



Trend and Disparity of Economy and Infrastructure in Nagaland

¹Repatsuba ²Dr.Achanger

¹Research Scholar ²Associate Professor, St. Joseph University, Nagaland

¹ Department of Political Science,

¹ St. Joseph University, Nagaland

Abstract

Good infrastructure and economy are pre-requisite of development and nation-building for every country. Infrastructure is the catalyst and one of the basic components of economic growth and development. Indian economy and infrastructure are characterized as underdeveloped and featured with disparity. Nagaland a part of Northeast India is also underdeveloped and is marked by the regional disparity in the area of economy and infrastructure and which is one of the major challenges of development. The presence of disparity in the economy and infrastructure in different regions of Nagaland further widens the problem of regional disparity. This study has been undertaken on the trends of economy and infrastructure and its disparity in Nagaland at the district level based on various indicators of economic and infrastructure for district-wise analysis gives an understanding of the condition of trends and disparity. The paper focuses attention on the variation in economic and infrastructure under various areas such as the yields of different crops, MESE, communication networks, financial institutions, availability of educational institutions and basic amenities etc. The paper also looks both at the temporal and spatial variations in development among the eleven districts of Nagaland to understand the disparity for the right study and understanding is of immense importance to policymakers and planners to determine the dynamics of development.

Keywords: *Economic, Infrastructure, Development, Disparity, Agriculture, Road, Drinking water.*

I. Introduction

The term 'development' is a multi-featured phenomenon like political, social, and economic development, as well as spiritual, intellectual, emotional, and physical development and so on. The meaning of development has acquired different meanings over time. In earlier times, it addressed the problem of economic development, so development and economic development were regarded as synonymous and were seen in the context of economic growth, material well-being, industrialization and modernization. The development comprises a number of changes and

improvements, including economic growth, infrastructure improvement, restructuring, environmental protection, innovation, and transformation of social and institutional systems. It is the process of improving the qualities and standards of life. Development necessitates fundamental improvement in economic and social systems also.

In this present century, there has been a remarkable change and development, especially in the area of Politics, Economics, Social and scientific and have achieved countless developmental goals which have made our life easier and better, but yet, at the same time they are still underdeveloped. The prevalence of both development and underdevelopment and the disparities in development is one of the major challenges that we are facing today.

India is not distant from these development challenges; in particular, the Northeast faces significant development and disparity issues. As a state in Northeast India, Nagaland is also characterised by a lack of development and regional disparities in the economy and infrastructure, which is one of the main development issues. The presence of disparity in economy and infrastructure among the different regions of Nagaland further widens the problem of regional disparity. Nagaland is still lagging in many developmental aspects along with the problem of regional disparity which impedes the path of development. Along with the natural disparity, the disparities are present in almost all the development indicators like demography, social, economic and infrastructure.

As discussed earlier, Development is not only the growth of the economy but includes a positive progression of social, institutional structures, economic growth and infrastructural progress and these are also important aspects of development, which in turn results in a variety of changes and improvement. The following are the trends and disparity of economy and infrastructure in Nagaland.

II. Need to Study

Nagaland is a stakeholder of India's 'Act East' Policy as she shares the international boundary and is considered as important in many strategic perspective of India's foreign policy. Infrastructure and economic development of Nagaland is one of the topmost priority but characterised as underdeveloped. There hasn't been much research done in the area of economy and infrastructure besides very few sources of literature and data from government report publications. Most of the literatures are descriptive in nature and lack of analysis and interpretation and therefore this paper attempts to understand the trends and disparity through analysis of existing data so that the stakeholders of development can initiate the right approach for development.

III. Sources of Data

Secondary data for this study and analysis was sourced from a variety of sources, including the State Human Development Report, Nagaland Statistical Handbook, National Family Health Survey by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, Census of India, and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) India Index Dashboard 2020-21, NITI Aayog. These sources include annual administrative reports of departments under the Government of Nagaland.

IV. Theoretical and literature framework

Since economic growth and infrastructure advancement are both significant parts of development, development also involves both of these. Infrastructure development and economic growth go hand in hand because the former helps to speed up economic development by providing the necessary facilities to support a variety of economic activities, while the latter causes changes in the former that in turn affect the region's economy and bring about a number of improvements. The absence of adequate infrastructure is one of the factors contributing to the area's backwardness in terms of economic growth. Since infrastructure improvements speed up economic growth, prudent infrastructure investment is a requirement for accelerating economic development. The Harrod-Domar model also emphasised the need for investments to boost national income, which in turn supports economic growth. The model states that investment creates productive capacity, and investment through multiplier determines income. Increase in income is given by increase in investment and the size of multiplier (Ahuja, 2002). In addition,

Prof. Evsey Domar in his model of economic growth further state the act of investing in the economy leads to an increase in its productive capacity and it generates additional income (Agarwal, 2015). Land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship are the four main drivers of economic growth, and as such, sufficient investment in these drivers along with infrastructures is required. R.P Misra attributes lack of capital as one of the causes of regional economic underdevelopment (Misra, 2002).

One of the reasons why there is discrepancy between regions, particularly in the economy and infrastructure sectors, is due to the lack of or uneven investment in infrastructure. This is because infrastructure investment plays a crucial part in the process of economic development. If the theoretical and literary framework emphasises investment in infrastructure and other related areas for the growth of the economy, then let's investigate the trajectory of the economy and infrastructure in Nagaland and her districts.

V. Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the catalyst and one of the basic necessities for regional development. It is the service required by the region for the economic growth and social development without which development cannot take place. Infrastructure are the basic facilities such as transportation system like road, railways, airways, waterways, communication network, water and electricity, sewage and sanitation and other basic social services such as educational institutions, financial institutions and hospitals etc. all these are the basic essential requirement that helps to foster and faster economic growth and social development.

Good infrastructure of a region also play a crucial role in facilitating the production of goods and services, in the distribution of finished goods from production units to the market across different regions of the country, in generating of employment opportunities and in improving of efficiency and productivity of workforce. Uneven development of infrastructure results in the regional disparity but evenly and systematically directing and investing the country's resources toward the development of infrastructure across the region help in stimulating growth specially in economically lagging regions both nationally and locally. Good infrastructure is a pre-requisite for economic development. Anand Kumar Yogi says, "Adequate infrastructure facilities are considered to be one of the important indicators of development as these provide basic supportive bases of growth impulse in all productive sectors of economy". (Yogi, 1991)

The table given below presents the status of some important infrastructural scenario in Nagaland.

Table 1. Trends in Development at District Level (infrastructure indicators 2019-20)

Sl. no	Variables	Naga-land	Kohim a	Dimapur	Phek	Mokok-chung	Wokha	Zunhe-boto	Tuens-ang	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Long-leng
1	Length of road	12079.8	1718.6	1056	998.53	1648.31	990	1454.75	1642.1	1256.6	684	572.11	349.5
2	Number of post office	330	48	56	36	52	25	19	20	30	15	14	08
3	No of banks	185	43	65	8	24	12	9	8	8	4	3	1
4*	Governme nt schools	2060	187	291	188	224	161	237	208	224	131	117	88
5	Village with PHED water supply	1106	93	193	84	78	104	169	99	98	76	87	25

Source: *Statistical hand book of Nagaland 2020*

Survey on the number of village in Nagaland 2021

The main transport network in Nagaland is the road or surface transport. The total road during the year 2018-19 was 12079.8 Km out of which the National Highway consists of 1546.88 Km and the State Highway was 1129 Km. Seven national highways pass through Nagaland; National highway No.29, which connects Assam border touches Dimapur with Imphal in Manipur via Kohima, has a distance of 202km; National highway No.2 running from Assam border (Tuli) Mokokchung- Wokha- Tseminyu- Kohima to Manipur border which is also another main roadway in Nagaland. National Highway No. 202 which starts from Mokokchung to Manipur border via Tuensang and Meluri, National Highway No.129 which connects Assam border with Dimapur, National Highway No. 129A New starts from Manipur border to Dimapur via Peren and Jalukie covering a distance of 71 Km, National Highway No.702 running from Changtongya under Mokokchung district to Assam border via Longleng and Mon district with a distance of 177Km, National Highway No. 702A New which cover three district of Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Phek district covering 260 Km, National Highway No.702B covering Longleng district, Assam border and Tuensang with a distance of 104Km, National Highway No.702D starts from NH.No 2 near Mokokchung to Mariani till NH.715 near Jorhat covering a distance of 85Km, National Highway No. 329A New running from NH.329 near Diphu in Assam till Pimla junction in Nagaland with a distance of 30Km and National Highway No.229 New which runs from NH. No 29 via Thahekhu and Chumukedima till NH.No 29 junction with a distance of 19Km.

The main transport service in the state is the Nagaland State Transport which covered 8596km in 2000-01 and has strength of 171 vehicles. Besides, a number of private vehicles also operate on these routes.

Table 2. District wise percentage of road (infrastructure indicators 2019-20)

Sl. no	Variables	Naga-land	Kohim a	Dimapur	Phek	Mokok-chung	Wokha	Zunhe-boto	Tuens-ang	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Long-leng
	Area in sq km	16,579	1463	927	2026	1615	1628	1255	2536	1786	1651	1130	562
1	Length of road	12079.8	1718.6	1056	998.53	1648.31	990	1454.75	1642.1	1256.6	684	572.11	349.5

Source: *Statistical hand book of Nagaland 2020*

Those districts that passed through the national highways have some advantages in terms of the road coverage within the districts and almost all the districts passes through by the national and state highways but here the given table 4 highlights the disparity in the road connectivity. Large district area like Phek and Peren has less coverage with less length of roads whereas Dimapur, Zunheboto, Kohima and Mokokchung has more length of road which indicates the disparity.

Postal service, telephone and banking also indicate the development of the region. Till April 2002, there was only one head post office with 43 sub-post offices besides 282 branch post offices. Altogether there are 326 post offices all over Nagaland. As per the record of 2019-20, there are 330 post offices with the highest concentrated in Dimapur district with 56 followed by Mokokchung district with 52 post offices and the lowest in Longleng district with 8 post offices.

Banking is the backbone in dealing with the finance sector and also it advances loans to various agencies and individuals for development. There are 13 different banks with the total of 85 branches as on September 2002. But as per the record of 2019-20, Nagaland has 185 banks across Nagaland with the highest in Dimapur district. Good infrastructure in the educational institution is one of the important for the human development which is also the backbone of social and economic development of a region. As per the record of 2019-20, Nagaland state has 2060 government schools and out of which Dimapur district has the highest concentration with 291 schools with the enrolment of 124734 students which give the ratio of 429:1 which means 429 students per school. The district of Dimapur is the highest in term of student per school followed by Kohima district with the ratio of 285:1 as the district has 187 schools with the enrolment of 53316 students. Zunheboto district has the lowest in term of students per school ratio with 87:1 as the district has 237 schools with the enrolment record of 20647 students. Wokha district is not far from Zunheboto in terms of the ratio. The district has 161 schools with the enrolment of 14655 students which give the ratio of 91:1

Table 3. District wise ratio per population (infrastructure indicators 2019-20)

Sl. no	Variables	Naga-land	Kohima	Dimapur	Phek	Mokok chung	Wokha	Zunhe-boto	Tuens-ang	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Long-leng
1	No of pop	1978502	2,67988	378881	163418	194622	128208	140757	196596	250260	95219	74004	50484
2	Number of post office	330	48	56	36	52	25	19	20	30	15	14	08
	Ratio	5995	5583	6766	4539	3743	5128	7408	9829	8342	6348	5286	6310
3	No of banks	185	43	65	8	24	12	9	8	8	4	3	1
	ratio	10694	6232	5829	20427	8109	10684	15640	24574	31282	23805	24668	50484
4*	Government schools	2060	187	291	188	224	161	237	208	224	131	117	88
	Ratio /pop	960.43	1433	1302	869.24	868.84	796.32	593.91	945.17	1117.23	726.86	632.51	573.68
	enrolment	376301	53316	124734	23522	23055	14655	20647	32276	43157	18328	13879	8732
	ratio	183	285	429	125	103	91	87.11	155	193	140	119	99

Source: *Statistical hand book of Nagaland 2020*

In terms of the ratio as per the table 3, Tuensang, Mon, Zunheboto districts has the highest ratio but is lesser than the state's ratio which means less coverage by the postal service whereas Mokokchung and Phek districts surpasses the state's ratio. In terms of banking services, Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung districts has a better ratio than the state's, whereas Longleng, Mon, Kiphire is much less than the state's ratio which indicate the regional disparity in the banking sector too. The establishment of government schools if analysed per the population, the highest is in Kohima, Dimapur and Mon but Longleng Zunheboto and Kiphire districts exceeds the state's ratio. The variation in the numbers is another indication of disparity in the area of school establishment.

Availability of safe drinking water is a major problem in India both in rural as well as urban areas. it is a back bone of infrastructural progress for the social and economic development of a region. study says that India has only 4% of world's fresh water resources though the population is more than 1.3 billion. To overcome the problem, the government has started a flagship programme known as 'Jal Jeevan Mission' to provide safe and adequate drinking water to all the households in rural india with tap connections by 2024. As per the record of the Mission, till 28/04/2022, so far 9,49,07,304 Rural household has water tap connection which is 49.12% coverage. The recently release of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5 2019-2021) data also shows that 98.7% in urban and 95.6% in rural (total 95.9 %) of Population living in households with an improved drinking water. The state of Nagaland is not far from the availability of safe drinking water problem. As per the table 4, out of 1355 inhabited villages, 1106 villages across Nagaland has been supplied with drinking water out of which Dimapur district has the highest with 193 villages followed by zunheboto district with 169 villages and Wokha district with 104 villages. As per the number of villages provided with safe water drinking, Longleng district has the lowest with 25 villages followed by Peren with 76 villages and Mokokchung district with 78 villages. In terms of percentage, zunheboto and Kohima district recorded the highest and the lowest with Longleng and Wokha districts.

Table 4. Percentage of rural population covered by drinking water and electricity (infrastructure indicators 2019-20)

Sl. no	Variables	Nagaland	Kohima	Dimapur	Phek	Mokok-chung	Wokha	Zunhe-boto	Tuens-ang	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Long-leng
1	No. of inhabited village	1355	97	238	99	86	148	171	122	132	104	112	46
2	No. of Village with PHED water supply	1106	93	193	84	78	104	169	99	98	76	87	25
	Percentage	81.62	90.21	81.09	84.84	90.69	70.27	97.66	81.14	74.24	73.07	77.67	54.34
3	Village with electricity	1321	96	237	99	86	139	171	118	125	97	107	46
	percentage	97.49	98.96	99.57	100	100	93.91	100	96.72	94.69	93.26	95.53	100

Source-Survey on the number of villages in Nagaland 2021

Nagaland has improved significantly in the past few years in access to safe drinking water in urban and rural populations. As per the NFHS-4 2015-2016, the population living in households with an improved drinking-water source was 82.4% whereas NFHS-5 2019-2021 recorded the improvement of 93.5% in urban area and 89.8% in rural area which gives the total of 91.0%.

In the area of electrification, almost all the districts has been doing well with the average of 97.49%. out of eleven districts, four districts has achieved 100% electrification but few districts has lower than the state average.

VI. ECONOMY

The economic sector in Nagaland is lagging behind in many respects. The economy is mainly dominated by the agricultural sector therefore the main form of economy in Nagaland is the 'Agrarian economy'. Gopal Krishan Gokhale while taking a dynamic view on the issue of poverty, emphasised the multiple dynamic variables on

which India's development depended, some of which include trends in agricultural output, area under crops, and area under more lucrative crops (Paul, 2015). The economic indicators indicate underdevelopment in the industrial sectors in Nagaland, however there is some development in agricultural sector. Table 5 shows the different crop production that also determine the various level of economic development of each district, such as total irrigated area, yields of different crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, commercial crops in agricultural sector, number of large and medium industries and the number of small and cottage industries of Nagaland. Most of the data in table 5 is limited to 2001 and 2011 as comparable data for 1991 was not easily available.

Table 5. Trends in Development at District Level (Economic indicators)

Variables	Year	Kohima	Dimapur	Phek	Mokokchung	Zunheboto	Wokha	Tuensang	Mon	Peren	Kiphire	Longleng
Total irrigated area in ha.	2001	16,850		15,450	6850	3300	9900	6600	4900			
	2011	11434	40716	15635	7793	5796	10473	7537	7367	12117	3643	2999
Yields in MT Cereal	2001	76,650		53,400	38640	34730	46500	37260	34640			
	2011	55772	151862	69745	50469	56832	63418	63731	66004	52705	42955	26597
Pulses	2001	7690		3890	3490	3360	4750	3282	3190			
	2011	3676	2762	4005	3755	3330	3500	10175	4409	1963	5469	3737
Oil seeds	2001	12,470		7010	5860	7060	8730	6000	6520			
	2011	5766	9014	6878	6060	123651	5827	5674	8365	5034	3144	2888
Commercial crops	2001	41,280		11,670	11,370	10,030	16,270	5980	14,260			
	2011	47965	88227	44845.5	52722	27623	4622	49801	53667	35698	21337	19666

Sources- *Statistical hand book of Nagaland, 2001,2011, 2020 Nagaland Economic Survey, 2018-2019*

The table indicates Kohima district and Zunheboto as the highest and lowest in irrigated area in 2001. In 2011, Dimapur district topped in the total irrigated area and Longleng District at the bottom whereas Kohima which was once the largest irrigated area had decreased. One of the reasons for the decrease in the area of Kohima district was due to the formation of Peren district in 2004 which was under Kohima district. Dimapur district topped in the area as she had favourable condition for irrigation. In 2001, The yield of cereal crop was the highest in Kohima district and lowest in Mon district and Kohima led in the production of pulses and Mon the lowest. In 2011, Dimapur district was the leading producer in cereal crops while Tuensang district in the production of pulses. In 2001, for oilseeds and commercial crops, Kohima produces the highest, while Mokokchung and Tuensang had the lowest production. In 2011, Zunheboto district topped in the oilseeds production and Phek district in commercial crop production.

KOHIMA- In 1991, the total irrigated area of Kohima district was 14820 hectares however in 2001 it increased to 16850 whereas in 2011, it decrease to 11434 hectares. The total production of different crops according to 2001 census is 138090 MT. Cereal crops account for 76650 Metric tons (MT) which is 55.5%, pulses 7690 MT (5.56%), oilseeds 12470 Mt (9.03%) and the commercial crops 41280 MT (29.89%). The percentage of production shows that the cereal crop is the dominant crop in the district followed by cash crops. The production different crops in 2019-20 (which is reflected as 2011 in the table) comprises of 55772 MT of cereal crops, 3676 MT of pulses, oil seeds consists of 5766MT and commercial crops consists of 47965 MT respectively. As discussed earlier, the decreased in the production could be the formation of Dimapur district out of Kohima district which adversely affect the statistic of productions.

Since the data of Dimapur district for 2001 is not available to analysis the production so, basing on the 2019-20 data, the district has the highest gross irrigated area with 40716 hectares with the production of 151862 MT of cereal crops along with the 2762 MT of pulses, 9014 MT of pulses and 88227 MT of commercial crops. The district of Dimapur has the highest production of cereal crops.

PHEK- The district of Phek has the second highest irrigated area next to Kohima with a total irrigated area of 14,280 hectares in 1991 and 15,450 hectares in 2001 and further increases to 15635 as per the record of 2019-20. The production of different crops in 2001 is 75970 MT out of which Cereal crops is 53400 MT(70.29%), Pulses 3890 MT(5.12%), oilseeds 7010MT(9.22%) and the total commercial crops is 11670 MT(15.36%). In 2011, the district produced 69745 MT of cereal crops along with 4005 MT of pulses, 6878 MT of oilseeds and

44845 MT of commercial crops. As far as progress is concerned, the district witnessed the improvement in overall performance of production.

MOKOKCHUNG- The total irrigated area in Mokokchung district is relatively low when compared to other districts. In 1991, the district had only 4890 hectares under irrigation and in 2001, the total area of land under irrigation of the district rose to 6,850 hectares and further increased to 7793 hectares in 2011. The production of various crops in 2001 was 59360 MT with cereals 38640 MT (65.09%), pulses 3490 MT (5.87%), oilseeds 5860 MT (9.87%) and commercial crop 11370 MT (19.15%). As per the record of 2019-20 (indicated as 2011 in the table), the production of cereal crops is 50469 MT, pulses 3755 MT, oilseeds 6060MT and commercial crops consists of 52722 MT. The total of irrigated area is also increase to 7793 hectares which was 4890 in 2001.

ZUNHEBOTO- The total irrigated area in Zunheboto district was only 2260 hectares in 1991 and 3300 hectares in 2001 and further increased to 5796 hectares in 2011. The total production of crops i.e. cereals, pulses, oilseeds and commercial crops in 2001 is 55180 MT, out of which cereal crops accounted for 34,730 MT (62.93%), pulses 3360 MT(6.08%), oilseeds 7060 MT (12.79%)and commercial crops 10,030 MT (18.17%)respectively. In 2011, the cereal crops production consists of 56832MT along with 3330 MT of pulses, 123651MT of oilseeds and 27632 MT commercial crops.

WOKHA- The district has a total irrigated area of 8850 hectares in 1991 and 9900 hectares under irrigation in 2001 and further improved to 10473 hectares in 2011.The total production of various crops in 2001 was 76250 MT out of which cereal production was 46500 MT (60.98%), pulses 4750 MT (6.22%), oilseeds production 8730 MT (11.44%), and commercial crops 16270 MT (21.73%). In 2011 the district produced 63418MT of cereal crops along with the 3500MT of pulses, 5827MT of oilseeds and 4622 MT of commercial crops.

TUENSANG- The total area under irrigation of Tuensang district in 1991 was 4920 hectares and in 2001 it increased to 6600 hectares. The total production of crops in 2001 is 52522 MT with cereals 37260 MT (70.94%), pulses 3282 MT (6.24%), oilseeds 6000 MT (11.42%) and commercial crops 5980 MT (11.38%). The district had no large and medium scale industries but had only 21 small scale and cottage industries in 2001. In 2011, the total irrigated area further increased to 7537 hectares. With the increase in irrigated areas, the production of different crops also increased. The cereal crops production was 63731MT, pulses 10175MT, and commercial crops increased to 49801MT whereas oilseeds production decreased to 5674MT. one of the reason for the decrease in production of oilseeds could be the drastic increase in the production of cereal, pulses and commercial crops which shows the sign of shifting from oilseeds to other crops by the farmers.

MON- The total irrigated area of Mon district was 4900 hectares in 2001 which was 3980 hectares before in 1991. The total production of crops during 2001 was 58610 MT. Cereal 34640 MT (59.10%), pulses 3190 MT (5.44%), oilseeds 6520MT (11.12%) and commercial crops 14260 MT (24.33%). Commercial crops attributed a high share in agriculture in Mon District.

In 2011, the irrigated area further increased to 7367 hectares and with the increase, it resulted in the increase in the production of cereal crops to 66004MT, pulses increased to 4409 MT, oilseeds 8365 MT and the commercial crops production increased to 53667MT. The district of Mon witnessed overall improvement in the area of irrigation as well as the production of different crops.

PEREN - The district is a newly formed district, The latest data for the period 2019-2020, the record shows the total irrigated area as 12117 hectares producing 52705MT of cereal crops followed by 1963 MT of pulses, 5034MT of oilseeds and 35698MT of commercial crops. So far the district has produced 448 MT of fish during 2019-20 as a supplementary income.

KIPHIRE - The district records 3643 hectares of irrigated area and producing 42955MT of cereal crops along with 5469MTof pulses, 3144MT of oilseeds and 21337MT of commercial crops in the period of 2019-20. Along with the production of crops, the district has also produced 324MT of fish.

LONGLENG- The district has the total irrigated area of 2999 hectares during 2019-20 which produced 26597MT of cereal crops, 3737MT of pulses followed by 2888MT of oilseeds and 19666MT of commercial crops during the period. the district also produced 223MT of fish as additional income during the same period. Agriculture is the main occupation of the state of Nagaland and along with it, other crops like fruits, vegetables and plantation crops are also important commercial crops in Nagaland.

No doubt, agriculture and cultivation is the backbone of economy in Nagaland, the state has made various efforts for rapid industrialization for economic growth as Industry provides goods and services and also employment opportunities to the people. Nagaland has very few organized industries. Small scale and cottage industries and low capital units characterize the industrial scene.

Table 6. District wise Number of Permanent Regd. MSME and Employment Generated, 2016-17 to 2018-19:

District	2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019	
	Regd.	Employment Generated	Regd.	Employment Generated	Regd.	Employment Generated
Kohima	15	105	4	26	8	72
Dimapur	50	455	28	84	-	-
Phek	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mokokchung	4	32	4	41	7	144
Wokha -	-	-	3	22	-	-
Zunheboto	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuensang	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mon	2	25	5	72	-	-
Peren	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiphire	4	65	-	-	-	-
Longleng	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	75	682	44	245	15	216

Source: *Statistical Handbook of Nagaland 2020* www.databank.nedfi.com/content/industry-nagaland

As per the records of the previous statistics and the table 6, it shows that the industries and MSEM's has been declining in Nagaland and some of the reasons could be due to poor infrastructural facilities, financial constraints, law and order issues venture of different companies into Nagaland which provides employment opportunities to some extent and also the migration of skilled and unskilled labours to other part of the country are the major factors for industrial backwardness of Nagaland. In spite of all these constraints, Nagaland has made various efforts for rapid industrialization. There are no large and medium industries in most districts except Dimapur, Mokokchung and Mon district and even in those, the number of industries are very insignificant.

According to R.P. Misra, there are three main objectives of development: economic, social, and environmental. Attempts have been made to develop through interregional planning in order to remove interregional and intraregional inequalities in the quality of life and to ensure a habitable environment. But yet, poor development or underdevelopment has always been the major problem of development and again, the existence of disparity in development is another major challenges of development. From the given above analysis we can see clearly the existence of disparity in every area of economic and infrastructural development which is indicated by variation in various indicators of development. In the area of irrigation and production of different crops, there is a variation in various indicators at the district level. No doubt, geographical location and

climatic condition affects the irrigation and the production of crops, but at the end, it also affects the economic condition of the people as different crops production also determine the various level of economic development of each district and moreover agriculture is still considered as the backbone of economy in Nagaland therefore the main form of economy in Nagaland is the agrarian economy. In the area of industry, The economic indicators indicate underdevelopment in the industrial sectors in Nagaland. Most of the key industries in the state are related to bamboo, agriculture and allied industries, horticulture, sericulture, tourism, minerals and mining. So far state has six large and medium industries related to processing and manufacturing plants but some of them are on the verge of shutting down. Table 6 highlighted the District wise Number of Permanent Regd. MSME and Employment Generated, from 2016-17 to 2018-19 which indicates the negative trends as well as the variation in the units among the districts which is a sign of regional disparity in the area of industrial development. In terms of Infrastructure, there is a visibility of disparity as per the different infrastructural indicators. Of course, the road connectivity depends on the location of the district to connect with other districts and the economic importance for transportation of goods and services but the disparity is visible in term of the length of roads. Electrification and water supply which is the basic needs for everyone but still variation is there which indicates the disparity. The coverage by financial institution and the postal services among the eleven districts is not uniform if we look at the ratio per population. There is an indication of disparity.

VII. Conclusion

The trends and developmental profiles of Nagaland is marked by the variation in various economic and infrastructural indicators among the eleven districts of Nagaland. Along with the existence of natural disparity, there is a presence of man-made disparity and this disparity is one of the factor and challenges of development. Narrowing down the gap in the development among the various regions in the state will somehow lessen the problem of development and for that more investment should be done in those regions/districts who are lacking behind compared to others.

The central tenet of Keynesianism is that government intervention can stabilise the economy; as a result, it advocated for higher government spending and lower taxes to simulate demand. The Harrod-Domar models generally assume that there is no government interference in the functioning of the economy. According to the concepts, neither one can accept the other while ignoring the other or vice versa but necessitating the engagement of both government and non-government parties in their respective fields for progress in each sector of development. The elected representatives, government officials, civil societies and the public are the stakeholders of development and hence, economic and infrastructural development should be one of the main programme. Every stake holders should commit towards the overall development of all the districts/regions of Nagaland by initiating development in different levels, furthermore they should give more efforts, plan and play the role of positive development so that the problems of disparities which is a challenge for development will be solved up to some extent.

To conclude, Mahadev Govind Ranade, a renowned proponent of Indian political economy, in his concept of economic nationalism, believed that a nation is strong when it is socially, economically, politically, and religiously strong or when it has overall development. (Paul, 2015). All round development could be achieved only when all the areas of the states and all the regions of the country have equally develop in all the developmental perspectives.

References:

1. Agarwal, R. (2015). Economic of Development and Planning . (p. 273). Arga: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
2. Ahuja, H. (2002). Modern Economics. (p. 544). New Delhi: S.Chand & Company.
3. Misra, R.P (2002). Regional Pnanning Concepts, techniques, policies and case studies. (p. 213). New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
4. Paul, R. (2015). History of Economic Thought. (p. 552). New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
5. Yogi, A. K. (1991). Development of Northeastern Region. Problems and Prospects . s (p. 219.). New Delhi : Spectrum publication.

6. Pieterse, Jean Nederveen, Development Theory; Deconstruction/ Reconstruction: Vistaar Publications, New Delhi, 2001
7. Akin.L.Mabogunje; The Development Process. Hutchison university library Africa 1984
8. Gender statistics Nagaland 2021: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.
9. Survey Report on Local/Block level Statistics for Local Level Planning 2020: Government of Nagaland, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland Kohima.
10. Nagaland Statistical Handbook, 2001,2011, 2020: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Nagaland.
11. National Multidimensional Poverty Index Baseline Report NITI Aayog, 2021, Government of India, New Delhi - 110001, India.
12. Nagaland state Human Development Report 2004 & 2016. Department of Planning and coordination, Nagaland-Kohima.
13. Nagaland Economic Survey 2018-2019 : Government of Nagaland, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland Kohima.
14. Survey on the number of village in Nagaland 2021: Government of Nagaland, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Nagaland Kohima.
15. planning commission, Government of India. (n.d.). Retrieved from NITI Aayog : <https://niti.gov.in/planningcommission.gov.in/docs/plans/planrel/fiveyr/welcome.html>

