

17. HIGHER EDUCATION

Brief statistics of Higher Education:

In the State, there is one central university, two private universities and 52 secular colleges of which 14 are government colleges and 38 are private colleges.

The GER for Higher Education in the state is 9.47 as compared to the National average of 11.55. The 11th plan aimed to increase the GER to 15 % by 1012 and further upto 21 % by the end of the 12th plan in India.

In line with the national policy,

immediate attention and concerted efforts are being made to improve the general enrolment ratio in the state. The drop out ratio in Higher Education during 2008-09 was 55:1 and 27.23:1 during 2009-10.

In order to improve the enrolment ratio and reduce the drop out rate, Higher Education is making an effort to build up the institutional capacity of the colleges at the same time, improve the quality of education.

Table No. 17.1

Year	No. of colleges			No. of teachers			No. of students		
	Private	Govt.	Total	Private	Govt.	Total	Private	Govt.	Total
2008-09	37	13	50	674	442	1,116	18,143	7,237	25,380
2009-10	38	14	52	701	474	1,175	19,899	8,777	28,676
2010-11	38	14	52	720	474	1,194	20,807	8,815	29,622

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

College enrolment at present stands at 29,622. This shows an increase of 3.2 % as compare to 2009-10.

Table No. 17.2

Students enrolment indicating Male/Female

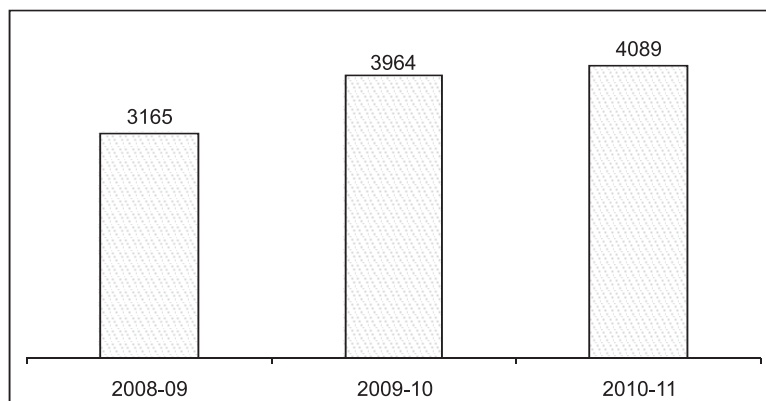
2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
13302	12078	25380	15095	13581	28676	15447	14175	29622

* The Nos. includes enrolment at the secondary level.

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

During 2010-11, the female students enrolment showed an increase of 4.3 % as against 1.2 % during 2009-10.

Block diagram No. 17.1 shows the growth of female enrolment in government colleges during the last three years;



Academic performances of Government Colleges 2010:

Out of 14 government colleges, three (3) colleges have delinked the higher secondary level. The academic performance of the

government colleges having higher secondary classes are given below;

Table No. 17.3

Stream	Total enrolled	Total appeared	Total passed	Pass percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Class- XII (Arts)	1003	887	429	42.77
Class- XII (Science)	284	282	262	92.25
Class- XII (Commerce)	38	36	31	81.58

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Statement showing the comparative results of government and private colleges during 2010:

Table No. 17.4

College	Class XII (Arts)				Class XII (Science)				Class (Commerce)			
	En	A	P	%	En	A	P	%	En	A	P	%
Govt.	1003	889	429	42.77	284	282	262	92.25	38	36	31	81.58
Private	2668	2100	1409	52.81	68	59	38	55.88	552	472	392	71.10

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Academic performance of Government Colleges at degree level during 2010:

Table No. 17.5

Stream	Total appeared	Total passed	Pass percentage
B.A. (General)	520	350	67.30
B.Sc. (General)	38	35	92.10
B.Com (General)	49	32	65.31

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Statement showing the comparative results of government and private colleges at degree level during 2010:

Table No. 17.6

College	B.A. (General)			B.Sc. (General)			B.Com. (General)		
	A	P	%	A	P	%	A	P	%
Govt.	520	350	67.30	38	35	92.10	49	32	65.51
Private	1271	916	72.06	10	8	80	204	153	75

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

University Grants Commission (UGC)

UGC recognised colleges are getting financial assistance for developmental works. Many colleges which are

permanently affiliated to Nagaland University are pursuing for UGC recognition.

Permanent affiliation of the colleges to the University is a mandatory pre-requisite for eligibility to receive grants under the UGC. Such grants include financial support for construction of laboratories,

strengthening of libraries, procurement of laboratory equipments and consumables. The number of colleges (Govt. & Private) given permanent status is given below:

Table No. 17.7

	Government	Private	Total
Permanent	10	17	27
Temporary	4	21	25
Total	14	38	52

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

The UGC, so far on its part have recognised 19 colleges and 33 are still unrecognized.

Table No. 17.8

Number of colleges in Nagaland	Number of UGC recognised colleges	Number of unrecognized colleges
Govt. colleges- 14	8	6
Private colleges- 38	11	27
Total- 52	19	33

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Table No. 17.9

Sl. No.	Name of college	Development grant amount (₹ in lakh)	Hostel construction amount (₹ in lakh)	Others amount (₹ in lakh)
1.	Mt. Tiya college, Wokha	64.85	20	
2.	Kohima Science College, Jotsoma	77.00		
3.	Dimapur Govt. College, Dimapur	68.75	40	
4.	Zunheboto Govt. College, Zunheboto	84.60		
5.	Fazl Ali College, Mokokchung	81.10		25 (Golden Jubilee grant)
6.	Kohima College, Kohima	81.10	100	
7.	Pranabananda Womens College, Dimapur	92.10		
8.	Patkai Christian College, Chumukedima	109.75		170 (College of potential for excellence)
9.	Tetso College, Dimapur	91.85		
10.	St. Joseph College, Jakhama	88.60		
11.	Eastern Christian College, Dimapur	93.10		
12.	Sakus Mission College, Dimapur	75.10		
13.	Mt. Olive College, Kohima	81.85		
	Total	1089.75	160	195

Grant total= 1444.75 (One thousand four hundred forty four lakh and seventy five thousand) only

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Grant-in-aid scheme

Through the grant-in-aid schemes, financial assistance are extended to both Government colleges as well as private colleges including the Theological colleges. Colleges are given aid annually according to their enrolment, performance in the university exams and other yardsticks.

Activities of student bodies in the form of conferences, seminars and workshops are patronized through this scheme. On rare occasion, even individuals who are involved in the promotion of education are also covered under this scheme depending on the availability of fund.

Table No. 17.10

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2008-09	100.00	65.00	165.00
2009-10	200.00	65.00	265.00
2010-11	47.68	65.00	112.68

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Secular colleges in the State

Private secular colleges fulfilling the criteria set by the department are given “No Objection Certificate” to be further recognised by the university.

Nagaland has on an average teacher student ratio of 1:25 (one teacher for twenty five student). The private colleges have a student teacher ratio of 1:29 (one teacher for twenty nine) while the Government colleges have ratio of 1:18 (one teacher for eighteen student).

Infrastructure

Presently the 14 Government colleges are spread across every district. Many of the

colleges have new infrastructure but many are in a state of disrepair. The Government is trying to promote development and provide assistance to the colleges. During 2010-11, some constructions undertaken by the department are given below;

1. Construction of Directorate building, Kohima.
2. Construction of Women Hostel Mt. Tiyi College, Wokha.
3. Construction of College building at Mt. Tiyi College, Wokha.
4. Construction of 40 bedded women hostel, Dimapur Government College, Dimapur.
5. Construction of Boys Hostel, Kohima Science College, Jotsoma.

Grants received from the Government for construction during the last three years is shown below;

Table No. 17.11

Sl. No.	Year-wise	Fund allocation for Higher Education (plan & non-plan)	Allocation for construction (under plan)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2008-09	3435.02	850.00	24.74
2.	2009-10	3982.63	438.69	11.01
3.	2010-11	5451.22	1500.00	27.51

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

Budget

State budget allocation for Higher Education;

Table No. 17.12

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year-wise	State plan	Non-plan	Total
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	2008-09	1068.00	2367.02	3435.02
2.	2009-10	1196.94	2785.69	3982.63
3.	2010-11	1767.00	3684.22	5451.22

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education)

18. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education plays a vital role in human resource development by creating skilled manpower, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. Technical Education covers courses and programmes in engineering, technology, management, architecture, town planning, pharmacy and applied arts & crafts, hotel management and catering technology.

The state has now three Technical Institutes, viz., (a) Khelhoshe Polytechnic Atoizu (KPA) in Zunheboto district, (b) Government Polytechnic Kohima (GPK) and (c) Institute for Communication and Information Technology (ICIT) at Mokokchung which are offering three years engineering diploma programmes in Civil, Electrical and electronics, mechanical, automobile, computer electronic and communications, computer applications, modern office practice and an advance diploma program in apparel production.

The Technical Education sector in the state has progressed considerably during the last few years. From two polytechnics offering four courses in 2001, there are now three polytechnics offering ten different 3 (three) year diploma courses in emerging areas: 5 (five) more new polytechnics are on the pipeline and once operationalised, it will greatly strengthen the Technical Education in the state by improving the socio-economics status of the community and encouraging entrepreneurship among the local youth besides improving the employment opportunity of the youth through formal and non-formal vocational training programme as per the needs of industry and society.

Industrial Training & faculty Development

A vital constituent of any technical course especially in Technical Education field is industrial training for students. This is incorporated in the curriculum of all discipline and carries considerable weightage in the overall assessment of the

students. As such, final year students are being sent to various companies/ institutions for various forms of hands on practical training. However, in the absence of any industrial set ups within the state, government is compelled to send them to companies and institutions in other states who can facilitate such training in areas identified as per programme needs of the curricular. This industrial exposure for the students has been of immense help whereby they are exposed to talent practical aspects of their possible work-place in the immediate future. Accordingly, the curriculum in all the polytechnics are continuously being upgraded.

Upgradation of and capacity expansion of Technical Education

The state sponsors numerous students to pursue various technical studies outside the state with a view to enhance the quality and standard of Technical Education. The department has initiated the process of accrediting the polytechnics by the NBA for which consultants from EQUATE have been roped in for preparing DPR, conducting trainings and guiding the polytechnics in all related matters for NBA accreditation.

Meanwhile, five more new polytechnics have been sanctioned by MHRD in five districts, namely, Dimapur, Mon, Tuensang, Phek and Wokha. DPRs for all have been prepared in consultation with EQUATE and inspection teams have already finalized sites after visiting many proposed sites in all the five districts.

Examinations

Every year the department conducts two semester and two compartmental examination for the polytechnics.

The number of students nominated by the department for undergoing various courses through the JEE for the last three years are as indicated below;

Year	Medical & allied courses	Engineering courses	Total
2008-09	117	185	302
2009-10	131	197	328
2010-11	127	208	335

Technical stipend/scholarship and book grant

With a view to encourage students to undertake Technical Education as a career option, the state government through the directorate of Technical Education is offering technical stipend for students pursuing technical and professional courses of study in recognised institutions throughout the country. Accordingly, budget provision has been placed for the year 2010-11 to the tune of ₹ 159 lakhs for payment of technical stipend to students of the state undertaking technical courses at diploma and degree levels. Simultaneously, the department has started implementing the merit-cum-means scholarship for the minority affairs, where in 189 Christian students of the state can apply for the scholarship each year for undertaking technical and professional courses in various listed and other institutes within the country. In 2010, 110 students availed the scholarship wherein an amount of ₹ 41,76,788 was sanctioned and disbursed. During 2011, a total of 273 students of the state have been approved for getting the scholarship for which an amount of 1,37,08,667.00 has been sanctioned by the concerned Ministry.

Activities in brief, 2010-11:

- 335 candidates selected through JEE 2010-11 and nominated to various courses of studies in MBBS, Medical & Allied courses, Agri and Engineering Degree at various institutes.
- 268 candidates nominated to various diploma courses of studies both within and outside the state.
- ₹ 159.00 lakhs as technical stipends awarded to 2500 students of both degree and diploma courses during 2010-11.
- ₹ 137.08 lakhs as minority scholarship under CSS sanctioned and disbursed to 273 students undergoing various technical/professional courses.
- DPR's completed for five new polytechnics sanctioned by MHRD.
- Accreditation for existing three polytechnics by NBA under advanced stage.
- Through Chief Minister's Corpus Fund, 10 students selected and sent to EBRC Institute Singapore for nine months vocational course.
- Five diploma students sponsored (75% fees) for twelve months job oriented training at CMC (Tata company) Kolkata completed courses and cent percent successfully placed.
- 200 students completed training of six months duration at Lambency Chrysalis, Noida 77% placement achieved.

19. SOCIAL WELFARE

In the state the Social Welfare activities as an organized art of development is to cater to the needs of the weaker section of the society. Over the years a number of Social Welfare programmes have been initiated for improving the status of the poor and the needy people such as persons with disability, aged persons, destitute children etc. Currently the following programmes are being implemented for the benefit of the poor and the needy people.

- a) Child Welfare Programme
- b) Welfare Programme for the Aged
- c) Welfare Programme for persons with Disability
- d) Tribal Welfare Programme

e) Grant-in-aid Programme

Apart from the implementation of various state sector schemes, the department of social welfare is also the nodal agency for implementing various programmes of the government of India under the Ministry of Human Resource Development of women and child development, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development and UNICEF. Besides social welfare, the department acts as the channelising agency for the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) for extending loan to the needy person.

Highlights of the department activities and achievements during the year 2010-2011

Child welfare programme:

Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS): Presently in the state there are 591 CDS projects operating in the state covering more than 3.80 lakh beneficiaries under 3455 Anganwadi Centres. A package of services such as supplementary nutrition, health check up, immunization, non-formal pre-school education, health and nutrition education and referral services are provided to children in the age group of 0-6 years and to pregnant women and lactating mothers. During the year 2010-11, three new ICDS projects have been set up at Asuto under Zunheboto district, Athibung and Nsong under Peren district. Further, eight district

ICDS cells i.e., Mon, Tuensang, Phek, Mokokchung, Wokha, Zunheboto, Dimapur and Kohima under a district programme officer each have been set up during the current year for effective implementation of the scheme at the district level.

The scheme is jointly funded by the central and state government in the ratio of 90:10. During the current year an amount of ₹ 2621.75 lakh will be spent for the maintenance of 59 ICDS projects, one Anganwadi Training Center and 3455 Anganwadi centers. An amount of ₹ 262.17 lakh will be the state share for this purpose.

Table N o. 19.1
District wise ICDS projects and Anganwadi centers

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of ICDS projects	No. of Anganwadi centers
1.	Kohima	5	394
2.	Mokokchung	6	357
3.	Zunheboto	8	332
4.	Wokha	5	288
5.	Mon	6	361
6.	Tuensang	8	381
7.	Phek	5	351
8.	Longleng	2	145
9.	Peren	5	217
10.	Kiphire	3	181
11.	Dimapur	6	448
	Total	59	3455

(Source: Department of Social Welfare)

The Anganwadi Workers Training Center: During the year 2010-11, 350 Anganwadi workers and 25 supervisors were imparted with various trainings. Besides, 582 Anganwadi workers were given refresher course and 596 Anganwadi Helpers were imparted orientation training.

Supplementary Nutrition Programme: This programme is jointly funded by the central and state government on 90:10 basis. During the year 2010-11, supplementary nutrition items were distributed to 3.80 lakh children, pregnant women and lactating mothers in 3455 Anganwadi centers under 59 ICDS projects located across the state. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 4739.87 lakh was spend for procurement and distribution of various supplementary nutrition items. The state's share for this purpose is ₹ 500.00 lakh.

Prevention and control of Juvenile Social-maladjustment: This scheme is jointly funded by the central and state government on 50:50 basis. The department maintains one observation-cum-special home at Pherima where training, education and rehabilitation

services are provided to juvenile delinquents. During the year 2010-11, an amount of ₹ 25.00 lakh was spent for the maintenance of 196 inmates.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS): During the year 2009-10, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced a new flagship programme called the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). This programme is jointly funded by the central and the state on the basis of 90:10 for the protection measures for children who are in need and distress.

Kishori Shakti Yojana: This scheme is implemented by the department for the non-school going and school drop-out adolescent girls between the age group of 11 to 18 years. The main aim of the scheme is to improve nutritional and health status of the adolescent girls, to promote self-development, awareness of sanitation, health, nutrition, family life and child care. Apart from this, it also focuses on providing them opportunity to get back to school and learn the required literacy and numeracy skills through non-formal education. At present, there are 33686 adolescent girls covered in the ICDS projects.

Welfare programme for senior citizens

Grant-in-aid is provided to suitable NGOs for running of old age homes for taking care of needy senior citizens. At present, there are five old age homes operating in the districts of Kohima, Dimapur, Mon, Mokokchung and Wokha.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): Under National Social Assistance Programme which is funded by the Ministry of Rural Development and implemented by the department of Social Welfare, there are three following schemes;

i. *Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):* Under IGNOAPS deserving BPL senior citizens who are 65 years and above are provided with pension @ ₹ 300/- P.M. (i.e., ₹ 200/- Central share and

₹ 100/- state share). Presently 40,462 beneficiaries are covered under the scheme.

ii. *Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):* Under IGNWPS deserving BPL widows of 40-60 years of age are provided with pension @ ₹ 200/- P.M. At present, 2,551 such widows have been covered under the scheme.

iii. *Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):* Under IGNDPS deserving BPL persons with severe and multiple disabilities of 18-64 years of age are provided with pension @ ₹ 200/- P.M. At present 1,386 such disabled persons have been covered under the scheme.

Table No. 19.2
District-wise list of beneficiaries under NSAP

Sl. No.	Name of district	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS
1.	Kohima	5,699	292	166
2.	Mokokchung	6,244	292	148
3.	Zunheboto	4,980	250	142
4.	Wokha	4,775	238	132
5.	Mon	5,125	250	145
6.	Tuensang	4,290	238	128
7.	Phek	4,863	290	157
8.	Longleng	626	164	95
9.	Peren	1,214	165	53
10.	Kiphire	769	164	95
11.	Dimapur	1,877	218	125
	Total	40,462	2,551	1,386

(Source: Department of Social Welfare)

Welfare Programme for Persons with Disabilities

(a) Disabled students from class-A to class-VIII are provided with scholarship at rates ranging from ₹ 35/- to ₹ 50/- P.M. At present altogether 300 students are provided with scholarship under the scheme. During the current year an amount of ₹ 2.50 lakh has been spent.

(b) Financial assistance @ ₹ 100/- P.M. is provided to needy disabled persons. Altogether 1032 disabled persons are covered under this scheme. An amount of ₹ 12.50 lakh has been spent during the current year.

- (c) At present 200 totally blind persons are provided with financial assistance @ ₹ 100/- P.M. An amount of ₹ 2.40 lakh has been spent during the current year.
- (d) The department is the channelising agency for providing loans to persons with disabilities from the National Handicapped Finance & Development Corporation. So far, 499 disabled persons have been granted loans up to ₹ 50,000/- for taking up various trades like grocery, vegetable vendor/ garden, piggery, poultry, handicrafts etc.

Tribal Welfare Programme

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds under Article 275 (1) of the constitution for the implementation of various infrastructure programmes for the benefit of the tribal people.

Eklavya Model Residential School: Under this programme, three residential schools for tribal students sanctioned by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs at Tuensang, Tizit and Diphupar have been set up. The students were imparted education free of cost from class-VI to class-XII. At present, there are 337 students studying in these schools.

20. HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

The World Health Organisation (WHO) envisaged the concept of health as “State of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely absence of disease or deformity”. The Health and Family Welfare department aims to improve the quality of health services and at the same time ensuring the expansion of basic health care facilities to the remote and inaccessible area.

Health infrastructure

In 2010-11, there were 10 districts hospital (including NHAK), 120 primary health centre, 398 sub-centres, 1 mental hospital, 2 TB hospitals and 21 community health centres.

In 2010-11, there was 1 paramedical training institution (Kohima), 3 school of nursing (2 GNM & 1 ANM) and 1 state health food laboratory (Kohima).

The following tables shows the status of health infrastructure in the state;

Health units

Table No. 20.1

1.	Naga Hospital Authority, Kohima (State Hospital cum District Hospital)	
2.	District hospitals	10
3.	TB hospitals	02
4.	Mental hospital	01
5.	Community Health Centre (CHCs)	21
6.	Primary Health Centre (PHCs)	124
7.	Sub-centre (Scs)	398

Institutions

Table No. 20.2

Sl. No.	Institutions	Nos.	Location
1.	Para Medical Training Institute	1	Kohima
2.	School of Nursing (GNM)	2	Kohima & Mokokchung
3.	School of Nursing (ANM)	1	Tuensang
4.	State Health Food Laboratory	1	Kohima

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

District-wise distribution of health units:

Table No. 20.3

Sl. No.	District	Health units					Total
		Community Health Center	Primary Health Center	Subsidiary Health Center	Big Dispensary	Sub-centre	
1.	Kohima	3	14	-	-	40	57
2.	Mokokchung	3	14	-	2	51	70
3.	Tuensang	2	11	1	-	39	53
4.	Mon	2	15	-	-	50	67
5.	Phek	3	22	-	-	44	69
6.	Wokha	2	12	-	-	37	51
7.	Zunheboto	2	13	-	-	47	62
8.	Dimapur	2	8	-	1	47	58
9.	Peren	1	8	-	-	16	25
10.	Longleng	-	3	-	-	8	11
11.	Kiphire	1	4	-	-	19	24
	Total	21	124	1	3	398	547

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Manpower

The status of technical manpower under the state health department during 2010-11 is given in Table No. 20.4.

Table No. 20.4
Doctors, Nurses, others

Sl. No.	Name of the post	State	NRHM	Total
1.	Specialist Doctors	135	6	141
2.	Generalist Doctors	215	55	270
3.	Dental Surgeons	24	26	50
4.	Ayush Doctors	3	21	24
5.	GNM	317	166	483
6.	ANM	899	369	1268
7.	Pharmacists	449	5	454
8.	Lab. Technicians	69	50	119

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Communitisation

Communitisation was launched in the department after the bill was passed by the state assembly with the enactment of “Nagaland communitisation of Public Institutions and Services Act, 2002”. This was initiated to implement the natural health care delivery system. Initially communitisation was developed as partnership between the government and community in which people's participation formed the backbone of the partnership. Rural health institutions were among the first to be initially communitised and gradually almost all

the functioning health units have been communitised, except the district hospitals. Under this concept village health committee (VHC), Urban Health Committee (UHC), Common Sub-center Health Committee, Health Centre Management Committee (HCMC) were constituted in order to facilitate and strengthen the process of communitisation. The status of communitisation during the accounted year is given in Table No. 20.5 & 20.6.

Table No. 20.5

Sl. No.	Year	Health units communitised	Number
1.	2002-06	Sub-centres	334
		Primary Health Centres	10
		Community Health Centre	1
2.	2006-07	Sub-centres	62
		Primary Health Centres (functional)	53
3.	2007-08	Community Health Centres	20
		Sub-centres	398
4.	2008-09	PHCs	62
		CHCs	21

Achievement in communitisation during 2010-11:

Table No. 20.6

Sl. No.	Activities	Amount
1.	Supervision and monitoring at the district level	₹ 2.05 lacs
2.	Training and capacity building	₹ 14.10 lacs
3.	State level supervision evaluation and documentation	₹ 16.43 lacs
4.	Construction of 33 new building	₹ 165.00 lacs
5.	Award for the best performing SC	₹ 2.42 lacs
	Grand total	₹ 200.00 lacs

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

This mission was launched in April 2005, for a period of seven years (2005-2012) to provide effective health care to the rural population throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, including

Nagaland. The health system in the state has been strengthened to a large extent with support from the National Rural Health Mission. Some of the achievements are highlighted in Table No. 20.7 & 20.8.

1. Performance of patient turnover over the years

Table No. 20.7

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-2011 (upto Oct. 10)
Out-patient load	2,26,957	2,95,963	4,78,078	5,23,090	3,36,959	3,41,265
In-patient load	1,85,00	29,153	34,460	63,805	54,532	46,683

2. Provision of equipment, drugs, and supplies (₹ in lakhs)

Table No. 20.8

Procurement	Equipment	Drugs & supplies	Other	Total
Maternal health	109.45	107.39	0.00	216.84
Child health	8.73	0.00	0.00	8.73
Family planning	55.90	0.00	0.00	55.90
IMEP (BWM)	0.00	37.20	0.00	37.20
General drugs and supplies for health facilities	0.00	47.20	0.00	47.20
Ambulance	0.00	0.00	63.00	63.00
Grand total	174.08	191.79	63.00	428.87

Sl. No.	Schemes/project	Beneficiaries	Total cost (₹ in lakhs)
1.	JSY	15,625	202.36
2.	Family planning	1308 (both male & female)	19.59

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

National and state programmes

The state has been successfully implementing major programmes as well as state programmes. These are as follows;

1. Reproductive & Child Health (RCH) programme is a flagship programme under NRHM that focuses on reduction in maternal

mortality and child mortality. The main strategies;

- * Maternal health
- * Child health
- * Family planning
- * Adolescent health
- * IEC/BCC

The Table No. 20.9 shows some of the achievements during 2010-11;

Table No. 20.9

Sl. No.	Component	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Target
1.	ANC registered	21721	33754	18811 (upto Oct. 10)	
2.	TTI	9018	15843	8640 (upto Oct. 10)	
3.	3 ANC	5282	9848	5977 (upto Oct. 10)	
4.	1001 FA tablets	2506	8672	8212 (upto Oct. 10)	

5.	JSY- total no. of institutional deliveries	9790	10820	9336 (upto Oct. 10)	20000
6.	Total no. of home deliveries	3069	11160	15625	20000 (2010-11)
7.	Trainings				
	(a) SBA		16	26 (till Nov. 10)	
	(b) EMOC		2	4 MOs & 2 SNs undergoing trg. at CMC Vellore & 2 MOs at AMC, Assam	
	(c) LSAS		5 (3 resigned)	4 MOs & SNs undergoing trg. at AMC Vellore	
8.	Procurement			32 OT lamps, 54 ventouse-33 MVA/EVA equipment, 1500 Baby kits	

Child health

Sl. No.	Component	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	New Born Care Corner (NBCC)		Established for 21 CHCs & PHCs	
2.	IMNI centres			5 approved for 5 districts
3.	Trainings			
	(a) MOs (IMNCI)	117 (bill 31/03/2011)		
	(b) Nurses (IMNCI)	344		
	(c) NSSK (Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Kanyagram)	123 (from April 2010 to March 31 st 2011)		
4.	New born weighed	5327	113331	6059 (Apr-Oct 10)
5.	New born breast fed within 1 hr. of birth	83	7725	5541 (Apr-Oct 10)
6.	Procurement	Incubator, radiant warmer (21 sets)	Incubator, radiant warmer, ambu bag & manual mucous extractor (33 sets)	11 photo therapy, 3 incubator & 3 foetal Doppler.

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Family planning

Sl. No.	Component	2009-10	Target	2010-11	Target
1.	Female sterilization	1585	Nil	1302 (upto Nov 10)	200
2.	Male sterilization	16	50	6 (upto Nov 10)	65
3.	Female sterilization & NSU camps	22	22	27 (upto Nov 10)	44
4.	Trainings (upto Dec. 10)				
	(a) IUCD			26	60
	(b) MTP			18	30
	(c) RTI/STI			90	90
	(d) Mini lap			9	24
	(e) NSV			0	24
	(f) Laparoscopic sterilization			9	20
5.	Procurement	5 Laparscope		3 mini lap set, 9 laparscope & 100 NSV kits	

* under Family Planning, condoms, oral pills, copper-I, tubel rings and E-pills have been made available to all 11 districts.

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)

The IDSP has a state surveillance unit (SSU) based at the Directorate of Health & Family Welfare and eleven Districts Surveillance Units (DSUs) at the District Headquarters. There four Rapid Response

Team (RRT) established for outbreak investigation in the state. Some of the outbreak detected and investigation done and timely response initiated for the centered are listed in Table No. 20.10 & 20.11.

Table No. 20.10

Sl. No.	Outbreak detected	No. of cases	Area of outbreak/date	Action plan
1.	JE	15	Dimapur, Kohima; mid-September 2010	Serum sample sent to RMRC, Dibrugarh. 9 +ve appropriate response undertaken by NVBDCP
2.	Dengue	2	Dimapur; 1 st week of September 2010	Sample sent to RMRC, Dibrugarh, both sample negative. Appropriate response undertaken ny NVBDCP
3.	Measles	8	Kikruma, Phek. 1 st week August 2010	Serum sample sent to RMRC, Dibrugarh for confirmation. 7 sample tested positive. Health camp conducted to treat cases. Vitamin-A supplementation given to all susceptible children in affected area.
4.	AES	1	Kohima, Mokokchung and Tuensang, 23/7/2010	DDT spray & awareness under taken by NVBDCP
5.	Fever with rash/convulsion		Kohima, Mokokchung & Tuensang, 23/7/2010	Trigger level 11 response initiated on 24 July 2010. 201 cases of different diseases detected and treated by NVBDCP

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Reporting status of districts under IDSP

Table No. 20.11

District	2008	2009	2010
Dimapur	31 %	53%	53%
Kohima	80%	100%	100%
Kiphire	50%	75%	75%
Longleng	67%	67%	90%
Mokokchung	57%	78%	80%
Mon	40%	60%	60%
Peren	40%	60%	60%
Phek	50%	85%	85%
Tuensang	50%	60%	70%
Wokha	55%	73%	73%
Zunheboto	53%	70%	70%

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

This programme is implemented in the state to control common vector borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, acute encephalitis/Japanese encephalitis (JE), filariasis etc. For this programme the GOI

supplies logistics such as anti-malarial medicines, mosquito net/LLINS, insecticides, RDT kite in sufficient quantity which are distributed to all districts and in turn to all Health units. This has resulted in reduction in

the prevalence and incidence of occurrence of these diseases in the state. Some of the

achievements of NVBDCP: (Jan to Dec 2010) are indicated in the following Table No. 20.12

Table No. 20.12

Sl. No.	Activities	2009	2010		
A. Early case detection & prompt treatment EDPT					
1.	Total blood slide collection and examined	1,56,259	1,82,804		
2.	Total malaria positive	8,489	4,959		
3.	Total PF	2,893	1,877		
4.	Total malarial deaths	35	14		
B. Integrated vector control measures					
i) IRS (DDT Spray)					
2009			2010		
Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1 st round					
6,88,514	4,54,881	66.06	6,13,757	4,94,006	80.5
2 nd round					
4,82,516	3,05,617	63.33	6,13,757	4,07,060	66.3
ii) Community owned bed nets treated (2010)					66,000 Nos.
iii) Distribution of Larvivorous fish seeds (2010)					3,28,200 Nos.
iv) Distribution of LLINS (2010)					45,000

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)

The aim of RNTCP is to reduce the mortality and morbidity due to tuberculosis and cut

down the transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem.

1. Achievement of RNTCP in Nagaland (1st quarter 2010 to 4th quarter 2010)

Table No. 20.13

1.	Total No. of patients put on treatment	3904
2.	Total No. of NSP patients	1379
3.	Total No. of cured patients	1212
4.	Total No. of treatment completed	1405
Annual performance in 2010		
1.	Cure rate	91% *
2.	Case detection rate	83% **
* National target- 85%, ** National target- 70%		

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

2. T.B. HIV collaboration: Trends in proportion of registered T.B. patients with known HIV status (1st quarter 2010 to 4th quarter 2010)

Table No. 20.14

Quarter (2010)	Registered T.B patients	Known HIV status	HIV infected
1 st Q 10	893	334 (37 %)	20
2 nd Q 10	1086	362 (33 %)	24
3 rd Q 10	1010	461 (46 %)	41
4 th Q 10	915	422 (46 %)	28

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

Overall prevalence rate (PR) of leprosy in the state has declined over the years. During 1998, the state was declared the 1st state in the country to eliminate leprosy. Since then it has maintained a prevalence rate below 1% in 10,000 population.

Activities (2010-11):

1. National Sample Survey in Zunheboto and Dimapur districts covering four blocks.
2. Training of MOs/PMW/NMS in five districts.
3. IEC activities covering seven districts.
4. Special awareness training programme conducted in international border near Myanmar i.e. Wazeho PHC.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP)

Consumption of iodised salt instead of common salt is being promoted in the state. The constant supply of iodised salt in place of

common salt has brought about remarkable changes in the field of IDD scenario in the state. Random sampling survey has shown that the IDD prevalence stands at about 1%.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)

Under this programme 727 cataract surgery have been performed. Further 15,288 were examined for different eye problems out of which 2524 students were found with refracting error, 150 students were also provided with spectacles free of cost.

Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)

Under this programme the following activities were undertaken;

1. Routine Immunisation
Total population: 1990036; Infant- 59701, P.W- 65671
0- 5 yrs- 278605
at 5 yrs- 58745
at 10 yrs- 56748
at 16 yrs- 54137 (census 2001)

Table No. 20.15

	April 2009 - December 2009		April 2010 - December 2010	
	Coverage	Percentage	Coverage	Percentage
BCG	27087	45.3%	24402	40.8%
DPT 1	29681	49.7%	25699	43.0%
DPT 2	27760	46.4%	22764	38.1%
DPT 3	25779	43.1%	21100	35.3%
DPT BD	18996	31.8%	16535	27.6%
OPV 0	0	0	9049	15.1%
OPV 1	31878	53.3%	27185	45.5%
OPV 2	28169	47.1%	23386	39.1%
OPV 3	26394	44.2%	21819	36.5%
OPV BD	19419	32.5%	17340	29.0%
Measles	26759	44.8%	23210	38.8%

- (a) BCG-Measles - 4.8%
 (b) OPV 1-OPV 3 - 17.9%
 (c) DPT 1-DPT 3 - 17.8%

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

School Health Programme (SHP)

In the campaign for examination of school children in the state a total number of 988 schools were visited (class I-V) and 50080 students were examined. Major health problem among the school going children in

the state are scabies, defective vision, dental carries, worm infestation etc. The table below shows activities conducted during 2010-11;

Table No. 20.16

Sl. No.	Activities	2010-11
1.	School visited (class- A to IV)	988
2.	Total students examined	50080
3.	Student referred	1105
4.	Follow up (old cases)	1359
5.	Deficiency maneferlation	
	(a) Anemia	699
	(b) Angular stomalities	210
	(c) Pyorrhoea	78
6.	Skin	
	(a) Scabies	848
	(b) Ringworm	381
7.	Eye	
	(a) Defective vision	351
	(b) Night blindness	15
8.	Teeth & gums (Dental carries)	7743
9.	ENT	
	(a) Defective hearing	70
	(b) Tonsils	292
	(c) Nasal voice	250
10.	Worm infestation	6277
11.	No. of fever	984
12.	Immunisation services in schools	
	(a) Children 5-6 yrs (Inj. DPT)	5595
	(b) Children more than 10 yrs (Inj. TT)	7567
	(c) Children more than 16 yrs (Inj. TT)	3040
13.	Medicines issued	
	(a) Tab. Albendazole (10x6)	29131
	(b) Tab. Lumpined (Mebendazole) 10x6	1300
	(c) Iron folic acid (small 10x10)	33000

(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)

Other National Health Programmes

During the 2010-11, the following National health programmes were also taken up by the state;

1. National Cancer Control Programme (NCCP)
2. Oral Health Programme (Dental)
3. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP)
4. Health Intelligence Bureau (HIB)
5. National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)
6. Ayurveda Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy (AYUSH)
7. Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA)
8. Nagaland State AIDS Control Society (NSACS)

Drug control

For effective enforcement of Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules 1845 and NDPS Act 1985 in the state, the whole state is divided into three zones.

1. Dimapur zone
2. Wokha zone
3. Mokokchung zone

Some of the achievements during 2010-11:

1. Drugs samples: During 2010-11, 320 Nos. of Drugs samples have been dispatched to the RDTL, Guwahati and CDL Kolkata and so far 62 Nos. of sample test report received but no sub-standard/ spurious drug have been detected, all have conformed to its standard monograph.

2. New drugs licence issued during 2010-11
 - i. Retail pharmacy : 99 Nos.
 - ii. Whole sale drug licence : 18 Nos.
 - iii. AYUSH licence : 4 Nos.

3. Renewal drugs licence issued during 2010-11

- i. Retail pharmacy : 152 Nos.
- ii. Whole sale drug licence : 12 Nos.
- iii. AYUSH licence : 3 Nos.

4. Revenue collected during 2010-11

- i. Drugs licence : ₹ 3,63,000.00/-
- ii. Renewal of licence : ₹ 5,01,000.00/-
- Total : ₹ 8,64,000.00/-

*(Rupees eight lakhs sixtyfour thousand) only
(Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare)*

5. Whole sale pharmacy paid to the state government by way of state sale tax amount to 1.2 crore. These are the revenue collected under the Drugs Licence fee and taxes on pharmaceuticals products, regulated by the State Drugs Control Department.

21. FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Being a tribal State, the entire allotment of food grains is covered under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP). The centre and the state together are engaged in the poverty reduction measure with significant results. The PDS was later reviewed and replaced by the Revamped Public Distribution System (RPDS) which gave a thrust to the provision of food grains and essential commodities at subsidized rates to the poorest of poor in the far flung and inaccessible areas. Under the PDS, commodities were issued to the poor from the Fair Price Shop (FPS). In April 1985, the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) was added to the PDS, which meant a subsidy of 50 paise per Kg of food grains like

rice and wheat to the people of the state. The RPDS has further stood revised with more focus on attaining successes in poverty reduction and eventually in its eradication by targeting the genuine poor under Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS) with effect from 1st June 1997 till date.

Highlights of the Department Achievements/ Activities during the year 2010-11:

Below Poverty Line (BPL): During the year 2010-11, 76,500 families in 11 districts have been identified as beneficiaries under the BPL scheme. The BPL beneficiaries of the 11 districts of the state under TDPS are as shown in Table No. 21.1.

Table No. 21.1

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of cards issued/ households or beneficiaries covered by the scheme
1.	Dimapur	11,838
2.	Kohima	8,505
3.	Phek	8,174
4.	Wokha	7,843
5.	Zunheboto	8,287
6.	Mokokchung	9,995
7.	Tuensang	3,520
8.	Mon	7,249
9.	Kiphire	6,132
10.	Longleng	2,058
11.	Peren	2,899
	Total	76,500

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY): This scheme has been launched with a view to reduce and eradicate poverty amongst the poorest of the poor. Initially, 18,900

families were identified under the scheme which was subsequently raised to 47,500 households. The district wise beneficiaries are given in Table No. 21.2.

Table No. 21.2

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of cards issued/ households or beneficiaries covered by the scheme
1.	Dimapur	6,080
2.	Kohima	4,810
3.	Phek	4,505
4.	Wokha	4,270
5.	Zunheboto	4,475
6.	Mokokchung	5,500
7.	Tuensang	4,185
8.	Mon	4,665
9.	Kiphire	3,590
10.	Longleng	2,630
11.	Peren	2,790
	Total	47,500

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Annapurna Scheme: The Annapurna Scheme under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) provides 10 kgs of rice per month to the beneficiary free of cost for

senior citizens who are not getting the pension under NOAPS scheme. The district wise beneficiaries are given in Table No. 21.3.

Table No. 21.3

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of cards issued/ households or beneficiaries covered by the scheme
1.	Dimapur	1,080
2.	Kohima	769
3.	Phek	563
4.	Wokha	460
5.	Zunheboto	535
6.	Mokokchung	871
7.	Tuensang	807
8.	Mon	825
9.	Kiphire	273
10.	Longleng	186
11.	Peren	358
	Total	6,727

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Welfare Scheme: During the year 2010-11, under the welfare Institution and Hostels scheme, the state has received 104 MTs of rice and 44.61 MTs of wheat per month for distribution to the welfare institutions and hostels in the state.

SC/ST/OBC Hostels Scheme: Under this scheme, the state have received 188.075 MTs of rice & 188.075 MTs of wheat per month during the year 2010-11 for distribution to various SC/ST/OBC Hostels in the state.

Central Pool Allocation: During the year 2010-11, the following is the monthly allocation of food grains to Nagaland from

the Central Pool and Various schemes are given in Table No. 21.4.

Table No. 21.4

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Rice in MT	Wheat in MT
1.	BPL	2,159.00	517.00
2.	AAV	1,338.00	326.00
3.	Annapurna	67.27	Nil
4.	APL	4,360.00	1,873.00

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Scale of Issue: The quantities to be provided per beneficiary as prescribed by

the Government of India are given in Table No. 21.5

Table No. 21.5

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Scale per beneficiary per month	Remarks
1.	BPL	35 kgs	Rice on wheat or combination of both
2.	AAV	35 Kgs	On entitlement basis
3.	Annapurna	10 Kgs	Rice on entitlement basis
4.	APL	35 Kgs	Per house on the basis of transitory allocation made by GOI

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Public Distribution Centre (PDC): Currently, the state has 73 Public Distribution Centres (PDCs).

Fair Price Shop (FPS): In Nagaland there are 238 Fair Price Shop (FPS) operating in different districts/units. Current position of those units/districts are shown in Table No. 21.6.

Table No. 21.6

Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of Fair Price Shops in each district		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1.	Dimapur		39	39
2.	Kohima		21	21
3.	Phek		31	31
4.	Wokha		19	19
5.	Zunheboto		27	27
6.	Tuensang		27	27
7.	Mokokchung		30	30
8.	Mon		15	15
9.	Peren		06	06
10.	Kiphire		11	11
11.	Longleng		12	12
	Total		238	238

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Central Issue Price and Consumer-end Retail Prices (CIP & CRP): The Central Issue Prices (CIP) and Consumer-end

Retail Prices (CRP) of rice and wheat in Nagaland are shown in Table No. 21.7.

Table No. 21.7

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Rice		Wheat	
		Central issue price ₹/Kg	Consumer-end Retail Price ₹/Kg	Central issue Price ₹/Kg	Consumer-end Retail Price ₹/Kg
1.	BPL	5.65	6.15	4.15	6.25
2.	AAY	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Annapurna	5.65	Free of cost	Nil	Nil
4.	APL	8.30	CIP+Actual transport cost+ FPS dealers handling cost as prescribed	6.10	CIP+Actual transport cost+ FPS dealers handling cost as prescribed

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

During the year 1997 till March 1999, BPL rice and wheat was proportionately issued to the beneficiaries. However, in the recent years, due to non-availability of Atta chakis/ grinding facilities to convert wheat into atta and above, the beneficiaries were not familiar with the use of raw wheat, which was generally used as fodder for animals. Therefore, the government has decided to supply whole meal atta in place of wheat. Accordingly, the consumer end retail price of whole meal atta was fixed at 6.65 per kg (adding milling charges of wheat @ ₹ 108 per quintal + handling charges of miller and stocklist @ ₹ 20 per quintal and excluding 10% wastage on milling etc.). The whole meal atta is supplied to the consumer/ beneficiaries concerned. As per the Government order No. SPLY-6/27/2009 dt. 27th Nov. 2009, the new retail end price is fixed at ₹ 6.25 per kg which has been affected from 1/1/2009.

Levy sugar: The state has been allotted 1179 MT of Levy Sugar monthly, which is channelised through state stockists. The Government policy is to lift the stock of levy sugar from the FCI by the government appointed state stockist(s) through the latter's financial means when the stock reaches the destination, the department officials in

consultation with the district/ sub-division Administration Authorities further distribute to the consumers through FPS.

Iodised salt: The state is allocated five to seven rakes in a year. But in a recent time the arrival of consignment of iodised salt is irregular. However, the department has not received any allocation of salt from the year 2004-05 to 2007-08 and for the year 2008-09, only two rakes was received. It has been observed that the consumers prefer well packaged iodised salt sold in the open market and no state stockists was appointed during the year 2009-10 and the year 2010-11.

Transportation: With the introduction of Targeted Public Distribution System (TDPS), the State Government has decentralized the process of procurement and transportation. All the districts have been authorized to collect their allocation from the FCI depots on pre-payment basis through their FPS/ Nominees/ Village/ Councils/ VDBs etc. In regard to transportation charges, a mechanism has been devised to transfer a portion of transportation cost to the consumers and paid to the transporters by way of reimbursement of transportation charges and the remaining portion of the transportation charges is submitted to FCI for reimbursement.

Godown Network: The Central Government's policy is to have one Food Storage Depot (FSD) of the FCI in each district. However,

only the following four FSDs are presently available in Nagaland;

Table No. 21.8

Sl. No.	Location of FSD	Storage capacity MT	Date from which FSD operative	Whether FCI owned/ Hired/ CWC owned etc.
1.	FSD, Dimapur	12,500	October 1968	CWC owned (+) FCI owned complex with huge storage capacity
2.	FSD, Mokokchung	2,500	January 1991	FCI owned
3.	FSD, Tuensang	2,500	August 1992	FCI owned
4.	FSD, Mon	2,220	October 1995	FCI owned
5.	CWC, Dimapur	13,000	-	CWC owned
	Total storage	32,720	-	-

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

During the year 2010-11, the Department has completed the construction of 50 MT capacity godowns at Zunheboto, Chetheba and Sakraba.

Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) OMSS(D): The Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution allocates rice, wheat under OMSS to all the states to augment the requirement of food grains under TPDS schemes. However, due to higher price of the commodities under the scheme the lifting has been marginal.

Village Grain Bank Scheme: In order to

safe guard against malnourishment during natural calamities and lean season, the village grain bank scheme has been implemented in the state during the year 2006-07 by MARCOFED as the state implementing agency. During the year 2007-08, the scheme was implemented by the Food and Civil Supplies department as the Nodal Department. But during the year 2008-09, due to non receipt of fund from the Government of India, the scheme could not be implemented. However, MARCOFED implemented the scheme during the year 2009-10 and during the year 2010-11, it has covers 246 villages and setting up 486 VGB.

Budget: The following non-plan allocations were made for the department during the year 2010-11;

Table No. 21.9

Major Head of Account	Plan	Non-plan	Total
2408- Food Storage & Warehousing	11.50	1159.92	1171.42
4408- Capital outlay on Food	191.50	1.30	192.80
Total	203.00	1161.22	1364.22

(Source: Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies)

Petroleum Products: The department of Food and Civil Supplies is the nodal department for coordinating the availability and distribution of POL products in the state. The IOCL has a state level coordinator who liaisons with the state to ensure regular and uninterrupted supply of POL products in the state.

Superior Kerosene OIL (SKO): The state monthly allocation of SKO is 1,424 Kilolitres. District-wise allocation are made by the department which in turn is communicated to the district and sub-divisional authorities for lifting and

distribution to the consumers under the direct supervision and control of the district/ field officers/ officials and district administration officers/ field officers/ officials and district administration officials.

To ensure that the distribution of SKO takes place on rational and equitable basis, a mechanism has been devised to jointly monitor the arrival of allocated stocks/ quality by the department's officials and the official of the local administration. Under this mechanism, monthly reports and returns of the arrival and distribution of SKO are submitted for effective monitoring.

22. EMPLOYMENT AND CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The problem of the unemployment still remains as an alarming feature of the state. Every year job seekers have been increased specially among the educated youth. The Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training function as Employment wing and Training wing.

Employment Wing

The Employment wing is enforcing the Employment exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) Act, 1959. The rules style as EE (CNV) Rules 1960 has been framed to make the Act operational.

Under the present set up, the following subordinate establishments are functioning under the directorate;

1. Regional Employment Exchange - 1
2. District Employment Exchange - 7
3. Rural Employment Exchange - 2

Creation of district employment exchange at Longleng and upgradation of rural employment bureau at Peren and Kiphire are in the Pipeline.

Activities under Employment Wing:

- i. Registration:* During the year 2010-11, about 17,409 fresh applicants were registered at the various employment exchange for job assistance. The details of which are shown in Table No. 22.1. The different categories of applicants on the live register which total 61757 as on 31/12/2010 are shown in Table No. 22.2.
- ii. Placement:* as per reports available about 27 applicants are placed in various establishment through the assistance of employment exchange during 2010-11.
- iii. Self-employment:* There is a self-employment promotion cell (SEPC) in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima which co-ordinate for

promotion of self-employment. A total of 1394 candidates were registered out of which 348 were placed in various self-employment ventures during the year. The details of which are shown in Table No. 22.3.

- iv. Physically handicapped cell:* A special cell for physical handicapped applicants are initially established with the central assistance, which has been taken over by the state and is functioning in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kohima. At present, there are 1144 applicants on the live register of employment exchanges under physically handicapped category (Table No. 22.4).
- v. Coaching cum guidance centre for SC/ST:* A cell for providing coaching and guidance for job-seekers is functioning in the regional employment exchange, Kohima. The centre is run under the Ministry of Labour & Employment. It provides coaching cum guidance for job-seekers and also given information about the job opportunity which are available under various organizations. It also creates awareness and encourages the job-seekers to take up various training facilities which are available with government and private institutions. Details of activities are shown in Table No. 22.5.
- vi. Employment Market Information:* Under this programme, the department also collects information by employing 10 to 24 persons in the private sectors, but on voluntary basis EMI programme does not give the accurate picture of employment as it does not include all establishments in Private Sectors, Military Personals, Employees Of High Courts & State Legislative Assembly. Details are shown in Table No. 22.6.

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)

Industrial Training Institutes: There are eight Industrial Training Institutes in the state, out of which four ITIs was established under the Prime Minister's Package "Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim" (CSS) during the 10th five years plan and has been taken over by the state from 2008-09 onwards.

The ITIs imparts skill oriented training to the youths who are mostly college and school drop outs which enables them to be absorbed in Industrial Sector for generating gainful employment and also pave the way for self-employment ventures. Presently, Training is being imparted in 21 trades (14 Engineering and 7 Non-engineering) in the eight ITIs. The minimum qualification required for undergoing training in ITIs is class-IX passed under the age group of 14 to 40 years. The training period varies from 1 to 2 years.

Till date, 5100 trainees have passed the All India Trade Test (AITT) and currently 500 candidates have enrolled for undergoing training.

The statistics of those who have completed the courses and took admission during 2010-11 are shown in Table No. 22.7 & 22.8.

ITI for Women: In keeping with the Government policy for providing special opportunities for women, an ITI exclusively for women was established at Dimapur. Apparel sector was introduced at WITI Dimapur under the scheme "up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP during 2008-09.

Apprenticeship Training Programme: Under the Apprenticeship Training Programme, 17 trainees have successfully passed the Apprenticeship exam and currently 28 trainees are undergoing training in various organizations/establishments.

Skill Development Initiative (SDI) scheme: To meet the demand for specific skills of a higher order, a public private partnership between government and

industry was proposed to promote modular employable skill under the name "Skill Development Initiative Scheme" to promote vocational training to school leavers, existing workers, ITI graduate etc. to improve their employability by optimally utilizing the infrastructure available in government private institutions. Existing skills of the persons can also be assessed and certified under this scheme.

At present, four ITIs, namely ITIs Kohima, Mon, Wokha and Mokokchung has registered as Vocational Training Provider (VTP) under the scheme. Till date 650 trainees have been trained under the scheme. ACEs infotech Pvt Ltd. has also registered as a VTP in Kohima.

Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): Through World Bank Assistance, the Director General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour & Employment (MOL&E), Government of India proposed to take up a scheme for upgrading 500 existing ITIs. The first 100 ITIs was upgraded through domestic resources and the remaining 400 ITIs and has been taken up through World Bank Funding-under the project proposed entitled "Externally Aided Project for Reforms and Improvement under Vocational Training Service rendered by the Central and State Government". Under the scheme ITI Kohima was upgraded into a centre of excellence in automobile sector.

Up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP): India is a fast growing economy with a rising demand for skilled workforce which enhances the efficiency and flexibility of the labour market, reduces skills bottlenecks and improve mobility and productivity. The demand for skilled manpower has increased substantial due to rapid economic growth, changes in technology and work process and globalization of economy. As on 01/01/2007, there were 1896 Government ITIs in the country. Out of this, 100 and 400 ITIs are being upgraded into centres of excellence under domestic funding and World Bank funding respectively. The up-gradation of the

remaining 1396 Government started in 2007-08 through PPP.

For each ITI to be taken up under the scheme, an Industry partner is associated to lead the process of up-gradation. An Institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry partner, is constituted and registered as a society. A memorandum of agreement is signed among the central government, the state government and the Industry partner defining the role and responsibilities of all the parties. An interest free loan upto ₹ 2.5 crore is given by the central government directly to the IMC on the basis of Institute Development Plan (IDP) prepared by it. The loan is repayable by the IMC in 20 years, after a moratorium period of 100 years. Under this scheme the IMC has been given financial and academic autonomy to manage the affairs of the ITI. The IMC is allowed to determine upto 20% of the admission in the ITI. It shall arrange to provide training to instructors and on the job training to trainees. State government remain the owner of the ITIs and continues to regulate admissions.

Under the scheme “up-gradation of 1396 government ITIs through PPP”, apparel sector was introduced at women ITI Dimapur and the existing trades at ITI Mokokchung were upgraded. The proposal for general up-gradation 3 ITIs, ie., ITI Tuensang, ITI Mon and ITI Wokha during 2010-11 is under submission.

Road ahead

1. Setting up of 1500 ITIs and 5000 skill development centres: Under the Prime Minister's Skill Development Mission, the government has initiated action to establish 1500 new I ITIs and 5000 skill development centre (SDCs) in PPP mode. The new ITIs and SDCs will be established in the un-services and disadvantaged blocks, including hilly, difficult and

backward areas so that large unskilled workforce of these areas could acquire the skills and are able to mainstream with the workforce in the developed regions of the country.

The PPP mode/funding pattern of the scheme is;

- a) Private Training provider playing the leading role.
- b) State government providing the basic infrastructure support, eg., free of cost land having proper power, water and road connectivity etc.
- c) Central government providing viability Gap Funding (VGF): The consultant/ Transaction Advisor, M/S Ernst & Young Co. has been engaged by the Ministry to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Under the scheme, Nagaland has been provisionally allotted for establishment of 5 ITIs and 11 SDCs.

2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Enhancing skill development infrastructure in North-east states and Sikkim”: Under the scheme, the department has proposed for the following;

- i) Component A- Up-gradation of 20 ITIs in NE states and Sikkim (introduction of 3 new trades in ITI). Under this component, 2 ITIs in the state is proposed to up-graded by introducing 3 new trades.
- ii) Component B- Supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs in NE states and Sikkim. Under this component B, 5 ITIs is proposed for up-gradation by supplementing infrastructure deficiencies such as Hostel facilities, boundary walls, machinery, equipment & furniture, hand tools, instruments for maximum 3 existing trades.

Table No. 22.1
Registration and placement made in the employment exchanges as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No.	Categories	Fresh registration	Placement
1	2	3	4
1.	Male	12425	9
2.	Female	4984	8
	Total	17409	27

Table No. 22.2
Number of applicants remaining on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No.	Categories of applicants	Male	Female	Total
1.	Post graduates	896	984	1880
2.	Graduates	6442	5307	11749
3.	Pre-university	5920	4420	10340
4.	Matriculate	8412	4695	13107
5.	Below matric	17027	6886	23913
6.	Degrees (Tech.)	250	117	367
7.	Diploma	226	175	401
	Total	39173	22584	61757

Table No. 22.3
Registration & placement made under self-employment as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No.		Registration			Placement		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dimapur	115	91	206	9	22	31
2.	Kohima/Peren	292	158	450	99	77	176
3.	Mokokchung	116	87	203	-	-	-
4.	Mon	172	68	240	55	13	68
5.	Phek	38	9	47	-	-	-
6.	Tuensang/Longleng/Kiphire	57	31	88	14	3	17
7.	Wokha	35	29	64	-	-	-
8.	Zunheboto	56	40	96	17	9	26
	Total	881	513	1394	224	124	318

Table No. 22.4
Number of physically handicapped applicants remaining on the live register of employment exchanges as on 31st December, 2010

Sl. No	Educational qualification	Male	Fe-male	Total	Categories of physically handicapped applicants				
					Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Orthopedics	Respiratory disorder	Negative leprosy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Graduate & above	19	3	22	1	-	21	-	-
2.	Pre-university	23	3	26	1	3	22	-	-
3.	Matriculate	44	22	66	3	4	59	-	-
4.	Below metric/illiterate	700	330	1030	98	202	719	5	6
	Total	786	358	1144	103	209	821	5	6

Table No. 22.5
Annual statistical activity of the coaching-cum-guidance centre for SC/ST, Kohima during
2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of activity	No. of applicants					
		SC		ST		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Registration guidance of applicants given	-	-	419	358	777	
2.	Individual guidance No. of candidates given	-	-	73	95	168	
3.	Individual information No. of candidates	-	-	147	86	233	
4.	Pre-submission interview guidance	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	No. of candidates attended the confidence building programme	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	No. of confidence building programme organized	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	No. old cases reviewed from the live register	-	-	17	32	49	
8.	No. career talk arranged	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	No. of candidates attended career talk	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	No. of pre-recruitment training programme organized	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	No. of candidates attended the Pre-recruitment Trg. Programme	-	-	-	-	-	
12.	No. of candidates trained under typing & shorthand	-	-	-	-	-	
13.	No. of placement effected	-	-	-	-	-	
	a) Education	-	-	-	-	-	
	b) Training	-	-	-	-	-	
	c) Vocational	-	-	-	-	-	
	d) Self-employment	-	-	-	-	-	
14.	No. of candidates admitted to coaching/training w.e.f. under special coaching scheme	1 st batch	-	-	21	29	50
			2 nd batch	-	-	21	29
15.	No. of candidates attended the class during the Month under special coaching scheme	3 rd batch	-	-	31	29	60
16.			No. of candidates admitted for computer training programme (DOEACC)	1 st batch	-	-	28
	2 nd batch	-		-	14	15	29
17.	No. of candidates attend the class during the month	3 rd batch	-	-	10	12	22
			Total	-	-	781	707

Table No. 22.6
Number of establishments and employment in the organized as on 31/2/2010

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of establishment	Employment as on 31/3/2009		
			Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Public Sector					
1.	Central government establishments	46	5,255	231	5,486
2.	State government establishments	715	47,724	15,174	62,898
3.	Central quasi government establishments	88	3,316	577	3,893
4.	State quasi government establishments	31	1,154	317	1,471
5.	Local bodies government	9	428	111	539
	Total public sector	889	57,877	16,410	74,287

B. Private Sector						
1.	Act establishments		61	1,305	1,095	2,400
2.	Non act establishment		149	1,200	775	1,975
		Total private sector	210	2,505	1,870	4,375
		Grand total (A+B)	1,099	60,382	18,280	78,662

Table No. 22.7 (A)
Number of trainees passed out under the craftsmen training scheme during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mokokchung		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tuensang		ITI Wokha		ITI Zunheboto		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19
Group - A (2 years course)																			
1.	Draughtsman (civil)	10	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
2.	Electrician	10	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
3.	Electronic mechanic	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
4.	Fitter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Machinist	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
6.	Motor mechanic	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
7.	Radio & TV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Surveyor	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
9.	Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Wireman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	IT & ESM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	12
	Total	29	1	-	-	11	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	8	4	-	-	-	59

Table No. 22.7 (B)
Number of trainees passed out under the craftsmen training scheme during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mokokchung		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tuensang		ITI Wokha		ITI Zunheboto		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19
Group- B (1 year course)																			
1.	Carpenter	23	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	9	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	60
2.	Cutting & sewing	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	40
3.	COPA	8	5	-	12	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
4.	Dress making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Diesel mechanic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
6.	Hair & skin care	-	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
7.	Knitting	-	19	-	3	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
8.	Plumber	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
9.	Secretarial practice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Stenography	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	33	41	-	20	6	8	17	35	11	2	10	12	4	2	-	-	-	201
	Grand total (A+B)	62	42	-	20	17	10	18	35	11	2	13	12	6	-	-	-	-	260

Table No. 22.8 (A)
Number of trainees undergoing training in ITIs during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mokochung		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tuensang		ITI Wokha		ITI Zunheboto		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group - A (2 years course)																		
1.	Draughtsman (civil) 1 st year	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Draughtsman (civil) 2 nd year	-	-	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
2.	Electrician 1 st year	20	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	46
	Electrician 2 nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
3.	Electronic mechanic 1 st year	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
	Electronic mechanic 2 nd year	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4.	Machinist 2 nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Motor mechanic 1 st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Motor mechanic 2 nd year	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	7	-	-	-	32
6.	Radio & TV 2 nd year	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
7.	Surveyor 1 st year	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
8.	Turner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Wireman 1 st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
10.	IT & ESM 1 st year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	15
	IT & ESM 2 nd year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		58	6	-	2	60	5	6	-	-	-	20	-	17	5	4	-	183

Table No. 22.8 (B)
Number of trainees passed out under the craftsmen training scheme during 2010-11

Sl. No	Name of trade	ITI Kohima		WITI Dimapur		ITI Mokokchung		ITI Mon		ITI Phek		ITI Tuensang		ITI Wokha		ITI Zunheboto		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Group-B (1 year course)																		
1.	Carpenter unit-I&II	32	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	7	-	20	-	8	-	-	-	88
2.	Cutting & sewing	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	61
3.	COPA	6	10	-	6	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
4.	Dress making	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Diesel mechanic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
6.	Hair & skin care	-	16	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
7.	Knitting	-	31	-	9	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
8.	Plumber	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
9.	Secretarial practice	-	-	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
10.	Stenography	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
11.	Welder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	47	80	-	36	11	14	21	42	7	3	31	17	8	-	-	-	317
	Grand total (A+B)	105	86	-	38	71	19	27	42	7	3	51	17	25	5	4	-	500

Table No. 22.8 (C)
Number of trainees undergoing training in automobile sector & apparel sector during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of ITI	Sector	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ITI, Kohima	Automobile	45	-	45
2.	WITI, Dimapur	Apparel	-	30	30

(Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Nagaland Kohima)

ITI, Kohima- Automobile sector is under Vocational Training Improvement Project with World Bank Project.

WITI, Dimapur- Apparel sector under up-gradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP).

23. PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The state has visualized to have safe drinking water supply, sanitation systems and environmental hygiene for all the citizens of the state. At the same time, the department also

advocates awareness measures of Public Health through Engineering means and hygienic habits.

A brief report of the department (PHE) activities and achievements during the year 2010-11 are as follows:

Urban Water Supply: During the year 2010-11, an estimated cost of ₹ 430.17 lakhs have been sanctioned for the improvement and installation of metering system of the existing water supply system at Mokokchung town. Further, metering system at Zunheboto town and Dimapur town are earmarked for the implementation during the year 2011-12.

Urban Sewerage and Sanitation: During the year 2010, the government of India, Ministry of Environment and Forests have sanctioned an estimated cost of ₹ 71.59 crores (2003-04 price level) and ₹ 450.00 lakhs as 1st instalment has been released. The state has also provided ₹ 686.00 lakhs for the project on pollution abatement of rivers, Dhansiri and Diphu at Dimapur town and for providing sewerage system to Dimapur town.

Rural Water Supply: State has 1386 villages/habitations identified as on 01/04/2006 out of which 97 villages/habitations had been completed with water supply during the year

2009-10, including 22 schools attached to these habitations and thereby latest status of water supply based on % population coverage, as on 01/10/2010 are 0% -239; 0 to 25%-34; 25 to 50% - 23; 50 to 75% - 58; 75 to 100% - 32; and 100% - 1000. During the year 2010-11, 105 habitations have been targeted for providing water supply facility, out of which 46 habitations have been completed upto January 2011.

Communitisation: Water supply and sanitation systems in all 1386 villages of the state are to be communitised. During the year 2009-10, a total of 1130 habitations have been communitised. During the current year Information, Education & Communication (IEC) campaign and capacity building trainings are conducted in all the districts in communitised villages. 90% of the funds are directly sent to concerned WATSAN communities and remaining 10% are kept for capacity building and IEC works.

Schemes under (NLCPR) DONER Ministry and Environment & Forests Ministry:

Ongoing Rural water supply funded by the Ministry of DONER and Environment & Forests are:

- (i) During the year 2010, the GOI, DONER Ministry has sanctioned an estimated cost of ₹ 279.48 lakhs for the approved project of water supply to Chen EAC Head Quarter and Chenwetnyu village. The 1st and 2nd installment of ₹ 86.28 lakhs and ₹ 86.28 lakhs had been released and the work is in progress.
- (ii) During the year 2010, the ministry has sanctioned an estimated cost of ₹ 2921.10 lakhs for the project of water supply to 24 Villages of Chiephobozou RD Block.

However, due to change from the approved gravity feed system to pumping, the revised project report has been submitted to the DONER Ministry and approval obtained and the work is in progress.

- (iii) Further, GOI, Ministry of Environment & Forests, National River Conservation Directorate has sanctioned the project Environment Improvement & sustainable conservation of twin lakes in Mokokchung town at an estimated cost of ₹ 25.83 crores, out of which GOI has already released the 1st installment amount of ₹ 5.81 crores and state has released ₹ 65.00 lakhs as state share during the year 2010.

Total Sanitation Campaign: Health of the community is directly depends on the status of safe drinking water and access to proper sanitary facilities. India is dreaming of achieving a “Nirmal Bharat” i.e. clean India totally free from the evil of open defecation, by the year 2012 through the vehicle of total sanitation campaign alongside the UN's millennium development goals which has the set target of achieving reduction of the proportion of people in the world without access to sanitation to half the figure by the year 2015. In the state, the programme was first launched during the year 2000-07 when the project implementation got started in the remaining districts except in the newly created districts of Kiphire and Longleng, where the implementation is yet to start. The programme largely focuses on awareness creation in rural villages with provisions for assistance to BPL

families for low cost toilet construction and construction of simple type toilet for schools and Anganwadi centres where no such facility exists. When the programme was first introduced in the 2001, the estimated rural BPL households with access to sanitary toilet was only 13%, which figure has reached to 40% as on date. Taking to APL households into consideration, the overall rural households in the state having a sanitary toilet is estimated to be about 55%.

Nirmal Gram Puraskar: Upto the year 2010-11, a total of 50 village councils in the state have been awarded the prestigious National award to clean village- Nirmal Gram Puraskar and during the year 2010-11, the GOI have accepted and declared 23 more villages as winners of the National Award.

Table No. 23.1

Physical progress report under total sanitation campaign (TSC) as on 31st December 2010

Sl. No.	State/District name	Sanction date	Reported month/year	Project objectives IHHL BPL								Project performance							
				Population	IHHL APL	IHHL Total	SC W	School toilets	Bal-wadi toilets	RS M	PC	IHHL BPL	IHHL APL	IHHL total	SC W	School toilets	Bal-wadi toilets	RS M	PC
Nagaland																			
1.	Dimapur	10/10/00	Dec-10	28927	3331	32258	0	450	215	3	0	8735	2080	10815	0	290	150	1	0
2.	Kiphire	8/8/10	Dec-10	14316	78	14394	10	194	77	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Kohima	22/3/01	Dec-10	25610	13063	38673	189	365	184	3	0	19988	594	20582	172	265	154	2	0
4.	Longleng	4/8/10	Dec-10	6438	NA	6438	8	26	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mokokchung	22/3/01	Dec-10	11000	2312	13312	10	430	110	2	0	6542	1799	8341	0	203	116	0	0
6.	Mon	20/2/06	Dec-10	20631	7839	28470	17	368	99	2	0	5715	423	6138	3	182	69	2	0
7.	Peren	31/7/06	Dec-10	9018	2325	11343	6	95	148	3	0	4611	469	5080	0	146	72	1	0
8.	Phek	20/1/07	Dec-10	18742	1160	19902	11	155	89	2	0	10482	271	10753	0	260	63	2	0
9.	Tuensang	20/1/07	Dec-10	13027	NA	13027	5	214	81	3	0	4315	0	4315	3	156	12	1	0
10.	Wokha	31/7/06	Dec-10	11813	1146	12959	7	134	196	3	0	3404	402	3806	1	28	4	1	0
11.	Zunheboto	23/4/02	Dec-10	20570	NA	20570	12	541	63	2	0	8712	0	8712	0	322	138	1	0
	Total			180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	29	0	72504	6038	78542	182	1852	808	11	0

(Source: Deptt. of Public Health Engineering)

NA- Note Accounted
IHHL- Individual Household Latrine

Support Activities: Under the support activities, which comprises of the software part of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) of department of drinking water supply, under the Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, various activities are being undertaken under sub-heads such as Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance (WQM&S), Communication and Capacity Development Unit (CCUD), Integrated Management Information System (IMIS), Research and Development (R&D) and Monitoring & Evaluation. The success of implementation of NRDWP schemes will invariably depend upon the successful implementation of these support activities.

Under WQM&S, water quality listing laboratories equipped for testing all essential/common contaminants- physical, chemical and Biological have been installed during the year 2010 in the districts of Kohima, Peren, Wokha and Mokokchung.

Under communication and capacity building: A total of 5 schools from Kohima district, 5 from Mokokchung district and 5 from Dimapur district were provided with sanitary napkin vending machines for use by

lady teachers and adolescent girls. In addition to this, a two day separate Sulabh workshop on school sanitation & hygiene and life skill based education was held at Mokokchung for 5 schools where a total of 50 pupils attended. The activity is part of the efforts for strengthening ongoing total sanitation campaign in the state.

Under R&D, the department has been initiating various innovative technology for supporting the ongoing initiatives for sustainable water supply and sanitation in rural villages. One of the initiatives was the introduction of low cost ferro cement technology of water storage tanks specially for facilitating rain water harvesting. During the year 2010, the department has conducted a year long save and conserve water campaign under which the department undertook to construct more than 100 water storage tanks of 2000 and 5000 litre capacity for individual households and public utility places.

Revenue collected: The department being the revenue earning, has made an effort to revamp and gear up yearly collection of water fees, which has shown a drastic increase during the last nine years.

Table No. 23.2
Year-wise water tax revenue realization statement from the year 2000-01 to 2010-11

Year	Amount realized (₹ in lakhs)
2000-01	23.65
2001-02	27.92
2002-03	43.80
2003-04	70.44
2004-05	81.93
2005-06	95.10
2006-07	103.65
2007-08	98.13
2008-09	90.35
2009-10	89.10
2010-2011 (upto Jan. '11)	89.10

(Source: Deptt. of Public Health Engineering)

Water supply connection rules/ procedures and tariffs: On revenue collection and related matters, the department follows the nagaland water supply consumer rules 1998,

the rates of which have been revised w.e.f. 1st April 2010 as given in the table;

Table No. 23.3

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Rate (in ₹)
1.	Cost of application & MOU formats	1 No. each	20.00
2.	Application fee for new normal connection	1 No.	100.00
3.	Application fee for temporary connection	1 No.	150.00
4.	Reconnection application fee for defaulters	1 No.	50.00
5.	Reconnection charges for defaulters	1 No.	250.00
6.	Security deposit (refundable)	1 No.	1000.00
7A.	Water charges for metering system		
	(a) Domestic use	1000 litres	50.00
	(b) Commercial use	1000 litres	100.00
	(c) Industrial use	1000 litres	150.00
	(d) Meter fee PM	1 No.	30.00
7B.	Non metering system		
	(a) Domestic consumer	1 point	100.00
	(b) Commercial consumer	1 point	350.00
	(c) Industrial consumer	1 point	500.00
8.	Penalty fee late payment of bills	2 nd month 3 rd month	10% of arrear 25% of arrear
9.	Reservoir 2000 litres provided	1 No.	200.00
10.	Meter testing fee	1 time	50.00

(Source: Deptt. of Public Health Engineering)