42 (16%) disagree (refer table 5.11 and exhibit 21). Though more than 50% of the women feels politically empowered, there are still many who could not form an opinion out of the sample respondents.

The analysis relating to Empowering Women with special reference to Social, Economic and Political Empowerment shows that women are significantly empowered; since 75%, 71% and 56% respectively of the women agrees that they

are empowered. Hence the hypothesis “Service Sector contribution in Empowering Women is not significant “stands rejected.

Women’s Employment in the Organized Sector

Employment of women constitutes an important component of the organized sector employment in the country. The employment of women in the organized sector has gone up steadily over the years. It comprises 20.5% of the total employment in the organized sector of the country as on 31st March, 2011. It is observed in the table given below that women employment in the organized sector went up from 49.53 lakhs in 2001 to 59.54 lakhs in 2011. But the percentage change over the previous years shows a negligible growth rate. And also the share of women was below 21% in all the ten years of the study period i.e. from 2001 to 2011.

Table No. 5.12: Employment of women in the organized sector (in India)

Year ended 31st March	Women Employment (in Lakh)	Percentage change over previous year	Total employment (in Lakh)	Percentage of women employment to total employment	Male : Female Ratio
2001	49.53	0.6	277.18	17.9	82.1
2002	49.37	-0.3	271.92	18.2	81.8
2003	49.68	0.6	270.00	18.4	81.6
2004	49.34	-0.7	264.42	18.7	81.3
2005	50.16	1.7	264.58	19.0	81
2006	51.21	2.1	269.93	19.0	81
2007	53.12	3.7	272.76	19.5	80.5
2008	55.12	3.8	275.48	20.0	80
2009	55.80	1.23	280.98	19.9	80.1
2010	58.59	5.00	287.08	20.4	79.6
2011	59.54	1.63	289.99	20.5	79.5

Source: Employment Review: Govt of India (Ministry of Labour and Employment)

Exhibit: 22 Women Employment in the Organized Sector

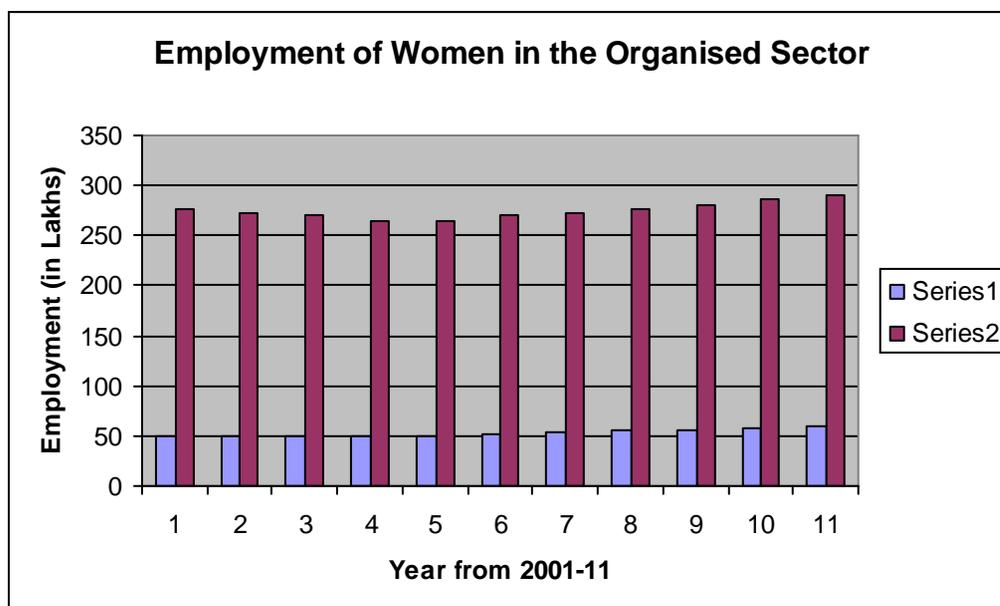


Exhibit no. 22 shows the Women Employment in the Organized Sector from 2001 to 2011. In the diagram Series 1 depicts the Women Employment in lakhs and series 2 depicts the Total Employment in the country in lakhs. The x-axis measures the year and the y-axis measures the Employment in lakhs.

Table No. 5.13: Women Employment in Public and Private Sector's as on 31st March in Nagaland (in thousand)

Year	Public sector	Private sector	Total
2000	11.375	1.213	12.588
2001	11.358	1.356	12.714
2002	12.041	1.266	13.307
2003	11.533	1.158	12.691
2004	12.303	1.404	13.707
2005	12.4	1.4	13.9
2006	NA	NA	NA
2007	NA	NA	NA
2008	15.79	2.08	17.86
2009	15.99	1.85	17.84
2010	16.21	1.87	18.08
2011	16.37	2.08	18.45

Source: Employment Review: Govt of India (Ministry of Labour and Employment

In 2000, Women's employment in Nagaland in the Public Sector was 11.37% and Private Sector was 1.21%, which was 12.58% of the Total Employment in the State. Women's employment in the state is steadily increasing and it was 12.4% and 1.4 % in the Public and Private Sector respectively in 2005. This percentage of women's employment increased to 16.37% in the Public Sector and 2.08% in the Private Sector in 2011. Their total percentage as of employment in the state stood at 18.45% during the same period. Employment of women has been on the rise but it is more prominent incase of the Public Sector than in the Private Sector. This is also an indicative of the ability of the Private Sector to make an increase in the employment of women.

Table No. 5.14: Growth in Service Sector and Female Unemployment & Placement through Employment exchange

Year	SS contribution to GSDP	Female registered as unemployed	Placement through Employment exchange	SS growth over the previous year
2001-02	231242	8511	20	-
2002-03	251285	8864	12	7.9
2003-04	274399	11674	29	8.4
2004-05	287259	11674	18	4.4
2005-06	300742	44169	1	4.4
2006-07	402951	45227	1	5.3
2007-08	468793	46263	10	14.0
2008-09	525065	50054	15	10.7
2009-10	589812	54045	6	7.3
2010-11	619866	61757	8	48

Source: Statistical Handbook of Nagaland

Table 5.14 shows the growth of Service sector and female unemployment as well as placements of women through employment exchange. Here the second hypothesis was tested for Service Sector growth and Female Unemployment. Karl Pearson's Co-efficient Correlation was used to calculate for Service Sector growth and Female Unemployment and the correlation value was found out to be $r = +0.895$ approximately and significant at 0.01% level. The calculated correlation

value shows that increase in Service Sector is leading to increased Unemployment which is indicative of the inability of the Service Sector to absorb the increased number of women seeking employment.

Service Sector growth and Female Placement through Employment exchange shows that there exists negative correlation ($r = -.421$) The calculated correlation points to the fact that growth in Service Sector is not leading to increased Women Employment. Thus the Hypothesis No 2 which states that “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” when applied to women employment is thus proved. The second hypothesis is thus accepted in this regard.

Table No. 5.15: Marital status and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Married(81)	98	1	1
		Unmarried(169)	88	9	3
2	Standard of living has improved	Married(81)	90	7	3
		Unmarried(169)	86	12	2
3	Became more self reliant	Married(81)	94	2	4
		Unmarried(169)	96	3	1
4	Skill up gradation	Married(81)	83	13	4
		Unmarried(169)	79	20	1
5	Development of saving habit	Married(81)	77	14	9
		Unmarried(169)	64	30	6
6	Access to various resources possible	Married(81)	66	22	12
		Unmarried(169)	58	38	4
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	Married(81)	83	15	2
		Unmarried(169)	83	14	3
8	Number of employed women increased	Married(81)	90	7	3
		Unmarried(169)	89	10	1
9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Married(81)	83	8	9
		Unmarried(169)	82	14	4
10	Annual income increased after employment	Married(81)	95	1	4
		Unmarried(169)	88	9	3
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Married(81)	64	26	10
		Unmarried(169)	66	27	7
12	More access to credit facilities	Married(81)	49	38	13
		Unmarried(169)	38	48	14
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Married(81)	44	34	22
		Unmarried(169)	36	37	27
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute to decision making of household activities	Married(81)	93	4	3
		Unmarried(169)	89	10	1
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Married(81)	85	11	4
		Unmarried(169)	82	16	2

16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Married(81)	83	15	2
		Unmarried(169)	85	13	2
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Married(81)	89	8	3
		Unmarried(169)	92	6	2

18	Gained social recognition	Married(81)	72	21	7
		Unmarried(169)	70	23	7
19	Became more assertive when needed	Married(81)	71	24	5
		Unmarried(169)	68	30	2
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Married(81)	61	30	9
		Unmarried(169)	55	36	9
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Married(81)	51	24	25
		Unmarried(169)	52	24	24
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Married(81)	77	12	11
		Unmarried(169)	68	26	6
23	Better working condition for women	Married(81)	41	33	26
		Unmarried(169)	49	31	20
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Married(81)	81	15	4
		Unmarried(169)	72	24	4
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Married(81)	66	28	6
		Unmarried(169)	67	27	6
26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Married(81)	84	10	6
		Unmarried(169)	75	21	4
Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Married(81)	80	164	
		Unmarried(169)	81	17	2
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Married(81)	42	22	36
		Unmarried(169)	45	27	28
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Married(81)	75	16	9
		Unmarried(169)	73	18	9
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Married(81)	72	17	11
		Unmarried(169)	58	27	15
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Married(81)	13	37	50
		Unmarried(169)	11	49	40
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Married(81)	56	30	14
		Unmarried(169)	46	36	18
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Married(81)	65	28	7
		Unmarried(169)	66	24	10
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Married(81)	67	26	7
		Unmarried(169)	53	38	9

Source: Field Survey

Note: the figure under bracket in column 2 indicates the number of respondents

Women Empowerment and marital status was considered under the demographic profile of the respondent. As is evident from the table, married and unmarried women have differences in their opinion towards empowerment. Out of the total respondents, 81 respondents were married and 169 respondents were unmarried. Interestingly, for most of the parameters considered for the study under economic empowerment, married women seem to be more empowered than the

unmarried women. 98% of the married women agree that they are able to contribute towards their family income while only 88% of the unmarried women agree to it. Except for the entrepreneurial skill and abilities, where 64% of the married and 66% of the unmarried agree. While, about 22% of the married and 27% of the unmarried women disagree to having access to assets and properties.

Looking at the social empowerment of women in table no 5.16, 93% of the married and 89% of the unmarried agree that they are able to contribute to decision making of household activities. As for awareness about schemes and programmes for women 30% of the married and 36% of the unmarried women have no opinion. 25% of the married and 24% of the unmarried women disagree to no discrimination within and outside the family. And 26% of the married and 20% of the unmarried disagree that there is better working condition for women.

Politically, 80% of the married and 81% of the unmarried women agree that they have acquired better leadership and communication skills. Many of the women respondents disagrees to enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland i.e., 50% of the married and 40% of the unmarried while 37% of the married and 49% of the unmarried have no opinion on the same and 13% of the married and 11% of the unmarried agree to it.

Table No. 5.16: Age and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Upto 35(196)	88	9	3
		35-55(54)	98	2	0
2	Standard of living has improved	Upto 35(196)	86	13	1
		35-55(54)	90	4	6
3	Became more self reliant	Upto 35(196)	96	3	1
		35-55(54)	94	2	4
4	Skill up gradation	Upto 35(196)	78	20	2
		35-55(54)	83	10	7
5	Development of saving habit	Upto 35(196)	68	24	8
		35-55(54)	65	25	10
6	Access to various resources possible	Upto 35(196)	58	36	6
		35-55(54)	70	20	10
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	Upto 35(196)	82	15	3
		35-55(54)	88	8	4
8	Number of employed women increased	Upto 35(196)	88	10	2
		35-55(54)	94	2	4

9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Upto 35(196)	82	13	5
		35-55(54)	87	6	7
10	Annual income increased after employment	Upto 35(196)	89	7	4
		35-55(54)	94	4	2
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Upto 35(196)	65	28	7
		35-55(54)	66	23	11
12	More access to credit facilities	Upto 35(196)	38	49	13
		35-55(54)	51	34	15
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Upto 35(196)	37	37	26
		35-55(54)	38	33	29
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute to decision making of household activities	Upto 35(196)	89	9	2
		35-55(54)	96	4	0
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Upto 35(196)	82	16	2
		35-55(54)	87	9	4
16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Upto 35(196)	83	16	1
		35-55(54)	95	5	0
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Upto 35(196)	92	6	2
		35-55(54)	88	6	6
18	Gained social recognition	Upto 35(196)	71	24	5
		35-55(54)	73	18	9
19	Became more assertive when needed	Upto 35(196)	70	27	3
		35-55(54)	69	27	4
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Upto 35(196)	57	35	8
		35-55(54)	59	28	13
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Upto 35(196)	53	22	25
		35-55(54)	47	28	25
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Upto 35(196)	71	24	5
		35-55(54)	68	15	17
23	Better working condition for women	Upto 35(196)	46	33	21
		35-55(54)	47	27	26
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Upto 35(196)	72	23	5
		35-55(54)	87	11	2
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Upto 35(196)	68	25	7
		35-55(54)	63	35	2
26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Upto 35(196)	77	19	4
		35-55(54)	79	11	10
Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Upto 35(196)	80	18	2
		35-55(54)	85	9	6
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Upto 35(196)	46	26	28
		35-55(54)	37	27	36
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Upto 35(196)	73	18	9
		35-55(54)	78	14	8
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Upto 35(196)	60	27	13
		35-55(54)	70	12	18
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Upto 35(196)	12	47	41
		35-55(54)	12	37	51
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Upto 35(196)	47	38	15
		35-55(54)	51	26	23
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Upto 35(196)	69	24	7
		35-55(54)	55	29	16
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Upto 35(196)	53	38	9
		35-55(54)	71	18	11

Source: Field Survey

Age is a crucial factor in determining the empowerment process of women in Nagaland. The younger age group till 35 and the middle age group from 35-55 years of age was taken for the study. Out of the total respondents, upto 35 years the respondents was 126 respondents and from 35-55 years it was 54 respondents. Like the other demographic profile of the respondents, areas considered were economic, social and political. Economically the middle age group seems to be more empowered than the younger generation. For all the parameters under economic empowerment the percentage agreeing to is more incase of the middle age group, except for self reliance and development of saving habit where it is 96% for age below 35 and 94% for the middle age group and 68% and 65% respectively.

In the social field, as many as 89% for those below 35 years of age and 96% between 35-55 years agree that they are able to decision making of household activities. While only 53% below 35 years of age and 47% between 35-55 years agree that they face no discrimination within and outside the family. 35% below 35 years and 28% between 35-55 years have no opinion with regard to schemes and programmes for women. And 25% below 35 years and 25% between 35-55 years disagree to no discrimination within and outside the family.

Political empowerment for the varied age groups shows only slight differences in their opinion towards the various parameters used, as is evident in the table given above. 47% of upto 35 years and 37% from 35-55 years of age have no opinion on the reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland. About 38% and 18 % of upto 35 years and 35-55 respectively does not form an opinion on legal and judicial awareness.28% (upto 35 years) and 36% (35-55 years) disagree to women getting enough representation in the socio-economic and political arena. 41% and 51% respectively disagree to enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland.

Table No. 5.17: Occupation and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Service(231)	91	7	2
		Business(19)	86	7	7
2	Standard of living has improved	Service(231)	88	10	2
		Business(19)	77	23	0
3	Became more self reliant	Service(231)	95	4	1
		Business(19)	86	7	7
4	Skill up gradation	Service(231)	82	16	2
		Business(19)	58	38	4
5	Development of saving habit	Service(231)	69	24	7
		Business(19)	68	28	4
6	Access to various resources possible	Service(231)	61	32	7
		Business(19)	48	52	0
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	Service(231)	83	14	3
		Business(19)	92	8	0
8	Number of employed women increased	Service(231)	91	7	2
		Business(19)	66	30	4
9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Service(231)	83	11	6
		Business(19)	81	19	0
10	Annual income increased after employment	Service(231)	90	7	3
		Business(19)	86	7	7
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Service(231)	65	27	8
		Business(19)	76	20	4
12	More access to credit facilities	Service(231)	43	44	13
		Business(19)	31	58	11
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Service(231)	38	37	25
		Business(19)	39	33	28
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute to decision making of household activities	Service(231)	90	9	1
		Business(19)	100	0	0
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Service(231)	83	15	2
		Business(19)	89	11	0
16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Service(231)	86	11	3
		Business(19)	70	30	0
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Service(231)	90	7	3
		Business(19)	100	0	0
18	Gained social recognition	Service(231)	72	21	7
		Business(19)	62	24	14
19	Became more assertive when needed	Service(231)	70	27	3
		Business(19)	69	27	4
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Service(231)	57	34	9
		Business(19)	66	34	0
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Service(231)	52	23	25
		Business(19)	47	38	15
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Service(231)	70	22	8
		Business(19)	73	23	4
23	Better working condition for women	Service(231)	46	32	22
		Business(19)	68	17	15
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Service(231)	75	21	4
		Business(19)	83	9	8
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Service(231)	66	28	6
		Business(19)	70	19	11

26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Service(231)	78	17	5
		Business(19)	80	20	0
Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Service(231)	82	15	3
		Business(19)	66	30	4
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Service(231)	43	26	31
		Business(19)	65	27	8
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Service(231)	73	18	9
		Business(19)	87	13	0
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Service(231)	62	23	15
		Business(19)	65	35	0
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Service(231)	12	43	45
		Business(19)	14	55	31
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Service(231)	50	34	16
		Business(19)	39	38	23
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Service(231)	65	25	10
		Business(19)	76	24	0
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Service(231)	59	32	9
		Business(19)	36	50	14

Source: Field Survey

Occupation mainly considered for this study was women in service and business; as these two segments seems to be most the appropriate for the case of Women Empowerment in Nagaland. Since the samples were collected randomly, those falling under Service category were 231 respondents and Business was 19 respondents. Women those who are in Service, 95% and Business 86% agree that they became more self-reliant from the economic point of view. 4% of the women in Service and 7% of women in Business have no opinion whether they became more self reliant economically. And 1% and 7% respectively of the women disagree to it. Regarding ownership of assets and properties 38% of those in the Service and 39% in the Business agree that they are able to acquire and benefit economically. 37% and 33% respectively have no opinion and 25% and 28% respectively disagree to it.

In the social field, those who are in the business seem to be more empowered in some areas like making decision in household activities. 90% of the women in the service agree that they are able to contribute to decision making of

household activities and 100% of women working in the business sector agree to it. While for the working women in the service 9% have no opinion and 1% disagrees to contribution in decision making of household activities. From the above table no 5.19 it can be seen that 90% in the service 100% in the business agree that there is increased awareness about health care and education. For those women in the service, 7% have no opinion and 3% disagree to the same while it is nil in both the opinion for those in the business.

Politically many agree that they were able to acquire better leadership and communication skills, 82% in the service and 66% in the business. While 15% in the service and 30% in the business have no opinion and 3% in the service and 4% in the business disagree. Many are of the opinion that that there is not enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies of Nagaland; as low as 12% for service and 14% for business agree while 43% of service and 55% of business have no opinion and 45% for service and 31% of business disagree. Thus, when it comes to political empowerment there is variance of opinions and can be safely concluded that many of the women feels that they are not politically empowered.

Table no 5.18: Place of Residence and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Rural(61)	91	5	4
		Urban(189)	91	7	2
2	Standard of living has improved	Rural(61)	87	8	5
		Urban(189)	88	11	1
3	Became more self reliant	Rural(61)	96	3	1
		Urban(189)	94	4	2
4	Skill up gradation	Rural(61)	72	22	6
		Urban(189)	82	17	1
5	Development of saving habit	Rural(61)	71	16	13
		Urban(189)	66	28	6
6	Access to various resources possible	Rural(61)	49	42	9
		Urban(189)	62	30	8
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	Rural(61)	84	14	2
		Urban(189)	82	15	3
8	Number of employed women increased	Rural(61)	88	8	4
		Urban(189)	90	8	2
9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Rural(61)	80	13	7
		Urban(189)	83	12	5

10	Annual income increased after employment	Rural(61)	81	9	10
		Urban(189)	92	6	2
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Rural(61)	59	31	10
		Urban(189)	66	25	9

12	More access to credit facilities	Rural(61)	36	45	19
		Urban(189)	32	56	12
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Rural(61)	45	34	21
		Urban(189)	37	36	27
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute in decision making of household activities	Rural(61)	88	12	0
		Urban(189)	91	7	2
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Rural(61)	78	16	6
		Urban(189)	85	14	1
16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Rural(61)	89	10	1
		Urban(189)	83	15	2
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Rural(61)	88	5	7
		Urban(189)	90	8	2
18	Gained social recognition	Rural(61)	56	31	13
		Urban(189)	73	20	7
19	Became more assertive when needed	Rural(61)	68	27	5
		Urban(189)	69	28	3
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Rural(61)	55	33	12
		Urban(189)	59	32	9
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Rural(61)	55	24	21
		Urban(189)	52	24	24
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Rural(61)	62	27	11
		Urban(189)	73	20	7
23	Better working condition for women	Rural(61)	53	20	27
		Urban(189)	47	33	20
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Rural(61)	72	18	10
		Urban(189)	75	21	4
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Rural(61)	62	31	7
		Urban(189)	67	26	7
26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Rural(61)	78	20	2
		Urban(189)	77	18	5
Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Response		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Rural(61)	68	24	8
		Urban(189)	84	14	2
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Rural(61)	52	22	26
		Urban(189)	43	24	33
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Rural(61)	78	13	9
		Urban(189)	67	24	9
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Rural(61)	69	16	15
		Urban(189)	63	25	12
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Rural(61)	39	23	40
		Urban(189)	11	44	45
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Rural(61)	47	39	14
		Urban(189)	47	34	19
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Rural(61)	61	25	14
		Urban(189)	69	24	7
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Rural(61)	58	37	5
		Urban(189)	57	32	11

Source: Field Survey

The place where a person reside to a great extent determines and shapes the empowerment process as its environment shapes and moulds a persons attitudes towards his way of life and perspectives. The questionnaires were distributed randomly to the sample respondents residing in the rural and urban areas of Kohima and Dimapur district where in 61 respondents from rural and 189 respondents from urban areas were studied out of 250 respondents. In the rural areas 96% agree that they became more self-reliant, 3% have no opinion and 1% disagree while in the urban areas 94% disagree, 4% with no opinion and 2% disagree. Economically 36% feel that they have more access to credit facilities, 45% have no opinion, 19% disagree in the rural area and in the urban areas 32% agree, 56% no opinion and 12% disagree. Ownership of assets and properties among the rural and urban of all the parameters has the highest percentage disagreeing with 21% and 27% respectively.

Of all the parameters considered for the study of social empowerment 88% of the rural working women agree that they are able to contribute to decision making of household activities and 91% of the urban working women agree. While 12% rural respondents 7% urban respondents have no opinion 0% in rural and 2% in urban disagreed. 53% rural and 47% urban respondents agreed to better working condition for women, 20% and 33% respectively in rural and urban areas have no opinion and 27% and 20% in rural and urban areas disagreed to it.

Out of the women residing in rural and urban areas, 68% and 84% respectively agree to acquiring better leadership and communication skills. 24% and 14% have no opinion and 8% and 2% disagree. Many of the respondents have no opinion and also do not agree to women getting enough reservations in socio-economic and political arena. 52% and 43% in rural and urban agree to it while 22% and 24% respectively have no opinion and 26% and 33% respectively disagree to this. In the rural areas 37% and urban 11% agree to enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland. 23% and 44% in the rural and urban areas respectively have no opinion while 40% and 45% respectively disagree.

Table No. 5.19: Educational Qualification and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Matric & below(17)	94	0	6
		Grad & below(115)	94	4	2
		PG & above(118)	87	11	2
2	Standard of living has improved	Matric & below(17)	76	18	6
		Grad & below(115)	91	8	1
		PG & above(118)	86	12	0
3	Became more self reliant	Matric & below(17)	94	6	0
		Grad & below(115)	94	3	3
		PG & above(118)	96	3	1
4	Skill up gradation	Matric & below(17)	77	6	17
		Grad & below(115)	79	20	1
		PG & above(118)	80	19	1
5	Development of saving habit	Matric & below(17)	76	13	11
		Grad & below(115)	64	27	9
		PG & above(118)	72	24	4
6	Access to various resources possible	Matric & below(17)	54	35	11
		Grad & below(115)	60	34	6
		PG & above(118)	63	31	6
7	Gained more freedom and respect economically	Matric & below(17)	83	17	0
		Grad & below(115)	80	16	4
		PG & above(118)	85	13	2
8	Number of employed women increased	Matric & below(17)	82	18	0
		Grad & below(115)	85	11	4.
		PG & above(118)	95	5	0
9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Matric & below(17)	77	23	0
		Grad & below(115)	85	11	4
		PG & above(118)	83	10	7
10	Annual income increased after employment	Matric & below(17)	89	5	6
		Grad & below(115)	89	7	4
		PG & above(118)	90	7	3
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Matric & below(17)	64	36	0
		Grad & below(115)	64	27	9
		PG & above(118)	61	21	8
12	More access to credit facilities	Matric & below(17)	58	42	0
		Grad & below(115)	42	48	10
		PG & above(118)	40	42	18
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Matric & below(17)	41	47	12
		Grad & below(115)	37	37	26
		PG & above(118)	38	35	27
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute in decision making of household activities	Matric & below(17)	94	6	0
		Grad & below(115)	91	6	3
		PG & above(118)	89	11	0
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Matric & below(17)	70	24	6
		Grad & below(115)	88	10	2
		PG & above(118)	79	18	3
16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Matric & below(17)	82	18	0
		Grad & below(115)	87	10	3
		PG & above(118)	84	16	0
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Matric & below(17)	88	12	0
		Grad & below(115)	93	4	3
		PG & above(118)	90	8	2

18	Gained social recognition	Matric & below(17)	71	17	12
		Grad & below(115)	69	23	8
		PG & above(118)	72	22	6
19	Became more assertive when needed	Matric & below(17)	76	24	0
		Grad & below(115)	66	29	5
		PG & above(118)	72	27	1
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Matric & below(17)	88	12	0
		Grad & below(115)	55	35	10
		PG & above(118)	58	33	9
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Matric & below(17)	65	24	11
		Grad & below(115)	51	27	22
		PG & above(118)	54	19	27
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Matric & below(17)	82	18	0
		Grad & below(115)	68	21	11
		PG & above(118)	72	22	6
23	Better working condition for women	Matric & below(17)	58	25	17
		Grad & below(115)	47	31	22
		PG & above(118)	46	32	22
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Matric & below(17)	82	12	6
		Grad & below(115)	77	19	4
		PG & above(118)	72	24	4
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Matric & below(17)	77	17	6
		Grad & below(115)	61	32	7
		PG & above(118)	72	23	5
26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Matric & below(17)	82	18	0
		Grad & below(115)	83	13	4
		PG & above(118)	72	22	6
Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Matric & below(17)	76	18	6
		Grad & below(115)	79	18	3
		PG & above(118)	83	15	2
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Matric & below(17)	65	12	23
		Grad & below(115)	49	26	25
		PG & above(118)	39	27	34
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Matric & below(17)	88	6	6
		Grad & below(115)	69	18	13
		PG & above(118)	76	19	5
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Matric & below(17)	76	18	6
		Grad & below(115)	61	24	15
		PG & above(118)	64	23	13
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Matric & below(17)	23	31	46
		Grad & below(115)	12	49	39
		PG & above(118)	11	42	48
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Matric & below(17)	51	35	24
		Grad & below(115)	43	38	19
		PG & above(118)	54	32	15
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Matric & below(17)	64	36	0
		Grad & below(115)	61	27	12
		PG & above(118)	71	21	8
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Matric & below(17)	53	42	5
		Grad & below(115)	56	37	7
		PG & above(118)	59	28	13

Source: Field Survey

Education is one of the most important means of empowering women. Education brings about all round development of a person. How much a person has learned? Is reflected upon his/her thinking and approaches towards life. For this study purpose, the educational qualifications were divided into three sections, i.e; matriculate and below, graduate and below and post graduate and above. Out of 250 respondents, 17 respondents were Matric and below, 115 respondents were Graduate and below and 118 respondents were PG and above. Education and economic empowerment for women, where it can be seen from the table no 5.19 that 94% matriculate and below, 94% graduate and below and 96% post graduate and above agree to have become more self –reliant. While 6%, 3% and 3% respectively have no opinion and 0%, 3% and 1% disagree. Out of the total percentage 58% matriculate and below 42% graduate and below and 40% post graduate and above agree that they were able to have more access to credit facilities. And nearly half of the percentages have no opinion; 42%, 48% and 42% and the percentage disagreeing to it is 0%, 10% and 18% respectively. Regarding ownership of assets and properties; 41% matriculate and below, 37% graduate and below and 38% post graduate and above agree to having access to ownership of assets and properties. While 47%, 37% and 25% have no opinion and 12%, 26% and 27% disagree respectively.

As is evident from the table, many of the women seem to be socially except for some parameters like no discrimination within and outside the family, better working condition for women etc. For those women below matriculate 65% agree, 56% graduate and below, 54% post graduate and above agree to no discrimination within and outside the family. While, 24%, 27% and 19% respectively have no opinion and 11%, 22% and 27% respectively disagree to it. There are 58% matriculate and below, 47% graduate and below and 46% post graduate and above agreeing to better working conditions for women while 25%, 31% and 32% respectively does not have an opinion and 17%, 22% and 22% respectively disagree.

As for the political empowerment of women for the different educational qualifications reveal that 88% matriculate and below, 69% graduate and below, and 76% post graduate and above agree that awareness about women empowerment increased. 6%, 18% and 19% respectively have no opinion and 6%, 13% and 5% respectively disagree. Many women feel that there is not enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland as is revealed from the table no 5.21, 23% matriculate and below, 12% graduate and below and 11% post graduate and above only agree. 31%, 49% and 42% with no opinion and 46%, 39% and 48% respectively disagree. While for women empowerment like being able to assert the rights as a girl child/women about 64% matriculate and below, 61% graduate and below and 71% post graduate and above agree. And 36%, 27% and 21% respectively no opinion and 0%, 12% and 8% respectively disagree to this parameter.

There is need to create a sense of awareness about values and the need to empower women through quality education. Education is a significant sector in changing women's role and status in the society.

Table No. 5.20: Monthly Income and Women Empowerment

Indicators for Economic Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
1	Able to contribute towards family income	Upto 20,000(174)	89	8	3
		20,000-40,000(69)	96	4	0
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
2	Standard of living has improved	Upto 20,000(174)	85	14	1
		20,000-40,000(69)	93	3	4
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
3	Became more self reliant	Upto 20,000(174)	95	4	1
		20,000-40,000(69)	96	1	3
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
4	Skill up gradation	Upto 20,000(174)	75	22	3
		20,000-40,000(69)	87	12	1
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
5	Development of saving habit	Upto 20,000(174)	66	27	7
		20,000-40,000(69)	74	20	6
		40,000 & above(7)	83	0	17
6	Access to various resources possible	Upto 20,000(174)	56	39	5
		20,000-40,000(69)	70	20	10
		40,000 & above(7)	83	17	0
7	Gained more freedom and respect	Upto 20,000(174)	81	17	2

	economically	20,000-40,000(69)	87	9	4
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
8	Number of employed women increased	Upto 20,000(174)	90	8	2
		20,000-40,000(69)	90	9	1
		40,000 & above(7)	71	12	17

9	Consumption expenditure has increased	Upto 20,000(174)	81	14	5
		20,000-40,000(69)	89	7	4
		40,000 & above(7)	87	13	0
10	Annual income increased after employment	Upto 20,000(174)	88	8	4
		20,000-40,000(69)	93	6	1
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
11	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased	Upto 20,000(174)	75	18	7
		20,000-40,000(69)	67	23	10
		40,000 & above(7)	58	25	17
12	More access to credit facilities	Upto 20,000(174)	38	52	10
		20,000-40,000(69)	46	42	12
		40,000 & above(7)	58	25	17
13	Ownership of assets and properties	Upto 20,000(174)	39	38	23
		20,000-40,000(69)	33	32	35
		40,000 & above(7)	42	42	16
Indicators for Social Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
14	Contribute in decision making of household activities	Upto 20,000(174)	90	9	1
		20,000-40,000(69)	93	7	0
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
15	Able to make decisions in family matters	Upto 20,000(174)	88	9	3
		20,000-40,000(69)	83	16	1
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
16	Self esteem increased after being employed	Upto 20,000(174)	84	15	1
		20,000-40,000(69)	86	11	3
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
17	Awareness about healthcare and education increased	Upto 20,000(174)	92	6	2
		20,000-40,000(69)	87	9	4
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
18	Gained social recognition	Upto 20,000(174)	93	21	6
		20,000-40,000(69)	64	27	9
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
19	Became more assertive when needed	Upto 20,000(174)	75	22	3
		20,000-40,000(69)	56	41	3
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
20	Awareness about schemes and programmes	Upto 20,000(174)	57	36	7
		20,000-40,000(69)	58	29	13
		40,000 & above(7)	87	13	0
21	No discrimination within and outside the family	Upto 20,000(174)	55	24	21
		20,000-40,000(69)	45	22	33
		40,000 & above(7)	46	12	42
22	Access to transport and communication facilities	Upto 20,000(174)	69	26	5
		20,000-40,000(69)	71	16	13
		40,000 & above(7)	83	0	17
23	Better working condition for women	Upto 20,000(174)	50	32	18
		20,000-40,000(69)	39	31	30
		40,000 & above(7)	58	13	29
24	Access to mass media and information technology	Upto 20,000(174)	74	22	4
		20,000-40,000(69)	77	19	4
		40,000 & above(7)	88	13	0
25	More emphasis on individualistic values	Upto 20,000(174)	68	24	8
		20,000-40,000(69)	58	39	3
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0
26	Humanistic and spiritual values improved	Upto 20,000(174)	80	16	4
		20,000-40,000(69)	70	23	7
		40,000 & above(7)	87	13	0

Indicators for Political Empowerment		Category	Opinion		
			Agree	No opinion	Disagree
27	Acquired better leadership and communication skills	Upto 20,000(174)	80	18	2
		20,000-40,000(69)	82	12	6
		40,000 & above(7)	87	13	0
28	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena	Upto 20,000(174)	49	26	25
		20,000-40,000(69)	39	19	42
		40,000 & above(7)	33	54	13
29	Awareness about women empowerment increased	Upto 20,000(174)	73	18	9
		20,000-40,000(69)	74	17	9
		40,000 & above(7)	87	0	13
30	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment increased	Upto 20,000(174)	61	25	14
		20,000-40,000(69)	64	22	14
		40,000 & above(7)	75	12	13
31	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland	Upto 20,000(174)	14	46	40
		20,000-40,000(69)	10	39	51
		40,000 & above(7)	0	58	42
32	Awareness about the laws and schemes increased	Upto 20,000(174)	43	40	17
		20,000-40,000(69)	58	26	16
		40,000 & above(7)	71	0	29
33	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women	Upto 20,000(174)	65	28	7
		20,000-40,000(69)	68	17	15
		40,000 & above(7)	71	29	0
34	Legal and judicial awareness increased	Upto 20,000(174)	53	39	8
		20,000-40,000(69)	64	23	13
		40,000 & above(7)	100	0	0

Source: Field Survey

Money plays a very vital role in ones life as this will determine their ways of living and to a great extent directly or indirectly influence empowerment. Monthly income upto Rs 20,000 the respondents was 174, Rs 20,000- 40,000 respondents was 69 and Rs 40,000 and above was 7 respondents, out of the total 250 respondents. As per the table no 5.20, it is seen that 95% of upto Rs20, 000, 96% for Rs 20, 000-Rs40, 000, and 100 for Rs 40,000 and above agree that they have become more self-reliant; 4%, 1% and 0% respectively have no opinion and 1%, 3% and 0% respectively disagree. Whereas for parameters like having access to credit facilities; 38% of upto Rs 20, 000, 46% for Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 58% for Rs 40,000 and above agree, 52%, 42%, 25% respectively have no opinion and 10%, 12% and 17% respectively disagree to it. When it comes to ownership of assets and properties, many of the women respondents have no opinion and disagree to having access to it. Only 39% for upto Rs 20,000, 33% for Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 42% for Rs 40,000 and above agree they own assets and properties.

From table no. 5.20; it can be assessed that a high percentage of the respondents/women agree to most of the parameters except like having better working conditions for women where only 50% upto Rs 20,000, 39% for Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 58% for Rs 40,000 and above agree to it and a high percentage with no opinion and disagree. i.e.32% upto Rs 20,000, 31% for Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 31% for Rs 40,000 and 18% upto Rs 20,000, 30% for Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 29% for Rs 40,000 and above respectively.

Political empowerment like acquiring of better leadership and communication skills for the different income groups upto Rs 20,000, Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and Rs 40, 000 and above; 80%, 82% and 87% respectively of the income agree to it, 18%, 12% and 13% respectively have no opinion and 2%, 6% and 0% respectively disagree. Many of the women do not agree to enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland; only 14% upto Rs 20,000, 10% Rs 20,000-Rs 40,000 and 0% Rs 40, 000 and above agree to it while 46%, 39% and 58% respectively have no opinion and 40%, 51% and 42% respectively disagree to it.

Table No. 5.21: Demographic Indicators of the Sample (n=250)

Indicators		n	%
Age	Upto 35	196	78.4
	35-55	54	21.6
Educational Qualification	Matric & Below	17	6.8
	Graduate & Below	115	46
	PG & Above	118	47.2
Income	Upto 20,000	174	69.6
	20,000-40,000	69	27.6
	40,000 & Above	7	2.8
Marital Status	Married	81	32.4
	Unmarried	169	67.6
Place of Residence	Rural	61	24.4
	Urban	189	75.6
Occupation	Service	231	92.4
	Business	19	7.6

Source: Field Survey

The demographic indicators considered were age, educational qualification, income, marital status, place of residence and occupation. The total of the sample respondent was 250 and is indicated by 'n'. As per the break up of the different segment, the total for the age group till 35 was 196 persons (78.4%) and the middle age from 35-55 was 54 persons (21.6%). The data's collected from matriculate and below was 17(6.8%), graduate and below was 115(46%) and 118 persons (47.2%) for post graduate and above. As for the income those respondent getting below Rs 20,000 was 174(69.6%), 20,000-40,000 was 69 (27.6%) and above 40,000 was 7 persons (2.8%). The responses collected from married persons were 81(32.4%) and unmarried 169(67.6%). Residential place considered were rural and urban, responses collected from rural areas was 61 persons (24.4%) and 189 persons (75.6%) incase of urban areas. Occupations taken for the study were service, 231 persons (92.4%) and business 19 (7.6%) respectively. There were varied numbers of respondents or sample size with respect to the different segments of the parameters, as the questionnaires were randomly distributed to the sample respondents from the district of Kohima and Dimapur.

Women as is evident from the study are significantly empowered in Nagaland socially, economically and politically upto some extent. But the question is to what extent they have been empowered when women are denied access to assets and properties, when they face discrimination within and outside the family? When most of their opinions and decisions in family matters go unheard and unnoticed? In the political field, when many women are not even able to assert their basic right as a girl child. Then I think women still have a long way to go in getting enough reservations and quotas in the legislative bodies in Nagaland. Therefore laws should be formed, programmes and policies specifying the areas for empowerment of women at the initial stage, protecting them and their rights. And thereon schemes, reservations/ quotas, legal and judicial laws protecting the women, inheritance of assets and properties, due recognition of the status of women in the family, community, State and the Country should be emphasized.

Chapter 6: Findings and Suggestions

Major findings of the Study

Service Sector has great potential to accelerate the growth rate of an economy, generate employment opportunities, increase business activities, expand the production and increase the Income of an economy. Thus it forms an important aspect of the economy.

This chapter summarizes the major findings and recommendations of the study, testing of hypotheses, and area for future study. Accordingly, the chapter has been divided into three sections. Section I deals with major findings of the study, Section II with testing of hypotheses and Section III provides suggestions for future policy formulation and implementation.

Section I

Since its inception as a full fledged state, Nagaland has made steady progress in all the different sectors of the Economy. In the Second chapter an analysis of the Developmental Efforts and its problems in the state was made for the present study. The major finding of the study is briefly summarized as follows:

1. Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare Services and medical care facilities are now within the reach of every percentage of the population of the state. Recognizing the importance of Health, the Government of Nagaland has spent a sizeable amount of money from 2002-03 to 2011-12. The Revenue Expenditure as Total Grant in 2002-2003 was Rs 7, 3 38 .12 lakhs, whereas actual expenditure was Rs 8,151. 69834 lakhs with an excess of Rs 813.57834 lakhs and for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 1,280.91 lakhs; but actual expenditure was Rs 828.52 94 lakhs with a total saving of Rs 4,52 3,8066 lakhs. The Revenue as Total Grant went on increasing over the years and the actual expenditure remained higher than the Total Grant except in 2007-08 and 2008-08 where as the Total

Grant was Rs 12,967.19 and Rs 13,628.97 and actual expenditure was only Rs 12,486.42 and Rs 13,574.89 respectively. During 2011-12 under Revenue, the Total Grant was Rs 23,514.97 lakhs, where as the actual expenditure was Rs 23,941.48 lakhs with an excess of Rs 426.51 lakhs and Total Grant under Capital was Rs 4,960.38 lakhs, and actual expenditure was Rs 4,192.28 lakhs with a saving of Rs 768.1 lakhs. Thus during the study period, the actual expenditure for revenue which was Rs 8151.69834 lakhs in 2002-03 increased to Rs 23941.48 lakhs in 2011-12 whereas for capital the actual expenditure was Rs 828.52940 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to Rs 4192.28 lakhs in 2011-12.

The number of Registered Medical Practitioner as on 31st Dec 2010-11 at the National Level was 9222 persons (in thousand) whereas in Nagaland, Medical Practitioners inclusive of Doctors, Compounders, and Nurses was 2655 persons only in 2010-11.

Though medical care facilities are now within the reach of the population of the state due the establishment of Hospitals, Dispensaries, CHC's , PHC's, the State still needs to step-up the infrastructural bottlenecks and proper deployment system of staffs. Health being a crucial indicator of National Development, even the Constitution of India has envisioned a new social order based on equality, freedom, justice, and dignity of the individual where poverty, ignorance and ill-health are to be overcome and eliminated.

2. Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department has been formulated taking into account the broad approaches and strategies as suggested by the state Planning Department. The Department has pursued its main objective of providing potable water to all partially covered and non-covered villages and its inhabitants. The Department has also given added trust on considerable increase in revenue generation especially during the 11th Plan period. In 2002-2003, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1,759.03 lakhs, and actual expenditure Rs 1,214.62916 lakhs and a saving of Rs 544.40084 lakhs and for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 10,408.97 lakhs, where as actual expenditure Rs 8,094.22549 lakhs and saving of

Rs 2,314.74451 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Revenue as Total Grant was Rs 2221.09 lakhs whereas actual expenditure was Rs 3224.94396 lakhs and in 2006-07, total grant was Rs 2304.48 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 2727.71 lakhs .During 2011-12, under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 4,517.52 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 3,596.31 lakhs and saving of Rs 9 21.21 lakhs while on the Capital side the Total Grant Rs 4,421.46 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 4, 167, 35 lakhs and saving of Rs 254.11 lakhs. Actual expenditure on capital kept on decreasing during the study period except in 2006-07. For Water Supply and Sanitation, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 1214.62916 lakhs in 2002-03 and stood at Rs 3596.31 lakhs in 2011-12. On the Capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 8094.22549 lakhs and decreased to Rs 4167.35 lakhs in 2011-12.

At the National level, the households having access to safe drinking water in 2012 was 85.5% whereas compared to it our State has only 53.8% households during the same period.

Water and Sanitation is a basic and necessary condition for every population of the state but till the Eight plan there was 579 villages and hamlets which was yet to be covered with safe drinking water. The total population served with safe drinking water was 1, 25,217 which was only 6.32 % of the population according to 2011 census. Actual expenditure on capital kept on decreasing during the study period which might be due the diversion of funds to other sector and misuse of funds.

3. Electricity being a basic requirement of each and every household and individual in the State, the Department of Power is giving concentrated effort to increase the transmission and distribution. The total outlay of the Government was Rs 4420 lakhs in 2002-03, increased to 8046 lakhs in 2007-08 and stood at Rs 5500 lakhs in 2011-12.

The Total Grant and Actual Expenditure for power projects under revenue were Rs 5857.77 lakhs and Rs 5836.71469 lakhs respectively in 2002-03 with a

saving of Rs 21.05531 lakhs. Where as, for Capital, the Total Grant and actual expenditure were Rs 9142.9 lakhs and Rs 7426.37672 lakhs in 2002-03 with a saving of Rs 1716.52328 lakhs. In 2004-05, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 9372.69 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 9451.72908 lakhs with an excess of Rs 79.03908 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was Rs 8090.14 and actual expenditure was Rs 4441.93665 lakhs with a saving of Rs 3648.20335 lakhs. In 2007-08, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 12496.9 lakhs and actual expenditure Rs 11774.08 lakhs with a saving of Rs 722.82 lakhs, Total Grant for capital was Rs 12774.71 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 6111.36 lakhs with a saving of Rs 6663.35 lakhs. During 20011-12, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 29334.32 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 29431.77 and an excess of Rs 97.45 lakhs whereas the Total Grant for Capital was Rs 10301.87 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 8236.75 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1136.26 lakhs.

The State was preparing to meet the demand of 200MW by the end of the 11th Plan whereas at the National level, the target by the 11th Plan was 78,700 MW.

As of March 2010, Nagaland had a total installed power generation capacity of 302.2 MW owned by State and Central sectors. In 2010-11, the number of consumers was 190486 with a unit consumption of 284.96 (in MKWH). The demand of households is increasing and at the same time there is erratic power supply which is due to constraints in Transmission and Distribution. Efforts have been made to increase the installed capacity to meet the demands.

4. The expenditure for Land Records and Survey as of 2002-2003 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 832.43 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 705.98151 lakhs and saving Rs 126.44849 lakhs and under Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 21lakhs, where as actual expenditure Rs 4.5 lakhs and saving Rs 16.5lakhs. In 2005-06 the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 860.52 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs 808.41907 lakhs and a saving of Rs 52.10093 lakhs on the capital side, the Total Grant was Rs 35.4 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 35.4 lakhs with no

saving. In 2009-10, for revenue Total Grant was Rs 1036.24 lakhs and expenditure was Rs 1041.79 lakhs with an excess expenditure of Rs 5.73 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was 76 lakhs and actual expenditure remain the same. While in the year 2011-12 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 1,724.96 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 17,221.07 lakhs and a saving of Rs 3.89 lakhs while for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 100 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 38 lakhs and saving Rs 62 lakhs.

The actual expenditure by the Govt. during 2002-03 was Rs 705.98151 lakhs and Rs 17221.07 lakhs in 2011-12. The actual expenditure for capital in 2002-03 was Rs 4.5 lakhs in 2002-03 and was Rs 38 lakhs in 2011-12 which shows an increase of 8.8% over the years.

Nagaland is a small state with an area of 16,576 sq km but mostly hilly. Therefore, survey of land is always difficult and time consuming. Survey maps being authentic information of land, gives the planner an insight for new projects and developmental activities without having to encounter with difficulties.

5. Nagaland is a state with road communication as the main means of transportation. Air connectivity is very less with only one operational airport at Dimapur. The State Helicopter service currently (as per the annual plan 2012-13) operates from Dimapur to Mon/ Kohima/ Wokha/ Phek/ Zunheboto/ Tuensang. Efforts are being made to make the small aircraft operational in the state. Thus road transport being an important source of connectivity it deserves top-priority for economic development of the state. The actual expenditure for revenue in 2002-03 was Rs 1576.13602 lakhs and increased to Rs 1987.46 lakhs in 2006-07 and reached Rs 5726.46 lakhs in 2011-12. On the capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 935.18235 lakhs in 2002-03 and stood at Rs 983.11 lakhs in 2006-07, and at Rs 665.45 lakhs in 2011-12.

6. Road Transport is the main life-line of the state. And as such, the Government spends a sizeable amount of money for its improvements and

development. Under Roads and Bridges, for revenue, the actual expenditure was Rs 5760.87096 lakhs in 2002-03 and over the years, it increased to Rs 8313.38 in 2007-08 and Rs 17376.96 lakhs in 2011-12. On the other hand, under capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 4491.91503 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to Rs 19181.62 lakhs in 2007-08 and Rs 37241.62 lakhs in 2011-12. The length of road which was 13371.45 kms in 2002-03, increased to 21079.68 kms in 2008-09 and 24959 kms in 2012-13 in the State.

7. Tourism is an important Service Sector in an economy. In the Eleventh Plan, the total outlay for tourism in the state was Rs 5060 lakhs. In the year 2002-2003, the Total Grant on the Revenue side was Rs 323.94 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 306.27594 lakhs and saving of Rs 17.66406 lakhs. On the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 109.95 lakhs; actual expenditure was Rs 12 lakhs and saving Rs 97.95 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 3226.77 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 307.13289 lakhs with a saving of Rs 15.53711 lakhs and for the capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1370.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 327.5 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1043.17 lakhs. In 2008-09 the total Grant for revenue was Rs 685.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 689.85 lakhs with an excess of Rs 418 lakhs whereas for capital side, the Total Grant was Rs 395 lakhs with an actual expenditure of Rs 335 lakhs and a saving of Rs 60 lakhs. As can be seen from the table the Revenue and Capital expenditure has been on the rise year wise and in the 2011-12, for Revenue, the Total Grant stood at Rs 119.278 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,192.38 lakhs and saving Rs 0.4 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,632.45 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1, 632.2 lakhs and saving Rs 7.25 lakhs. The expenditure made by the Government has increased over the years. But corresponding to that, the increase in the tourist inflow is very slow. In 2000, the number of tourist inflow in the state was 13468 persons and increased to 22376 persons in 2009.

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries and at the National scenario; it is the third highest revenue earning sector. But it is still at the initial stage of its development and due to various insurgency problems and the

image of the state as an unsafe state, the tourist inflow has not been up to the mark. It is imperative for the state and the various departments and agencies to formulate their plans and schemes for the development of the tourism sector in the state. As this particular sector has immense potential for generating income and employment avenues to a large number of people.

8. Education has been the core factor in ushering all other developmental activities, upbringing societal and developmental awareness. According to 2011 census of Nagaland, the literacy rate was 83.29% and female 76.69%. The literacy percentage was highest in Mokokchung district with 92.68% and male and female percentage at 93.55% and 91.54% where as at the National level it is 74.04%. The actual expenditure for revenue was Rs 16954.68 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to 56332.01 lakhs in 2011-12. On the capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 20 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to 2604.03 lakhs in 2011-12.

9. As is observed over the period of study from 2002-03 to 2011-12, The Higher Education and Technical Education in 2002-03, the actual expenditure for Revenue was 2547.73214 lakhs and on the Capital side, there was no expenditure. After bifurcation of the Higher Education and Technical Education in 2005-06, on the Revenue side for Higher Education, it was Rs 3532.4775 lakhs and was Rs 7034.17 lakhs in 2011-12. For Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 37.67 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 1419.46 lakhs in 2011-12. Under Information Technology and Technical Education, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 1796.05469 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 470.88 lakhs in 2011-12. Under Capital, the actual expenditure was zero in 2005-06 and reached Rs 174 lakhs in 2011-12.

In a state like Nagaland, the literacy percentage is more as compared to all India level, yet in terms of its employment the state could not absorb the growing labour force, which might be attributed to the defective system of schooling, lesser emphasis on technical and employment oriented education. Education being one of the most important Service Sector which determines the overall development

and the human resources of the state, efforts should be made to increase its efficiency level.

10. The total grant for Revenue in 2002-03 for Civil supplies (Food, Storage and Warehousing) was Rs 464.01 lakhs and increased to Rs 642.42 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 7439.22 lakhs in 2008-09 and remained at Rs 1301.42 lakhs in 2011-12. On the Capital side during the same period, it was Rs 191 lakhs, Rs 103.83 lakhs, and Rs 204.8 lakhs and stood at Rs 200 lakhs respectively.

The achievement in Storage at the National level during the 10th Plan was Rs 5,643 crores and revised projection in the 11th Plan was Rs 8,566 crores. And in the State of Nagaland, the 10th Plan projected outlay was Rs 435 lakhs and increased to Rs 1120 lakhs during the 11th Plan.

However, the State is still lacking behind in this area due to which it causes economic losses to the farmers and agriculturist and it in turn affects the Government and the economy of the State. Nagaland being a very fertile land, the farmers can adhere to the practices of organic farming on a larger scale.

11. Social Security and Welfare, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 3837.21425 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 9833.73 lakhs in 2011-12. Where as, under Capital, actual expenditure was Rs 553 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 928.46 lakhs in 2011-12. For Civil Administrative Works, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 139.91174 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 1598.72 lakhs in 2011-12. For Women Welfare, in 2002-03 for Revenue, the actual expenditure was Rs 232.74041 lakhs and Rs 932.69 lakhs in 2011-12. For Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 2 lakhs in 2003-04 and reached Rs 305 lakhs in 2011-12. Civil Supplies for Food, Storage and Warehousing, the actual expenditure under Revenue was Rs 490.5642 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 1295.02 lakhs in 2011-12. As for Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 165.74192 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 192.09 lakhs in 2011-12.

Thus it is evident from the present study that the various Services Sector had shown an increasing trend in its expenditure which is attributed to the growing importance of Service sector in the State.

Service Sector in India shows a high growth rate. All the three sectors of the economy have witnessed accelerated growth rates during the study period. In the third chapter, the Structure and Scenario of Nagaland was studied. The following was found out during the period of study:

12. In Nagaland, transport system is mostly dependent on Road Transport due to the topography of the region. And as far as air service is concerned, the only aerodrome is in Dimapur. Nagaland is also practically deprived of railway communication. Nagaland has a railway length of 7.63 (B.G) and 5.22 (M.G) with a total of 12.85 kms. According to 2008-09, the length of road in Nagaland is about 21079.86 kms. The total surfaced road is 4627.87 kms and unsurfaced road is 5893.02 kms. The average number of passengers handled daily was 2964 persons in 2000-01, and increased to 4156 persons in 2004-05 and stood at 4807 persons in 2009-10. The number of motor vehicles registered in Nagaland was 6285 in 2000-01 and was 14710 persons in 2009-10. Thus it was observed that over the period of study the number of vehicles in the state has increased.

13. Communications like telecommunication is one of the fastest growing Services industries in the world. In Nagaland as of August, 2010, it has 62 telephone exchanges and 45,582 wireless connections, total mobile phone connections provided by BSNL were 250,364 connections and broadband connections stood at 4788.

14. Postal system is one of the most extensive networks. The number of post offices in Nagaland from 2002-03 to 2011-12 during the study period reveals that the number of offices had increased at minimal rate. In 2002-03, it was 326 post offices and reached 327 in 2005-06 and remained at 328 till 2011-12. Thus it means that a particular post office is on an average serving about 6038 persons.

15. Banks are the lifeline of people; they perform one of the most important Services to the people. Its importance is increasing over the years and is reflected in its growth. During the study period in 2002, the total bank in Nagaland was 85 and remained the same till 2005 and increased to 91 banks in 2006. It reached 111 banks in 2011. And all these bank offices covered a total population of 19, 80,602 and as such the average population per bank office was 16,785 till 2011.

16. The total number of Hospital, Dispensary, PHC, CHC and Sub-Centre in 2002 was 496 which slowly increased to 582 in 2010 and stood the same in 2011. As per the latest available data of 2011 the number is the highest in Mon with a total 70 and the lowest in Longleng District with a total of 12. The total number of Medical personals was 2142 in 2002, 2347 in the year 2006. There has been a steady growth in the succeeding periods and as of the year 2011, the number stood at 2655. Useful services were rendered by this department and in the year 2011, the indoor patients were 1,44,409 and outdoor patient 2,27,642, the total stood at 3,72,051. The decline in the number of patients treated may be due to the improvement in living conditions, awareness about better health, cleanliness, better facilities and precautionary measures.

17. The number of working men and women in the educational institute shows an increasing trend. In 1998-99, the total number of teachers was 17036, in 2000-01; it was 18438 which increased to 22782 in 2007-08. The number of teachers in the institute shows how much of the employed in the Tertiary sector are absorbed in this sector alone i.e. in the educational institutes. The annual percentage growth rate showed only minimal increase. In fact in 2003-04 over 2002-03 showed a negative growth and in 2007-08 over 2006-07 was only 0.02 %.

In Nagaland, Service sector is composed of Transport, Storage and communication, railways, transport by other means, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business service, public administration and other services. Through this study in the fourth chapter,

a modest attempt has been made to study Service Sector and its contribution to the State's Economy.

18. Nagaland joined the National Planning process only from the Third Five Year Plan. During the last decade the State has shown some improvement in Services Sector. A look at the 11th Plan reveals that the economy has sustained a growth rate of 10.16% of the GSDP at constant prices from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector recorded a growth of 9.37% within which the trade, hotels and restaurants grew at 18.71% indicating substantial growth of hospitality sector. Banking and Insurance grew at 9.30% and the real estate and dwelling have grown at 6.83%.

19. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in India as well in the state of Nagaland and as such majority of the people are engaged in this sector. The contribution of various sub sectors of primary or agricultural sector was studied and during the period of study it was found out that; Sub-sector's like agriculture's contribution to GSDP is the maximum, it was 84.5% in 1999-00 and reached 90.09% in 2004-05, and remained at 76.61% in 2008-09 and 75.80% in 2011-12. Sub sectors like forestry and logging showed that it was 12.4% in 1999-00 and 7.5% in 2004-05 and 21.13% in 2008-09 and 21.78% in 2011-12. Fishing too, was 2.8% in 1999-00, 1.3% in 2004-05 but started to rise in 2004-05 and 2005-06 and reached 1.78% in 2008-09 and 1.80 in 2011-12. Mining and quarrying showed a very minor variation, which may be due to very negligible proportion of the workforce and economy being invested in this sector. Even among the Primary sector, agriculture contributes the maximum and allied activities shows only a minimal amount.

20. Nagaland being a terrain and hilly area, its industrial sector is not well-developed and only few people are engaged or employed in this sector. The analysis of the industrial sector reveals that in 1999-00, the manufacturing sector both registered and unregistered contributed 14.1% to the GSDP and decreased to 11.4% in 2003-04 and remained the same in 2004-05 but declined to 11.1%

,10.38%, and 8.08% in 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2011-12 respectively. Construction was the main contributor of the industrial sector to the GSDP of the state's economy. In 1999-00 it contributed 74.8% but increased to 79.8% in 2003-04 and showed a decline in 2003-04 to 2004-05 but rose to 78.3% in 2005-06 and 79.13% in 2008-09 and 83.61% in 2011-12. Electricity, Water Supply and Gas showed only a small proportion of the total percentage contribution to the secondary sector. In 1999-00 and 2002-03, it was 11.01%, 9.1% respectively, increased to 10.4% & 10.5% in 2003-04 and 2000-05 respectively, it remained at 10.4% in 2005-06 and 10.47% in 2008-09 and 0.08% in 2011-12. The Industry or Secondary Sector is contributing the least to the GSDP of the state.

21. The contribution of the Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector to the GSDP of the economy showed that the various sub-sectors like the transport, storage and communication contributed 27.4% in 1999-00 to 29.7% in 2000-01, decreased to 28.6% to 25.7% in 2005-06 and it was 14.63% in 2008-09 and 12.96% in 2011-12. Trade, hotels and restaurants was 8.8% in 1999-00 and slowly increased to 9.7% in 2002-03 but was 8.8% in 2005-06 and 7.03% in 2008-09 and 8.82% in 2011 -12. Banking and insurance's contribution was minimal among the Services Sector or the Tertiary Sector. But this was the only sub-sector under tertiary sector to have registered a continuous increase in its contribution to the GSDP of the state. Its contribution which was 1.8% in 1999-00 increased to 2.4% in 2002-03 to 2.7% in 2005-06 and 2.88% in 2008-09 and 3.04% in 2011-12. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services was 18.7% in 1999-00, 17.9% in 2001-02, to 22.7% in 2004-05, 22.4% in 2005-06 and 36.36% in 2008-09 and 34.64% in 2011-12. Public administration which was 26.6% in 1999-00 declined to 24.0% in 2004-05, increased to 25.7% in 2005-06 and 23.72% in 2008-09 and 2.69% in 2011-12. Other services were 16.4% in 1999-00, 15.8% in 2003-04, 14.4% in 2005-06 and 15.35% in 2008-09 and 0.13% in 2011-12 .Thus showing a fluctuating trend of growth over the study period.

In the fifth chapter, an attempt was made to study the Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Nagaland, data were collected from Kohima

and Dimapur on a random basis. Altogether, 250 respondents were considered for the purpose of the study. The study has also made an attempt to highlight the Service Sector Growth and Women Employment.

In our state, more than 80% of women are engaged in Agriculture and land based activities. They are responsible for multiple labour intensive and time-consuming chores both inside and outside of their household. They try to put the household economy on a sound footing by performing major tasks in farming, food provision, health care, children education, acquisitions and stewardship of natural resources.

In crop production programme, the women are involved right from seed selection to the harvest. In fact, there is not an area where women are not involved in agriculture and other allied activities, which imply that she is equally responsible in the developmental processes. Therefore, it is justifiable that they be given equal opportunities so as to uplift the society socially, economically and politically, so that the rural women get into the mainstream of progress and development.

22. In this study, economic empowerment refers to the increase in employment, self reliance, access to credit facilities, assets and properties, support services etc. Economic independence will lead to greater self reliance. Several parameters were considered to assess the economic empowerment of women in Nagaland. This sector becomes a crucial factor of consideration as this will serve as the base for the other factors of empowerment as well. The analysis of the study for economic empowerment revealed that 96% of the women sample respondents agrees that they became more self- reliant after being employed, 91% of the women agree that they are able to contribute towards their family income, while only 38% agrees to have access to assets and properties. As the study reveals, 3% of the respondents do not have any opinion on whether they have become more self reliant. With regard to the credit facilities, many of the women respondents do not form an opinion, the percentage stood as high as 46%. Among the three

opinions, the respondent disagreeing to the sample questions with regard economic empowerment is very few. The highest percentage of the sample respondents disagreeing to is having access to assets and properties, the percentage stood at 26%. The lowest disagreeing is 1% for self reliance which indicates that women of Nagaland have been more inclined towards being empowered economically.

23. Social empowerment indicates the freeing of women from the clutches of traditional thoughts and practices, like not being subjugated as the weaker sex but as equals. Being able to make decisions in household activities, family matters, asserting their rights without facing discrimination. Gaining social recognition and having access to all other facilities in order to increase their individualistic and humanistic values. As many as 90% of the women agrees that they form a part of the decision making process of the family. And 52% of the sample respondents agree to have greater access to health care and education. While 32% of the respondents still do not form an opinion or have access to schemes and programmes for women empowerment. A stunning 24% of the samples disagree to no discrimination within and outside the family. A look at the table indicates that many women feels empowered socially but still many faces discrimination for being the weaker sex and is not at par with men. Emphasis needs to be also focused on the working conditions of women as 22% of the women still feel that there is need for improvement in this area.

24. Political Empowerment indicates the increased participation in the socio-political and economical areas, reservation in the legislative bodies, increased laws and schemes for women, legal and judicial awareness for protection of the women and their ability to assert the rights as girl child/women. Women of today agrees that they are politically empowered stating that they are able to acquire better leadership and communication skills as is indicated by the percentage revealed by the study i.e 81% of the respondents agree to it, 16% have no opinion and 3% disagree to it. 12% of the sample respondents agree that there are not enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies and as high

as 45% of the women do not form an opinion/have no idea. And 43% of the women disagree and says that there was not enough reservation for women in the legislative bodies.

25. Women employment in Nagaland in the year 2000 was 12.58%. Women employed in the Public Sector were 11.37% and Private Sector was 1.21% of the Total Employment in the State. Women employment in the state is steadily increasing showing a figure of 12.4% and 1.4 % in the Public and Private Sector in 2005. This percentage of women employment increased to 16.37% in the Public Sector and 2.08% in the Private Sector in 2011. Their total percentage as of employment in the state stood at 18.45% during the same period. Employment of women has been on the rise but it is more prominent incase of the Public Sector than in the Private Sector. This is an indicative of the ability of the Public Sector to make an increase in the employment of women.

Section II

Testing of the Hypothesis

In this section of the chapter, an attempt has been made to test the following hypotheses for the present study

1. In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years.
2. Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment
3. Service sector contribution in empowering women is not very significant.

The parameters taken for testing of the hypotheses for the present study were

- i. Service sector growth (GSDP)
- ii. Employment
- iii. Unemployment
- iv. Agriculture or Primary Sector
- v. Industry or Secondary Sector
- vi. Service or Tertiary Sector
- vii. Economic Empowerment
- viii. Social Empowerment
- ix. Political Empowerment

It is evident from the period of study; that in terms of GSDP, the industry sector has contributed the least to the economy followed by agriculture while the contribution of services sector is comparatively more than the other sector. Agricultural sector contributed 32.90% to the GSDP in 2002-03 and increased to 32.64% in 2005-06 and declined to 27.36% and 23.90% during the years 2008-09 and 2011-12 respectively. In the industrial sector the trend showed slight variation in its contribution over the years to the GSDP. Its contribution was 14.25% in 2002-03 and reached 15.41% in 2005-06; it was 16.43% in 2008-09 and 20.13% in 2011-12. Services sector reveals that in 2002-03 its contribution was 53.65%, and

declined to 53.07% in 2005-06 and for 2008-09 and 2011-12 it was 55.64% and 55.96% respectively.

The annual average growth rate during the period of study from 2002-03 to 2011-12 shows that the primary sector was decreasing at the rate of -2.5%, and for secondary sector it was increasing at 2.9% and tertiary sector at 0.4% annually. As compared to agricultural or primary sector, the share of tertiary or service sector was increasing but comparing to secondary sector, the share of service sector was less. Thus it can be concluded that with regard to the Hypothesis No. 1 which states that “In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years” is partially proved and accepted.

The numbers of applicants on the live register of employment exchange are increasing over the years for both male and female. The number of applicants was 35041 in 2002 and increased to 45227 in 2006 and reached 66000 in 2011. The increased number of unemployment is indicative of the inability of the economy to absorb the growing labour force in the State. To test the Hypothesis No.2 “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” the Service sector growth (to GSDP) and Employment level of the State was studied for a period of ten years from 2000-01 to 2009-10. The analysis for the period under study reveals that both Service sector and employment has been increasing over the years.

The Karl Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation between Service Sector (GSDP) and Employment level was found out to be $r = +0.981$. This shows that there is high degree of positive relationship between Service Sector growth and employment. Thus, the Hypothesis No. 2 stands rejected since the increase in Service Sector leads to increase in employment. The correlation between the two values was found out to be significant at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

To study the Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Nagaland, data were collected from Kohima and Dimapur on a random basis. Altogether, 250 respondents were considered for the purpose of the study. The data so collected were then calculated using absolute and percentage values.

Women are of the opinion that they are economically empowered as 187 (75%) agrees to it, 47 (19%) have no opinion and only 16 (6%) disagrees out of the total of 250 respondents.

It was found out that for social empowerment out of the 250 respondents; 180 (71%) agree, while 52 (21%) have no opinion and 18 (8%) disagree. Thus it is evident that women are socially empowered in Nagaland.

The Political Empowerment shows that; 139 (56%) agree, 69 (28%) has no opinion and 42 (16%) disagree to the Empowerment of Women. Though more than 50% of the women feels politically empowered, there are still many who could not form an opinion.

The analysis relating to Empowering Women with special reference to Social, Economic and Political Empowerment shows that women are significantly empowered; 75%, 71% and 56% respectively of the women agrees that they are empowered. Hence the Hypothesis No 3 Which states that "Service Sector contribution in Empowering Women is not significant" is rejected.

The second hypothesis was also tested for Service Sector growth and Unemployment and Service Sector growth and Employment of Women. Karl Pearson's Co-efficient Correlation was used to calculate for Service Sector growth and Unemployment and the correlation value was found out to be $r = +0.895$ approximately and significant at 0.01% level. The calculated correlation value shows that increase in Service Sector is leading to increased Unemployment which is indicative of the inability of the Service Sector to absorb the increased number of women seeking employment. Service Sector and Employment of women/placement through employment exchange shows that there exists negative

correlation ($r = -.421$) and was found out to be statistically insignificant. The calculated correlation points to the fact that growth in Service Sector is not leading to increased Women Employment. Thus the Hypothesis No. 2 which states that “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” when applied to women employment is thus accepted in this regard.

Limitations

Service sector growth has been impressive during the recent past. Its contribution to the State GSDP is very significant. However, this sector suffers from certain limitations or problems.

1. It is observed that Service Sector is the major contributor to the State’s economy but a minimal absorber of the employment/labour force. The growth of Service Sector is not commensurate with employment generation. Considering the size of Service sector, it provided comparatively lower employment opportunities.

2. Service related industries in the State is not well developed thus adding to an increase in the number of educated unemployment. On the contrary, agriculture with half of the Service Sector’s contribution to the State GSDP accounts for larger share of employment. Poor industrial infrastructure in the State can be attributed to the increased dominance of Service Sector as against agriculture and industries.

3. Another problem emanating from the growth of Services sector is the increased dependence on the initiation of the Government sector and lack of initiatives of private individuals and entrepreneurs in the areas of Service Sector. One of the striking features of Service Sector growth in Nagaland has been the Public services controlled and managed by the Government. Private services failed to make any significant headway in the State.

4. The lopsided growth in the various sub sectors within the Service sector is yet another limitation. Real estate, ownership of Dwellings and Business Services has maximum growth. While minimal increase of Storage, railways, communication etc recorded lower growth. This lopsided growth can be turned into balanced growth; then it could become a crucial contributor to the economy of the State which so far could not be achieved.

5. The impact of Globalization on any economy is directly related to Service Sector growth. In Nagaland, the increase dominance of service sector is independent of Globalization. The Service sector enjoys added advantage because of the underdeveloped nature of Agriculture and absence of large and medium size industries in the State. Therefore development due to globalization is yet to make firm root in Nagaland.

6. One of the weaknesses of the women empowerment is their ignorance. Women are confined to certain boundaries and many of the programmes/schemes which are designed for women have not being fully utilized by women because of their lack of awareness.

7. Nagaland is a state with very unique and strong customary laws which are being passed on from generation to generations. Many women are being chained in the name of customs and traditions. They do not possess any legal right for inheriting properties and as such they have no access to ownership of properties and assets. This weakens the women's position in the society and acts as a barrier to their prosperity and development socially, politically and economically.

8. Many of the women do not have proper working environment and less knowledge of the laws and rights that protects them. They are not able to access the health care facilities meant for them due to their ignorance and indifferent attitudes towards life. As such their status and living conditions are low.

Section III

Suggestions

The following suggestions are recommended for enhancing the Service Sector contribution vis-à-vis Women Empowerment.

1. Service related industries can play an active role in absorbing a large number of labour forces of the State. In a state like Nagaland with lesser scope for big industries emphasis can be laid on Service Oriented development and programmes. Private individuals and entrepreneurs can play a crucial role. Service sector can contribute significantly to the economy by serving as a base for other sectors.
2. In most developed economies, over two-third of the contribution to GSDP is from Service Sector. Whereas in Nagaland, around half of the contribution to GSDP comes from Service Sector. Measures should be taken to develop this sector to match with that of developed economies.
3. There is clearly a positive relationship between the level of Service sector development and GSDP of the State. Foreign direct investment should be encouraged so as to increase the growth in Service Sector and service related activities.
4. Growth of Service sector will help in the growth of Agriculture and Industries and thereby can contribute to the overall improvement of the economy. Therefore, efforts should be made by public and private sectors as well as the policy makers of the State for developing this sector.

5. Basic Service like infrastructure, which requires huge investment, cannot be left alone either to Government or Private sector. Public Private Participation (PPP) model can be best used in the State for developing infrastructural services.
6. The contribution of telecommunication and power Sector in terms of revenue generation and employment can further be enhanced with greater role of private sector with an appropriate policy framework to be followed in the State.
7. Incentives, moral boost, ready market for the produced goods and at the same time a safe and secure place for storage and warehousing facilities in each district and at the village/ community level should be emphasized.
8. Women undertaking services like beauty parlour, hotels and restaurants, tailoring, catering can have positive impact on job-creation and can further enhance the rapid development and progress of the State. It is therefore, suggested that Self- Employment Programmes through access to Credit, Financial resources, business development, skill up-gradation and basic amenities and infrastructure should be emphasized.
9. Women should have equitable access to assets and properties as this would strengthen the right of women economically, socially and politically.
10. Women should have increased access to education and employment as it increases their bargaining power and improves their status, decision making and increases the welfare of the family which can further lead to economic growth and development in the long run.

11. Large size of the women population is engaged in household activities. So, women work contribution especially at the household level should be given due considerations and recognition.
12. Women economic, social and political empowerment requires a sound and holistic policy approach. Accordingly, a long term policy framework needs to be designed keeping in view the socio-cultural background of women.
13. Gender-equality should form an integral part of the planning process in the State. And as such gender-specific objectives must be integrated at the design stage of policy and programming.

Therefore in conclusion, Nagaland being a developing State wherein, the natural resources, infrastructural facilities are in the process of advancement. Emphasis should be laid on those sectors in which the State can make rapid progress. Service sector can be given importance as the State has potential for further strengthening this sector. And women being a constituent part and parcel of the development process, due emphasis should be given to women specific programmes along with the other sectors as nearly fifty percent of population of the State are women.

Area for future study

Service sector and Women empowerment are an important sector for the overall development of the State's economy; the following can be undertaken by future researchers;

1. A study on the performance of important Service sector.
2. A study on performance evaluation of the State Women Development Department.
3. A n evaluation on women empowerment schemes and programmes.

Appendix

Dear,

Respondent

I am a Research Scholar of the Department of Commerce, Nagaland University, Kohima Campus, Meriema. I am doing a Research Work entitled “Service Sector and Women Empowerment”: A study of Nagaland. In connection with the same I require some primary data for my Research Work to draw the inferences/conclusions.

This questionnaire is prepared and is administered to working women to determine the extent of the role of Service Sector in Empowering Women. The questionnaire is divided into two parts namely Section I and Section II. In Section I questions are asked relating to demographic profile of the respondent while Section II includes some statements indicating Women Empowerment.

I therefore, request you to kindly extend your cooperation and response to my questionnaire so as to enable me to complete my work. The information so collected will be purely used for the Research Work and will be kept confidential.

Thanking You in anticipation

Dated:

(Peteneinuo Angami)
Investigator

QUESTIONNAIRE

Profile of the Respondent

1. Name:
2. Designation:
3. Date of Employment:
4. Name of Institute where employed:
5. Address:

Section I

This part of the questionnaire is designed to collect information about the demographic profile of the respondent. Please put a Tick () Mark in the appropriate box against each question.

1. Marital Status:

a) Married

b) Unmarried

2. Age (in years):

a) Upto 25

b) 25-35

c) 35-45

d) 45-55

e) Above 55

3. Educational Qualification:

a) Matriculate and below

b) Higher Secondary

c) Graduate

d) Post Graduate

4. Occupation:

a) Service

b) Business

c) Agriculturist

5. Place of Residence:

a) Rural

b) Urban

6. Monthly income (in Rs)

a) Upto Rs 10,000

b) Rs10,000-20,000

c)Rs20,000-30,000

d) Rs 30,000-40,000

e) Rs 40,000-50,000

f) Above Rs50, 000

Section II

In these parts of the questionnaire, the investigator has identified certain indicators of Women Empowerment, expressed in the form of statements given in the table below. The respondent are requested to put a Tick () Mark against each item in the appropriate box.

Serial No.	Statement	Opinion		
		Agree	No Opinion	Disagree
1.	Able to contribute towards family income			
2.	Standard of living has improved			
3.	Able to contribute in decision making of household activities			
4	Able to make decisions in family matters			
5.	Became more self reliant			
6.	Self esteem increased after being employed			
7.	Awareness about healthcare and education has increased			
8.	Acquired better leadership and communication skills			
9.	Skill up gradation			
10.	Development of saving habit			
11.	Access to various resources possible			

12.	Gained more freedom and respect economically			
13.	Gained Social recognition			
14.	Became more assertive when needed			
15.	Increased awareness about schemes and programmes for upliftment of women			
16.	Women of today are getting enough representation in socio-economic and political arena			
17.	Awareness about Women Empowerment increased			
18.	Scope and opportunities for Women Empowerment Increased			
19.	Enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies in Nagaland			
20.	Awareness about the laws and schemes for women empowerment increased			
21.	No discrimination within and outside the family			
22.	Number of employed women increased			
23.	Consumption expenditure has increased			
24.	Annual Income increased after employment			
25.	More access to transport and communication facilities			
26.	Better working condition for women			
27.	Able to assert the rights as a girl child/women			
28.	Entrepreneurial skill and abilities increased			

29.	More access to credit facilities			
30.	Legal and judicial awareness increased			
31.	Greater access to mass media and information technology			
32.	Ownership of assets and properties			
33.	More emphasis on individualistic values			
34.	Humanistic and spiritual values improved			

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