



YouthNet

YouthNet

the voices

the full...
the active engagement...
people themselves is central...
successful implementation...
the full...
effective participation of youth in...
making as or...
priority areas for action...
asks policy makers to...
account the contribution...
of youth in designing, implementing...
national policies...
ing their concerns"

NAGALAND STATE YOUTH CONSULTATION ON EMPLOYMENT under YES Campaign

- Naga Students Federation (State level Consultation)
- Eastern Naga Students Federation
- Lotha Students Union
- All Sumi Students Union (SKK)
- Ao Students Conference (AKM)
- All Zeliangrong Students Union.
- Chakhesang Students Union
- Pochury Students Union
- Angami Students Union
- Rengma Students Union
- Konyak Students Union
- Phom Students Union.
- United Sangtam Students Union
- Confederation of Chang Students Union.
- Kiangmungan Students Union
- Yimchunger Students Union
- Dimapur Naga Students Union.



The Voices – Uncensored

Nagaland State Youth Consultation on Employment

**The Voices – Uncensored
Nagaland State Youth Consultation on Employment**

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Preface



“Normally when we need to know about something we go to the experts, but we tend to forget that when we want to talk about youth and what they feel and what they want, that we should talk to them.”

– KOFI ANNAN, FORMER UN SECRETARY – GENERAL



“The most technically sound policies will fail if we do not listen to young people; to their expertise, expectations, frustrations and aspirations, vis-à-vis the world of work.”

– JUAN SOMOVIA, ILO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Youth employment challenge is a common phenomenon the world over. And there is definitely no one solution to this complex and multifaceted problem. However, studies and many policy interventions have showed that the one element that has contributed to the flawed policy development over the years is the inability of policy makers to substantially involve young people, who best understand the realities of youth employment.

Any solution to the youth employment challenge has to be perceived beyond ‘what young people might want and what is best for them’. It has to be taken into account the expectations, frustrations and aspirations of young people vis-à-vis the market. So the question we need to ask ourselves is “Are youth to be viewed as target group for which employment must be found or should we engage young people as partners in finding a solution to the unemployment problem?”

The Nagaland State youth consultation on youth employment under the YES Campaign was conceived as a recognition that the voice of the youths matter. And that the youths have a vital role to play in formulating a solution to youth employment by being a part in charting a common cause and shaping the future for everyone. It was a common determination to see this generation play its part in promoting development through active youth run and youth-led initiatives.

In the light of this, the Government of Nagaland made a conscious effort to involve the youth in developing strategies on youth employment. As future policy makers and leaders the input of the youths are absolutely necessary for not only finding a solution but also sustaining it. Though this consultation has been aimed at providing a platform for youth to specifically focus on the employment question, the rationale behind it is also to gather practical information which would help various stakeholders on range of youth development issues.

Nothing can substantiate more to what the UN, the ILO and the World Bank have endorsed to, “that youth rather than viewed as a problem or risk to be contained or solved, should be recognized as presenting an enormous opportunity and potential for the world’s future development.



UN General Assembly mandates for youth participation

The World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/RES/50/81) recognizes that the active engagement of young people themselves is central to its successful implementation and, accordingly, affirms the full and effective participation of youth in society and decision-making as one of its 10 priority areas for action. This resolution asks policy makers to *“Take into account the contribution of youth in designing, implementing and evaluating national policies and plans affecting their concerns”*

UN General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/57/165](#) (December 2002) on Promoting Youth Employment *“Encourages Member States to prepare national reviews and action plans on youth employment and to involve youth organizations and young people in this process”*

UN General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/58/133](#) (January 2004) on Policies and programmes involving youth has a number of references to youth participation in policy making.

Source: UN Programme on Youth/DESA. www.un.org/youth and Youth Employment Network (YEN)

Acknowledgement

Mr. Neiphiu Rio, Former Chief Minister Nagaland for inspiring us.

Ms. Poonam Alhuwalia, President YES Inc, Boston, for creating this global platform for us and for many other youths around the world.

Mr. Lalhuma IAS, Chief Secretary, whose personal concern and commitment to the cause of youth saw the inception of the consultation and with whose earnest support sustained the endeavor.

Mr. Lalthara IAS, Addl. Chief Secretary & Development Commissioner, whose productive suggestions helped in identifying gaps to formulate a well-defined objective of the consultation.

Mr. K.T Sukhalu IAS, Secretary, Youth Resources & Sports whose patient and insistent effort saw the smooth co-ordination within the government functionaries at all stages.

Ms. Kevilenuo Angami IES, Officer on Special Duty, Planning & Coordination, whose passion and enthusiasm took her beyond personal and professional boundaries to facilitate easy transition of each phase of the consultation process.


Dr. Bernice Dzüvichü, Director YARD & Technical Team Leader, whose professional credibility and proficiency not only oversaw the facilitation but also translation of the consultation process to produce this significant report.

Mr. Amba Jamir, Director, Missing Link, whose meticulous orientation and training equipped the Technical Team in facilitation and documentation of the consultation process.

Technical & Support Team, YES Nagaland whose relentless effort to integrate into a team to deliver the required level of energy and enthusiasm and whose sheer grit and determination helped in converting the aspiration into reality.

Naga Students Federation, Eastern Naga Students Federation and all the federating units, for believing in the cause and hosting the consultation in their respective regions.

Last but not the least, **Mr. Alemtemshi Jamir, IAS**, Agriculture Production Commissioner and Principal Secretary (Industries & Commerce), for being the Chief Mentor, whose expertise conceptualized the consultation and through his intense support and passionate guidance pulled it all through.



Hekani Jakhalu

Introduction

Background and Rationale

The YES Campaign strives to build the individual capacity of youth in order to create sustainable livelihoods and to establish an entrepreneurial culture where young people move toward formal employment. With support of diverse stakeholders, YES networks worldwide organize and facilitate customized programming that relies on youth to drive the implementation process. Since its global launch in 2002, the YES Campaign has validated the concept that young people, if given access to the right recourses, can effectively craft their own advancement opportunities. The YES Nagaland Chapter commits to take this campaign forward and engage youth productively and improve the livelihood of the current and future generations.

Three major principles underlie our mission

First, the YES Campaign believes that every person is capable of leading and seeks to provide opportunities for youth to realize their leadership abilities.

Second, the Campaign believes in the power of knowledge-sharing and is aware that many effective practices exist. The challenge is to identify these practices and to create opportunities for dissemination, replication, adaptation, and learning.

Third, the YES Campaign strives to act as a catalyst that inspires fresh and innovative approaches to human development by connecting critical stakeholders in the private and public sectors. The Campaign focuses on youth, the creative change agents of today, to drive this effort.

Theme

'Back To The Land'- In commemoration of the Government of Nagaland's Year of the Farmer.

Goal

To create a sustainable youth-led programme on youth employment in partnership with the Government and private sectors.

Objective

1. To initiate a systematic and methodical thinking process for creating employment through youth participation.
2. To draw together these plans concepts, beliefs, and thoughts into a "Bank of Ideas" which would aid the Government and stakeholders in the planning process for employment generation and develop programmes and policies that will enhance employment opportunities for our youth.
3. To sketch out a concrete plan of action which would be derived from the business plans and ideas of the youths. This would be in the form of pilot projects with various departments of the Government and private sectors.

Participatory Project Design:

- * Youth Led Innovative Program Implementation
- * Seed Grant Projects for Entrepreneurship Development
- * Developing multi-stakeholder partnerships for program design
- * Building local capacity for program implementation
- * Community Driven Development

The Campaign encourages youth to become job providers and not job seekers within own capacity, strengths and available resources.

6 TOP areas IDENTIFIED

1. Improvement of power/electricity
2. Review of education system
3. Improve road and transportation
4. No to illegal taxation
5. Stop CMCF/PMRY patronage
6. More capacity building



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SUMMIT

YES CAMPAIGN 2002-2012 | a decade campaign of action

STATE CONSULTATION, NAGALAND

Methodology and Process of the Consultation

The consultation was conducted in all the eleven district headquarters following a uniform structure. The methodology was participatory based on strength –based approach. The lead in statement for the technical sessions was emphasized on the three thematic areas of the consultation: (i) **Building an entrepreneurial culture**, (ii) **natural resources and livelihood** and (iii) **promoting youth employment through Information Communication Technology (ICT)**. Formulation of aspirations, ideas and action were introduced as a guide to support discussion on the thematic areas.

Duration: 2 days each for every district

Process:

Inaugural function

The first day began with the inaugural session chaired by the Deputy Commissioners (or a designated officer in absence of the Deputy Commissioner) and attended by young people from the school, colleges and local youth body. At the inaugural, objectives of the YES campaign and a brief highlight of the purpose and objective of the district level consultation were presented. Questions from the participants were taken in and responded by the government officials and the team. In all the districts the local student unions hosted the programme

Technical session

Introduction to the consultation was done through an activity based learning emphasizing on the concept of equal participation and partnership to achieve goals. This was followed by an introduction to the objective and process of the technical session and the three thematic areas. The participants were then divided into smaller groups for the group discussion and presentations.

Participants for technical session

Participants for the consultation were invited by the respective local students' union. For the technical session, student leaders, youth leaders, young entrepreneurs and unemployed youth representing the different areas of the respective districts were invited as official delegates. The technical session dwelt upon three thematic areas, relevant to the interest of the theme '**Back to the Land**' in conjunction with the '**Year of the Farmer**.' Viz. Building an entrepreneurial culture, natural resources and livelihood and promoting youth employment through Information Communication Technology (ICT).

This consultation was reported as first of its kind where the participants themselves were the resource persons speaking on behalf of other youths on youth employment issues. The youth expressed and shared their views and ideas with great enthusiasm taking the discussion till late in the evening.

This consultation led to the recognition that unless young people are involved in designing policy and developmental strategy that matters to them, the whole question of acceptability, accountability and delivery cannot be met.

Findings and Discussions

Youth Involvement, Youth Development and Youth Employment

The consultation has been able to identify three key areas to facilitate youth participation and employment.

- 1) Youth Involvement
- 2) Youth Development
- 3) Youth Employment

Youth Involvement

The consultation recognizes the general feeling in young people that they are being marginalized on issues that matter to them. Frustration looms around over lack of employment opportunities within the state in other sectors; the government sector having reached a saturation stage. Many blamed the education system for being too traditional and quantity based and not focussing on quality. Students after completion of their academic years are left with no choice to even think of employment beyond government job. Another factor that emerged is the lack of infrastructure establishment that is important to create an enabling environment for youth to take up innovative ventures for self employment.

Our social system with its deep rooted tradition of a gerontocratic (rule of the elders) system excludes young people to get involved in planning which are crucial for their development. From time immemorial young people are dependent solely on their elder generation and this dependency creates a vacuum in their approach towards life and living. Due to lack of responsibility many young people waste away their most productive and creative years in leisure. Involving youth and encouraging participation can develop a feeling of being valued which can bring about positive development.

The education system (except in few private institutions) focuses only on academic completion of the course and does not have scope to look into the overall development of the individual, such system also influences their worldview to a large extent. True to their demands for quality education to quote D.H. Freedman, 'the place to begin is with universal education, which introduces a major element of equity, while raising individual productivity. Investment in primary schooling is the most cost effective form of educational investment that a developing country can make.' (**Youth Employment Problems and Programmes in Africa, Nairobi, 1986**).

The youth in this regard has voiced strongly on investing in the social capital which is a strength in Nagaland. Involve youth in decision making, share ideas and strategy.

Youth Development

The state government has recognized the importance of youth and their role in contributing towards development of the state and had announced year 2004 and 2005 as the year of youth empowerment. The endeavour is 'to ensure that every young man and woman is gainfully employed with opportunities to develop his/her capacities and functional capabilities' (SHDR 2004). The focus areas to facilitate the creation of employment were agri and allied sectors, small scale industries and IT.

It is the responsibility of the state to create that enabling environment for the youths. Infrastructure development should be the priority to assist youth for self reliance. Schemes, grants and loans can survive/work only in situations where there is properly established infrastructure and organized mechanism to operate. Youths are often blamed for the failures of such projects or schemes when the core issue lies at the lack of grassroots development like basic infrastructure and education system. Youth development can happen best, when there is a concerted effort from the government, the non-government and the youths taking place. One of the principles of youth development strategy Aoterea stresses that 'youth development is triggered when young people fully participate'

From the consultation the biggest challenge on youth development has been identified on three factors; attitude, education system and infrastructure development. The youth blamed the attitude of the society and family towards employment as greatly influencing decision and limiting the scope to take up other ventures. The strong inclination towards government job forces many young people to continue sitting for job interviews and exams till the time they are over aged and had no other option but to move into other sectors for livelihood. This often takes away the time investment of lots of talented individuals during their most productive years. The inclination and sole dependency on government job has created a saturation level in this sector and the state government temporarily freezing out creation of job vacancy.

The second factor is the education system which needs to; by and large take care of the entire development of individual and not only academic achievements. Early exposures and orientation on the various job opportunities and development strategies will greatly enhance the outlook of the young people towards job seeking. This can be incorporated as an extra curricular activity in the school curricula by way of conducting workshops, seminars and information dissemination. As discussed by P. Melvyn and D.H. Freedman, ‘..education and training programmes should be reviewed and, as necessary, brought into greater conformity with the world of work. There is need to examine the relative effectiveness of general education and vocational education in preparing young people for jobs and careers and in making them sufficiently flexible to adapt to weak labour market condition’ (**Youth unemployment: a worsening situation, Geneva ILO,1979**). The ILO report further emphasise the need of training for young people which should not be restricted to initial training for work, but should be continuous and involve retraining to equip young workers and enterprises to cope with technological and occupational change.

The third factor is the infrastructure development which is the duty and responsibility of the state to provide to its citizens. Basic facilities like proper road connectivity, power, water, communication, sanitation, education and improving the living conditions are all crucial to enhance the capability and capacity of individuals. Unless these basic requirements are met, the environment will never be conducive for exploring out into new ventures. ‘As early as 1986, the ILO was indicating that while temporary work experience and training schemes for young people had a role to play, they were not a substitute for sound macroeconomic policy..... Youth policy should not be viewed as a set of measures to compensate for the failure of macroeconomic policy (**ILO, Report on the Committee on Youth, Geneva, 1987**)

Youth Employment

‘...even more emphatically stated, youth unemployment, first and foremost, is a reflection of a country’s poor economic performance’ (**N.O’Higgins: Youth unemployment and employment policy: A Global perspective Geneva, ILO, 2001.**)

An interesting statement to quote R.S. Pandey IAS, in an interview excerpt from Imagine Nagaland 2001 document says that ‘a large number of persons recruited to the government has been as a response to the high unemployment in the state and the virtual lack of the private sector.....an important initiative to enable more number of citizens gain jobs, the challenge today is to make use of this large base of human talent for the development of Nagaland.’

Job creation and employment for young people must occupy the core of development strategy and planning. Youth friendly policies can be adopted by different departments to generate opportunities for employment. According to the SHDR 2004, ‘the CMCf for generation of self employment is an attempt to supplement the efforts of the various departments for developing the capacities of the youth to earn sustainable livelihoods for themselves in the state.’ Taking advantage of such provisions the concern state departments should develop strategies to incorporate youth development activity. Such type of youth targeted activity will partly address the widespread unemployment problem in the state. However, provisions of loans and financial assistance for self employment alone are not an alternative to address unemployment. These provisions and assistance should move parallel to infrastructure development and creation of opportunity in other sectors.

‘The ILO has pointed out that in countries at all levels of development, while self employment and small

business creation are an important means for young persons to obtain gainful employment, they play a lesser role than wage employment in raising overall employment. This message is carried a step further by the emphatic statement that self employment programmes should not be the only, and perhaps not even the main, response to youth unemployment. Many young people are not suited to becoming entrepreneurs, and prevailing economic conditions will limit the scope for the creation of new enterprises. That same study acknowledges that self employment programmes could contribute to the integration of young people into jobs, but only as part of a broader strategy and package of measures.' **(D.H. Freedman, Youth Employment promotion: 'A review of ILO work and the lessons learned,' Employment strategy department 2005/1)**

Therefore taking these broad areas into consideration the problems for youth employment should be viewed as a larger macroeconomic issue of the state. Greater participation, involvement and partnership of the government, public and private should be addressed to create this environment for youth involvement, development and employment.

Response of the Youth on Education, Employment and Government

As part of a concerted effort to take the opinion of a larger number of youth, a survey was conducted based on a questionnaire circulated across the state for those youth who could not attend the technical session. A total of 414 youths responded and submitted their survey questionnaire and the analysis below is based on responses from the survey. Therefore the base for the percentage taken is 414.

The survey question focuses broadly on how young people look at education, employment and government.

Youth on Education

71.60 percent of respondents reported that they were not satisfied with the present education in the state. 44.9 percent feels that the curriculum was outdated and 38.34 percent says that the education system lacks quality. (Chart I.1)

74.48 percent believes that education imparted in schools and colleges in Nagaland do not sufficiently prepare one to pursue one's career.

91.95 percent did not receive any sort of career counselling in the school. Almost 76 percent believes that they would have been better equipped and prepared in deciding their career and profession had there been career counselling in school. (Chart I.2)

Chart I.1

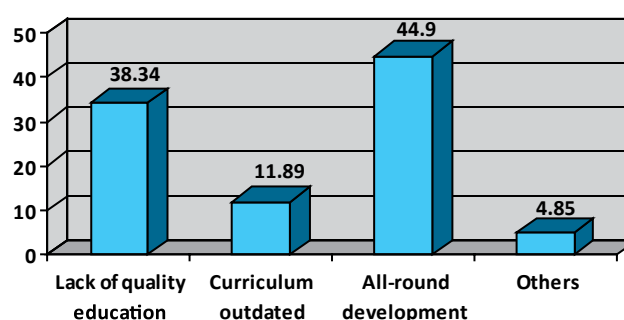
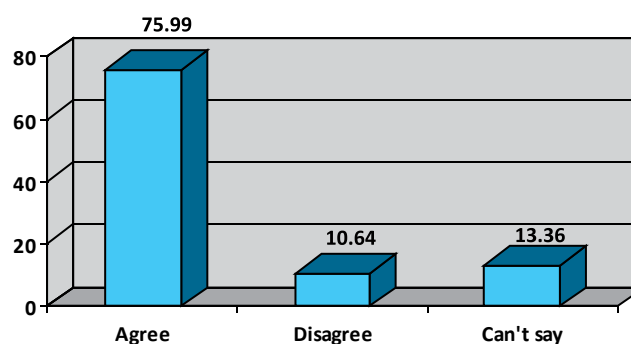


Chart I.2



Youth on Employment

78.81 percent of the youths who participated in this study were unemployed. 28.84 percent of those unemployed cited that they are not aware or well informed about available opportunities, 18.26 percent says that they lack opportunities to practice skills they possess and an almost equal percentage (16.02 percent) says their reason for being unemployed is that they are seeking only government jobs. The remaining respondent cited as other reasons for being unemployed.

Those still looking out for their livelihood, almost 50% were seeking for opportunities in the government sectors, necessarily not as employees but work under different schemes, projects, programs and contracts etc.

Around 28% stated that were depending on the government to help them with financial assistance and government aid. Only about 20% opted for opportunity in the private sectors. (Chart II.1)

This also shows that the youth still look upon the government as the sole provider.

Chart II.1

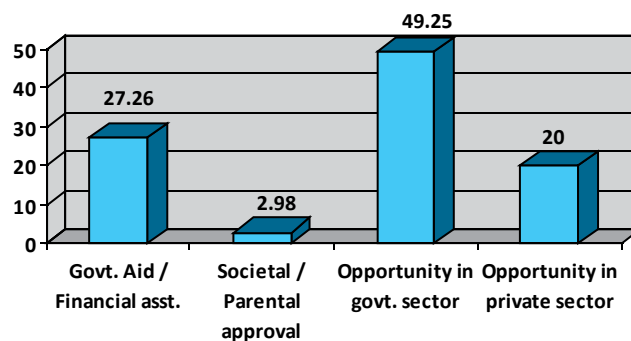
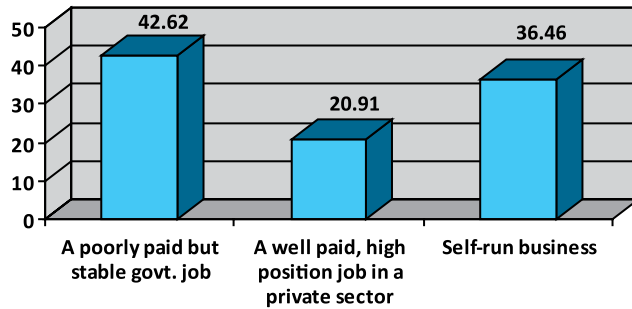


Chart II.2

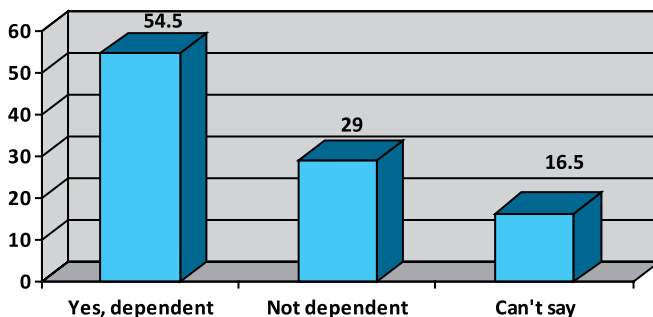


Many of the youth would still opt for government service followed by self run business. Only around 20% opted for employment in the private sectors.

Government service being high preference can be further substantiated by youths opting for “poorly paid but stable government job” at 43% than a well paid high position job in a private sector” at 21%. But self run business/ enterprises can still be seen as a good alternative to government service at around 36%. **(Chart II.2)**

50.38 percent responded that setting up small scale industries, entrepreneurship and business are the best alternative to government jobs and 34.60 percent look at professions like teacher, doctor, lawyers potential field for facilitating self employment.

Chart III.1

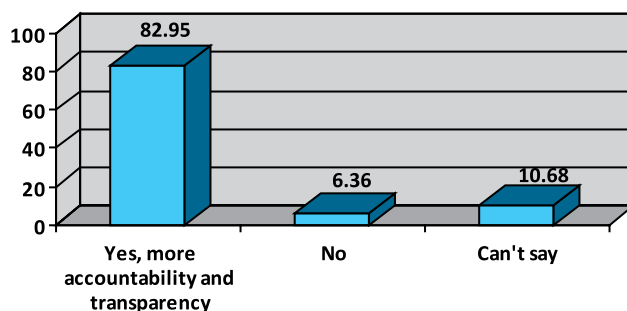


To alleviate the problem of unemployment in the state 23.91 percent of respondents look at encouraging self employment ventures with emphasis on skill based profession.

Only 18.98 percent feel that they are empowered whereas 53.74 percent do not think so and the rest are unsure about it.

64.25 percent acknowledges that the youths should be proactive themselves in seeking information in order to improve awareness and education on employment opportunities and avenues

Chart III.2



Youth on Government

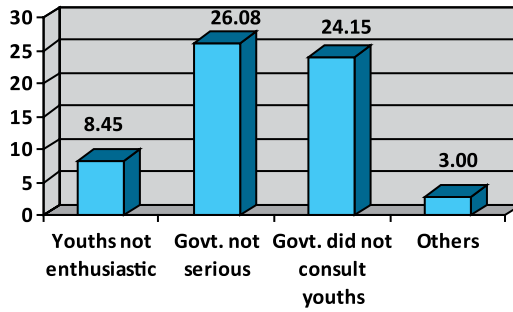
In contrast to the efforts made by the government to uplift the welfare of the youth, 71.46 percent thinks that the government is not doing enough for the youths in the State and also did admitted that the youths are very dependent on the government. **(Chart III.1)** 76.92 percent felt that there is not enough communication and information between the government and the youths.

On issue of corruption in the state, 82.95 percent demands for more accountability and transparency within the government. **(Chart III.2)**

54.04 percent of respondents feel that the Government of Nagaland ‘Year of Youth Empowerment (2004-06)’ could not address youth issues and succeed in empowering the youth. 26.08 percent says that it could have been more successful had the government seriously pursued the plans and had carried out inclusive program by consulting youths. **(Chart III.3)**

Chart III.3

Youths are hopeful and optimistic about finding an answer to the unemployment problem in the State. 41 percent feels that more training emphasized on capacity building and skill based vocations/professions would improve the status of unemployed youth. 24.5 percent looks at the need for a strong youth development policy. 18.5 percent and 16 percent respectively suggest for more fund allocation to youth development programs and consultations with the youth for development of the youth.



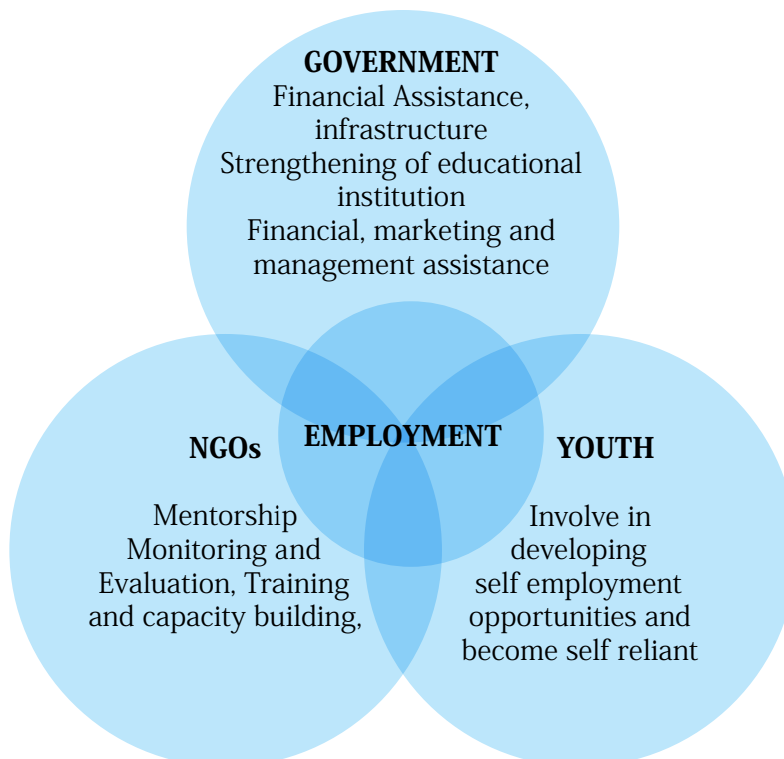
The respondents had various suggestions and ideas to offer for the improvement of the State. Breaking down broadly, on the top of the list was accountability and transparency of the government at 34.56 percent, mobilize and utilize public money appropriately at 27.40 percent, improve governance at 21.48 percent and actively engaging and empowering civil society at around 17 percent.

Developing Government – Youth – NGOs Partnership to address Youth Employment

Equal participation and involvement of the government, youths and NGOs is necessary for achieving the objective of establishing youth friendly environment and addressing the unemployment issue effectively. Previous consultative initiatives of the state government, to mention 'Imagine Nagaland', has acknowledged that expectation of the youth were creation of employment opportunities and urban infrastructure (SHDR 2004). It also identified the need for change from the individual level to the community and further to the larger development of the state and said that 'The trickling down concept of development has been effectively abandoned and it is hope that there would be a bubbling up from the grassroots, that is equitable and suitable to the unique context of Nagaland'. Unfortunately documents like the 'Vision 2020' do not have activity targeted at Youth development.

As discussed, the root cause of unemployment lies in the weak economy and poor development of the state. **Therefore youth unemployment can be addressed only when government accepts accountability, youths are proactive towards their responsibilities and rights, and recognizes and capitalise on the available existing opportunities, and the civil society contributes towards creating that enabling environment.** Efforts of the Government, Youths and NGOs to work towards a partnership to address employment are crucial. The National Youth Policy 1988 in its implementation plan of the National Youth Policy identified that 'Maximum participation by non-governmental institutions, public and private, will be encouraged, and in fact sought, in the mobilization of youth in specific areas of national development. Programmes of youth organizations will be encouraged through financial and organizational support'.

A brief roadmap represented in the diagram below can be adapted as a pathway to addressing youth employment problem in the state.



Role of Government

1. Financial Assistance and establishing linkages with banks and financial institution
2. Infrastructure development
3. Strengthening educational and training institutions
4. Knowledge sharing and Information on various schemes and provisions
5. Marketing and management assistance
6. Resource management
7. Capacity and skill building
8. State youth policy and youth friendly environment within the various departments
9. Initiate youth participation and involvement in developmental activities of the state

Role of Youth

1. Initiate and develop self employment opportunities and become self reliant
2. Active participation of youths in developmental initiative
3. Identify and set priorities for youth employment in the respective locality
4. Participate in formulation of youth policies
5. Assist in design and implementation of youth programmes
6. Encourage development of positive attitude amongst peers
7. Share aspirations and experiences and empower young people

Role of NGOs

1. Mentorship for young people in need
2. Provide informal advice and guidance on planning and documentation
3. Identify role models in various fields to provide support to youth
4. Build network and linkages
5. Monitor government funding procedure for youth development
6. Training and capacity building
7. Situation and impact assessment, monitoring and evaluation of projects implemented
8. Identify and document best practices and knowledge sharing with youths

District wise report

The district wise highlight of what the youth has to say or their aspirations and ideas are projected in the following p



The youth in Dimapur has a conventional attitude towards collective entrepreneurship. Perhaps the environment itself is not conducive for such collective activity to take place. It was well reflected in their expression where ideas were only carefully discussed and shared with. Most of the ideas that came out were emphasized on infrastructure development. The demand of rights of the people and responsibility of the government were widely elaborated during the group discussion. A positive awareness of economic development and opportunity in sectors like construction, industry, banking and electronic media were highlighted.

ideas
and **ASPIRATIONS**

Human resource mobilization and development

Emphasis on encouraging local youths to go for constructional work rather than hiring

people from outside the state was seen as a huge potential in the fast developing construction industry. However the concerns of the youth also lies in the lack of skilled labours and even if opportunities were provided our youths does not know the technical know how of operating and managing the machines. The proposed engineering college is a boon for young people aspiring to take up technical education.

“Stones are found in plenty. They can be used for construction, making roads, stone-dust, etc. The owners of stone crushing units are all Nagas. But the people employed as

labourers are non-locals”

FLORICULTURE

Floriculture is seen as a booming sector. The favourable climatic condition and the Nagas love for flower is seen as a huge potential. Need for professional training for youths in this field has been in demand.

“There is a lot of scope for flowers. It can be used to beautify our houses. We can also make good money in flower business”

FOOD-PROCESSING UNITS

Establishing mini food processing units and providing technical training to some youths were seen as an opportunity for employment to some youths.

“Youths can be employed to run the units if it can be set up”

“We should have factories to make juices because we have varieties of fruits”

“Youths can contact the farmers, collect the vegetables and fruits and sell it to the whole-seller- Be the middleman between the farmers and the market”

FISHERY

With the government department already providing fingerlings to farmers, the youth shared ideas on its potentials and discussed the prospective demands. Organizing self help groups amongst the youth and setting up a committee to monitor the activity were some ideas proposed by them.

“Fishery is also good business. There is more demand for local fish in the market than those coming from outside. You just have to spend about 3000 to purchase the fingerlings and you can comfortably earn about 1000 from it in a year”

“For better production, integrated activities can be introduced with the fishery. Along with fishery, have piggery, poultry and even ducks. It is also said that if we grow water lily in the fishery it can be used to feed the ducks”

POULTRY & PIGGERY

“Poultry doing good business in Dimapur .. there is no need to find the market, the market will come and find us”

“There is demand in the market for all kinds of meat. Dog meat is transported to other districts from Dimapur. Beef is also in high demand from the Muslim population in Dimapur”

“There is also good business prospect in dairy farm”

“I have pigs and rear them for 8 months to 1 and half year... the best period is to rear for 4-5months. Then, you’ll get maximum profit... I would like to expand but due to lack of capital my business is small”

HOME-DELIVERY OF MEAT

Since Nagas are very fond of meat and consumption is almost everyday, home delivery service is suggested as a probability. Have contact with the dealers and give home delivery as we Nagas are very fond of meat.

“We Nagas don’t like to have food without meat, it can be a good process to start this business”

“Youths can also take initiatives in supplying and transporting the feeds”

“For larger scale can start eco-tourism and convert into a Natural Bio-Area for tourist attraction and side by side the concerned department can also give help”

TREES & BAMBOO PLANTATION

Bamboo

Bamboo being the fastest growing plant and widely used for construction, paper, handicrafts, basket making, plate making and also as food the youths in dimapur identified bamboo plantation as a potential area.

"We have a bamboo farm and yearly we get more than 1 lakh. My father is unemployed. He is a landlord so his bamboo farm is his only source of income. So, if you have land I want to encourage you to start this"

Teak

"Teak business is good. By selling we can get lots of profit. We can make furniture and decorative items from the roots... though it takes time, it is also like investing in the bank"

Timber, Rubber and Bettle nuts plantation were highlighted as area of interest for the youth

OTHER POTENTIAL AREAS FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Mobile Showrooms/ Servicing Centre. Clothing and textile shop. Motor spare parts. Grocery shop. Florist. Petrol pump. Steel fabrication. Tyre shop. Fruit stall. Hair cutting saloon. Filter water pack. Home delivery (meat). Travel agency. Accounting firm, banking

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: PIGGERY, POULTRY, FISHERY.

Good land resource and water, favorable climatic condition id boon for vegetables and fruits cultivators.

"Vegetables can be a good business. In Dimapur, the vegetables in the market are mostly from outside the district, but we can also grow them here"

"Tomato is suitable for Dimapur. In Toluvi

village, potato is grown because sandy soil is good for potato. So, it can be grow in other parts of Dimapur. Even cauliflower"

"Fruits like Pineapple, Banana, Papaya, Jack fruit, Star fruit, Guava, Mango will make good business in dimapur"

"We are buying beetle nut from outside. But instead of doing that why don't we plant ourselves and produce. We can also produce paints out of beetle nut by exporting the raw materials"

ICT

Opening up BPOs by encouraging private companies. Many of the educated youths who are well spoken can be employed instead of going out to other cities.

Encouraging youths to look for opportunities in local radios and initiating FM stations

"If we have local radio station we can not only cater to the needs of the district but also there will be job creation for radio jockey, news reader, etc."

"If we are really interested, after education we can start/ create website or design websites"

"Qualified youths can open training institutes to impart short term courses"

Youths should learn computer and prepare themselves to work in educational institutes, industries and even as receptionist.

"If we can give quality service it is sure to run well. In Purana Bazaar, the cafés could not run because of this problem"

"These days about 90% of the people are using mobile phones, even people in the rural areas In fact even PCO's are closing

down”

“Mobile phones maybe popular but we still need landline connections for STD and ISD calls”

“When we talk about these communication technologies we have a serious problem because of poor power supply”

“I don’t think electricity problem will ever end”

SERVICING CENTER

Computer and mobile servicing centre. This area is seen as a potential to cater to the large number of people who are becoming dependent on computer and mobiles.

MEDIA

Encouraging young people to opt for careers in documentary film making, cameraman, script writing, artists (actor and actress), light-man, make-up artists, etc., will improve the needs for exposure of local talents and local resource.

“Document Programs using digital camera and sell it to local cable TV operators or to the Doordarshan”

Professions like multi-media developers, e-commerce, e-designing, fashion and flower designing are some of the areas identified by the youths

SAW-MILLS / TIMBER

“The prospects are there but young people cannot initiate due to financial constraints”

“Cutting of more trees is creating problems ... we need to plant more trees for ecological balance”

Carpentry units

“Even unskilled youths can come in and can get the training by working with skilled people”

“Irregular power supply is the problem to run machines”

“If those hydro projects in Nagaland are revived than much better for supply of electricity”

“In rural areas, it is difficult to do business because of credit system”

E-LIBRARY

Enthusiastic youth can start collecting books, syllabus, exam papers (question banks), short phrases, guide books and transfer them into CD’s for selling. They can also collect important information about college and organise a bank of information.

COMPUTER TRAINING INSTITUTES IN THE RURAL AREAS

Educated rural youths can be encouraged to undertake computer training course and in return these youths can share the skills to youths in their respective villages.

“These days, computer knowledge is important for all types of jobs. This way it will benefit us and even the rural population will be benefited”

HAIR CUTTING SALOONS

Very few nagas had taken up haircutting as a profession therefore it was suggested that we need to start encouraging naga men also to take up saloon and beauty parlour.

CABS & TRUCK DRIVERS

Nagas do not have many of its youths getting opting for cab and truck driving. Transport business can be another venture for the young people to pick up as interesting suggested and discussed in the group.

"We do not have many drivers for trucks and cabs. It has become a prestige issue"

"Some youths are already into driving-Taxi's"

Attitude of the customers towards the approach of our local youths

"Most local drivers are not responsible. That is the reason why we prefer the service of the non-locals"

"Local drivers charge more than the amount fixed by the DMC"

"Passengers do not trust the local drivers"

TRAVEL AGENCIES

"A group of young people can start"

"Nagas are fond of travelling and many students study in other parts"

"The idea is to contact friends from outside and have good backing from the consumers. Link up with people who have already started"

ACCOUNTING FIRM

Awareness need to be created in budgeting and accounting

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Overall business management skills are very important

RESTAURANTS

"There is scope for restaurant business 'chow' and 'momo' are very popular. Instead of buying noodles from the market, with Rs. 6000 or 5000, we can purchase machines to make the noodles"

Opinions on the type of restaurant preferred were interesting to note.

"If you want to open a restaurant it should not be too high-standard because people will feel shy to enter and therefore, hesitate to come"

"No, I think some standard should be maintained. If I want to take my girlfriend I will go to a place which maintains some standard"

STEEL FABRICATION

There were suggestions for skill training on steel fabrication and financial support to initiate the business.

"To start this I need to invest 1.50- 2 lakhs. one can employ about 6 people who need to be trained and skilled in making gates, windows, doors etc"

NEED FOR CHANGE

"Most of the landowners are Nagas but actual cultivation is done by non-Nagas"

EDUCATION SYSTEM;

"There is a number of reasons for these-laziness, shyness, lack of dignity of labour. Or that, if we get education even up to 10 or 12, we don't develop dignity of labour"



voices of the YOUTHS

UPBRINGING;

"The main reason is our upbringing and our parents. There is lack of work culture in the way we are raised"

INFRASTRUCTURE;

"Nagaland is very much lagging behind in IT institutes. So the government should take initiative to set up more IT institutes"

"Ask government to set up an IT institute- Remote sensing courses can be imparted in this institute- huge potential/ scope"

" we are lagging behind in this sector-ICT... Government sponsored institutes and students should create awareness in this sector"

ATTITUDE;

"Nagas lagging behind in understanding the value of money"

"We lack vision and patience; to be successful we need to be persistent"

POLITICAL UNREST;

"The reason why we Nagas are not prospering in business is because of the influence of UG's, i.e., taxation"

"Not only taxation, even if we want to start business and try to find shop the Marwaris with the backing of the UG's will come and occupy the market rooms (coverage from the UG's)"

LESSONS TO LEARN - ginger market

"I think it failed because everybody started producing so the supply was more than the demand"

"Nagas are very good in following trends. If someone starts a new business everyone will start imitating him"

On Oil

"Exploration of oil is banned by both the government (state and the undergrounds)"

"Should explore it for the development of Nagaland, if we do not tap it other parts of the state will do so. Both the government should come to an understanding and tap it"

On Influx of Non-Locals

"In other districts, non-locals are checked. But in Dimapur, no regulation is done. People can easily come here and work"

"Why does rich Nagas keep managers and secretaries who are mostly outsiders?"

On allocation of marketing rooms

"Building complex (Millennium Shopping Complex) is there for educated unemployed youth but allotment is not systematic its been given to the non-local"

"Are we going to sit simply and see those things go on and on?"

"District administration to look into the affairs of the allotment of marketing rooms to the educated unemployed youths and check all the illegal allotment"

"DNSU and Educated Unemployed Youth Association to take up the matter of shop allotment, if the youth are fully dedicated

and have long term commitment than the issue can be put up by the DNSU”

On power supply;

“In Govt. offices, people use power continuously. They do not switch off the lights when they leave their offices and people like us have to suffer”

“I think all of us are to be blamed. We talk

but when it comes to practical things we don't do it. We should be the first one to do it then others will follow”

“It is the fault of the government officials and employees. They consume maximum power and then they fail to pay the bills”

“No, it is the public who are not paying the bills”

EXHORTATION

MR. HUKATO NAGA,
Managing Director, HN Co.

“Youths are the vision of the nation and the state. Youth should influence the government and not the government influencing you. Until and unless you overcome a/your problem you'll never be the best. You must challenge yourself that you'll be the best in everything. Today's youths are not prepared and ready to take up challenges. You must have ambitions... but go step by step. For success to come you must fight for it”

“Forget about tomorrow's success... think about today. To succeed you don't need so much money. Entrepreneurship does not start from outside it starts from within”

ABHIJIT SINHA IAS,
Deputy Commissioner, Dimapur

“Our present education system is all about getting good money and grades. We need to decide right from the high school level what we'll do... start early... Youths can get into business there are many opportunities available in business. Education is not a parameter of having a good life afterwards”

VPUSHIKA AOMI,
Former President NSF

“It is not money that creates idea but idea which create money”.

suggestions of the YOUTH

1. Training in tally and accountancy.
2. Conduct computer literacy program in villages for the farmers- to provide good information about government and cultivation practices.
3. Setting up of mobile repairing and servicing centres.
4. Community awareness of the potentials of resources available. Awareness should be conducted in rural areas through distributing pamphlets, doing short plays, and screening documentaries.
5. Computer Training Institutes with curriculum covering different courses.
6. Most students and youths lacking awareness on alternative employment opportunities besides government.
7. IT based Infrastructural development to provide opportunities for IT students.



Kiphire

It was observed that the youths of Kiphire district had a strong feeling of both self contentment and containment. Content with the resources and contained about exploring those resources. The physical location and poor road connectivity discourages marketing of local produce outside the district coupled by the exorbitant cost of transportation. Mimi, a village in the district having been recognized as one of the international trade centre provides a genuine ground for the government and development agency to refocus their attention to this unexplored region.

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

BAMBOO

Bamboo has a lot of utility in terms of making items like handicrafts, cups, baskets, key-holders, furniture and in constructions which has some demand in the local market (within the own district). Youths are yet to take interest though some are already involved in a small scale. Mass production and marketing could not be met since most of the craftsmen and artisans are unskilled and there are no machines to

assist huge production
Bamboo has been identified as one area that can be encouraged to the local youths to look at it a potential for generating livelihood.

"We don't know the uses of bamboo"

MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS

The need to map and understand the importance of medicinal and aromatic plants and conserving them has been noted as one very important area to focus. Youths can be sensitized and provided information on such issues.

"Need to know the technical know how about the use of medicinal plants. Need training, exposure, guidance and encouragement"

EXPORT & MARKETING BUSINESS

Favourable climate and soil encourages growth of fruits and vegetables most of which go wasted. This source has been seen as an advantage for exporting and marketing. Fruits like orange, pineapple, guava, mango, banana, apple, wild apple, gooseberries and cane fruits. And vegetables like cabbage, potato, soyabean, kidney beans (khollar), ginger and maize are potential product for marketing.

“Maize is abundantly grown in the area and marketed to Dimapur”

“Khollar is found in abundance and most people consume it. There is not a problem in exporting it to Kohima or Dimapur. But the farmers cannot produce to the demand of the market. Many wants to take up but lacks finance, and people do not want to take risk. The demand is high and the product is not up to the market. We need to train ourselves to compete with the market and to supply them to other places”

“Kiphire blessed with rich geographical area and with rich resources. Varieties of vegetables are grown in good quantity. Farmers cannot produce to the demand of the market because there are certain seasons for all vegetables and cannot produce through out the year. Government should also start providing high yielding seeds and training on crop rotation”

BRINE

Availability of brine salt in the area and reviving traditional method of salt making has been proposed as another way of reviving and maintaining the unique tradition of the region.

“The abundance of salt coming from outside stops the traditional way of salt making. Some make it but does not sell it out of Nagaland”

ICT

Facilities like dish TV, WLL etc have been provided for the villages by government but due to lack of proper infrastructure to support the facilities it has not been able to meet the expected needs of the people.

“Tower is there for WLL but the Govt didn't give the hand set and there is no communication connectivity in some areas”

“Two or three cable TV transmission existing at present and out of which one is not functioning properly”

“Computers are also very expensive. One person tried to run an internet café but closed down because of very few consumers. We also have a dream but we cannot buy all the stuffs, at the same time server is slow and illegal taxation is a major problem and hamper these business”

“There is only one computer centre but it is not functioning properly and there is only one instructor. Need private computer training institutes”

“We have no idea about the functions and utility of CIC. Not aware of this (CIC). Thought CIC is for government officials only”

The youths in this region has a lot to discuss their grievances when it comes to ICT since even the basic facilities like PCO, mobile phone, TV are very poor. The question of identifying ideas and aspiration of young people in ICT was almost out of the discussion.

At this situation awareness creation on ICT came out as the only solution to generate awareness in ICT.

“We lack idea or knowledge about computer or how to use ICT to gain profit. Training and awareness should be imparted from school level or grass-root level. Youths may not be

much aware about ICT and its potentials. Theoretically, we hear about ICT but practically we don't know how to use it. Lack of awareness on ICT. Need more workshop/ awareness on ICT"



PRINT & ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Print media is seen as a new area of interest and importance. The youths can publish newspapers in own dialect.

Electronic media has been seen as an important area to consider. Through this means it is expected to provide information about latest developmental activities and strategies to assist youth who are looking to venture out.

"Internet can be used to advertise, chat, get information, etc. though it will take some time to realize about its potentials"

"Need patience and perseverance to start up"

Livelihood potentials from natural resources

Abundance of natural resources in the region has allowed discussion on the opportunity to gainfully and efficiently tap those resources for sustainable livelihood

Resources identified by participants during discussion are;

Stones like rada, marble (patkai range), lime, semi precious stone.

Wild life – tragopan, tiger, bear, deer, stag,(fakim wild life sanctuary)

Wild flowers - different species of orchids

Ginger *"Produce in large quantity but gets all rotten due to non availability of market. Government is partly to be blamed for not giving high quality seedlings. No proper guidance is given and in time of any help from the government, they are not in station"*

Scope of livelihood for youths

The list of scope for setting up business enterprises is endless for this part of the state, however consumers demand is a thing to also consider while trying to explore the feasibility of setting up any type of business. The scenario can be checked from the list of opportunities discussed by the participants some of which are; stone quarrying, weaving, Bee – keeping, Timber business, Fruits, Grocery shops, Handicrafts/furniture house , Hotels – fooding and lodging, Hostels, motor workshop, sound system (hiring), off set printing press, Bakery, Gas agency, Travel agency, Books store, Eco – tourism, Steel fabrication unit, Barber, Beauty parlor, Flower shop (fresh/artificial), Pan shop etc.

"We have lots of orange, plums and pears. Can use it for making juice, Needs machine to make juice"

"Government is providing projects for orange; if we have lands for cultivation then projects are accessible. Orange plantation can be taken if processing units are set up" (reason that cost of transportation is very high)

"Setting up an offset printing press in Kiphire will benefit the people because people run down to Kohima or Dimapur to print their programs for any events. Need finance and training to run machines in order to set up"

"Florist can do good business for fresh as well as artificial. Varieties of fresh flowers are found in abundance and people who are trained in making artificial flowers can start up"

"Need good advertisement to attract customers as business is all about attraction"

voices of the YOUTHS

Call for Development & Improving Lives

"Those that have money lacks vision, those who do not have money have vision"

"We need to have desire, vision and hard labour to start any business"

"Need financial help and skills to start any business. Youths can do it, they have talent"

"If we don't have money how will we start business?" Raw materials are found in abundance (eg: stones), there are plenty of stones in Yingphiru, Natsa, Yinshiqur and thsing area, but we need financial assistance to start any kind of venture"

"Open up small training institutes"

"Cement factory at Mimi village already set up but not functioning, If it is taken care it will generate employment as well"

Call for Self-realization & Need for Change

"Need finance to start any business"

"We don't want to start small; we want to start big straight away"

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

"No educated unemployed come forward to do business; most are done by illiterate people"

PREFERENCE FOR JOB

"Preference is government jobs. If we don't get government jobs then we go for private jobs depending on opportunities available, in the process we are overage and only after that we start looking for other opportunity, wasting precious time and money. Young people thinks government job is the only avenue"

EDUCATION SYSTEM

"Education system is lagging behind, not focused on one area and is diversified. We need to have knowledge about opportunities starting in schools"

"Attitude towards life is different, maybe due to reason like lack of information"

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

"It is us. We are in a way to be blamed because we pressure our own elected members and officers to write illegal chits and recommendation taking excuses of he/she being a cousin, relative, friends or political party leader, which is very wrong. It also pose harm and discouragement to many deserving individual"

LOANS & GRANTS

"Selection of beneficiaries' processes have to be start from the village level because villagers know who can and who cannot."

First bring it to village level, then to area level and district level and finally to the authority concerned, Bottom-up approach”

LEADERSHIP

“Leaders should be in a position to know who is committed and should be free of biasness’ or “ism” and not politicize his position. We need to change ourselves in the first place to bring a change in choosing our leader”

NON-LOCALS

“Driving out non-locals; How? By force? Is it proper? But we cannot allow strangers/ outsiders to dominate us”

“Almost ninety percent of the shops are run by non-locals. Not even a single retailer is run by local people, problem of not having linkages with the whole-seller at Dimapur. Non-local gets credit from the whole-seller but because of some people the whole-seller do not trust the local people. Business is all about competition but cannot compete with them because they are financially sound and have good linkages with other states”

“Attitudes of local businessman – “take it or leave it”

suggestions of the YOUTH

1. Protection and conservation initiative like the Fakim wild life sanctuary at Pungro should be encouraged in many other areas.
2. Timber based industry can be a lucrative business which can also employ youths who are both skilled and unskilled. Furniture making and handicrafts can be potential activity for such industry

3. Professional trainings on finishing and packaging should be imparted to enable product to reach the global market.
4. Proper road connectivity, transportation and communication facilities should be emphasised so that cost are controlled
5. Information and awareness about different government schemes and loans should be created at all levels for the benefit of the majority of the rural youths who have no access.
6. Some provision in granting contract work should be kept aside for the educated unemployed.
7. The process for loan and scheme disbursement should follow a Bottom-up approach starting from the village level.
8. Computer education should be made compulsory for every school. Every institution should start computer education whether private or govt. The department providing computers should also set up computer lab and provided trained professionals for the institute.
9. Solar lighting system should be encouraged as an alternative to address power shortage.

Is anyone there to hear us?

“Heard of YES from media. Had a desire to know what this campaign is about and wanted to learn about opportunities. Hope to learn something and also tell it to friends. Many a time we have trainings and campaign but on the other side nothing has been done... Kindly stand with us in our grievances and say that this is what we in Kiphire are facing”

“As a leader go and talk with the govt. certain issue but the govt. pays less importance and are not interested and that is the reason why our people are not progressing. We lost faith in govt.” (Jt.secy. ENSF)

“This is a very big problem. Change involves some painful experiences. This painful experience should be initiated from the young generation. Most of the present leaders/elders are focused mainly on self. Therefore, we should be the one to initiate change”

“We have to know the importance of ICT or else what is the use of computer and computer institute”. Is there any govt or private agency who is willing to sponsor to start all these?”



Kohima

Kohima being the centre where decision maker, policy influencers and educationist converge saw a different attention towards issues of employment. Many of the participants discussed and blamed the education system to be greatly influencing the choice of career amongst student, thus increasing the number of unemployed and dependents. The education system being very rigid and traditional has been criticized of not emphasizing on the need to adapt itself to a fast changing and dynamic Naga society. Class distinction and marginalization in accessing opportunities were seen as a ground for inequity and the expanding gap between the rich and the poor.

“Government schemes for self-employment usually goes to well-to-do families. And there is no chance for those who have no contact with high officials and ministers”

“Education system was never focused on self-employment, it was meant only for white-collared jobs”

Ideas discussed were mostly concentrated on the need to build infrastructure to accommodate the ever growing demands of the market. Be it export or marketing, the concern on meeting the demand and supply were seen as one of the biggest challenge for entrepreneurs.

to focus for processing and export. Need for training on quality management and packaging has been suggested to make the products marketable.

“Wild Apples, if in season there is abundance and wasted. If only we can use preservative methods to utilize”

“If we can produce up to standard, we can not only sell in Nagaland, but also market and sell outside. Even now, we are producing, but the ones we get outside is tastier”

“The main thing is finishing. When we make and supply juice, the finishing and quality is much better from outside. The government should help us in setting up industries to produce standard and quality one, we can make ourselves”

ideas opportunities
and **ASPIRATIONS**

FOOD PROCESSING

Wild apples and passion fruits has been identified by the participants’ as potentials

“Some time back there was some kind of training held in Khuzama, after which some members set up mini plants, but the quality was still not good”

“If we have the right machineries and proper training quality will improve”

“There is abundance of passion fruit, but no fruit processing unit in Tseminyu. Village people collect it and sell it to Mao (at Punanamai) to process there (Exotic Juice Limited). Currently two persons are supplying to Mao. Government should set up mini processing unit which will assist in saving cost of transportation and utilizing the same for collecting raw materials from the neighboring villages”

“Many youths can be employed especially school dropouts and educated unemployed. After extracting the passion fruit juice, the seeds can be used again to extract oil and finally as fodder for pigs feed”

FOOD PRESERVATION & PROCESSING

“Potatoes from Khuzama is very good. How can we help in converting these resources into products like chips”

CHILLY

King chillies are popular and in demand. To meet the demand, technical training on its production will be able to generate opportunities in this field for the youths.

MARKETING & EXPORT

Squash (Mashmellow) is grown in abundance and wasted whereas during the off-season it is not available even for individual family consumption. Understanding and learning the technique for its preservation is a welcome opportunity. Since this vegetables are not found in many other regions marketing of this items

was seen as a potential.

Yam is another vegetable that is abundantly grown. Food product from yam will be able to find good market.

Discussion on marketing and exports indicated disappointing responses and experience and highly indicating the need for educating farmers on business linkages and transactions.

“Before last year, I (participant) and my brother-in-law went for collecting ginger but we faced problems. Many of the farmers wanted to market it themselves. There should be some kind of seminars to educate the farmers too!”

“Villagers do not know how to market products due to language barrier. Young people should get involved with villagers in marketing the agricultural products to make their own earnings for their own sustenance”

EDUCATION & AWARENESS CREATION

Young educated youths can be gainfully engaged in creating awareness to the farmers about market value and market trends. This can accommodate some youth to be employed and human resources can be gainfully developed.

“We need knowledge of market amongst the cultivators and the buyers”

“Land is fertile, but our cultivation method is traditional. If the government needs to support by providing modern machineries/ technologies/ fertilizers for better production of vegetables”

MEAT & PROCESSING

Nagas preference for meat in any form provides a huge opportunity for meat producers. Animal feeds are considered to be easily available as compared to other states. The local meat market itself has the capacity to absorb large

production and the youths enlisted its interest to take up meat production and processing.

TOURISM, HOSPITALITY & SERVICE INDUSTRY

Tourism is considered as a booming sector for unexplored Nagaland. Gifted with scenic god given beauty, opportunity is undisputable. Enhancing infrastructure and organizing linkages in the rural areas can build avenues in the hospitality and service industry. Eco-tourism, rural tourism, adventure sports, tracking, outdoor camping etc, can employ youth as organizers, managers, tourist guide, caterers, hiring (sports gears) and restaurateurs.

“We need more advertisement to the outside world about the beauty of our land”

Need for developing professionals in management and hospitality industry through training has been suggested.

“Even if hotels and restaurants are open, we lack management skills”

“Youths are not courageous. Lots of youths are either working in hotels outside or have completed their Management degree but feel inferior to work in small areas”

BAMBOO

Local youths are reported to have taken up bamboo projects. Some of the youths have already started experimenting in making bamboo toys, bamboo charcoal etc. Those youths who have already started their venture have suggested the need for skill training to enhance the quality of production.

FLOWER GARDENING

The scope in flower gardening is seen as immense and the need for proper guidance on nurturing, manuring, types of fertilizers, seeds etc through skill based training was

recommended by the participants.

SPORTS

Good infrastructure should be established to start involving young talents into sports and games. Since Kohima is subject to rainy conditions most time of the year and these tournaments become seasonal events, indoor stadiums for sports like basketball and volleyball should be considered a priority area to encourage sports through out the year.

“In Mizoram, the government provides lots of facilities for sports lovers. That way sportspersons are encouraged, and they are able to produce professionals. Even our government should do that”

HOME DELIVERY OF GOODS

Kohima town, the state capital falls within Kohima district. The township and its working population is expanding very rapidly, therefore initiative like home delivery of daily consumables and other items are seen as a potential sector for young people to take up.

ICT

“Advertisement is the main reason behind the success in business...”

....So goes the voices of the young towards their approach on the importance of information communication technology. Advertisement through the use of various means of information technology is regarded as a priority area which should move parallel with business networking and management. Young entrepreneurs felt that due to lack of or absence of advertisement, our local products and resources does not have access to the national and the global market.

Along with this priority, concerns have been expressed on the urgent need for infrastructural development especially ICT based infrastructure within the district and

the state as a whole. Opportunities in on-line data editing and advertisement, rural learning centres through computer education and enabling ICT as the centre for information access and dissemination for rural areas to enhance the reach of rural development were suggested as areas recommended for mainstreaming youths to other source of employment.

“Through working on-line for editing data and advertisements, high income can be generated but we do not have access to credit card, lack finance and professionals ... working on line for entering data... there are lots of opportunities in this, only set back is no usage of master-cards and visa cards”

“In Kohima there is no problem if I want to export. I can use internet to access information, to advertise. There are so many youths with Computer Engineering, and if they can impart training at cheaper fees, they can be employed”

“Travel agency can operate with good internet connectivity; this can be an area for employment”

Other forms of employment opportunities

Shoe repairing and polishing, Cell phone repairing, Newspaper selling, Saloon for men, Beauty parlour.

“In my areas, there are people talented as barbers and cobblers. But they do this only for friends not to make earnings. We feel shy to take money for cutting hair, So, for the uneducated unemployed the last option is cultivation. Our mindset should change. We should not consider this too low for us. Others are able to earn by doing this, but we feel shy to take money for this”

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

Video documentation of programs and events to create employment
Encourage theatres to divert youths from alcohol and drug abuse.

“In documentary and film making there are lots of folk tales where we can make films but we need financial help in order to start up. We also need skills, It is also a way of disseminating information to the people”

“People who have experience can come help and give training”

Travel Agency –Air, Train, Bus ticketing through internet. Cost involved.

COMPUTER EDUCATION

“Computer education is expensive, so rich people who have computers at home only can afford such knowledge. Whereas, poor people like me cannot afford. So impart computer education at cheaper fees to make computer education affordable.”

“I am a rural based student, so I have not even touched a mobile phone. Govt. has generously given computer to schools, but there are no qualified instructors to teach, so students can come and watch.”

“Illegal Taxation is a problem everyone is aware of. It discourages us. When we are faced with the situation, it is not only about the business life anymore, but also our safety”

DISCUSSION

On Mentorship;

Learn the tricks of trade from mentor and break-off, expand later.

On recreational Park in Kohima;

We need to have recreational parks in Kohima. Some participants disagreed that weather conditions not favorable for such an idea. Others asserted that rains, windy conditions common and not peculiar to Kohima, so should not be a problem in Kohima.

On ILP;

Some participants felt that the presence of non-locals is having negative impact on our employment opportunities. But when student bodies try to regulate ILP norms and regulations to enforce legitimacy of their residency, local contractors tend to protect the ILP defaulters.

On computer education;

In most government schools they lack good instructors. Most of them are political appointments and don't even have basic knowledge in computers.



Ginger;

“I cannot blame the farmers. I blame the government Villagers cultivated because the government asked them to, and later found no market. They were let down”

CMCF;

“I know of people who took CMCF for piggery and not use it for same. If they learn that govt. is coming they collect piglets from their relatives and neighbors, put them in temporary sheds just for show”

Entrepreneurship;

“Usually when we go shopping, we prefer to go to a non-local. I think it's our mindset and all of our mindsets. We should change this, that way we can boost the morale of our own people”

“Though some youths have talents and financially strong, they do not initiate to start up this kind of project.”

“We have enough raw materials at our disposal but cannot produce in large quantity. Local market is not sufficient, but we lack dignity of labor and lack of modern equipments”

“Lots of creativity and talent but we lack modern machinery. Our products cannot meet the demand due to lack of modern technologies”

Attitude;

“We have huge ego problem”

“Nagas don't have patience, we want to prosper quickly. Locals do not have stability, whereas, non-locals are stable”

“We are lazy. No maintenance of timings”

“We don't want to start small and the main problem is we do not know how to save, do not know the value of money which makes us different from the non-locals”

“Attitude regarding money – Nagas must learn to live within their means.”

“Local businessmen and contractors backing up the ILP defaulters”

Need for young people to network with the government

“Coordination and networking with the government is needed”

Fear for mass production

Despite the youths being aware of the vast potential in the resources, the commitment and opportunities within these resources were not positively looked at. One reason is for lack of infrastructure to effectively tap those resources which was disappointing for those looking for self employment in the non-government sectors.

“Kohima has immense resources; we have Bamboo, Firewood, Wild Flowers, Stones, Water Resource, Dzükou Valley, Protected Forest Reserve(Northern Area and Tseminyu), fertile soil and land to grow Vegetables and Spices, Tomatoes, Ginger, Yam, King Chili, Squash, Potato, Cabbage, Cardamom. Fruits: Pears, Wild Apple, Passion Fruit, Banana, Plum..”

“We have no proper market to sell our potatoes, and no cold storage facility for villagers to sell during the off seasons to make good profit. We have good production of potatoes. One family can produce one truck load of potatoes”

“Farmers feel insecure. They cultivate limited products as they lack market linkage and scared that products will go wasted”

Other avenues

“There is high demand for cardamom and can earn 15-20 lacs annually”

“Kohima have good source of fresh water which we can tap efficiently”

“Have abundance of stone all over Kohima district but there is poor road condition”

“There is high demand for organic products of Nagaland and everywhere”

“Market competition is incomparable with

the non-locals; we have to study the cause”

Impact of socio-political instability

“People are having money but they are afraid to invest because of high demand by the UGs. Even if we invest, the UGs double the amount of what we invest”

“Outsiders want to invest in setting up shopping complex but because of insurgency problem”

Concerned need for action

“To start is easy, to sustain is difficult”

- Efficient Internet and mobile connectivity
- Regular power supply
- Check cyber crime
- Improve water supply – “Govt to set up water distillation unit whereby we can market our own water with a brand name ‘Dzükou Mineral Water.’”

suggestions of the YOUTH

- Affordable and Quality education should be given priority in trying to address employment issues.
- Training on use of modern machinery for large scale production of handlooms, handicrafts, furniture etc should be imparted
- Professional targeted training to enhance skills of professionals in tourism and hospitality industry
- Organise exposure trips and on-spot/hands-on learning opportunity to young entrepreneurs
- Advertisement of local product and resources through the use of ICT should be the primary focus to advertise our products to

buyer and importers.

- Government and entrepreneurs should work together to network and create market linkages both within and outside India.
- Training and skill building to enhance upon the traditional skills of Naga stone carving.
- Government should set up institute for fashion designing and personal grooming, and sponsor youths to undergo training in this field.
- Stringent measures should be initiated by government on issue of Inner Line Permit (ILP)
- Computer education should be made compulsory in all schools. Government should provide assistance for mass computer literacy programme.
- Quality of telecast in Kohima doordarshan is very poor therefore it needs to be checked so that number of viewers increases. Educative and informative programmes for youths should be encouraged.
- All India Radio should look into possibilities of opening up FM channels as another opportunity to employ local radio jockey (RJ) and improve the entertainment industry.
- The government should sponsor more youths for training in computer hardware and software
- Awareness on ICT should also reach parents and government employees
- Government should develop a strong mechanism to check and monitor the utilization of funds like CMCF.

voices of the YOUTHS

"This is an important matter to ASU. In fact, we have standing resolutions which we issue to all schools. But we also need to look into how much facility schools are providing the students, because there are such variations in schools so we need to consider those things for which standard fees sometimes become difficult"

— *ASU President responding to question on standardising school fees*

"Our young people are very talented. They have passion, and they are Hard-working. Question is why? We are unable to realize our potentials, maybe because we don't have the right platform, right people. And this kills our passion, enthusiasm and talent"

— *Hekani Jakhalu*

"My parents told me when I was studying that if I fail I will have to go to the village and look after the cows; our education system need rectification."

"Talent insufficient for success unless we are consistent and possess right attitude and work culture. We should slowly get involved in all business ventures which are done by non-locals. In business, no pain no gain. Insurgency should not stop us in setting up of any business"

— *Theja Meru*

"I will suggest artificial flower making. I make them and sell them. It is not so tough and very profitable. If I spend Rs200, my return is about 600. I also work in a group of about 10 people. We make doormats with jute materials. I am still studying so after I complete I want to start fulltime"

— *Young female entrepreneur*

“We all know the existing problem of insurgency, I guess that’s the biggest challenge for any entrepreneur. Criticisms like coming from a good family. I don’t like to be portrayed as someone’s son, but would like to be seen as an individual. Nagas has so much opportunity as we are very talented. We have a very big advantage due to our fluency in speaking English... I believe the government gives the opportunity to those who have the capacity. Recently there was a 1 year diploma course offered for training abroad. As far as my knowledge goes, there was screening and interviews conducted to make sure that capable, qualified people who can come back to make a difference were selected”

— *Chabu Rio*

“When I was doing BA IIIrd year, staying with younger brother in Kohima. Parents being cultivators could not give us sufficient financial support so started to sell newspapers. Borrowed Rs. 3000 to give as deposit to dealers. When I started the trade dominated by non-locals and I could not

compete, therefore I could not sell enough to repay the money I borrowed. Started becoming aggressive by not allowing the non-local sellers to come near me and succeeded in selling more. Non-locals complained to the dealers who backed them. Cases like this discouraging for our people.”

— *Participant on challenges in competing with non-locals in business*

“Fingerlings which were distributed by the government were so small that when they matured it was found that many of them were frogs. So instead of fishery it turned into froggery.”

— *A participant sharing his experience in Fishery*

“Let us boost the morale of our local entrepreneurs by doing business with them. If you are a regular customer, automatically the relationship builds and there is more consideration... we should be a regular customer to have bargaining power”





Longleng

Youths in Longleng, a fairly new district in the State, showed so much eagerness, enthusiasm and curiosity. Though initially they felt that they had been deprived of so many opportunities in the past, over the two days discussion they realized that there is so much prospect that have been unexplored. They think that the Government had neglected their region in terms of development but acknowledged that the people have to demand for their rights. Many of them have high ambitions and zeal to work but their ignorance has hampered them to take their aspirations forward.

opportunities
identified by the **YOUTHS**

CLAY: (POTTERY)

Pottery is still very popular in some villages. With the coming of modern technology it has affected the practice of making clay pottery. Training needs to be conducted so that pottery can be revived which can be commercially utilized as well as tradition preserved.

STONES

Plenty of stone but only for local use (*radha*) for constructional purpose. There are many professionals who are already

into stone business. In spite of the abundance of stones there is no stone crushing unit in Longleng for making stone chips. The main problem in selling it to other towns is the poor road linkages.

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil is found between the bordering area of Chantongya and Longleng. Exploration would open up huge avenues of income and youth employment.

"No one takes care of it and so the government needs to intervene and do something about the exploration of oil."

BETEL LEAVES

Though betel leaves grows well in Longleng area at present not grown in large quantity therefore there is less profit. However farmers

grow and sell it to agents in Assam. Trucks coming from Assam bring food stuffs like rice, sugar, etc, and barter for betel leaves as barter system. Youths can study the market, create linkages, collect and sell.

FRUITS

There are varieties of fruits like Orange, pineapple, passion fruit and banana that grows in the area. It also produces one of the best oranges and is grown in large quantity. But due to poor road conditions, linkages and communication there is difficulty in exporting

“There is good potential of making juice and export it to other district. The Government should set up fruit processing unit and also give training to youths to run this units.”

“ We are interested in orchards and are confident that it would be successful but would need financial as well as technical support.”

GINGER

Seeds are provided by the government and harvesting is done twice a year. Most of the produce are marketed to Assam and other districts. Local as well as non-locals come to Longleng and buy the stuff in small quantity as big/heavy vehicles are not able to come due to poor road conditions. Youths can help farmers find the market and act as middleman. This will help them employ themselves and earn their livelihood.

PAPER

High yielding bamboo are found in Longleng. Bamboo used to be supplied to Tuli paper mill but due to the closure of the mill it has effected the bamboo business in Longleng. Longleng has a capacity of sustaining mini paper using simple and small machines for local consumption and which can create employment.

HANDICRAFTS

There are opportunities in handicrafts. There is already a center in Longleng town (Lampang Centre) where training is given free of cost and at the same time the finished products are market well. Many youths are interested in making crafts but not being aware of the scope.

As handicrafts are part of our culture and tradition, there needs to be greater emphasis on its importance and at the same time use it at our advantage. Many would also like to try making toys and other household goods but unable to carry out as they have no idea how to go about therefore needs training for designing as well.

ECO-TOURISM

There are beautiful tourist spots like the waterfall in Yangla area, beautiful hilltops, the stone cave at Phunyu, and Yingnyushang, a historical site which is believed that Phoms migrated from this mountain and settled down in the present day surrounding foothills. Declaring these areas as tourist destination would open up many avenues for youth employment.

SOLAR ENERGY

One of the best way to solve irregular power supply is through solar energy. Eastern part of Nagaland receive sufficient sunlight therefore it will be good if we can tap this resource.

“Youths could be trained and solar energy could be taped to dry or preserve fruits which are found in plenty in the district.”

FISHERY

Fish imported mostly from Assam. Approximately 75% are imported from Assam. Fisheries doing well and most of the people in Tamlu area sells their product to other parts due to better connectivity of roads and location.

“Not getting fingerlings now a days in Tamlu area.”

TIMBER & FOREST RESOURCES

Found in plenty in many areas of Longleng which can be cut and sold as timber and firewood and also in making wood furniture.

“Youths can tap this resource but cannot export it because we need- license, proper transportation facility and need to know where to export it.”

“Main problem is poor road conditions/ linkages.”

TEA LEAVES

“Self sufficient in Longleng, old people crushes it under their foot and later dry it to make their own tea.”

YAM

“Found in plenty, people from Mokokchung comes and buy it so there is also availability of market.”

Other local resources identified

Minerals: Coal, Stones, Brine water, Crude Oil (Border area between Chantongya and Longleng)

Plantations: Betel Leaves, Paddy, Bamboo/ Cane, Maize

Vegetables: Cauliflower, Pumpkin, Bitter gourd, Yam, Brinjal, Cucumber, Mustard Leaves

Spices: Chilly (king chilly)

Fruits: Orange, Guava, Jack Fruit, Pineapple, Passion Fruit, Banana

Piggery and Poultry, Land, Sand, Solar Light, Water (Dikhu)

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

BARBER SHOP

There are two barber shops in Longleng town run by non-local but not hygienic. Most of the village doesn't have barber shops. They get their hair cut from friends free of cost.

“Government should sponsor youths or set up training institutes or other private organization like YES can also sponsor youths for training in hair cutting.”

SPORTS STORE

No sports store in Longleng town and most of the people go to Kohima or Dimapur to buy sports kits. Young people are very interested in volleyball and football but no coaches in the district. Youths can improve their talents if coaches from different sports are sent from time to time even for some few days or for a week. Many youth are interested in sports but do not know how to get formal training. Setting up sports goods shop has scope of lucrative business. Many youths can get employ through sports.

MOBILE REPAIRING SHOP

No mobile repairing shop in Longleng and needs training to start up.

MOTOR WORKSHOP

“One workshop run by non-local but not meeting the local needs. Local youths needs technical training and finance to start their own workshop.”

HOTELS/LODGING

No lodging hotels in Longleng town and most of the commuters stay at small guest house where they cannot accommodate in large numbers.

“Potential for making it a travellers point as there are lots of commuters.”

GAS AGENCY

“Only one gas agency run by local however it is not enough for everyone.”

Other areas for employment

Supplier of fire woods and timber, stationary shop, cobbler, hotels and restaurant, poultry and piggery, beauty parlour, barber shop, handicrafts, paying guest, mobile repairing shop, gas agency, workshop, cassette library, xerox machine, ambulance service, taxi service, fishery, vegetables and fruits, and bio gas.

ICT

DESKTOP PUBLISHING

“ I want to set up a computer printing shop along with Xerox facility. This shop could be used for multipurpose like typing, photo editing, printing, etc. There is also scope for card designing and downloading music, etc using internet. There is demand for computer typing from every villages Needs financial aid as PMRY and CMCF are difficult to avail because only people with connections get access.”

XEROX/PHOTOCOPY

There are only about two Xerox shops at present which has high demand of service. Xerox

(machines) operated by battery cost Rs.10 per copy whereas, those operated by electricity cost Rs.5 per copy. Needs approximately 1 lakh to set up for buying Xerox machines, computer set, printer and battery. But if given a chance would prefer if machines /equipment is given instead of funds.

NEWSPAPER

“There need to be newspaper in local dialect. It may be private or government but many advertisements are published and can learn about job vacancies.”

MOBILE PHONES

“Can use mobile phones to contact agents from different villages and towns for ordering products.”

LOCAL RADIO

“ Get local news in own dialect.”

“Very informative- give awareness on HIV and advertisement”.

PHOTO STUDIO

“Even if we have a photo studio, for washing the negatives we have to send either to Dimapur or Guwahati which is also a problem. So there is a need of photo studio.”

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE (PCO)

“There is always a need for PCOs but due to bad network connection, it has reduced to two (2) from 4.”

Other areas identified under ICT

Radio, TV/ Dish TV, Mobile, Computer- DTP, Newspaper, WLL, Cyber Café -Internet, Photo studio, Xerox, PCO, Fax, Travel Agency

On network connectivity:

Communication is a very important medium for personal or business ventures. But unavailability of proper network hampers work. In the district there are only BSNL cell and Aircel in some places. There is an urgent need for more towers to be set up and lines should be regular to improve connectivity.

“BSNL landlines have been non functional since 2006 but the monthly rentals are still paid inspite of complains which have no avail.”

On CIC

“Majority not aware about the functions of CIC and feels CIC are meant for government official’s use only.”

On computer education

Computer education was introduced in schools only about 3 years back in Longleng. Those before that were not lucky enough to learn computer. Computers is taught from Class IV - V onward. There is need for more computers as only once in a week students get to do practical. There are no computers in government institutions and only in private schools.

“Many students want to learn but due to irregular power supply, the classes are not run properly and this affects computer education.”

“Lecturers from Yungli College encouraging students even those from other schools to learn computer from their college.”

Town Council gives training for 3 months @ Rs.500 per month. Computers are being provided by the government at subsidized rate but high rates are being charged to learn.

CONCERNED REALISATION to action

“Non-locals have long term commitment where as we Nagas are easily discouraged at the first hint of hurdle (taxation)”

“We don’t have patience we should be able to do what other can do. Eg;., Mizos. Its high time the educated should also start or get into business.”

“Start small instead of complaining about illegal taxation.”

“ Should take challenge and tackle the problem and encourage other youths

On agro based business

Most agriculture products are wasted and gets rotten due to the problem of transportation and distance from the market. There is also no proper market linkages and credit culture hampers business.

“ Some storage facility needs to be provided”

On private jobs

Youths in Longleng do not believe that private jobs do not have much scope and security. They think that believing otherwise could be due to lack of awareness.

On CMCF and PMRY

“All funds and loans are manipulated by the politicians and their backdoor policy.”

“Board members and others took one seat each... got disheartened. Candidates with MLA’s backing were useless people, Which maybe why funds were not utilized

properly.”

“The interests for loan repayment is very high when we include the seed money. There is also bribes for tea and other expenses which have to deduct and at the end left with very little balance. These are some of the reason which discourages the youths.

“Already send a letter to the Convener of CMCF complaining about this and also why student’s were not represented and excluded from the Board.”

“I don’t know about PMRY but I have little knowledge about CMCF. Applied for CMCF (only 25 seats back then)... but I didn’t get selected.”

“Nagas are good in blaming others. PMRY and CMCF was introduced almost four (4) years back but haven’t seen any successful projects far. Instead of blaming the govt. it is also important that youths look into their own faults and shortcomings.”

Corruption?

“Some are even charging Rs.500 for PMRY forms (even for Xerox copy). There is limited seats and limited forms therefore, Mr. X was selling Xerox copy of the form thinking it will help others get it at a cheaper rate”.

“Govt. officials giving this and that excuses for high rates of forms. Some applicants even paid the necessary amount as demanded but still not getting selected”.

suggestions of the YOUTH

1. Government should increase it to atleast 75 seats for CMCF.

2. There should be an independent body like credible NGOs or student bodies in the selection committee for both CMCF and PMRY. These bodies should have a say and not just as nominal members.

Why the youths do not see beyond govt. jobs ?

“Financial problem and lack of knowledge and how to start business.”

“Not business minded and no one to show the way. Nagas have a selfish attitude and do not want to share or guide others.”

“The way we are brought up shapes our thinking and every one aims for govt. jobs.”

“Locals need salesmanship quality to deal with customers and needs to change of mindset and attitudes.”

“We lack patience so we prefer laid back government job”

“Even before we recover our investment there is illegal taxation. So we would rather enjoy risk free government job which has security ”

On Entrepreneurship/ Business:

“To do business is very difficult as we lack finance and linkages.”

“One person alone cannot do everything. Eg- Producer- grower-seller, etc. If a group of people can come together and concentrate on one activity we might be able to do it.”

“Do not know very well about the value of business, skills and techniques of business. Needs basic idea, guidance and capacity building training.”

“In classroom, teachers are there to teach us; likewise we need someone to teach

us ways and means for business and entrepreneurship."

"Starting a business is an important issue therefore, only someone who has business know-how can start it up."

On Illegal taxation:

Youths believe that business is not profitable due to illegal taxation. It's a practical problem in Nagaland due to the presence of many factions – this discourage youths in venturing into business.

" The government should address this issue along with oil exploration issue. The student bodies also need to pressurize against heavy taxation to upcoming enterprises."

On work culture

One group was of the opinion that daily labourers get good wages but we are shy and ashamed of friends. Only non-locals do it therefore, we need to bring about a change in attitude change/dignity of labour. This was refuted by another group which opined that those in villages are brought up in this culture therefore are not ashamed. It is only those who live in towns who might feel this. Not everyone is the same but the concept of dignity of labour should be encouraged.

On youth involvement

Though the government has made projects and programmes to market the different resources however, due to lack of awareness and no knowledge about marketing network it hampers the growth. If given the opportunity youths are ready to take up.

"Most educated youths are going back to the villages to work in fields due to lack of finance for undergoing training."

What hinders entrepreneurship

Youths are of the opinion that some of the main drawback for the district to take up any venture is poor road condition, transportation and

connectivity within the neighboring villages.

"We really require linkages, transport facility and proper road condition for smooth functioning."

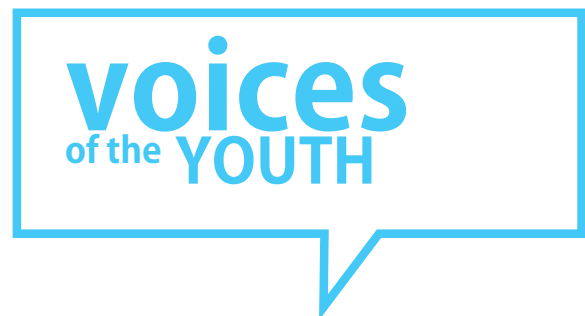
Though the government has made projects to market the resources however, due to lack of awareness and no knowledge about marketing network it hampers the growth and if given the opportunity youths are ready to take up.

On vocational training

Vocational courses are not encouraged and taught in schools and there are no syllabus on vocational course for setting up enterprises. Thus vocational courses needs to be encouraged to equip the youths.

On improving Hospitals:

"Entrepreneurship is not only about earning livelihood but also about maintaining a healthy life."



On YES Campaign

"From this campaign let us wake up and join hands together for a better tomorrow and become more independent in our thoughts."

"Thought it will be like any other seminars but came to realize that it is different! Feels lucky to be part of this and want to share thee3periences with friends back in the village. Because there are many unemployed youths."

" We have to move/ think from narrow

to broader scope. We the student body will initiate ways and means to organize seminars/ programs to spread about the outcome of this seminars to the many uneducated youths in the district”

On ICT

“We don’t have much knowledge about ICT nor do we have ideas of how to use it for generating employment”.

“Requested the govt. about the poor road conditions but no steps taken so far. There are funds provided but not implemented.”

Attitude

“Do not have money saving culture.”

Bogus /ad hoc employment –non payment of salary-leading to credit culture - affecting business?

“One of the main problem is the habit of credit culture- 2 or 3 years back shops in some villages started closing down due to non-repayment of credit by the customers”.

“Non payment of salary on time affect business establishment. Govt. employees. Eg- teachers taking credit. Their salary held up even up to 3-4 months therefore due business suffer due to non-repayment of credits and even go to the extent of closing down. However, this cannot be generalized. It depends on individuals- due to mismanagement and how they are utilizing their salary.”

“Majority of the govt. employees are teachers (bogus employed or ad hoc). Due to the issue of bogus employment non payment of salary. This is not only with teachers but also in PHE and PWD department. In Longleng context, most are work charge or ad hoc employee.”

“Government need to pay salary to work-charge and ad hoc employee on time or have a contract for them on monthly basis.”

Response from the govt official attending the consultation

— Mr. Robin, EAC

“Today, we are no more hardworking or honest and do not respect others. We assume ourselves to be hero and on top and this attitude is spoiling our society. We have unemployment because we are not utilizing our time properly. Inculcate the manners, habits and change ourselves. Don’t hesitate to come out with own ideas.”.

“Very true. Most politicians want their party workers to get the loans and schemes. What can we do to address this?”

“Every year we have the PMRY and CMCF. Apart from these we are trying to identify talents through sports. Some youths are utilizing seed money without investing it properly and afterwards they are back to square one.”

“Everything is marketable if we have the right quality. We face unemployment because we do not utilize the talent God has given us. We have adopted a lot of things from western culture and this have failed the society. Today, the challenge for us is to adopt the good behaviors which our forefathers had- honesty, hardworking and good habit.



On ICT

1. Local radio stations to be set up in Longleng District. FM station like Mokokchung for educating and to disseminate information’s throughout the district.
2. No proper training institute to teach computer. If private institutes can be opened the need can be made.
3. Academic institutions to make computer

education compulsory and create more awareness about computer knowledge.

4. There's a need to create more awareness on ICT through seminars and also introducing it in educational curriculum.
5. There is a very serious need for computer awareness..

On Capacity building and awareness

1. Govt. should include youths in every developmental process.
2. Training institutes such as computer, carpentry, electrician, etc. should be set up in our own district, taking into considerations the expenses and costs which might be incurred when we go to other places.
3. To give more awareness seminars in different field and training in marketing the potential resources so that we can also learn and also teach others.

4. To train and assist the youths in different sector with the support of govt. aid through the initiative of YES campaign.

5. Govt. should give assistance to the rural youths to undergo training in vocational institutes.

On loans and schemes

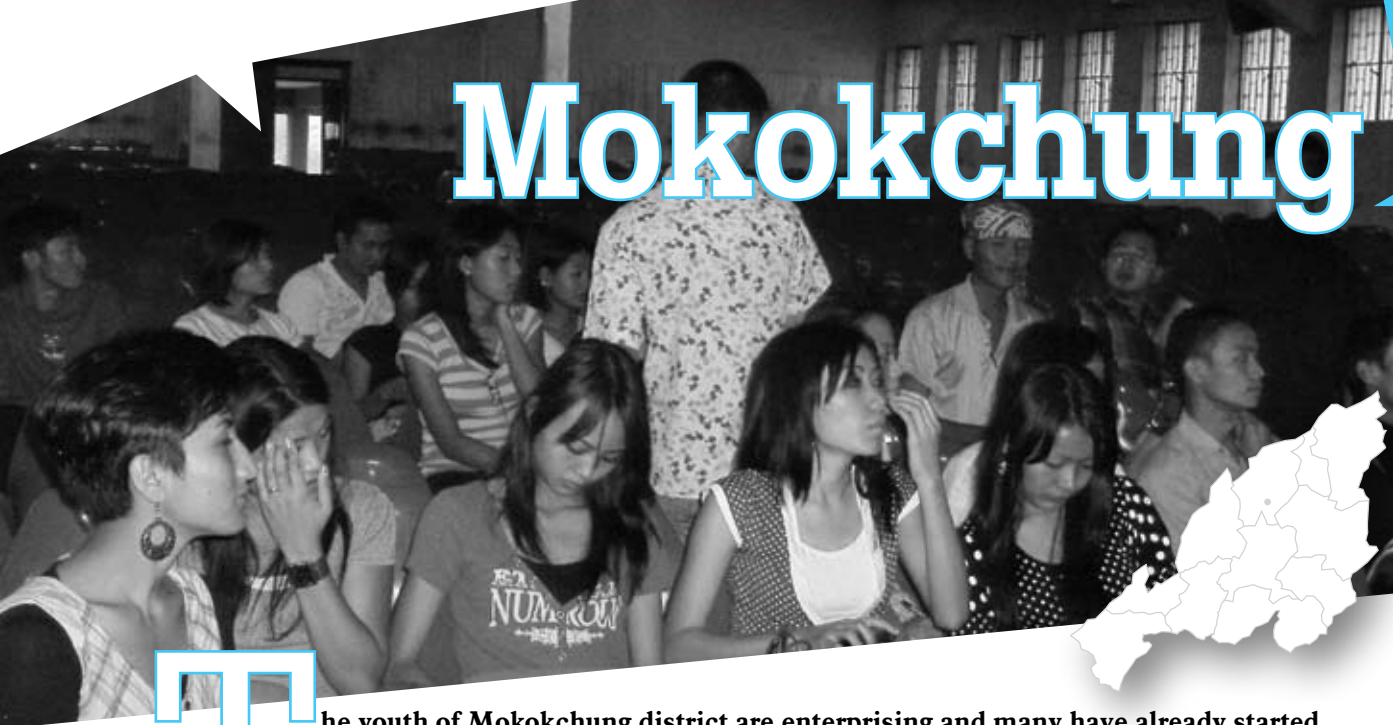
1. PMRY and CMCF for youths should not be patronized and politicised.

On Agro based produce

1. Good roads to constructed as this would help in transporting the products(vegetable and fruits) quickly to the market.
2. Government need to set up market shed and weekly bazaar in Longleng town.
3. Encourage consumption of own local products so outside products would stop coming from other states.



Mokokchung



The youth of Mokokchung district are enterprising and many have already started venturing out in this sector. Expressions of frustration on the inefficient support from the government both in terms of financial support and infrastructure development were voiced by the participants. Ideas and suggestions on scope of youth development were widely discussed. Economic improvement and human resource development was seen as a priority by the youths. The district has produced some good practises like the community supporting tourism, young people designing and opening up web pages about their villages and managing cucumber marketing which can be replicated and adapted by youths from other district as well.

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

ICT

Create own software and graphics to use them for their livelihood. Emphasis need to be given to support and produce IT graduates who can be later accommodated in industries like the Tuli Paper Mills.

Concerns over the graduates from the government ICIT were raised since the infrastructure development is not adequate to accommodate those professionals.

“This is where we expect govt. to cash into the problems existing and employ ICIT

graduates where jobs are already there”

“Cable TV connection still needs to reach our villages. Also, some areas are not reachable by cell phones towers”

“Although WLL facility is given to all areas (villages), the connectivity is very poor in rural areas”

“CIC have 6-7 computers only. So, we need to improve the facilities there too. Since classes are conducted at this Centre, for the public we have accessibility of about 3 hours only. So, for those who wish to access the CIC more computers are needed”

Supporting youths in the media sector can also encourage young people to take up professions as radio jockeys, news readers, etc.

SERVICING CENTRES

Scope for computer and phone servicing centre was identified as an opportunity for young

people to take up. Potential lies in the huge number of people dependent on mobile phones and computer.

TOURISM

Tourism and hospitality industry was seen as a boon for the youth to unleash the natural beauty which itself is god given gift for the people. Professional training and employment as guides, managing lodges and hotels and rural tourism were areas where many youths can be gainfully absorbed. The tourist village in Mopungchuket was given as a good example where initiative was made by the government but is being maintained and managed by the local people.

RESTAURANT & HOTEL

Entrepreneurs can be more innovative and open up food joints that are unique and different. Local youths who have hotel management skills, cooking skills and interior designing skills can partner together to take up such ventures. This area is seen as a potential since there is shortage of quality hotel and restaurants in Mokokchung to accommodate local and foreign tourist.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

An organized mechanism to tap the handloom industry was recommended by the participants. This industry was seen as a prospective area to showcase our cultural heritage at the same time generating employment for young people. The requirement for professional assistance and help to produce marketable products were

"We can do more to expose the handloom industry. We have to showcase our rich culture. We need skill and composure. To do this, a group of young people can come together. Someone can take care of raw materials, one on labour and skilled employees, one on management, etc"

RECYCLING

"We just throw away the peel of the beetle nut. But instead of discarding them like that, it can be used to make cushion and dunlop stuffing's. We can find the market if we are skilled (trained) to produce and sell with reasonable price"

PARTNERSHIP & NETWORKING

The youths realized the need and importance of developing partnership and linking up with various business establishment thus creating a marketing network.

"Some can take up transportation (trucks & buses)... division of labor... creating market network"

"We are narrow-minded and too confined. We don't feel the need to connect with others"

PACKAGING

"If we want our product to be of standard quality, the need for standard packages arises-like bottle, wrappers, etc., which involves financial investment"

ETCHNIC FOOD

"Our local and traditional food is very popular and we can market them for profit but we don't have good preservation techniques"

COTTON PLANTATION

"We have to revive cotton plantation. Our soil is rich for this and as this is a traditional form we need to encourage this practice"

BEE KEEPING

Potentials were seen in beekeeping as it is simple and does not require feeding. But in similar lines with other crops in Nagaland the fear of not finding market to sell the harvest has been strongly highlighted

“If we are to keep, say about 100-200 boxes of honey bee and harvest enough honey who will buy our honey?”

MEDICINAL & AROMATIC PLANTS

The rich biodiversity is encouraging for young people to explore the medicinal and aromatic plants found within the district. Invitation to conduct programs on information and awareness on biodiversity has been made by the participants.

“We lack knowledge about the medicinal values of many plants. Therefore, we need more information about the medicinal values of different plants”

Other areas of interest

Cosmetic shops – do not know ways and means to start, limited finance and above all ignorant about profit potentials.

Carpentry –

“A lot of people take up carpentry. The raw materials are found in plenty. But we require technological equipment and more knowledge and skills. If we only keep practicing the traditional methods and practice making, it consumes a lot of time and even labour. So modernization is required. Moreover, price should be reasonable and quality up to the standard. Since these factors are there, even in Mokokchung people are buying from others mostly”

“We can also modernize our talents and develop to architectural level like

constructing house with traditional and modern ideas”

Back to the land: Ideas and scope of employment for the youth

1. Branding and packaging.
2. Marketing of farm produces- collecting centres.
3. Set up agri-clinics for providing support and inputs to farmers.
4. Set up IT centre for farmers.
5. Develop skills in insulation/ installation (?) and management of irrigation system.

Computer education

“We already have computer education in educational institutes but we still lack the awareness and don't realize the importance of computer”

“Even though computer education is there in educational institutions, especially in Government Institutes, implementation in computer education is very poor. In Narkong area, there is a Govt. school equipped with computer but the computer is locked as there is no instructor”

Direction for youth development

The youths acknowledge the need for dedication, hard work, patience and sincerity in taking up any kind of venture.

“Knowledge in networking - who to contact, how to contact, etc”

“Developing salesmanship and bring in executives for the training”

Areas to consider for building up human resource capacities as identified by the participants are –

- i. Accounting
- ii. Management
- iii. Business skills
- iv. Understanding market demand and supply
- v. Market evaluation- comparison of products for quality testing
- vi. Public relation assessment- check out the

- market
- vii. Skills to identify own potentials, change own attitude towards entrepreneurship not only about business but also about employing others.

“When we talk about problems, lack of awareness is also the thing. Not only the farmers, but even the students need proper education and awareness”

Initiatives taken up by the villagers of Aliba on marketing cucumber to other parts of the state and within the district itself was cited as a good example of community initiative which can be adapted and followed in other areas as well.

“We need to work hard and everything will be a success”

Why we (youth) are behind in business and entrepreneurship?

“Lack of knowledge (education) and training institutes”

“Market monopolization by Marwaris and non-locals”

“Lack skills in customer care ”

“Lack motivation to start any project with regard to ICT... parents themselves are not aware of ICT and its potentialities”

“Ignorant about the profit potential”

“Our lifestyle is extravagant”

“I think we fail in business because we want to become rich in one day”.

“We are also afraid to invest due to the risk involved... business people have to give tax to the MMC, UG’s and land owners tax”

“We lack commitment and we also don’t know how to manage our own money. If we earn Rs. 10/- in a day, we spend Rs. 20/-”

Education system

The youth blames the educational system itself. An example cited by one of the participants that **“As a student I know everything about Indian history, but I know nothing about Naga history”**. This is one reason why the youth feels that there is no ownership on their part and only look for things which comes from outside. Most of them felt that the present educational curriculum is not inclusive.

Social System

“Our parents: They are the one who teach us and guide us. They influence our decision. So, if we need change in mindset and attitude, even our parents need it. So, both youths and parents need education in this. Maybe young people can share their views by utilizing mediums like Mokokchung Channel, Ao Milan and Tir Yimyim”

“Yes, we need to really spark changes because we young people are all just becoming imitator of western culture. We have to start paying heed to our own rich culture and traditions”



“We are lagging behind in the concept of partnership”

“People with skills do not utilize their skills to make money”

“As of now we are totally dependent on other state/ entrepreneurs in ICT”

“Have ideas but no skills to take up”

“Lack interest and awareness on ICT”

Good practices

In Mopungchuket village, a group of about 8- 10 youths launched a website (www.mopungchuket.com). Through this website they are trying to promote tourism. Their plan is also to bring together youths to chat, discuss issues and conduct debates. Photographs of the village has also been posted in the picture gallery. Internet facility though poor and reported to take about 10-20 minutes to open a page the site is expected to attract the attention of many people.

Cucumber has been marketed by a small organized group of people from Aliba village. This group of people realized that the business could not meet the demands of customer living outside the district. Therefore in order to meet those demands cultivators were being encouraged to expand their cultivation to increase production.

A lady was doing good a business in footwear's (small-scale) without any financial assistance from the government. Later, government approached her to provide loan in order to expand her business.

Illegal Taxation and local attitudes as hindrance for young entrepreneurs

"Groups of friends started an entrepreneur's society for juice. It started well during the first few years. However, yearly increments of taxes by UG's discouraged them and finally had to close down"

"Some company may want to set up business but land owners are not willing to part with their land - need attitudinal change with this regard"

On why there is a lack of regard for own products

Though we are talking about possibilities of employment opportunity, there are some drawbacks- the very wrong attitude of the people toward local products. We always think that what is coming from outside is better.

"We Nagas treat talents very cheaply".

"We also take talents for granted".

**CONCERNED REALISATION
to
action**

"We have to raise our voice. Youths are ready to do that. Apex tribal body and NGO's should also get involved"

"We need to change our attitude... on coming together to fight/ voice our issues"

"I think we should initiate a kind of 'Swadeshi Movement'. For this we request the YES Team to promote in this movement- 'Pei masa jiisentetba'"

"In order to expand the market beyond we have to get in touch with big business companies"

"Local designers should also play a role in promoting and popularizing our local products... They can also be advertised at various levels like beauty pageants, etc"

In terms of financial support the youths have to say that **"there's no option but to depend on government"**. And rightly said it is the responsibility of the state to provide those supports to its citizens.

**suggestions
of the YOUTH**

1. Schemes like PMRY AND CMCF should

be given only to those who are at the initial stage of starting up and to those who have already started and need to expand.

2. NGO's can involve in identifying and screening beneficiaries from their respective areas and mobilise repayment of loans.
3. Organise mass trainings for youths. Identifying potentials of the youth alone will not be able to serve the objective therefore capacity building based on the potentials needs to be initiated by the government.
4. Business management skills need to be imparted for aspiring entrepreneurs
5. Look into possibilities of marketing the products in the local
6. Inter-cropping needs to be encouraged to ensure land utility round the year.
7. Introduction of machineries and modern techniques will be able to encourage educated young people to look into agriculture and farming as an alternative area of employment
8. Local youths must become monitors in development
9. Improvement in infrastructural establishment can only generate more



opportunities – basic facilities like mobile and internet connectivity, FM services, Television broadcast, computer education etc are very important to enhance the attitude of young people.

1. Promote tourism through advertisement. Organise cultural exchange programs in places like the Nature Park at Ungma.
2. Organise and conduct seminars on ICT.
3. Any kind of MoUs and MoAs for development of any area should be done in consultation with local community.
4. Women and youths can be trained to get involved as agents to market local produce
5. Department like NEPED should increase their emphasis to educate farmers on medicinal and aromatic plants
6. Many youths are talented in arts therefore Government should create a platform encourage art. Initiative like opening up state arts gallery can provide a platform for interested youths
7. Developmental process should be sustainable so that it does not jeopardize our future generation- strategy based on sustainable development is necessary.
8. Organized and systematic link between farmers, government and market needs to be established. Example, in ginger cultivation Government should find the market first before letting the farmers take up ginger cultivation.
9. Storage and preservation technology should be the primary emphasis before actually encouraging mass production of vegetables and fruits.
10. Educate parents and youths on bamboo cultivation and its benefits through seminars to the farmers and youths

“If we stand and wait for someone to help us we cannot make progress”.

“We have a part to play but government has a bigger role to play”.



The youths in Mon district are quite aware and interested to take up alternative employment though with limited opportunities. A good example of their enthusiasm is reflected through the initiative of a group of young boys who had already started the dignity of labour organization involving over 80 youths who carry out various social activities through which to support their needs. The participants representing various areas of the district had a lot to discuss and share their ideas. Fear of alienation and ideas being taken to implement in other district was indeed understandable. The youth expressed their concerns about outsiders exploiting them for their own individual interest.

“Our ideas will be implemented in other areas instead of our area/district”

“The youth in Mon district are willing to take up any projects in agri and allied sectors if they are given proper training and modern equipments along with financial assistance”

The youth looked into tourism based on the existing resources like wild life sanctuary - Punyu, Aman Hong, Ngikung, Ngupyu, lovers tree at Sanyu village etc as budding area for young people to explore. Forest based products like wild flowers, orchids, *wild grass* (broom) were recognized as high potentials that can be marketed within and outside the state.

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

LIVESTOCK REARING

Nagas being a high consumer of meat, livestock

rearing like piggery and poultry were identified as business potentials which the youth can take up.

“Can start in a small way with little investment. Pork is very much in demand here but the supply is less, so there is a potential to start a piggery farm. We don’t get food stuffs like pork chow, etc, and we have to go to other place to eat. So, if we start the livestock business here those food items can be made”.

They also expressed their ignorance about

animal vaccines that are available and not sure whether there is veterinary department in Mon.

WEAVING

“It will be very good if we have a centre so that youths can work together- There are so many talented youths (women) therefore we need a handloom centre in Mon... having a handloom centre will also contribute towards finding a market through advertisement.”

Youths who were already been involved in the venture have discussed inability to find markets to sell their finished product. While others were of opinion that those who are making it should have an idea about market, locals do not have a sense of the broader picture - on production of handlooms. Lack of entrepreneurial skills and low economy contributed to the highly priced local handicrafts with very few customers to buy the products.

HAIR CUTTING SALOONS

Potentials on encouraging young people in hairstyling and haircutting to meet the local demands is seen as an opportunity for young people to take up. This also addresses the dependency on non-locals in this trade. Mon town alone has five barber shops all of which is run and managed by non-locals. Many talented local youths do their own haircutting amongst themselves, a short term professional training and management has a wide scope of absorbing young people in this trade.

PRINT MEDIA

Limited access to any kind of information is a serious concern. The young participants have given in ideas to address this problem by suggesting technical training and linking up with local print media over internet to make information easily accessible to the people in their own area. The demand for printing is also high but most of the time people travel to

Dimapur or Kohima to get quality products which in return become quite expensive.

“If internet facility is there printing newspapers (local and non- local) will be made easier. But we also need to form a partnership with major local paper, eg- Nagaland Post, for this”.

EXPORTERS & SUPPLIERS

“If we have capital we can buy the whole of the surplus from the villages and export it but lacks capital”.

BETEL NUTS & LEAVES

Betel nuts and leaves are grown in Mon and exported to Assam. When the local consumption of betel nuts and betel leaves (chewing *paan*) is very popular in Nagaland amongst all sections of people, these products are exported to traders in Assam who supplies them again to Nagaland. For the traders in Mon it is mostly for conveniences as they opined that transportation is not convenient within the state therefore the whole business of selling them to traders in Assam.

It was thus felt that good connectivity and transportation facilities would enhance business transaction of such kind happening within the state and more local people getting benefit from such arrangement.

MARKETING VEGETABLES & SPICES

Limited or no Knowledge on marketing and business management is considered a big drawback for farmers to go for large scale production and sustaining livelihood through this economy.

“The main problem for the farmers is to identify market. For example they lack technical skills to harvest cardamom and king chilly. Another problem is road connectivity in and around Nagaland

because most of the products are exported through Assam where heavy tax are paid and even been harassed”.

FEEDBACK ON APMC

“Farmers who are cultivating wants to market their products at higher price but the main problem is with the coming of APMC where the farmers are made to sell their products only to APMC”.

“Before the coming of APMC there was no fixed rate to sell our product”.

“APMC not allowing the farmers to sell their product to others- issued a directive to the farmers to sell their products only to APMC”.

“No marketing experts in APMC and cannot fix the rate because the market rates fluctuates”.

INTERNET CAFÉ

With the world becoming closer with electronic communication making it easy, the district of Mon is striving with a single internet connection being provided by the National Informatic Center (NIC). The youth discussed that it has limited access to the general public and the irregular power hinders the efficient utilization of the services. Even with the existing inconvenience the youth felt that it is a good venture to start an internet café to cater to the needs of the young people who really want to access information from around the world and broaden their worldview.

Other areas identified by the youths

Exporting and processing maize

“Corns are grown in large quantity in the eastern part of the district but there is no proper transportation and lack of communication which are the main problem to reach the market”.

- Shop like Shoe, bakery, motor workshops, barber, book store, photo copy

- Brick factory
- Promoting indigenous ornaments and pottery

Due to less number of business establishment and poor connectivity the prices of the essential commodities are high and this few traders monopolizing the market.

Ideas for youth involvement

The participants at the consultation has expressed the need to get involved in assisting and initiating community activities with the assistance of the government.

The youth of Mon district suggested that the Konyak Student’s Union (KSU) or the student bodies should be involved in passing out information about the importance of mass production and market potentials in managing agriculture product and its allied sectors. Their greater involvement in educating the community member can be initiated through capacity building of the student representative who can conduct similar programs in their own village or blocks. Hence creating consciousness and awareness of the available resources in their areas.

The students and youth community should be involved in organizing competitions in handloom designing and advertisement of local product.

The youths can be involved as the watchdogs to monitor functioning of the system. This would enhance greater responsibility and ownership on the part of the youths towards developing their area and the state.

A Need for change: Why we lag behind others?

In other countries dignity of labour is respected, young people takes up responsibility early in life and is provided the space of taking decision for their own life. They start working from an early age of 18 and become financially independent whereas in Nagaland they are still

dependent on their parents even after the age of 30-35 years.

The traditional standardised education system inculcates a mandatory trend where every young men and women has to complete school and colleges with no technical knowledge apart from the fixed academic curricula. Opportunity to explore individual capabilities is never considered in the education system. The youths are frustrated over the system and withhold that dignity of labour should be embraced and young people should be trained at an early age take up responsibility and involved in decision making. One participant had interesting cited Leo Tolstoy that **"Now is the time, it is never too late"**.

Secondly, concept of partnership and mentorship are lacking. Successful local businessman and entrepreneurs should be the role models and mentor young aspiring entrepreneurs.

"Let us learn from our friends (eg- from successful businessman or entrepreneurs) who have implemented their funds. Try to learn and implement it in practical".

Another reasons why youths are not very keen to take up farming is due to lack of link and proper operating system between govt. and farmers. An eg cited by the participants - Cardamom seeds supplied by Govt, but they does not assist the growers (in terms of inspection from time to time). They also do not come to collect the cardamom after harvesting.

"Farmers should also be able to calculate their own profits, both can be advantageous in their own ways"

Financial assistance is not youth or 'freshers' friendly since it is given out without any individual assessment or follow up technical support for effective implementation of the projects.

Illegal taxation is another major concern for young entrepreneurs.

"We should not be scared of illegal taxation. Entrepreneurs can earn more than Govt. employees. If we combine and work unitedly we can bring down the level of tax burden. Therefore, youths should not be discouraged by this. "Earn 50,000 instead of 5000"



"Business is like gambling. We need to take risk"

"Use your talents in the right way and should not be ashamed to work"

"Because of the market being controlled by the non-local we are economically backward"

"If locals are involved, money will circulate among ourselves. Let us be the first to take the initiative. (General agreements on youths ready to make a change in work culture)"

"Rich in crude oil but still unexplored. Govt. should give chance to the people to explore it ...ONGC trying to drill oil in the border area but Govt. not even bothered... Govt. should think about exploring oil in Mon."

"Many people are taking up coal business but the main hindrance is heavy illegal taxation by the UG's and even SULFA... even if we wanted to start SULFA is controlling the market for every matter"

On Computer education

"Most of the schools have computers but

does not function properly due to irregular power supply”

“Every schools have computer facility but 95% of the students are mislead because of the computers not functioning or shortage of computer”

“Schools does not have qualified computer instructors. The ratio of students must be balance with the number of computers”

“The fees are expensive and all cannot afford so computer fees must be low/ nominal so as to be accessible to all”

“Computer education is implemented in schools even from Class 2 onwards. There’s a doubt about the quality of computer education in schools. KSU will be looking into it”

On sport

“We lack sport facilities and sponsorships to tap talented sportsmen”

“Lack sports facilities and sponsorship to tap local talents”

Public information and service system

“Sericulture: we have no idea about the demands in the market”

“Farming technologies (machines and equipments) are not reaching the farmers because of corruption in Governmental process”

“Farmers are cultivating in huge quantity and money is sanctioned by the Govt. but most farmers are not getting the money sanctioned by the Government”

“Quite sure that people from Assam will come and buy it as we have surplus of vegetables... many marketing companies come to Mon. We have market but they want to buy in bulks... the main problem

is that farmers do not cultivate in huge quantity. Illegal taxation is also a problem in marketing our products”

“Lack of education and information is also the main problem for improper utilization. In Mon district people do not know the value of money because of improper education”

“Villagers are given loans but due to lack of knowledge every funds are eaten up”

Dignity of labour against opportunity

“Our people are lazy to work and most of the people working in tea garden are non-locals”

“All people are not lazy, youths who are from towns are lazy”

sharing experiences &
lessons
LEARNT

“Many programs on mushroom cultivation are conducted but people are not interested. There are no risk takers due to insecurity”

“Mias when they came to Mon had nothing except their pants and shirt. They are very united in the sense that they help each other to start up by contributing”

“We lag behind in customer care relation. We are not united. We must change. We are very proud and lack dignity of labour”

“Non-local taking advantage of our disunity. Therefore, if we go on like this they will dominate us”

“Need to cultivate in huge quantity to meet the market demand. Need of the hour

therefore, is to cultivate the concept of selling in wholesale basis”

“On why locals not taking up tea business and why we need people from outside”

- a. Because the owners want their product to be of best quality so he employs non-locals and feels that if he employs locals, the product will be of low quality.
- b. The locals do not want to do small jobs (lack dignity of labour) and are not ready to do jobs for a little amount of money. They want higher wage but less work.

“Nagas lack business skills in that they are confined to a particular area/ site”

“An IT Base Facility Centre (ITBFC) schemes on starting PCO facility in rural areas was introduced some few years back. We lost out on the ITBFC opportunity”

“There’s an Optical Fibre cable Line (OFCL) project going on for connecting different villages. Therefore, the concerned villagers should approach them for connections. “We have already missed one opportunity (ITBFC) so let’s not miss out on this”

Information Communication Technology (ICT) in the district

Poor response on ICT was reflected on their lack of awareness on ICT and its potentials. Access to computer education is only confined to some schools for whom it is part of their curriculum.

“Other districts have IT centre why not in Mon? Most computer operators in government offices are not efficient”

“There are many computer literates in Mon. Maybe they are not coming forward due to lack of finance or initiatives/ideas”

“Poor mobile connectivity faced in Mon district due to frequent breakdown of network”

Access to daily news is limited only to a very few of them. Encouraging news in local dialect has been suggested as a potential area to educate the people

The duration of transmission of local radio is one hour however, many are not aware of it. The news are transmitted from Kohima and Dibrugarh. It was suggested that radio can become an important means of information dissemination through which people can advertise, educate and updates themselves in local dialects.

“ In villages we don’t have power supply so we require radio to reach the masses with information’s”

“In villages, radio plays an important role as it is the only way to disseminate information’s to the rural areas”

On Local Channel

Mon district does not have doordarshan coverage therefore they do not have access to local news or transmission relayed through television.

“There is no Doordashan coverage in Mon district. If Doordashan can give more attention/ importance to rural areas”

“Poor electricity supply is the main problem. Everything about ICT is related with it. One of the main reason hampering computer education is the irregular power supply”

What ails the youth of the district in general

- Financial
- Lack of practical implementation- No zeal to do it. “They see but they do not do”.
- Lack of marketing and technical skills.
- No risk takers.
- Limited access to information or no information
- Poor road conditions.

suggestions of the YOUTH

1. Agri department should get involved in assisting farmers at all levels starting from crop rotation, use of fertilizers, harvest and storage.
2. Implementations of projects should be closely monitored by village community.
3. Information's regarding Govt. schemes and projects should be made known to the general public.
4. Seminars should be organized from time to time by all the government departments. They should also emphasise on trainings.
5. Organise awareness program on potentials in agri and allied sectors, natural resources and ICT targeted at local youths.
6. Organise coaching centres for sport to nurture local sportsmen as there are many talented sportsmen and women.
7. The amount of CMCF and PMRY be increased and more emphasis should be given on awareness and capacity building of the beneficiaries for proper utilization of money. Concerned department should give proper guidance and hand-hold them in utilizing the funds.
8. Infrastructure –road, power , radio, tv, mobile, internet etc should be taken into account.





Phek

In Phek, the delegation of the Pochury and Chakhesang youths demonstrated a high level of awareness of their rights as diverse issues were deliberated upon for two days. The need for development at various levels was stressed with deep commitment even by the Deputy Commissioner who lamented about the district's stranded economy. Expressing their concerns for the slow pace of progress, the youths were also cautious that the people and its rich natural resources are not exploited in the guise of development. Preserving and protecting the rich biodiversity of the region was deeply stressed by the youths of the district.

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Bamboo is available in abundance in Phek, and demand for bamboo charcoal is also high. Utilizing this resource, there is immense potential area for youths to sustain themselves and also generate employment for other youths.

Cane is mostly found in Meluri area where locals make cane furniture, but unfortunately they have not been effectively marketed. Moreover, lack of proper road connectivity leads to transportation problem and hampers their business.

"Youths can be the middle man and help find ways and means to market the products. Youths can set up a 'self employment centre' and work together to create bamboo handicrafts for exposure."

"Many youths are talented, artistic and have ideas with bamboo products but due to lack of finance are unable to start up."

“Traditional skills is dying because of absence of dedication.”

MEDICINES & AROMATIC PLANTS

Amongst the wealth of forest resources found in the district, the variety of medicinal plants can be profitably tapped. However, the youths are guarded against exploitation not only of the rich biodiversity; but also guarded about protecting the interests of the locals and traditional practitioners as there is little or absence of documentation of these valued natural resources.

“Even at the local level there are some people developing herbal medicines but those people are mostly uneducated who can be easily exploited.”

“When proper research and documentation is not carried out we cannot expose ourselves, lest we are exploited.”

AGRO-BASED PRODUCE

Fruits and Vegetables:

Phek produces vegetables and fruits in large quantity but quality of road and connectivity to the neighboring villages are very poor. Road conditions and transportation services needs to be improved so that youths and farmers can market and benefit from surplus production of vegetables and fruits. There is also a need for good government transportation facilities as the only means for transporting the goods are through buses.

Fruit Processing Unit:

Fruits such as oranges, litchi, passion fruit, pineapple, plum, banana, guava and wild apple are produced in plenty. Fruit processing unit should be set up as different varieties of fruits are found in almost every part. Setting up of processing unit will help youths get employed as well as help farmers sell their produce. And thereby it will encourage more plantation of such fruits.

“Fruit processing unit in Phek not functioning properly due to lack of skill labour, infrastructure and because of less government support”

“In Akhegno Meluri, there is a huge production of maize and we can even go for crop rotation thereby produce varieties of products.”

“There is a farmer who produces huge amount of cabbage but gets rotten due to lack of proper transportation facility and market links.”

“As there is a body called APMC in every district, take the advantage and help them and the market. However, some participants are not even aware of APMC in Phek district.”

“-Making juices and jams in small scale due to no grants/ funds from the government.”

LIFESTOCK & FISHERY

There is high scope for employment opportunity and livelihood sustenance in livestock rearing as identified by the youths of the district. Presently, the supply for pork in the market does not meet the high demand from the consumers and prospects are especially high in piggery due to the ban imposed on its import by the town council and the Chakhesang Public Organization (CPO). The main reason why youths have failed to capitalise on this by opening farms like piggery, poultry or fishery is lack of finance.

In the opinion of the youths, there is abundance of land to start these farms but there is need to create awareness, and training programs to equip interested youths to efficiently pursue livestock rearing as a sustainable activity. To initiate and develop this area on a commercial scale, the youths feel that the veterinary department is in the best position to give assistance.

“There are three fisheries in Thevopisu village, which is already doing well and marketing to others too.”

“Youth in Chozuba are already taking poultry farming.”

“Ban import of fish from outside and encourage local people to start fisheries in order to meet the local demand.”

“Fisheries are usually practiced in paddy field. If fishery ponds were set up by the government it will benefit the youths.”

“We should have done a survey and assessment on Phek district on the feasibility because local production is not able meet the local demands.”

TOURISM

Phek district has two wildlife reserve at Thevopisu and tourist spots like Nazupfu, which can oversees Mt Saramati and Burma, The surrounding slopes of the famous Shilloi lake at Meluri can be beautified. Seanose at Khezhakheno can also be promoted as a tourist destination. *This pond is famous because the water level always remains the same regardless of the amount of water taken out.* Kepamhodzu at Pfutsero also known as Phek dzuku, and can be turned into a tourist spot. A forest in Lephory village has also been identified as a wildlife sanctuary. These are all ideal spot to boost tourism in the district.

“Youths can employ themselves as tourist guides but the main problem is law and order situation.”

Other Opportunities of employment from Natural resources

Cereals: Maize and Rice.

Cash crop: Sugarcane.

Spices: Chilly.

Minerals: Stone, Marble, Lime, Coal.

Brine(salt water).

Forest product: Firewood’s, Timber, Orchids,

Mushrooms, Alder, Oak, Teak, Pine, Gamari.
Vermi-culture.

Bee keeping.

Other potential areas of entrepreneurship identified by the youths

Card and Paper bag making.

Hair Cutting Salons and Cobbler.

Tailoring.

Private tutorials

Music Class.

Book Stalls.

ICT

Cable supplier

“Only one cable supplier in Phek town and also someone subscribing to consumer through DTH. But subscribing of DTH is illegal, Consumer forum should address it.”

Computer and radio servicing centre

“To open up repairing centre we need technical knowledge and skills. But the biggest hamper is the irregular power supply. Without electricity nothing on ICT can be run.”

Internet café

There is a pressing need for internet cafes and youths see this as an opportunity for garnering information and getting connected too. One can open up an internet cyber café as there is not a single one in Phek.

“There is a talk of BSNL bringing broad band, so internet café can be opened. To start or open up needs lots of capital and knowledge in computer though”.

“At present there are no internet facility available except in CIC and NIC”.

On CIC and NIC

“There are government owned NICs but facilities are inferior. Most computers are P-2 old model with old monitor and the service is very low.”

“Here in Phek, we are lagging behind in computer technologies and we are missing opportunities without it. (The participant is doing a business in the field of computer and says “it’s a very good way to earn our needs” and want other people to try in this field).

“There are so many computers lying unused at NIC, some students can approach the NIC and ask them to give it to your educational institutes because they have been saying that they are sending back to Kohima, but its not going to happen, besides they are really out dated and they will be of no use for them.”

Other ICT related employment avenues identified

Telephone- mobile and landline
Cyber café
Radio
T.V / Local cable
Dialect Newspaper
Fax machine / Xerox
Sound system
Wireless, DTH
Video gaming
Magazine
Screen printing press
Photo studio

CONCERNED REALISATION
to **action**

On Self-reliance

“Instead of depending on govt. assistance, group of like-minded people can pool in money and start their business.”

“ Instead of being over dependent on the government we youth could be the middle men and help find ways and means to

market the products.”

On Attitude

“We need to change our attitude. Nagas are proud, live extravagant life styles and lacks dignity of labour. Educated unemployed youths can come together and start coaching centres. We need high spirit and definite plan to take up entrepreneurship whereas we prefer the service of non-locals.”

“ Just because our products are handmade, we charge too high we want to get rich quickly and this is the reason why we cannot compete with others.”

On Ecological Balance

“Forest will be cleared for plantation and later the plantation tree itself would also be cut down for timber, therefore upset the ecological balance.”

Need to fight for our right

“Nagas should learn from our experience with the Wazeho Cement Factory. With all the deals and agreements made with the villagers, the Government has not fulfilled its promises. There is adverse environmental impact, and we are not benefiting anything. If you should ever go to the village, you should not drink the water there.”

“BSNL recharge coupon sold by dealers charge more than the standard printed price. On what basis are they buying the coupons that in Phek they charge more than the printed price? We should fight for our rights against extra charges on pre-paid cards which is illegal.”

On Beneficiaries of government loans and schemes

“These beneficiaries are not properly utilizing Govt. funds. Attitudes of beneficiaries needs to change, eg: not repaying the loans. This will create

difficulties to other youths from availing loans from Govt. in future.”

Experience Sharing Good Practises

1. Esther, an entrepreneur started in a small scale paper bags and card making with her friends which was profitable to meet her basic needs.

“A kg of paper bag cost Rs.25-30 whereby the educated unemployed youths can take up for self entrepreneurship and can bring good profit as the demand is high.”

2. A youth in Phek could not complete his B.com, but with his own initiative and self built skills in repairing electronic goods started a repairing shop which was partially funded by the government. He is doing well and considers himself successful.

What the Government officials had to say at the consultation Comments by the Chair, Mr. Moangwati Aier, Deputy Commissioner, Phek

Deputy Commissioner **Mr. Moangwati Aier** who addressed his concerns on issues afflicting the youths of Naga society. He gave an interesting definition of natural resources, determined by the right attitude of honesty, integrity, transparency, work culture, respect laws and rights of others. If these qualities are harnessed in us, the natural resources will translate into life sustaining sources.

The DC answered queries raised by the participants and gave his inputs –

On Road Conditions

He gave his assurance to the youths that he had already pressed the State Planning Department about the pitiable road conditions of Phek, and that assurance for the development of roads of Phek District has been obtained for the 2008 State Plan.

Biggest Challenge faced as DC Phek

He candidly spoke about how the economic growth in the district is stranded due to the

insurgency problem. He said an atmosphere of unity and peace and fearlessness required to bring about much needed development in the district.

Priority for the Youths of the District

He expressed his concern and love for the youths and students. He proposed to introduce Youth Parliaments which will bring about more awareness and improvements.

Poor ICT Facilities in the District.

Presently there are only 4(four) computers in the CIC, and there is plan to include 2(two) more. He has already approached the General Manager of BSNL for better connectivity, and broadband facility anticipated soon.

Er. Kheshito

He shared his concerns for youth employment and lamented that many are not aware of the opportunities and potentials of our natural resources. He read out the criteria for accessing government schemes available in the department. Enlightening the youths about the new and improved technologies in the agriculture sectors, he spoke about the sprinkler and drip irrigation which is to be introduced even in Nagaland

“Organize this kind of consultations yearly by the organizers to create more awareness and follow-up programs.”

Mr. Andrew Imti EAC :

“Youths are very creative. Let’s open up our mind and open up on what’s happening around the world. Nagaland must not loose out on the India’ Look East Policy. There is a lot of opportunity in private enterprise not only in Nagaland but also in N E and other parts.”

Mr. Tsongpong EAC:

“Creating such kind of platform is important because youths have a collective platform to voice and express their grievances. There is a need to inculcate healthy competition.”

voices of the YOUTH

On YES Campaign

"This kind of campaign has never happened before and is a historic milestone."

"Need to push forward issues in other areas also, other than the three thematic area of YES district level consultation".

On Naga youths

"The educated youths needs to play a major role in safeguarding the rights and interest of the rural people".

"We Nagas are so proud, whereas in fact we are ignorant"

" Since we are dependents on our parents and the government, in reality we are not experienced as individuals."

" Many youths are talented and good in diverse field and can work without training but they are lazy and not dedicated."

On Government

"Don't know why agri department is here. I Didn't find any farmer who got assistance from agri Dept. in providing seedlings, trainings and technical know how".

On Education

"This may not be directly related, but think indirectly it is important. There is need to revamp the whole system of education. Our system of education does not give emphasis

to other avenues for earning our livelihood. It is only focussed on Government service. Our parents are also to be blamed for this."

On Banks

"In Meluri there is only one SBI, and since there is only one bank they act very proud and practice favouritism."

On entrepreneurship

"To start any venture one needs capital, and the problem is difficulty in getting loans from the bank."

"We don't know how to deal with our customer, our attitude is " You take it or leave it".

" Integration and networking of knowledge/ know-how needed."

On local products

"Locals products are more expensive whereas non-local products are cheaper thereby discouraging willingness to produce or to compete."

" Lack of marketing skills and local products are too expensive. This is the case even with cane furnitures, when we are locally producing them we are buying them mostly from Assam because it is cheaper."

" We also need to improvise and modernise our products to keep up in the competitive market. Just because it is local and hand-made we charge more, This is why other products are preferred even by our own people."

On loans and schemes

" Not many youths are aware of the different government schemes and especially rural areas youths have no idea at all".

suggestions of the YOUTH

On roads and transport

Government should improve road and transport and, also provide better road connectivity with the neighboring towns.

On proactive role of the youth and student bodies

1. Educated youths should be the watchdog in developmental process.
2. YES campaign should not concentrate on employment alone but also on Human Resource Development.
3. Youths and students need to put pressure on the Government for transparency on accessing/ availing loans.
4. Student bodies and NGO's should play a vital role in creating awareness about the value and richness of natural resources to the villagers.

Expectations from government

1. The Veterinary department needs to be more functional and pro-active.
2. Special assistance should be given to the youth for piggery farming.
3. Government needs to give more training and capacity building on entrepreneurship.
4. Government should sponsor youths for making bamboo charcoal or set up training institutes in Phek.
5. The Art and Culture department should have documentation of our traditional practices and knowledge or else we are in danger of being exploited. We should not become victims of outside exploitation.

On agro based produce

Cold storage should be set up for preservation

as most of the products are perishable goods.

On loans and schemes

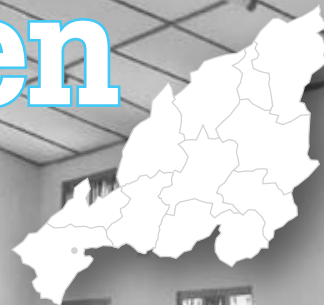
Intense discussion was carried out by the youths voicing their deep concerns for the judicious utilization of Government funds. A number of suggestions were put forth by the participants to ensure accountability and transparency.

- 1) Government should give more schemes especially to rural youths as CMCF is too political and only candidate with political connection get them.
- 2) Government should provide more schemes and loans and the outcome of such projects should be monitored.
- 3) More awareness should be given of existing government schemes.
- 4) The Government is to be blamed for corruption, the beneficiaries for squandering the money for their own personal use only – it is not benefiting anyone. Therefore it was suggested that all PMRY and CMCF should be withhold for a few years and the money collectively used for constructing roads and infrastructural developments which will benefit public in general.



Dr. Bernice Dzüvichü

Peren



The youths in Peren district were an engaging lot. The enthusiasm and spontaneity of ideas shared by them was admirable and refreshing. Perhaps their proactive approach and willingness to seize opportunities says something about the general attitude of the people in the district who have demonstrated a rare foresight in controlling their own local market, unlike the other districts of Nagaland who are still trying to grapple with the realization that business activities are being controlled by the non-locals. There is a lot of potential for economic development in this district, given the rich and eager human resource if the environment is made conducive, especially in terms of infrastructural support and opportunities.

avenues for YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

RICE/PADDY CULTIVATION

Famously known as the rice bowl of the State, Peren is blessed with varieties of rice, and there is immense opportunity for farmers as well as youths to come together to pursue livelihood activities by finding the right market and

export to other places.

Wind and solar resource

The youths feel that wind and solar resources can be tapped for generating electricity to meet their local needs. But there is total lack of skills to run machines, financial constraints and lack of knowledge.

Hydro project

The youths of Peren district have expressed their frustration with the Government for failing to complete the hydro-project at PUILWA. The Government had started a hydro-project in PUILWA but a controversy was stirred up after naming the project POILWA and had to abandon it halfway.

“Besides this Puiwa project am interested to know if the Govt. can give financial assistance to private individuals to take up other mini hydro-projects I am interested in taking up this but needs financial , technical skill and training.”

CANE

Tening sub- division Nsong has good scope in cane furniture business. The main obstacle to this is the poor transport system and poor road condition. During the dry season exporting is good, but during rainy season there is difficulty, for about 7 months most of the interior parts are completely cut-off.

Floriculture

“Orchids are found in plenty and there are also many dry flowers which are being sold in the market, within and outside the State, at a good and high market price. This is done in a small and individual case. In order to flourish in this business one needs to have good marketing skills and build contact with dealers of other states.”

FLORICULTURE

There are many beautiful and historic spots in Peren which can be developed into tourist destinations. For example, the British bungalows, caves, waterfalls, charmed stones with folklores attached.

JUICE STALL

Youths can set up small juice stalls as there is abundance and varieties of fruits grown in Peren. However, machines are required for setting up. They have also acknowledged that for starting a basic stall major investment is not required and without even depending on the government one can start small with grinder and mixtures.

VEGETABLE SUPPLIER

Every village produce surplus vegetables in abundance eg; squash, pumpkins etc... Instead of letting the surplus vegetable perish, youths can collect the vegetables from neighbouring villages and transport them where market is there. This would help some youths to earn their livelihood.

COLD STORAGE

It was suggested that small units of cold storage could be set up with help and assistance even from students union to procure loans. Farmers and growers should be contacted for supplying their products in bulk. If the cold storage can be privatized it would be more efficient as private parties can concentrate much better. A proper business strategy needs to be worked out where youths could be also employed as agents.

“ In Punanamai there is a cold storage set up by their own society where many youths are employed there. If there is any way the Govt. is going to finance, than the we are willing to take up”.

COBBLER & HAIR CUTTING SALOON

Youth have skills and talents but are lazy and mainly ashamed to take up these professions. Some youths are experts even without training and would cobble shoes or cut hair free of cost but are ashamed to make it a profession. These professions need to be encouraged and considered respectable.

“Talented young people should take up these professions, and set examples for other youths to follow.”

MOTOR WORKSHOP

Some youths have seen potential livelihood avenue in opening a motor workshop. With a few months basic training to equip oneself

with technical knowledge interested youths can pursue this with expectation of good profit.

“Peren town is also developing very fast. Nowadays we see many vehicles in the town. Presently, we have only one workshop which does not open regularly. So we should make good use of the opportunity.”

COFFIN & FURNITURE SHOP

“In Peren, we have enough raw materials to run a furniture shop. Of course we also need some skills and training for this. At the same time Coffin making is also a good business. All of us will die one day and there is nothing wrong in running a coffin business since we don't have any in Peren.”

HOSTELS

Most of the students from Peren district study in Peren town. These students face hardship in finding accommodation, and as students pursuing their studies living in a rented place can become a burden. Therefore need was expressed and prospects of running hostels keenly felt.

Opening a Working Women Hostel was also deliberated and considered a viable idea. Related to this, it was also suggested that educated women, school dropouts, students and house wives can come together and run weaving and tailoring centre which could be a good vocational ground, as well as provide livelihood to women.

ON APMC

There needs to be awareness training on Agriculture Production Marketing Committee (APMC) as loans and incentives given by APMC is not known by villagers. Exploiting the ignorance of the farmers APMC tends to monopolize the market. Before giving the loans the farmers also need to be oriented about the market. Market price will rise and fall and it is

important that framers are made aware so that they do not feel cheated.

“ Many farmers are helpless as many varieties of fruits and vegetables production are under taken by APMC and thereby controlling the production.”

“ If the farmers or beneficiaries cannot give back what has been provided (loans by APMC) it will not succeed. We have to be sincere also.”

ICT related opportunities

MOBILE/PCO WLL SERVICE

There is Mobile PCO which is helping in generating income using pre paid service but phone connectivity is the problem in rural areas. BSNL has provided WLL facility to all villages but network is not available in many villages, and in addition WLL and mobile phones are dependent on electricity but as there is regular shortage of power this services cannot be relied on.

COMPUTER EDUCATION

There is a private computer institute set up in Peren town but it is not functioning anymore due to shortage of students.

SOUND/LIGHT/PROJECTOR/GENERATOR FOR HIRING

There is immense scope of profitable business in hiring out of sound system, projector, generator, and lighting system etc. But youths require financial assistance to start up this kind of enterprises as well as technical skills and infrastructure.

“Though there is immense scope in the area of ICT, youths are apprehensive to venture in this area due to the irregular power supply.”

“Irregular power supply will not allow youths to succeed in the ICT sector.”

RADIO STATION

In Peren radio is the most popular medium of disseminating information. It is also a reliable medium to connect all rural areas. However, it was felt that news in local dialect is too brief and not elaborative. There need to be local radio station which would cater to local needs. This would not only generate some employment opportunities but also connect the local population on common issues.

CYBER CAFE & MOBILE SHOWROOM

“No internet facility except in C.I.C.”
Competition will take place if other service provider enter Peren – BSNL will try to upgrade their services.”

“Youths can be employed by opening Cyber Café and distribution of SIM cards.”
“There is scope for good business even in Peren town for a mobile showroom.”

LOCAL BULLETIN

Most of the people in Jalukie and Peren are readers of English paper, but to cater to the needs of rural community need was felt to start a dialect paper. As the population is not very large a weekly bulletin would be a better option. There is a lot of need to disseminate information to the villagers. A local bulletin would help in more awareness creation and create employment opportunity for youths like collection of news to circulating of papers.

Other Opportunities Identified

Home delivery using phone, desk to desk courier service, tele marketing (E-business), travel agency, Speed post.

experience of a YOUTH

Undergone training under turn-key entrepreneurship development programme (TEPD), which was sponsored by Govt. of Nagaland, Dept. of Industry and commerce. He was at the IIE (Indian institute of entrepreneurship) at Guwahati (Feb 2004) for 3 month.

Name of project: OFF-SET PRINTING PRESS.

Place to set up: Jalukie (Peren district).

Remark: There is no off-set printing press at Peren district yet.

Project cost: 100%.

Own contribution: @ 15%.

Margin Money @ 25%.

Loan @ 60%.
= 100%.

SBI bank manager in a written commitment agreed to put up the project only if the subsidy(margin money) is sanctioned by the concern department.(Rs. 60,000 + appox).

* Pending/ Failure of the project.

- Failure of the Govt. to sanction the margin money(out of Rs 60,000 apporx. Margin money Rs 24,590/- only have been sanctioned).

- Failure of planning Dept. in sanctioning of the full amount to the Dept. of Industries.

Impact of Illegal Taxation

The youths are greatly concerned about the negative impact illegal taxation is having on business opportunities. A classic case was shared by a young man who made a lucrative deal to export Pears to a company based outside the State. Before the deal was carried through he studied the cost/expenses and returns of his supply business, and realized that the heavy taxations on the carrier trucks actually undercuts any profit he would make,

even though the fruits were to be sold with a handsome profit margin.

“Govt. and NGOs need to seriously do something about illegal taxation, for eg; in Phek the youths themselves are active in chasing the UGs .We can also do that, but in the highways where we have to transport our goods , we cannot combat their movements and activities.”

suggestions of the YOUTH

On capacity building

1. Government should set up training institutes in Electronics , servicing and repairing centres in the district.
2. Farmers need to be educated and trained on latest technology- Create more awareness and seminars of the potentiality of different resources.
3. There is need for more awareness and training programs for youths and farmers on horticulture and floriculture.
4. Special youth schemes should be introduced all over Nagaland especially in remote/ backward areas like Peren.
5. It has been suggested that for better participation of farmers in training programs, Government should conduct these trainings in the rural areas rather than in towns which poses practical problems for them to attend.
6. Most training centres located in Kohima or Dimapur. Poor people cannot afford 2 or 3 years courses.

On ICT

1. Local T.V station should be set up for local programme and to disseminate information in own dialect.
2. Need to have more local dialect programs on AIR
3. Encourage private companies to set up towers

for healthy competition, local youth can be employed as security guard, technician etc

4. CIC should be set up in Athibung and other areas and towns.
5. C.I.C should upgrade the course like Diplomas and there is need for more computers and better service.
6. There should be telephone facility in all the villages and internet facility in all the blocks.
7. Govt. should set up Computer Institutes and provide career guidance.
8. Computer education should be made compulsory in all educational institution.
9. We need better communication facility in order to take up any type of entrepreneurship and also to sustain it.

On Intangki

Intangki forest should be preserved and protected as tourist destination.

On Poilwa hydro project

Government should complete the hydro project at Poilwa regardless of pressures.

On roads

Roads and transportation needs to be provided and improved for smooth functioning of all activities.

On Power Supply

Electricity needs to be more regular for setting up any type of units, because poor power supply hampers the use of modern technologies and machines.

On PMRY and CMCF

The youths of Peren are deeply concerned about finding solutions to curb the prevailing corruption and misuse of Government loans and funds, so that they truly benefit only those who deserve and need aid from the Government.

- Students union should identify the right beneficiaries for CMCF and PMRY, verify and check whether the project applied is feasible in the district or not. For

example, there was a case of fund released for a project to be implemented in Peren district, but the beneficiary was using his power-tiller in Dimapur instead of Peren.

- President, AZSUN, Tribal Hohos representatives should be involved in identifying the beneficiaries as members of the Committee.
- Resort to the use of lie- detectors during interviews if necessary.
- For this year there is more beneficiaries and lesser amount. CMCF sanctioned in Peren was only 15 lac as of now with only 10 seats. The student union also stated that a memorandum has already been submitted to increase.
- A person who has a diploma/training should be first given the opportunity to avail CMCF.
- There should be credible NGOs to supervise the implementation of funds like PMRY and CMCF.
- Loans/ funds should not be given at one go. It is felt that during the interview people can easily fool the Board Members, so funds / loans should be given in installment basis and after the first installment is given, assessment needs to be made to make sure implementation is underway, then only release the rest of the amount.
- Proper verification should be taken up by the Govt. and monitor the use of funds. There needs to be a proper inspection of project establishment site before loan is



given and a thorough investigation on the candidature background needs to be made.

voices of concern & HOPE

"It is we, who do not utilize it properly therefore we should be faithful to the Govt. in utilizing loans."

"If the Government finds innovative ways to increase production by initiating new programs, we can sell in truck loads."

"Educated youths if they cant get Govt. jobs, they should give up and get into cultivation and set examples for others to follow."

" Many villages are not electrified , but when we consider the rich water resource we have, we can be self sufficient if we can set up private hydro projects without dependency from the Govt."

"We need work hard and to find proper market to sell products, and have unity among partners."

"It has become a must that educated youths need to go back to the village to educate the farmers and the villagers."

" Where there is will there is a way. If we have strong determination nothing is impossible".

"Dams will destroy many lives, forest, rivers, fields etc.. is it really needed?"

" When we talk of a problem, every problem have solution. We should have 5 solutions for 5 problems. As literacy increases unemployment also increase from this consultation let us find some solution.

Tuensang

The final leg of the Youth Employment Summit at Tuensang was enthusiastically attended by youths of the district who showed keen interest in seeking new employment opportunities for their livelihood and sustenance. The youths here are concerned about the dominance of business by non-locals and called for action and pro-activism to seize employment opportunities. The chief concern for them is the infrastructural handicap affecting all aspects of public life, whether in terms of educational institutions or lack of proper road linkages. They also dwelt on the need to locally initiate development rather than expecting external agencies to address their grievances.

"We are ready to take risk if proper training is provided."

avenues for YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

CORN FLAKES (from maize)

Maize is produced in large quantity in the district. Unlike other crops/ plants which depends on seasons and geographical conditions like soil fertility.

Maize can grow in any soil conditions in Nagaland and can be stored for about 7-8 months without getting spoiled. Due to lack of awareness on the usage of maize, it is mostly wasted or used as pig feed. Youths can set up private enterprises in order to market maize as well as set up units to make pop corns and

cornflakes.

PINEAPPLE

Pineapple is found in plenty in Chare area. Emphasis needs to be made in commercially cultivating pineapple. There is high demand of pineapple in neighboring states like Assam. Youths can find and create market linkages to supply this raw material to the factories. This would open opportunities for youth employment as it would involve transportation, collection of raw materials, and labourers etc. Apart from exporting, pineapple could also be used to make juice and sweets locally.

ORANGE CULTIVATION (Khamniungan area)

Considering the suitability for Orange plantation, orange is not grown on a commercial scale, or in sufficient quantity to

be exported given its huge potential. If orange orchards are promoted youths can be both supplier and cultivators. There is also a strong need for technical training and know how for mass production of orange.

“In Chare area, the department is supplying seeds. Fruits are found in abundance during its season but most of it gets rotten. So, if NGO’s like YARD and Youth Net can ask the Govt. to set up a fruit processing units it will benefit our economy as a whole.”

OTHER FRUITS

The district has varieties of fruits in abundance but the surplus produce are not being marketed efficiently and simply gets rotten and wasted. The surplus cannot be sold in other markets due to a number of reasons. Firstly, the locals do not know how to find market and partners to do business with. Moreover, the poor road conditions and transport facilities are a source of discouragement. Therefore, this is a potential area for young people to take the initiative of selling local products to neighboring districts, as an employment opportunity for those unemployed, as presently it is the cultivators/farmers themselves market them. If the advantages of fruit cultivation is highlighted to the farmers and cultivators, more interest would be shown in growing. It was felt that good production would also encourage setting up of small units for making juice, and also this in turn could be run and maintained by young technicians.

ON HANDICRAFTS (TIMBER & BAMBOO)

Handicrafts has been a tradition and culture of the local people. Using timber and bamboo items like basket, furniture and decorative pieces are being made. People are creative but more importance need to be given for young people to understand the scope for livelihood. However, it was felt that to market the products commercially the people do not have enough technical skills to start. Good power supply is also needed to run the machines and good

connection of roads so that the finished good can be easily transported.

ON COAL MINE

There is abundance of coal (especially around Konya Village) but as there are no technical experts to drill the resources, it is lying unexplored. The main problem for not exploring is due to lack of knowledge. Differences amongst the land owners are another hindrance to exploring. This is one area in the district which has high potential of sustaining livelihood. Drilling machines need to be set up and training on how to explore our minerals as well as training on skilled labour needs to be imparted.

VEGETABLE SHOP

Varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantity. As vegetables are seasonal and produced from time to time, Government should impart advance knowledge/ training to farmers to go for crop rotation for all year production, and also introduce modern methods of preservations. Youths can open up organized vegetable shops and markets.

LIVESTOCK REARING

There is high demand for poultry products and pork in the district. There is no piggery farm and most of the livestock products are imported from Assam. There is high potential for a successful poultry farm but the hindrance the youths feel is due to the irregular power supply.

INDIGENOUS GOODS SHOP

Traditional attires like shawl, mekhala, basket, dao, spear, etc have high potentials of being commercialized, and generating substantial profit not only within the country, but even abroad. It is important to encourage and build on it and thereby also promoting our culture.

MUSIC SCHOOL

Naga youths are music lovers and many youths are interested in music but due to lack of music schools or teachers, they are discouraged from pursuing their talents and interests. Developing the field of music is a good opportunity to get employed and can even employ other youths as instructors.

WATER/HYDRO POWER

Water source can be used to generate electricity and act as a substitute for irregular power supply. The government could assist the youths to set up mini-hydro project.

ON STONES

“There is potential for stones especially for road construction, soiling, etc. There are only one or two stone crushing units.”

Identification of other local resources

Agro- based produce: Khollar (Yimchunger area), Ginger(Sangtam area), Garlic, Soya bean (Khamniungan area), Squash (Chow-chow). Pumpkin, Potato, Beans, Brinjal, Lady’s Finger, Bamboo shoot (Chang area), Maize

Fruits: Banana, Orange (Khamniungan area), Pineapple (Chare area), Guava, Papaya, Mango, Sugarcane (Khamniungan area)

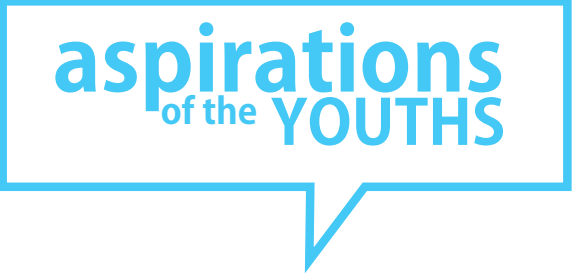
Forest Products: Timber, Bamboo, Wild Orchids

Commercial Plantation: Cotton

Wildlife/ Wild animals: Tragopan (Noklak), Snake, Monkey, Stag, Bear, Deer, Reindeer, Yak, Mithun, etc

Minerals: Coal Mine (Konya Village), Stone, Marble Stone (Noklak area), Silver Stone (Chesore), Brine (Salt water)

Others: Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPS), Water (Fish), Larake Water (Spring water that heals malaria- Chesore)



TYRE RE-TREADING: Shamator

“There is no shop as such. We have linkages with Kiphire district and adjoining areas. If we have the skills there’s a good potential for starting this. To start up we need capital, skill, good equipments and tools.”

PAINTING & FINE ARTS: Tuensang

“I already have an experience in art and painting and paints for friends and for community functions. I want to go for further training in painting and further expand his business more commercially.”

WEAVING: Khamniungan area

“There is high demand for handlooms from other areas. But cannot produce in large quantity, due to unavailability of machines for making handloom goods and products.”

INDIGENOUS GOODS SHOP

“Apart from business perspective it is also important that we do not lose our culture and tradition. Preservation of our culture, identity and heritage is indispensable”.

FISHERY: Pangso

“I already have a small fishery but needs a bigger fishery pond in order to sell it commercially. I am aware of the market and if I can find little financial assistance of

about Rs. 10,000/- I can expand my fishery. I would like to go for training under fishery."

ELECTRONIC SHOP: Chesore

"There is no electronic repair shop in Chessore and would like to go for training and set up one."

MOTOR WORKSHOP: Noklak

"There no workshop at Noklak and I want to set up one. I already have two years experience in working at workshop. Needs financial help about Rs. 2 lakhs for buying machines and equipments. This workshop could also work as a training centre for other local youths to start their own workshop in other areas."

HOTELS

"There are no big hotels in Tuensang and even tourists find difficulty in their stay. At present only one hotel but the service and management is not up to the quality."

TRAINING FOR MAKING JUICE Orange & Pineapple (Pangso)

"My family owns an orange orchard which produce around 20bags of oranges but most of which rots and goes to waste. I would like to learn and train how to make juices so that it could be made locally and sold."

Other avenues

Hotels (Lodging), Furniture making, Hostels- Schools/ college, flower Shop (Natural), Cobbler, Barber, Tailoring and Knitting Modification of bikes, Cosmetic Shops, Cloth Store, Beauty Parlour, Car Servicing Centre, Mobile Repairing, Training in Computer and Electronic Repairing.

sharing experiences &
**lessons
LEARNT**

On the plights of Ginger and Soya bean Cultivator

The youths feel farmers cultivating ginger and soyabean in Khamniungan area are discouraged. Villagers started cultivation of ginger and soyabean, but no help is rendered to the farmers when needed as in terms of fertilizers etc. Poor road conditions and lack of storages for ginger and soyabean hamper larger production.

"In collaboration with the 'Year of farmers' Govt. supplied ginger seeds. Farmers cultivated but govt. didn't do anything when the price of ginger came down to help the farmers find a market."

On fishery

"Plenty of fish and big fisheries in Khamniungan area but due to poor road condition the produce cannot be exported to other areas of the district. At present around 20 fishery owners are struggling as they are unable to sell their fish."

On Retrieve

Initiated by Parliamentary Secy. P. Chuba Chang, a group was formed by local youths to do manual works. Considerable number on non-local labourers decreased due to the initiative taken up by the 'Retrieve' group.

A participant on his experience

"At first when I started I felt ashamed and even my friends laughed at me and started to avoid me. But today I feel proud to be in the group and doing manual work and am more confident and ready and would not hesitate to take up any work in any field encourage the youths not to be ashamed to work and even earn their livelihood."

An example set

“ There is also a case of a beneficiary who bought a sumo and rendered services to the villages. Before there was no such facility. The road condition is poor so, he himself manually laid roads. Even today there are 5 Sumos plying on that road. If you want support then there must also be a sense of interest.”

PROMOTING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT THROUGH ICT

ICT facilities identified

Computer, Dish TV (Tata Sky), Radio (most important in villages/ most popular medium), WLL, Mobile Phone, Telephone, Radio Station (FM), Newspaper, TV, Off-set Printing Press, Internet.

Local newspaper

Most people do not know how to read English but know how to read own dialect. Newspaper like Nagaland post, Morung Express and Eastern mirror could publish papers in local dialect in collaboration with the local people and have their eastern edition based in Tuensang.

Internet Café

Internet café is the best way to get connected to the world. Good internet facility could also help in accessing the newspaper on line and then printing it out and circulating/selling it. The main reason why internet related avenues cannot be perused is due to the irregular power supply. The second reason being slow connectivity or break down of internet connectivity.

Mobile repairing shop

There is a large number of cell phone users but only few repair shops and manned by non experts. More youths need to be trained so that people would have to go to far places like Dimapur or Kohima for repairing.

The status of ICT in the district

On Computer Education

Computer education is very poor in Tuensang. Only 2 or 3 schools impart computer education and more emphasis is needed.

On Television

“We do not even get Kohima news Channel on TV. Nor can we receive DD Kohima signal. We want to request if it could be made accessible in Tuensang.”

On District Computer Centres (DCC)

DCC fully funded by the state govt. Youths have learnt basic knowledge on computer from DCC. Youths are also been able to get help and information through DCC.

On Community Information Centre (CIC)

There are two CICs one of which is located in the DC's office. There are around 5-6 computers with two instructors. Internet facility is available but access to CIC becomes inconvenient at times as it is operational only during office hours. CICs have helped in teaching and training villagers on basic computer education also.

On WLL and BSNL

Government has issued WLL connections to every village but in many places services are not accessible. Eg: in Chingmai village there is no phone connection and villagers have to travel 15 kms to access phone. The same case also with Noklak where conveying of information in the event of death and sickness is also difficult.

“The Govt. has not fulfilled its commitment to connect all areas in Nagaland by BSNL phone connection. Therefore, we should pressure the Government to give us phone connection.”

On Radio Station (FM)

In the villages radio is the most reliable and accessible means of information and communication. Radio transmission is not clear in Tuensang.

“Increase transmission time (morning and evening) so that students or youths can work part time like singing, news reader,

etc, and expose our talents.”

“A state in south India provides TV sets to every villager. Why not provide radios in Nagaland”?

CONCERNED REALISATION
to **action**

“These days the govt. jobs are saturated. Therefore, from the theme ‘Back to the land’, we need to go back to our land and find out what resources are available and utilize it to earn livelihood. To exploit such resources there should be some external support. We should not depend always on the govt. but we should also create or utilize our resources for employment opportunity”

realization
need for **CHANGE?**

On education system in the district

Education system needs to be reviewed and rectified. Need was felt for qualified teachers to be posted to Tuensang district and thus many a times the students are left in the hands of poor qualified and inexperienced teachers. It is also the duty of the students to protest and demand quality education. Poor infrastructure of the educational institutions also discourages students. Education should include not only lessons and teachings so that students can address livelihood issues after school. Special provisions and incentives should be made so that parents send their children to schools, especially girls.

On Funds and loans

Many young people have the enthusiasm of

starting business but unable to do so because of financial problem. Most of the funds and loans are politicized and people who are well to do get the privilege of availing such facilities even without getting through interview. Many a times strong oppositions have been made but nothing much could be done. NGO’s, ENSF, ENPO should select the right candidate on the basis of merit and the beneficiaries need to be trained before giving loans.

“Probably most student’s community doesn’t know anything about loans and schemes.”

“Funds, whether small or big is important. We hope that through the initiatives of ENSF, the youths will benefit and the right candidates receive the loans. The candidates/beneficiaries should also utilize their seed money judiciously. We will fight for the younger generation.”

voices
of the **YOUTH**

On YES Campaign

“I take this YES Campaign as a challenge.”

“Maybe the youths are in a cage... of backwardness”. “I hope through YES we will also come out of this backwardness”.

On fellow Nagas

“Nagas don’t trust each other in business”.

“We Nagas get lost when we come back home after coming from outside the state. We bring back only the bad things instead of the good one.”

“Maybe because we are not exercising our brains and we are ashamed to face others.”

On Power

“When we talk about globalization we

cannot imagine it when power supply is no there”.

“There are many villages without power supply. In some villages along the Myanmar border, there are no power supply at all. Villages like Kejok do not have electricity.”
On ICT

“We are very ignorant about the use and benefits of ICT.”

On Roads & Transportation

“Some villages have no road connectivity at all. During Jhum cultivation mountains are cleared and many firewood are cut down and burned. With proper road connectivity the firewood could have been sold and not burnt away.”

“Due to poor road condition and sometimes total breakdown due to rainfall, landslides and blockage, even if there is surplus and abundance of fruit produce it cannot be even taken to be sold in towns.”

“Tuensang could be one of the best districts for production. There are villages where vegetables are grown in abundance and even Vegetable Village has been identified by Govt. But most of the time due to poor road conditions they cannot market it and gets wasted or given to animals as feeds.”

“Resources are there in abundance but surplus cannot be supplied due to transportation problem”.

On development

“Public and poor people are suffering due to the lack of basic amenities. We are not totally blaming the government but due to lack of leadership. Maybe the leaders are sucking up the money meant for development. All elected members should focus more on development of roads, education, health, etc.”

“ENSF as pressure groups, should pressurize the government on improvements and implementations of health, education,

roads, etc.”

On Nagas not trusting Nagas:

“A vacant shop next to a marwari shop. Owners not willing to give it to locals because they close down their shops after some few weeks or months maybe due to lack of knowledge or capitals. Such practice prevalent not only in Tuensang but all over the state.”

On Non-locals:

“No one can chase them out without reason and no reason for them to go too”.

“Mizos managed to drive out or discouraged non-locals by buying from locals. Since non-locals could not sell their items, slowly they were compelled to close down their shops and go.”

On Locals vs. non-locals

About 90% of the businesses dominated by non-locals and only 10% by locals. Why?

“There are no customers for locals.”

“We don’t get all our needs and not well set up in local shops.”

“We cannot bargain with locals.”

“Non-locals are well established in their business.”

“Most Nagas who run businesses are small-time entrepreneurs, so illegal taxation kills their business. Non-locals can still run without loses because they are established.”

“Better management and business by non-locals.”

“We don’t know the value of money.”

“Lack knowledge in business skills and do not trust fellow Nagas.”

“Government or NGO’s to give knowledge/training in business skills and finance to start.”

“Locals doing illegal business and thus

spoiling the society.”

On initiating enterprises

“Should not feel inferior even to start small business rather should start up and encourage other youths.”

“To set up any venture, there are financial difficulties”.

“In Nagaland it will be difficult to set up small-scale industries as we lack knowledge in setting up small-scale industries.”

“It’s better to stop import of anything so locals will be encouraged. This should be done only after enough can be produced. (On agro-horti products)”

“To become a master in anything we need a master to teach us. Likewise, we need someone to guide us”.

On Larake water

“A stream water called ‘Larake’ is believed to cure malaria. It dries up in winter. Either the community or Govt. should make an effort to preserve and protect the place where Larake water is found. We need experts to test the value of water.”

On education

“Naga teachers only after salary instead of providing quality education. Therefore, parents prefer Catholic schools where most of the teachers are non-locals.”

Reflections and discussions with ENSF

(Questions from the youth)

Q. Do you think Naga youths or Naga’s in general are ready to look at employment beyond govt. jobs when ENSF is looking for more govt. employment instead of trying to join the rest of the advanced societies?

ENSF: *ENSF is not emphasizing only on government jobs but also on self reliance and entrepreneurship. Apart from this we are also encouraging students and unemployed youths to focus of self employment. We have got 25% job reservation but this won’t come flying on to our lap.*

First we have to get educated and be prepared to compete.

Q. As an apex student body for the people of Tuensang what role model have you set as an example for the students of today?

ENSF: *We focus on all the four districts. What we have to plan is to top and excel and compete with the rest of the world.*

Q. What is the main objective of ENSF?

ENSF: *To upgrade the student community. To promote the down-trodden people and focus on education system.*

Q. What is ENSF’s next step after this Campaign:

ENSF: *Many of us think it is the last but it is not so. The next step will be the unit representatives to take forward.*

Q. Tuensang is very backward practically. We are very backward in mentality as well as in literacy level. How will YES benefit Tuensang? What will be your step to make sure that schemes are utilized properly in reality and not in paper works only?

ENSF: *Things should not be only in paper but should be practical. YES and ENSF will continue to work together and if we give genuine effort we will not fail. But loans like CMCF providing only 1 lakh is too less to initiate any business.*

Feed back from Government officials at the consultation

Mr. Alan Gonmai, Addl. Deputy Commissioner

“Employment situation is different from other parts of the country. Here, Govt. cannot accommodate all unemployed youths. Therefore, in lieu of service, schemes for self employment have been created. The govt. has given a choice to you. You can take up anything.”

“We lack endurance and because of this even if we want to do it we cannot. If we have endurance we can do what the rest of the world can do.”

“We are dependent on government because we need capital. There we should initiate partnership with private sectors. Money is not the most important

thing but we need training/ technical skills to start up. Therefore youths should not be lazy but need to work hard as the most important is human resource.”

“Our youths want to be in the government job alone therefore a lot of contingency appointments are there. Just because it is a Govt. service appointment, Rs. 750/- per month is preferred rather than other jobs which can be monetarily very rewarding.”

“Non-locals are earning about Rs.5000 a month or more and the youths say there is no area for employment. But in reality when we actually see or look around us there are so many areas where we can find opportunities”

suggestions of the YOUTH

On ICT

1. WLL connections should be distributed to all villages- will help in times of emergency.
2. Encourage private companies like Airtel, Aircel, and Reliance, etc to set up towers in the district
3. Initiate compulsory computer education in schools and colleges, both private and govt.
4. Promote computer education and set up library for students in Noklak.
4. Upgrade computer course in the State and the districts, as going and studying from outside incurs many expenses.
5. Induct good computer instructors in DCC .
6. Conduct more seminars/ workshop/ awareness on ICT.

On Loans

1. Increase the amount of loans for entrepreneurship and this should be given to

genuine candidates.

On Agro-based sector

1. Small-scale industries should be encouraged by the government.
2. Government should do a proper research and take initiative to find a market for horticulture and agriculture products and take measures so it would not go the ginger way. If the Government cannot, then processing units should be set up.
3. Government should set up fruit juice unit.
4. Government should provide subsidies to beneficiaries, set up storage facility and give proper training in storage and marketing and provide fertilizers.
5. It will be good if govt. can provide high yielding seeds for *khollar*, chilly, etc

On Capacity building and awareness

1. Government to sponsor youths to go for training in music.
2. Government to disseminate information on different schemes, programmes and projects and opportunity from time to time.

On Education

1. Schools should emphasise on career counselling and vocational training and not just text book learning.

On Power

1. Organizations should pressurize the govt. to provide power connectivity to all the villages.



Wokha



ideas and ASPIRATIONS

The youth participants of Wokha district provided an insight into the vast potential of the district along side the poor road condition which is hampering the flow of local produce to other market to flourish and benefit the community. The district has a distinctive occupation, fishing. Aspirations of the youth were directed towards this potential. The Doyang Hydel Project being one of the attractions for both local and outside visitors, other possibilities of encouraging adventure sports like water sports were suggested as an opportunity which could generate both employment and revenue for the state. The discussion was focussed on the need for capacity building and infrastructural establishment to enhance the scope of youth participation in other sectors of employment.

"We need better transport facilities. The road conditions are very poor that there are villages which are not properly linked with wokha town and due to poor transportation facility our resources could not be tapped efficiently"

"There are some villages in Wokha bordering Assam. The soil is very fertile there and the villagers have very rich agricultural production, but the road condition is so bad that their products cannot even reach Wokha town. Because of this they are at the mercy of businessmen along the Assam border who totally control the price of their products because they are the buyers"

Capacity building and Skill development

"We lack skills. To solve this problem, youths and even farmers should be given opportunity to be trained in institutes for capacity building"

"Lack of marketing skills is the main problem of setting up business. The govt. should impart training on marketing skills"

"Lacks marketing skills and lacks knowledge about disposing our products"

"Educate farmers on the benefits of cash crops. Beneficiaries should be trained on the technical know-how and marketing strategies"

Lack of awareness

"There is not much education on computers, and schools and colleges need to impart computer education as we need to keep up with the fast changing times of today"

"There is lack of awareness regarding ICT"

"There is lack of knowledge on ICT, Changing our education system at the grassroot level has to be initiated"

"I am ignorant about CIC"

"We can check and find out about the market through various forms of media. There is inadequate power supply. Electricity is the basic essential for ICT and all other works"



Bamboo and Bamboo shoot processing

“Our district is rich in resources like production of bamboo shoot”

“Bamboo is found in abundance in Wokha. But to make this resource into livelihood we need a lot of hard labour, so young people only can do it. We can make bamboo shoots. We can make cane baskets and daos. I really want young people to concentrate in bamboos because there is a lot of scope in our bamboos and we can make our living from our bamboos... even the roots of the bamboo can be used to make decorative items and crafts. This way we can also promote our rich culture and heritage”

Broom production

Broom business has been seen by the participants as a potential area to be taken up by entrepreneurs. The raw material used for making broom is reported to be largely available in the forest.

“Our forest is rich with broom making material. So my suggestion is that during vacations and free time students can group and collect this from the jungles and earn money for themselves”

youth
calls for **ACTION**

“In Wokha, business people are facing problem because there is a market building which has been demolished about 3yrs back and not constructed yet... this building is a govt commercial building, the govt wanted to upgrade it but till now it has failed and many families who use to run their business and earn livelihood, they have been affected, so govt must construct it soon. Some people are pursuing their business elsewhere but many are suffering as they have failed to find alternatives to carry out their business”

“Participants opined that govt. loans and schemes like PMRY and CMCF which are meant for the educated unemployed are misused. The uneducated and illiterate housewives of govt. officials are benefited which is disgusting. The genuine candidates are not selected”

Fruits

“Wokha is well known for its oranges, but it is seasonal so you cannot depend on this business throughout. So even if you want to grow oranges, you should also plant Bananas, because this is not seasonal”

“Wokha produces the best vegetables and fruits but finds no market therefore growing at a loss”

Fish

Doyang river carry lots of hope for its people. The economy based on fish is unique to the district. Well known for its dry fish, it is popularly supplied to other districts of the state as well. Young people saw their participation in this economy in a more scientific and different approach. They discussed about the need for processing the fish products as they feel that lots of them gets wasted due to lack of knowledge on scientific way of processing and marketing it to other states.

“There is a lot of potential from Fish. Therefore, the government should give more assistance in fish breeding for production. This will regenerate the fish population and sustain rural economy”

"There is market potential for fish-related products like dry fish and tinned fish. We should set up a small scale industry for large scale production of fish and fish products"

Youth as a market link

Fish;

"If young people form a group, we can get enough fish to sell not only in the local market but even outside. This group can keep a contact person in Dimapur and sell in Dimapur too. This way we can create employment for young people"

Agri products;

"Youth can become vendors for marketing our agricultural products, also employ sales persons"

Fruits;

"A farmer producing passion fruit but remaining at loss due to lack of market... even the hard working farmer though can produce, yet cannot reach the market"

Linkages;

"We can still buy their products to help them or seek help from the govt to find the market"

"We should not depend on others for marketing our own products"

"Youths can also help the farmers by acting as middlemen"

"Youths should be given the opportunity to act as middlemen"

Tree bark

"There are some local communities who make a livelihood by selling tree barks (from which colour is extracted). They sell this raw material to their market in Dimapur"

Water Sports

"We can also promote water sports in Doyang river. It has scope of generating employment for young people. Moreover with such attraction it can also become a tourist destination"

Youth as link with the farmers

"Educated youths should create awareness

among farmers, and also act as a linkage between the farmers and the market"

Stone Quarry and carving

Skill enhancement programmes would enhance the scope of encouraging youths to take initiative in stone quarrying and carving, cutting and designing

"Stones from Wokha are in high demand, even from other parts of the State. We have sufficient reserve of stones and it can bring employment to many youths"



awareness
CREATION

Similar to demands of youth from other district, awareness creation through seminars, trainings and workshop on potentials of natural resources were demanded.

On ICT

ICT is viewed as an important means of linking up young people to various types of development happening around the world on employment. People can be well informed, connected to the world and is time saving. Having recognized its importance the youth feels that every school should start computer education as part of the academic curriculum. In Wokha, the Assam Rifles have started a computer center for the Locals. Such initiative can be taken up by individuals for self employment.

"We need more training institutes for computer education"

" Schools should give more emphasis to computer Education"

"CICs should be managed by trained operators who can assist the Locals"

"Proper supply of electricity to the

community information centers "
"Promotion of better internet facilities"

"Institutes like call centers and computer training centers should be set up"

"Set up a radio station like in Mokochung"

"Seek govt help to start computer training institute"

The most striking observation from the presentations pointed to a glaring need for ICT awareness.

Business potentials and alternative profession

Internet café – managed by young people,
News paper – journalism, selling newspapers, magazines, Set up local cable operation, Radio/TV, Community radio, electronic money transfer, Tele-medicine

"Young people can come up with weekly or fortnightly magazines which can be a source for getting fashion tips, discussions on different subject matter etc"

"Young people themselves can take up newspaper distributions to earn"

"Youths can be distributors and salespersons for already existing media"
"If we open cyber cafes we can employ ourselves and others too"

"If we can have our own radio station, we can have music sessions and rural needs village wise news can be relayed on payment"

"Open mobile shops and employ youth to look after it"

CONCERNED REALISATION
to **action**

"Right now, it is actually the non-locals who are taking up business, there is lesser

involvement of the local people in this"

"People were hard working before, but at present there is no dignity of labor, getting into easy money in the minds of the youth"

"We need to promote dignity of labor"

"So you should start small and expand gradually. You need consistency too. Opportunities are plenty for entrepreneurs and young people should pursue it seriously"

"Assistance needed from experts for technical know-how, to generate employment to make our money circulate within the state"

Farmers as change agent

"The govt should help the farmers find proper market for their products because they are usually illiterate. Govt. should give more concern"

"Farmers can bring about change in creating employment"

Conservation; saving mother earth

"Doyang river is rich with fish but we should not use bombs and bleaching powder as it kills too many fish. I suggest that instead we use fishing nets to not cause this wastage. Youths should also collect these dead fish which can be made into dry fish, and there is market for it"

"We should also stop using salt water for removing weeds and cleaning as it affects the fertility of soil. We need to adopt other alternatives to overcome this negative impact"

"Why not plant enough bamboos in and around Wokha dist. To increase the supply of raw materials, and generate more employment in bamboo related enterprises"

Infrastructure

"Give good market link, transportation and communication system is essential"

"Road communication hampers business activity"

"Transportation cost cutting on profits"

Question on Oil

“Extraction of petroleum and coal has been banned by the underground faction in Nagaland”

“Ineffective State machinery -Why is the govt silent over the ban on oil extraction”

“Is extraction of oil banned only for Indian govt or Multi National Companies, or even Nagas?”

Entrepreneurship opportunities

Cyber Cafes, Fair Price shops, Bamboo and its products.

Fruit shops to sell Oranges, passion fruit, Banana.

Fish – fresh and dried, Vegetables and Spices – Beans, Chillies, Ginger, Black sesame. Animal Husbandry – Poultry, Piggery, Setting up tailoring units.

ideas
for **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**

“Ban the commodities coming from outside. It affects the local farmer production”

“We have many natural resources but don't know how to utilize them. We need to organize seminars to educate the youths on how best to utilize our natural resources”

“We should not only concentrate on youth employment but we should also concentrate on rural livelihood”

suggestions
of the **YOUTH**

1. Youth can be the channel between the farmers producing and the market – to

market products, identify markets, create market linkages, educate farmers

2. Beneficiaries should be trained on the basics of project implementation, financial management, and marketing skills.
3. Build capacity of some youths who can educate farmers
4. Infrastructure- better road connectivity, subsidize power supply rates
5. Supply products outside Wokha – people use only primitive tools therefore improve the technology for mass production and supply
6. Youths can take up fishery and get into fishing technology
7. Skilled trainings- stone carving, bamboo products.
8. Encourage water sports in Doyang.
9. Involve the community in developing developmental plans. There should be an understanding between government and the community.
10. Organise seminars and awareness programs on self reliance.
11. Computer training institute and compulsory computer education in schools.
12. Easy access to internet and better connectivity.
13. Create awareness about ICT through media-TV, Radio, Newspaper.
14. Create an efficient Information dissemination network/linkages to all the villages.

voices
of the **YOUTH**

“Start up small”

“Youth should be practical and try to find/ look out for opportunities themselves”

“Identify own potentials and utilise them for self reliance”

“Youth should take initiative and tap resources efficiently”

“Let us not depend on others but create initiative to create employment”

Zunheboto



Zunheboto District was widely represented by youths from all areas of the district, and keenly participated in the discussion process of the consultation. Amongst the range of issues discussed, the youths here expressed a deep sense of scepticism in the perceived corruption of the Government machinery affecting the goodwill of the public. Despite this setback, they are hopeful in the vast areas of opportunities for livelihood that the land has to offer for the youths. The host student body (SKK) demonstrated a lot of eagerness and willingness to take forward initiatives to benefit the young people of Zunheboto.

ideas and ASPIRATIONS

STONE CRUSHING UNIT

Youths in Zunheboto see avenues in stone crushing units and are ready to take up this venture if given assistance. There is potential in extraction of stones (which is spread all over the district) and this can be carried out through partnership/contract basis with land owners. By setting up these units, the youths can be employed as helpers and labourers as well.

FOREST RESOURCES

Especially in the Satoi Range, where dense forests are found, there are rich forest resources

which can be tapped.

More plantations like Teak, Hollock, Gamari needs to be encouraged so that timber can be used commercially, and efficiently. This could also aid in setting up of more saw mills. Bamboo is also vastly spread in the district. With the availability of timber and bamboo resources, youths could take up carpentry and wood carvings and set up furniture and handicraft shops.

BEE KEEPING

Honey can be used for local consumption as well as for commercial purposes. Larvae & honey are both considered as delicacy and valued for its healing properties by the Nagas. Though it is costly, it is highly demanded in the market. If It also incurs minimal maintenance cost.

AGRO-BASED RESOURCES

i) Vegetable

Different types of vegetables are grown in the district. Cucumber is especially found in abundance in Pughoboto area. With encouragement and capacity building, production can be increased to meet the market demands. Soya bean is used to make *axone* which is the main delicacy of the locals. Cultivation of soybean in large quantity needs to be encouraged so that *axone* can be commercialized in the form of pickle and also soybean can be used for making health drinks. Vegetables like chillies and ginger are plenty in Sata area. Sata range has potential for commercializing vegetable products but due to lack of infrastructure not much progress in this area could be made.

“A large quantity of vegetable rots away so we require techniques and units for drying vegetable. These would need technicians to operate it so it’ll generate employment also.”

“For whatever reason, local production of axone is sufficient (maybe even less) only to meet the demands for local production. There is demand for it outside the district also, so we should encourage the locals to produce more.”

ii) Fruits

A variety of fruits are found in the district - passion fruit, orange, gooseberry, wild apple, peach, pears and banana. Wild apple can be used to make juice and pickles. Gooseberry can be used to make pickles, juice, and hair oil and even used as medicine.

“There is a scope of setting up small scale industry for making banana chips as there is abundance and potential of more banana production.”

“Banana plantation on a large scale needs to be encouraged as the soil also tends to be favourable. Import of banana should be discouraged. And small units for making banana chips should be set up.”

iii. Bamboo

“Bamboo shoot and pickle are very high in demand and there is immense potential if processing units can be set up. We can even compete with Wokha”

“There is a high potential for bamboo handicrafts for commercial purposes.”

Other natural resources identified in the district

Agri-products: maize, potatoes, soya-bean, ginger, chilly, garlic and tapioca.

Cash crops: sugarcane, tea, coffee and cardamom

Herbs: Ginseng and aloe vera

Strategy to Efficiently Develop and Market Local Agro Products

i. How do we market?

1. By doing a research related to marketing and consumption pattern.
2. Advertisement through samples locally and then to other states too (e.g. juice).
3. By ensuring competitive quality and selling it at a reasonable price.
4. Inform the farmers/ growers about the market potential and encourage them to produce more.
5. Have agents to monitor the prices in different markets for supply.

ii. What do we need?

1. Setting up market sheds in identified location
2. Good transportation facility and road connectivity.
3. Financial assistance for setting up units and establish enterprises.
4. Good communication facility.
5. Agencies for marketing in other parts of the state.
6. Technical institutes and centres for capacity building and marketing skills.

HOSPITALITY & TOURISM

There is a huge potential in tourism which can attract tourists - both intra and inter. Some of

the tourist destinations that can be promoted are rock climbing at 'Rocky Mountains', and Ghosü Bird Sanctuary

Developing these areas as tourist destinations would open up opportunities in setting up hotels and resorts. Apart from local youths being employed as tourist guides, it would also provide employment directly and indirectly through transportation of raw materials, management, administration, etc.

HYGIENIC SALOONS

Local youths can start and employ other friends in starting a clean and hygienic saloon. This does not require high investment to start.

COBBLER

"SKK would take up this challenge of encouraging the dignity of labour by starting up cobbler with young entrepreneurs in the district. We would start this up in our SKK office premises."

TAILORING

The youths have observed that most of the tailors are non-locals. Youths are very creative and tailoring needs to be encouraged. Proper training on tailoring needs to be given to talented and interested youths.

DOOR TO DOOR SERVICE

One could find innovative ways of doing business by delivery of services and products to homes.

FURNITURE SHOP

"We have so many friends who are good at making furniture. Timber is easily available and so if we are given little financial aid and training than good furniture shops can be set up."

WEAVING CENTER

"Weaving centre needs to be set up not only for generating income but also for reviving traditional handlooms and designs."

Other areas identified by the Youths

- Beauticians / beauty parlour.
- Grocery shops- retailers/ whole sellers.
- Mechanics to run and manage motor workshop.
- Petrol Pump Stations and Gas Agency.
- Distillery and Food Processing Units
- Supplier of organic agriculture and horticulture products, and fire woods.
- Fishery.
- Floriculture- wild orchids.

Avenues under ICT

Local Radio/ Community Radio/ FM radio through ICT:

Radio has been identified as the most effective means of communication in Zunheboto and all other parts of the State. If local radio is operated jobs such as news readers, reporters, script writers and entertainment can be taken up by the youths who can take up part time job as well. With the setting up of local radio, agents can be deployed to each village and connect them to the main station to disseminate information. Apart from giving out news and information, local radio can be used to advertise and create job opportunities.

CIC & IT CENTERS

In Zunheboto six (6) CIC centres have been set up in each block. Unfortunately people do not have knowledge or, is not aware about its functioning. Moreover, people are ignorant of such technology whereby adding to the failure of its effectiveness. It was felt that one of the main reasons for CICc ineffectiveness is because of irregular power supply.

The youths raised concern about the irregular functioning of IT offices coupled with

poor connectivity and thus having to travel to places like Kohima in order to download forms and results.

A partnership between CIC and Community Radio should be made so as to give information to the rural areas.

“CIC should be encouraged and should continue its function”.

COMPUTER EDUCATION

The present system of computer education in the district is confined to teaching only theories. There is also an acute shortage of computer sets in schools which hampers even the practical learning. Training Institutes like computer centres should be set up to give education to the farmers as well so that they can browse the net and know the price, demands, etc.

“People are ignorant of ICT, whereby making it a failure.”

INSTANT MONEY TRANSFER SERVICE

Facilities such as phones, mobiles or internet should be used in order to help in instant money transfers especially in the district HQs. These would not only bring convenience to many people, but also generate livelihood for youths.

E-GAMING OUTLETS

These could in one way act as recreation for young people and would also ultimately encourage them to learn computer even.

VIDEO/PHOTOGRAPHY

There is good scope in documenting cultural resources to attract tourist and telecast it on TV and other forms of media. Many cultural heritages and natural resources can be promoted through videography and photography.

TRAVEL AGENCY

Local people have to get their travel tickets booked by travelling all the way to Kohima or Dimapur. By using the internet, tickets can be procured easily for travellers through travel agencies which do not require heavy investment to set up, provided facilities are available

SOUND/LIGHT SYSTEM

There are many programmes and functions that are organized in the district. Renting and hiring out of sound system and lights would do lucrative business. This business could involve engaging and employing technicians, operators and sound engineers etc.

WEB DESIGNING

Through the medium of ICT, awareness can be created about local products. Web sites of the district and its people could be set up for publicity and marketing and thus promote tourism and also economic growth.

PRINT MEDIA

“We are ready to take up print media and publishing local newspaper so as to disseminate information on youth employment, give quality output and ensure subscription. This would be Sumi Mheghi.”

Other ICT avenues identified by the youths in Zunheboto:

- Cyber café- internet
- Cable television
- Local Dialect Newspaper
- Community Information Centre
- Post Office
- PCO
- Hardware and computer centre
- Mobile/Cell phone repairing centre

On entrepreneurship

One of the major reasons for local youths not venturing into entrepreneurship is the market monopoly by the non-locals. Non-local businessmen know the tricks of the trade and thus the first generation entrepreneur finds it difficult to compete with them. As locals are not very competent in doing business they also tend to charge their products at a higher price and thus lose their customers.

On responsibility

The youths in Zunheboto acknowledged that one of the most important drawbacks is dependency. It is also the responsibility of the youths to generate employment opportunities for themselves. Instead of always depending on others, youth themselves have acknowledged the need to be more proactive in gaining more knowledge in skill building, accessing financial aid and marketing.



voices
of the **YOUTH**

On YES Campaign

President. SKK- "I am hopeful and believes that at least some of the youths can become provider of jobs instead of job seeker after this consultation"

"Nagas are sincere and hardworking but the youths have lost this culture. So we should have this type of revitalizing seminar".

On Community Radio

"Radio does not benefit the villagers as they do not understand English. So, by having own community station we can reach out to the villagers through our local dialect. Through this the villagers can be taught about the different opportunities".

"FM radio is a success in Mokokchung and

bringing development because different information are broadcasted. "We want to follow Mokokchung in development".

On ICT

"When 90% are not aware of IT and only 10% are aware what we should do is to make computer education compulsory at the high school level."

On Government

"I hope the youths in Zunheboto can rectify the crippled and corrupted govt. officials.

"Government officials must be present in their place of posting. Most of the time they are away. The Government must ensure that the officers are more sincere".

On taxation

"High taxation levied by undergrounds on business establishment and thus small time and first time entrepreneur gets discouraged."

On migration

"There seem to be migration to the towns as people do not want to stay in the village due to lack of opportunities."

On roads and transportation

"We lack good transportation facility and road connectivity: Though the distance between places are short improper road connectivity coverage of distance is more time consuming and also incur wastage of money."

On Loans & Schemes

The youths in Zunheboto are deeply concerned about the rampant misuse of Government funds and schemes. Concerns were raised about both the Government and beneficiaries role in the lack of accountability and transparency with these funds.

"We as youth leaders are concerned about youths. There are many schemes under CMCF and PMRY which have lot of

opportunities for the youths. However, we see the issue of corruption coming up but the fact remains it still goes to the youths”

“80 % of CMCF goes to the youth and the rest 20% goes to the politicians. However, we see that 80% of funds going to the youth... the question is why are the projects unsuccessful or why are the youths not utilizing the funds in a proper way?”

“The politicians are to be blamed indirectly as they know very well that the funds will not be utilized in a proper way by the person getting it”.

“Only privileged youths getting benefits”.

The requirements for applying for loans suit only those who are not in real need. What if I have no property for mortgage to avail loans from the banks?”

“Even the beneficiaries make a mistake by not utilizing the funds judiciously.”

“When people take loans the govt. do not enquire about it or take proper action despite failure in returning the loans in time”.

“The main reason behind all these problems seems to be corruption and so the solution lies in giving the funds to the right person. Eg- reputed NGOs”.

“We all blame the politicians, so we indirectly contribute to the corruption.”

“Mindset cannot be changed unless an example is set. Moreover, the implementation of the funds needs to be done properly. Youths should monitor and implement projects and programs of development”.

Govt. does not provide the funds at one go, so implementation could not be carried out in a proper manner. Moreover, while providing funds, no quota should be kept and student unions should be part of the Committee.

“Lack of awareness in accessing financial aid”

“Attitude of the people needs to be changed: The concept of ‘what will they do with a mere amount given to them by the government?’ is wrong”.



CONCERNED REALISATION
to **action**

“We hope to develop the spirit of being somebody reliable someday.”

“Youth have to create stewards to work by themselves and not only to keep telling others. Youths should become workers and not just commander. Youths would help in good governance.”

“Need attitudinal change on dependency on the govt. as the only means of employment.”

“Being committed to a particular profession brings sustenance- long term benefit if devoted to one profession.”

“We have forgotten our work culture.”

Feedbacks from the government officials attending the consultation.

Daniel Longchar,
Deputy Commissioner

Corruption needs to be rooted out, only then can we genuinely address employment issue.

Our request is that various NGOs should take part in motivating the youths because government alone cannot solve the unemployment problem.

We should emphasize in the agri and allied sector as there are ample opportunity.

Hukavi Zhimomi MLA

Over 500 youths have benefited from the government funds but the question remains, where are the beneficiaries? The attitude and mindset of the people need to change.

Youths should be responsible and help themselves; we are too dependent on our parents even after we are highly qualified.

Unemployment is a continuous process therefore those who work hard and are more active can achieve what they want.

Nagas are moving backward in the pretext of revolution.

Lima Meren, Jt. Director Soil and Water Conservation

“Youths are in a dilemma and therefore there is need to draw up action plans. There is an urgent need to focus on employment generation”

suggestions
from the **YOUTH**

On Agro based business

1. Imports of banana to Zunheboto district should be stopped to encourage more local production.
2. Encourage tea plantation as we have conducive soil and climate.
3. Utilize available medicinal plants for commercial purposes.
4. Youths should be encouraged to be middleman and find the market for the farmers. They should also be link between government and the farmers. Training should be imparted to these youths so that they learn and understand the market

trends and more research related with marketing and consumption pattern needs to be conducted.

5. Technical and skill building training institute on agro based business and enterprises for youths should be set up.
6. More advertisement should be carried out in order to market our local products.
7. Farmers should also be encouraged to grow certain vegetables as per the demand of the market through programs and initiatives. Youths are ready to take this challenge.
8. Encourage some youths to set up local vegetable vendor and start exporting to other districts.
9. Information needs to be disseminated to farmers / growers about the market potential.
10. There needs to be trained agents to monitor the prices in different markets for supply.
11. Market sheds needs to be set up in identified market location.
12. Storage facilities needs to be set up as this would help in preservation of fruits and other perishable goods, which can sustain entrepreneurs throughout the year.
13. More financial assistance should be given to youths for setting up industries (eg-machines).

On power supply

1. Ensure good and regular power supply.

On youth development

1. Dignity of labour should be encouraged.
2. More campaign and awareness should be organized and created.

On ICT

1. The use of ICT should be encouraged so that information is given in the local dialect to disseminate information to the villagers.
2. More awareness program on the importance of ICT needs to be created.

On roads and transportation

1. Proper roads need to be constructed connecting small towns and villages and those already existing should be improved.

Based on the suggestion received and discussion at the district level, below are the suggestions representing the voices of the youth in Nagaland

Agro and allied sectors

1. Establish storage facilities, marketing sheds and market linkages.
2. Emphasis on advertisement and encourage mass production of local products.
3. Commercialize soya bean and soya bean products
4. Introduce modern technology to encourage mass production to meet market demands – eg. King chilli, bamboo,
5. Employ and engage experts and bring in latest technologies (if expertise are not available within the state).
6. Partner and link up with companies for technical support like installation and running of agro based machineries and train local youths in the process.
7. Government should invite big companies for providing infrastructure – MOUs and MOAs should be made in consultation with the local community which should also look into the scope of employment of the local youths
8. Study the traditional medicine - involve ethno-botanist to transfer knowledge to farmers and encourage plantation of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.
9. APMC can be more efficient if the members are trained well
10. Encourage crop rotation for sustainable livelihood through agriculture
11. Establish market network – inter district , inter state and global linkages
12. Generate mass awareness on potentials in horticulture and other agro based sector focussing on commercial farming
13. Create community awareness on potentials of natural resources
14. Education on the benefits and usage of bamboos to both parents and youths
15. Start setting up mini fruit processing units
16. Build capacity of some youths who can educate farmers on various modern technology, market trends and business management.
17. Study market and enhance livestock rearing to meet local needs – piggery, poultry, fishery
18. Skill building on networking so that youth can be a link to liaise between farmers and the market
19. Baseline research on market trends (consumers and suppliers)
20. Involve the chamber of commerce to promote marketing of local products

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

1. Organize workshop and awareness program on ICT.
2. IT should be included in the academic curriculum.
3. Computer education in schools should be made compulsory.
4. Establish computer training centres in rural areas.
5. Impart computer education at a low cost or organise semi-sponsored programmes to make computer education youth friendly.
6. Career oriented seminars/career guidance in IT sector – involve existing IT institutions.
7. Sponsor youth for training in computer hardware and software, remote sensing.
8. Mass computer literacy program in the villages so that people in the rural areas can have access to information.
9. Generate opportunities for setting up community radio.
10. Strengthen the existing Community Information Centre (CIC) – establishing partnership between CIC and community radio to give out the information.
11. CIC should be efficiently managed and accessibility made convenient for the general public.

12. FM radio station through concept of community radio which can be used as a means to educate the rural and illiterate population.
13. Systems in government offices be computerized and employees trained for more efficiency. Computerization of documents and filings will also create avenues for IT professionals like computer engineers and computer graduates.
14. Training on electronic goods repairing like mobile, TV and radio.
15. Improve and revive Doordarshan.
16. Invite service providers to discuss on market trends, competition and employment opportunities in the IT sector.

Capacity building and skill development needs for entrepreneurship

1. Organize more seminars and workshops on self reliance and self sustenance
2. Awareness on business skill building, entrepreneurship and consumer rights
3. Initiate youth SHGs and cooperative societies
4. Organize seminars and workshop of this kind (YES) youth consultation in all areas that involves youth to initiate the thinking process (leading to mindset change)
5. Involve the local community and youth in developing developmental strategies and plans
6. Technical training and skill building programs vis-à-vis marketing, processing, accessing finance, quality production and competitiveness.
7. Organize exposure trips and capacity building programs for youth
8. Train the youths on the basics of accountancy, project writing, finance management and budgeting
9. Encourage sports and music training at all level.

Awareness and information

1. Involve CIC, local youths and community members for creating awareness and provide information on employment opportunities and avenues in various sectors.

2. Initiate Innovative ways for dissemination of information and education in the rural areas through short plays, pamphlet, dramas/skits and documentary of best practice.
3. Document traditional knowledge to develop traditional skills like cane crafts, wood carving, handicrafts, arts.
4. Organize general awareness on consumer rights.

Infrastructure

1. **Roads** - Develop road conditions since bad road connectivity hampers development in all sectors. Improving road connectivity can also enhance the marketing of local produce from farm to market.
2. **Power**- Government should ensure good and regular power supply. Educate people about conserving energy to partly address the problem of power supply. Explore possibilities of establishing mini solar and mini hydro projects to solve shortage of power supply.
3. **Hospitals** - Infrastructure and services of hospitals should be improved since good health is necessary for our livelihood.
4. **Education** - Vocational courses should be part of the academic curriculum to equip the youth for private sector. Young people should be given the direction to opt for different ventures.

Financial and technical support

1. General awareness on the government schemes, loans, grants and aid. Look into its accessibility to rural youth.
2. Communitize loans, grants, schemes through Village Development Boards.
3. Formation of technical support group to assist and monitor project implementation and setting up of guidelines.
4. Beneficiaries should be trained on the basics of project implementation, financial management and marketing skills.
5. Provide loans like CMCF and PMRY to those who have already started their venture and wants to expand their activity and business.

6. Recommendation /patronages from politicians and bureaucrats for CMC and PMRY and other youth related government funds and aid should not be entertained.

Potential areas identified by the youth for youth employment

1. Small scale industry – Bamboo processing, banana processing (chips), saw mills, stone quarrying, fruit processing, crafts, carpentry.
2. Storage and preservation technology.
3. Food processing and preservation.
4. Market linkage – local and global market, youth as middlemen.
5. Trade and business like barber, cobbler, mobile repairing, tailoring, beautician, motor workshop.
6. Plantations and marketing of agro based products.
7. Livestock rearing and meat processing eg, poultry, piggery, fishery.
8. Rural tourism – hospitality and service industry.
9. IT – computer education.
10. Preservation and promoting arts and crafts.

recommend- ATIONS

Based on the aspirations and ideas suggested by the youths during the consultation, few recommendations that are crucial for policy makers and developmental experts have been presented.

- Develop a State policy on youth with focus on youth involvement, youth development and youth employment.
- Establish a branch for youth affairs to facilitate and coordinate partnership between government, youth and NGOs to address youth employment.
- Review the education system. Incorporate activities for knowledge and skill development, entrepreneurship and personality development as part of the curricula.
- Involve youths in designing developmental plans and policies of the state. This will generate a sense of ownership and accountability on the part of the youth in economic and social development of the state.
- Government should focus on Information Community Technology (ICT) to reach out to the youth. ICT can be the means for information dissemination and knowledge management on development strategy and policies of the state to the youths and the general community.
- General awareness about the existing schemes, loans, grants, aid and programmes for youth employment should be created.
- Invite technical experts to train local youths within the state on project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- Poor infrastructure like road, power, communication and Industry is often the dead-end for any progressive venture, therefore focussing on this area as a priority of the state can address employment and economic development to a large extent.
- Human Resource development through capacity building and skill development of the youths should be continues ongoing activity of all concerned department.

On The YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SUMMIT (YES) Campaign District Level Consultation

Kezungulo-U Krome
for YES Campaign

Taking forward the State Consultation of Youth Employment Summit held at Kohima on the 23rd and 24th of April, 2007 a 12 member team was brought together to conduct the District consultations all over Nagaland. The team comprising of members from YouthNet, YARD and YES Core team will be traveling to all the 11 (eleven) districts of Nagaland to carry out the District Consultations. The members who traveled to the recently concluded consultation at Wokha and Zunheboto are Dr. Bernice Dzuvichu, Hekani Jakhalu, Lydia Yeptho, Veronica, Kheto, Kekhris, Yanchum, Kholi, Kevileite, Tsebu Eliakim, Ela Mary and Kezungulo-U Krome.

The ongoing campaign took birth after a 10 member team participated at the YES Kenya 2006 sponsored by the Government of Nagaland. The objective of the YES Campaign is to dialogue with the youths of Nagaland from all districts by conducting interactive consultations to identify the district specific resources, needs and aspirations of the youths. In every district the Students Union are the local hosts, who will ensure an inclusive and participatory interaction and consultation by identifying 70 delegates covering all corners of the district. In every district, these 70 delegates will determine the outcome of the consultations which will culminate in the Kohima Declaration after the tour is over.

According to the tour calendar, if there are no hitches, the tour will come full circle at the end of September. During the campaign there will be collection of data and information, and surveys conducted which will come together in the 'Bank of Ideas' to be documented and presented to the Government of Nagaland. It is hoped that with enthusiasm from the youth and purpose-driven participation, the campaign will identify the gaps and challenges to address the grave issue of youth employment in pragmatic terms resulting in youth-led development in the State of Nagaland.

The YES Campaign in Nagaland has been supported by the Government of Nagaland promoting the theme "Back to the Land" in conjunction with the 'Year of the Farmer'. This is also the objective of the Vision 2020 of the State Human Development Report which purports to lay emphasis on the Agricultural sector at the core of the State's economy.

WOKHA (10th & 11th July) - Trained, and it is hoped, sufficiently armed to take on the huge task of facilitating meaningful dialogues with young people, a mission-filled 13 member team hit the road on the 9th of July 2007 for its debut district consultation at Wokha.

The District Consultation at Wokha town was hosted by the Lotha Students Union (LSU) at Don Bosco Higher Secondary School. The two-hour inaugural function was attended by the Higher Secondary school students of Wokha town, apart from the official delegates. To give an overview About YES was Mr. Mhoniungo Kikon Core Member, YES Nagaland. He

highlighted on how YES was first initiated by the then U.S. President Bill Clinton and First Lady of Egypt Susan Mubarak in the year 2002 to address the global concern for youth employment which later developed into a decade long campaign till 2012. He stressed on the need to demystify the concept of unemployment, to overcome Nagas' obsession for government jobs as the only form of employment.

The Chairperson was Mikha Lomi Deputy Commissioner, Wokha District. The D.C. did not mince words in expressing his disdain for the Nagas way of life devoid of the dignity of labour. He said that Nagas, and especially the youths, must become more practical in their lifestyle.

To orient the audience on the purpose and relevance of the Youth Employment Summit (YES) Hekani Jakhalu Director, YouthNet, and State Coordinator for YES Nagaland exhorted the youths to take initiatives and chart their own path rather than having unrealistic expectations from others. She enlightened the audience about the YES campaign in local context, and how the success of YES in the district lies in the select delegation present.

To further address issues of youth employment from a realistic perspective was Oren, a member of the team sent by the Government of Nagaland to Israel for training, and was delegated by the State Government to the Wokha district consultation. He talked about the work culture of the Israelites as opposed to the laidback attitude of the Nagas. An interesting point to be noted was how the people of Israel turned the dry desert lands into cultivable lands by laying soil over the desert land for agrarian sustenance. This in sharp contrast to the rich and abundant resources available at our disposal and the needless level of unemployment grappling us. He aptly concluded his sharing by quoting a popular saying which asks whether one wants to work and shine or rest and rust.

After this, the audience was given time to field questions and interact with the Deputy Commissioner and YES Core Members. The campaign team facilitated the question hour in which many youngsters raised their concerns about corruption in the Government machinery related to problems of unemployment. This was an opportunity for the youths to ventilate their thoughts, frustrations and pleas to the government, especially for those who were not attending the technical sessions.

After outlining the three thematic areas relevant for the discussions, three groups were formed to deliberate on the given topics with special focus on youth employability. The first technical session on Day 1, was on the theme of Building an Entrepreneurial Culture. The one-hour session of the consultation resulted in the identification of entrepreneurial opportunities was concluded at around 5:30pm. One of the campaign objective is to encourage the minds of young people to be pro-active, action-oriented and to earnestly explore entrepreneurial opportunities. But, to think with action-oriented zest is a real challenge for our youths, especially in undertaking business enterprises, as the team has closely observed in this session.

On Day 2, session 1, Natural Resources

and Livelihood was the focus to realize the rich resources lying in wait (and not to be wasted) in the forest-rich, water-rich, soil-rich and mineral-rich district of Wokha. Concern for conservation was also raised, but sadly for our young people grappling with livelihood, this is a sidelined matter. Doyang was a talking point in the discussion, but more direction and technical assistance was felt by the participants. A stark observation is the existing business enterprises pursued by non-locals, who consider the feasibility of market linkages in distant places, while our youths see little beyond the physical reach.

This became more pronounced in the next session of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as we have still not realized the immense potential of information tools and mediums in seeking and generating livelihood. The participants rather than getting into the potentials of ICT were more bogged down by lack of awareness. This is a concern to give serious thought requiring action as infrastructural support is wanting. The most pressing challenges pressed upon in the consultation was the poor road conditions and poor electricity.

While realizing that immense potential can be tapped in the district, the youths also expressed helplessness due to lack of skill, knowledge and proper orientation. Acknowledging that initiative is wanting on the part of youth, they also expressed dissatisfaction with the government for failing to assist those who can produce results by practicing nepotism and favoritism. Therefore the suggestion that came up was to re-adapt guidelines and policies on loans like PMRY and CMCF, at the same time train and monitor the beneficiaries.

ZUNHEBOTO (13th & 14th July) - On the 13th of July, the Consultation got underway with the All Sumi Student's Union (SKK) as the District host. Hekani Jakhalu Director YouthNet and State Coordinator for YES briefed the audience about the Global YES Campaign and its local focus of the Nagaland Chapter of addressing unemployment issues from the grass root and local context.

Daniel Longchar Deputy Commissioner, Zunheboto District, Longchar in his address expressed his hope that the YES Campaign would eventually lessen the wide gap between the Government and Naga youths of today. He lamented the pitiable condition in all sectors of the government where departments are over-staffed but in reality the work culture is wanting. He stressed that the

Government is overburdened with excessive employment and therefore youths of today must not simply follow trends but equip themselves with training and technical skills suitable for their own sustenance.

Soon after the Chair's Address, in the question hour a lively interaction took place for about 45 minutes. Many questions were directed at the D.C. mainly on his administrative challenges in Zunheboto, and his vision for the people. The Sumi Hobo President S. Rotoka was also present at the function and he also answered queries from the crowd. There were also questions directed and answered by the SKK President and YES Coordinator

Lima Meren Joint Director Dept. of Soil and Water Conservation had also been delegated by the State Government to attend the Inaugural function and he also summarized his views on the various queries raised by the audience.

The technical session started about 02:00pm as the participants gathered for the plenary. The sitting MLA from Zunheboto, Hukavi Zhimomi attended the technical session and interacted with the participants. Briefed about the thematic areas under discussion, and divided into three groups, the group started its consultation on Natural Resources and Livelihood. A wide range of resources were identified in Zunheboto District including forest resources, presence of exotic wild life like Black Tragopan and variety of Rhododendron flourishing in some range having potential of developing tourist destinations by tapping the aesthetic beauty. The consultation also generated startling information of the presence of gold in the region. The discussion of Soya Bean production was a special interest, and considering its potential, the participants felt the need to encourage production on a commercial scale.

Having vibrant participation with local concern, participation was also able to identify realistic potentials for youth employment in maintaining and further developing the Bird Sanctuary at Ghosuhome to variety of birds, including migratory birds. Due to the windy condition at Zunheboto, and especially in hilltop villages like Xuivi, wind resource can be the answer to generate energy.

The discussion on Entrepreneurship emphasized on how the resources available can bring about sustenance with entrepreneurial skill. The consultation also dwelt on issues of market monopoly by Union which hampers entrepreneurship. Hospitality industry was felt as a potential for employment and development for the district too. Prospects for youth employment in Information Communication Technology dwelt on accessing more information through Community Information Centers (CIC), possibility of community radio in local dialect was also discussed as a youth initiative program to benefit everyone. Hevikhe, District Soil and Water Conservation Officer represented the District Agriculture and Allied Departments to interact and discuss with young people.

Though District specific resources and needs were mapped, existence of common problems and concerns were also noted. The youths expressed their difficulty and reservation in realizing their potentials due to factors like illegal taxation, and market linkages hindered by poor road connectivity. In general, corruption and lack of infrastructural support was a major issue causing drawbacks, and a source of discouragement from the point of view of young people.

The Consultation is being conducted with language flexibility as facilitation can be done not only in English but Nagamese and local dialect too. So in the remaining districts to be covered the YES Campaign team hopes to have more wide-ranging interaction with youth from all walks of life as the consultation aims to be inclusive of young people in the widest sense of the word.

M-549 2/8

On The Youth Employment Summit (YES) Campaign Tour DESTINATION – 3, YES PHEK

Kezungulo-U Krome
For YES Campaign

The YES Campaign Team was back on the road on the 25th of July, headed for Phek; the third District to hold the District Level Consultation of the Youth Employment Summit. The Consultation was jointly hosted by the Pochury Students Union (PSU) and the Chakhesang Students Union (CSU).

As we reached Phek around 4:30pm it was a ghost town, in the aftermath of the early morning firing between the warring factions at Phek town. In fact, the Consultation was almost postponed due to the situation of hostility. However, after careful thought and deliberation with the Deputy Commissioner, Phek Mr. Moangwati Aier, it was decided that the Consultation should be conducted as scheduled with the participants already at Phek. Also considering the genuine difficulties, another sitting of consultation, at another time, will be conducted for the remaining 30 delegates to ensure an inclusive consultation.

With commendable efforts from the local hosts and goodwill extended by the District Administration, emergency and last minute arrangements were made to get the best out of the given situation. And in deed quality consultation was held with the 45 youths of Phek District who came for the consultation.

The Inaugural function was held at the Town Hall of Phek with Government Officers and Dobashis, and school students in attendance, apart from the official delegates. To set the tone of the YES Campaign at Phek, Hekani Jakhala, State Coordinator for YES Nagaland, enlightened the gathering on the relevance of the global YES Campaign and the objectives of YES Nagaland Chapter. She also highlighted on how the Campaign purports to bring out district specific reports, which should ultimately press upon the policy formation of the Government on Youth related issues.

The prospect of Phek District seems promising in the dynamic leadership of its new Deputy Commissioner Mr. Moangwati Aier who addressed his concerns on issues afflicting the youths of Naga society. Though acknowledging the huge potentials of the natural resources in Phek, he stressed that the wealth of a society is not determined by the existence

of its natural wealth and resources, but gave a challenging and pragmatic approach to what determines the wealth of a society. He expressed his belief that attitude of honesty, integrity, transparency, work culture, respect for laws and rights of others will decide on how rich or poor a society is. Only when the human resource is equipped with the right attitude, the natural resources will translate into life sustaining sources.

After the Chair's address, the house was opened for the audience to field questions, and an interactive question hour ensued with many vital issues addressed. The participants were keen to know about the challenges faced by the D.C. in Phek and his commitment to the people and youth in General. He candidly spoke about how the economic growth in the district is stranded due to the insurgency problem. It was also encouraging to learn that he had already pressed the State Planning Department about the pitiable road conditions of Phek, and that assurance for the development of roads of Phek District has been obtained for the 2008 State Plan.

The participants queried on the YES Campaign, and also raised concern about the non-stationed officers posted at Phek District which were answered by the State-Coordinator for YES, Dobashi and Students leaders present at the function. After the twenty round of instruction, the formal program was concluded to proceed with the technical session.

Technical sessions were conducted for one and a half day, i.e. on the 26th and 27th, at the premises of the Deputy Commissioner's Office. The first session on Natural Resources and Livelihood elicited a lot of interesting discussions as the groups deliberated on the immense potentials of natural resources available at Phek. Generating self-sufficient energy through water, wind and sunlight was seriously deliberated due to unreliable power supply, which hampers almost all developmental activity. Participants also realized the immense scope for ecotourism in Kezhakens, Pflansero, wildlife sanctuary at Lephoey Village, Orchid Park at Meluri, and also suggestion to further diversify the attraction of the famous Shilloi Lake by preserving the wilderness surrounding it.

The youths also recognized huge potential in the forest produce, medicinal plants, fruits, Brine and vegetables grown

in Phek. At the same time they also lamented the dying skills of traditional arts and crafts practiced by our ancestors. This was a talking point as cane is found in plenty. Cane crafts and furniture are available but cannot compete with the price of goods being imported from neighboring States. This, the participants identified as a determining factor why local products fail to capture the market.

In the next session, discussion on how to market our rich products with more skills was a focal point in Building an Entrepreneurial Culture. Government schemes and funding was debated at length. Some felt that rural youths are deprived knowledge and accessibility even; some still depending on government funds; while a disenchanted lot of youths with scant regard for government funds came up with a novel idea that the government should convert the funds for developmental activities like road construction which will benefit everyone. It will also curb the rampant misuse of funds by beneficiaries and practice of favoritism by Government. Another interesting input was to communize the CMCF.

In Phek District, participants felt that more awareness should be created on ICT. The session on Information & Communication Technology brought out complexities in existence. Though Phek Town is the District headquarter, it does not even have a cyber cafe, and even the NIC is unable to give quality assistance to the citizens as it is poorly equipped. However the youths are anticipating the installation of broadband by BSNL by July, as informed by the Phek DC. Where medium of communication is concerned, citizens are largely dependent on Radio for quick and easy access to information. This has been a common finding as already seen in Wokha and Zunheboto too. Interestingly in Phek, we also learnt about the grievances of the minority as there is no special dialect program for the Pochury Tribe, who have to content with few folk songs of their own. Even so the villagers are glued to dialect programs of other tribes with whom they share common knowledge of dialects. Due to the popularity of radio, the participants also discussed about setting up community radio.

Throughout the 2day Consultations the DC had delegated his officers Mr. Andrew Ithil and Mr. Tsoppang (EACs on probation) to be observers, and in the concluding session they offered valuable

remarks of their observations and guidance for employability. Mr. Kashito from the Irrigation and Flood Control Department also outlined his department's programs and schemes. He also expressed his encouragement to the YES Campaign.

The Consultation at Phek, despite hiccups, proved to be worth the risks taken. The participants showed a high degree of awareness of their rights and determination to preserve its resources. The Pochury Students are up in arms with the Government for their failure to fulfill agreements they made with the villagers at Wazeho for the Wazeho Cement Factory. They are adamant to protect the interest of the village, and that the lease will not be extended till the Government fulfills the terms of the agreement. The youths have also realized the need to document the natural resources and traditional knowledge to protect from exploitation. While tapping into our natural resources, the participants also expressed the need to protect our natural environment from degradation and encourage healthy practices like crop rotation to maximize gainful employment and land utility.

Though the youths have shown commitment to take initiatives on their own, it has been commonly observed in the three districts that they are genuinely disgruntled with the Government for failing to provide the basic infrastructural needs of the people. So much is the credibility deficiency of the Government that a young man opined, "Why don't we put forward the suggestion to the Government to withhold the C.M. Corpus Fund for a few years and use the money for development, like constructing roads and infrastructure etc."

While acknowledging the difficulty in putting into action our deliberations and realizations, the team left Phek on a positive note by taking a breather at NEN (Northeast Network) at Chizami Village. At the NEN Resource Centre the team got to practically see the Natural Resource Management programs carried out like Bamboo Charcoal and extraction of medicine from the charcoal making source. Other programs of Vermiculture, Carpentry, low cost latrines, pig's feed etc are being developed. It was an inspiring experience and source of encouragement that we can rise above any difficulty if we sincerely aspire so. Wish this the Campaign team looks forward to the new chapter of Peren District in its tour calendar.

On The Youth Employment Summit (YES) Campaign Tour DESTINATION – 3, YES PHEK

Kezungulo-U Krome
For YES Campaign

The YES Campaign Team was back on the road on the 25th of July, headed for Phek; the third District to hold the District Level Consultation of the Youth Employment Summit. The Consultation was jointly hosted by the Pochury Students Union (PSU) and the Chakhesang Students Union (CSU).

As we reached Phek around 4:30pm it was a ghost town, in the aftermath of the early morning firing between the warring factions at Phek town. In fact, the Consultation was almost postponed due to the situation of hostility. However, after careful thought and deliberation with the Deputy Commissioner, Phek Mr. Moangwati Aier, it was decided that the Consultation should be conducted as scheduled with the participants already at Phek. Also considering the genuine difficulties, another sitting of consultation, at another time, will be conducted for the remaining 30 delegates to ensure an inclusive consultation.

With commendable efforts from the local hosts and goodwill extended by the District Administration, emergency and last minute arrangements were made to get the best out of the given situation. And in deed quality consultation was held with the 45 youths of Phek District who came for the consultation.

The Inaugural function was held at the Town Hall of Phek with Government Officers and Dobashis, and school students in attendance, apart from the official delegates. To set the tone of the YES Campaign at Phek, Hekani Jakhalu, State Coordinator for YES Nagaland, enlightened the gathering on the relevance of the global YES Campaign and the objectives of YES Nagaland Chapter. She also highlighted on how the Campaign purports to bring out district specific reports, which should ultimately press upon the policy formation of the Government on Youth related issues.

The prospect of Phek District seems promising in the dynamic leadership of its new Deputy Commissioner Mr. Moangwati Aier who addressed his concerns on issues afflicting the youths of Naga society. Though acknowledging the huge potentials of the natural resources in Phek, he stressed that the wealth of a society is not determined by the existence

of its natural wealth and resources, but gave a challenging and pragmatic approach to what determines the wealth of a society. He expressed his belief that attitude of honesty, integrity, transparency, work culture, respect for laws and rights of others will decide on how rich or poor a society is. Only when the human resource is equipped with the right attitude, the natural resources will translate into life sustaining sources.

After the Chair's address, the house was opened for the audience to field questions, and an interactive question hour ensued with many vital issues addressed. The participants were keen to know about the challenges faced by the D.C. in Phek and his commitment to the people and youth in General. He candidly spoke about how the economic growth in the district is stranded due to the insurgency problem. It was also encouraging to learn that he had already pressed the State Planning Department about the pitiable road conditions of Phek, and that assurance for the development of roads of Phek District has been obtained for the 2008 State Plan.

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Campaign tour Destination 7 – YES KOHIMA



The YES Campaign started the second phase of its District Level Consultations at Kohima on the 21st and 22nd of September, with participation from the Rengma and Angami Tribes. The two-day consultation was conducted at Alder College. With a vast collage of experiences and surprises from six districts, we have learnt to not go by any expectations, unless it is to expect the unexpected. But, being in the State capital one cannot be blamed for daring to have a little expectation I suppose. Using the YES platform to raise their concerns, many young people in the six districts (excluding the four districts under Eastern Nagaland region), have expressed their disdain for most government officials who are more absent than present to perform their duties and hardly stationed in their district headquarters postings. However, the Campaign team was braced for participation (or even presence) of Government officials; after all this is Kohima, the State Capital.

For reasons best known to the Government, whether lack of interest or communication gap within, Government officers were conspicuously absent. In fact, Kohima was the only district, where the Inaugural Function was not chaired by the Deputy Commissioner (due to the DC's unavoidable engagement, we were told). ADC (Judicial) Nino Iralu was therefore delegated in the 11th hour to Chair the function and she gave an interesting perspective of her personal experience working shoulder to shoulder with men in a traditionally male-dominated legal profession. In the question hour, the audience had critical questions about the global campaign particularly the outcome of the recently held YES campaign at Alexandria, Egypt. There were also concerns raised by participants about the poor road conditions, and need was expressed for student bodies to pressure the Government and concerned department. Some participants expressed their skepticism for government funds; that there is no transparency and fairness as only those from well-to-do families, who have contacts with ministers and High Officials, have access to these benefits.

Theja Meru, Musician and entrepreneur, and just back with the recent international exposure to the YES Campaign at Alexandria, exhorted the participants by sharing about his own struggles and growth in attaining his goal. He stressed that young people need to persevere and be willing to work hard to realize their potentials. He also gave his commitment to the youths of the district that he is willing to assist and guide young people willing to work as barbers. Also to share her insights after YES Kenya experience was Kevileno Angami, OSD Planning and Coordination. She lauded and encouraged the participants, and offered training opportunities to interested and willing youths to take up Doll-making and mobile phone repairs. Employment opportunities and related issues were deliberated in the technical sessions. Kohima being the State capital, dearth of recreational and entertainment avenues was a major concern for some participants who expressed the need to have recreational parks. A similar sentiment was the need felt by some to have indoor sports stadium, considering Kohima's fickle weather which is largely subject to rainy conditions. They felt that the lack of conducive conditions, have forced sporting activities to become seasonal events. These participants also said that the Government is not doing enough to promote and encourage sports in the State.

A lot of concerns were also shared about why Nagaland should be limited to being just a supplier of its rich natural resources, when much higher returns can be generated from secondary products. So participants have pressed upon the need for Government to set-up factories and fruit-processing unit, this has been a persistent echo from all districts. They also felt that we are not tapping our rich water source, especially Dzukou water which can be marketed, instead of importing mineral water from outside the State. Young people deliberating on their livelihoods have realized and acknowledged the existing potentials, but strongly felt about an enabling environment in the form of road conditions, power supply, communication lines and setting up of infrastructures (such as factories) as pre-requisites to absorb the rich human resources available in the State.

Perhaps the most important realization of the young people is the need to develop a more practical work culture of dignity of labor and the assertion that "We must learn to live within our means". Addressing employment has become a rudimentary exercise for most Nagas, and it is indeed important that we honestly consider why we have internalized certain attitudes for generations. This is why it is vital that we seriously revamp our educational system when we hear unisons of agreement to someone stating that "Our educational system has never focused on self-employment. It was always directed towards white-collared jobs only". An important point is to be noted by every one and parents especially. Today youngsters with a comprehending mind are tracing back to the roots of their attitudinal problems (asking themselves why dignity is attached to very few occupations and others considered lowly for us) and recalling today, "My parents told me when I was in school, that if I fail in my exams I will have to look after the cows in the village." Doesn't it sound familiar? This may be a common and casual parroting for most of us, but it can result in harmful indoctrination affecting our outlook and attitude.

In relation to occupation and livelihood, dignity in the Naga lexicon has been colored by a tinge of high-brow elitism, we have to admit, and we need to relearn the notion from Booker T Washington who once said "No one can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem."

Kezungulo-ü Krome, for YES Campaign

Final chapter of the YES campaign tour

Sunday Oct 28/07

Destination 10 – KIPHIRE
Destination 11 – TUENSANG

Concluding the Campaign tour of Youth Employment Summit at Tuensang was symbolic in many sense. The Eastern region of Nagaland was of special significance; one being the recent issue of employment addressed through special reservation quotas by the citizens. Therefore taking the discussion of employment beyond the conventional Naga lingo and parlance was not only relevant but also a challenging one, and assumed anticipated enthusiasm in the YES tour carriages.

KIPHIRE – Earlier, having had unique experiences at Mon and Longleng, Kiphire was the next stop for the YES consultations on the 9th and 10th of October.

Traveling deep into the roads less traveled, the overgrown grasses and hedges (almost within reaching distances of each other) by the side of the road (or is it paths?) speaks volume about the existing alienation rightly resented by the people of the region. One is able to grasp the sense of isolation not only in the physical remove of the place but the lack of access to many things and resigned state of helplessness therefore.

One very important fact Nagas in general must critically analyze is the shocking dominance of the local market and businesses by non-locals, even in places like Kiphire while we Nagas crib about inaccessibility. While the people of Kiphire are bogged down by a seeming lethargy, saying with indifferent complacency that it is just a way of life that they are not interested in business, the outsiders have grabbed livelihood opportunities. On the other hand some young people have expressed the need to forcefully drive out the non-locals.

In Kiphire, participants have shared about how their rich resources are not being converted into life-sustaining resources for the people because of the inclement road conditions, in many cases even absence of roads. So local sup-

ply does not even meet the local demand, which creates market for the non-locals to import from outside the State and other places. Perhaps in places like Kiphire it is safer to tread on psychological explanations rather than look for physical evidences. At the end of the day, there were a lot of things to be learnt from what was unsaid than what was said.

The reality here calls for intervention from all duty bound citizens and especially application of yardstick and regulations on its officers by the Government. What is left to say when not even a single officer attended the Inaugural Function in spite of intimations from all required quarters.

While noting the impediments, it was also encouraging to hear some young participants foreseeing a facelift in the economic life of the district through the Government's undertakings such as the Cement Factory at Mimi Village and the International Trade Center near 136 Pillar. Also a participant was giving voice to many when he spoke in his person to express his concern and frustration "If I don't get a Government job, I cannot do anything because the human resource in me is such that I cannot harvest it for other things. So there are errors in the education system." This has become a standard line for all young people across Nagaland, and it must be taken serious note of.

TUENSANG – When you first enter Tuensang and Kiphire, probably the first thing you will notice is the local market being almost totally dominated by the non-locals. And it is hoped that the people of the area will take the lead from the challenge thrown to the young participants by the ENSF President, that this outside community can be driven out not necessarily by coercion but circumstantial compulsion in a manner of orienting business activities within the community.

ADC of Tuensang Mr. Alan Gongmei had shared a rich observation of unemployment

woes for the young in the State in his address at the inaugural function. It is an important point to be noted that the State do not have the capacity to produce on mass commercial scale to impact our economy due to the land-holding system in the Naga way of life.

In Tuensang, during the consultations conducted on the 12th and 13th October, participants showed keen interest in a lot of developmental activities and business enterprises. There is awareness of the rich resources with potentials to support sustainable livelihood and development too. Participants have also shared about the vast reserve of untapped resources with traditional and natural healing properties.

At the same time it was also worrying to interact with student participants who lamented about the sub-standard state of education and the infrastructural needs of educational institutions in the district. In Kiphire and Tuensang, there are villages where electricity has not reached, completely cut off without roads and telephone connections, genuinely crying for sincere efforts by local leadership and attention by the Government to bring parity all over the State.

Summing up the entire campaign spread over the State of Nagaland requires something of a leap, punctuated by bone-breaking and stomach turning bumpy rides. To take in a comprehensive view at a stroke evokes scenes of unparalleled beauty; a spread of God-given land bestowed with pockets of treasures in its vast natural wealth.

Listening to the ENSF President Chilio at Tuensang chidin, and at the same time exhorting, the delegates to break free from the chains of 'captivity of backwardness', to me it is aptly (though ironic) a humbling experience to be felt in the body of Naga youths everywhere who must realize the vast potentials and riches offered by the land they walk upon rather than making futile attempts to seek them elsewhere.

Kezungulo-ü Krome
For YES Campaign

Host Organization

1. Naga Students Federation (State level Consultation)
2. Eastern Naga Students Federation
3. Lotha Students Union
4. All Sumi Students Union (SKK)
5. Ao Students Conference (AKM)
6. All Zeliangrong Students Union.
7. Chakhesang Students Union
8. Pochury Students Union
9. Angami Students Union
10. Rengma Students Union
11. Konyak Students Union
12. Phom Students Union.
13. United Sangtam Students Union
14. Confederation of Chang Students Union.
15. Kiangmungan Students Union
16. Yimchunger Students Union
17. Dimapur Naga Students Union.

District Wise list of Government Officials who attended the Consultation

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Dimapur | Mr.Abhijit Sinha, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i> |
| 2. Kiphire | Mr.Khanyang Imlong, <i>EAC, Kiphire</i> |
| 3. Kohima | Ms.Nino Iralu, <i>Addl. Deputy Commissioner (J)</i> |
| 4. Longleng | Mr.Robin, <i>EAC</i> |
| 5. Mokokchung | Ms. Thangi Manen, <i>Commissioner & Secretary (Dept.of Horticulture)</i>
Mr.Abhishek Singh, <i>then Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung</i>
Ms.Arenla, <i>Youth Resource Officer (Mokukchung)</i> |
| 6. Mon | Mr. M.Patton, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i> |
| 7. Peren | Mr.N.Mesen, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i> |
| 8. Phek | Mr.Maongwati Aier, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
Er. Kheshito,
Mr Andrew imti, <i>EAC (P)</i>
Mr.Thanpong, <i>EAC (P)</i> |
| 9. Tuensang | Mr Alan Gonmei, <i>Addl Deputy Commissioner</i> |
| 10. Wokha | Mr.Mikha Lomi, <i>Deputy Commissioner, Wokha</i> |
| 11. Zunheboto | Mr.Hukavi Zhimomi, <i>Member of Legislative Assembly</i>
Dr.Daniel Longchar, <i>Deputy Commissioner</i>
Mr.Limameren, <i>Joint Director, Directorate of Soil and Water Conservation</i>
Mr.Kukiye Sema, <i>District Soil Conservation Officer</i> |

YES Technical Team

Bernice Dzuvichu, Kezungulo-u Krome, Lydia Yeptho, Eliakim Sorhie, Kevilelie Belho, Kholi.A, Tsiebu Dzuvichu

YES Support Team

Kheto Yeptho, Yanchum Jami, , Kekhrie Metha,Veronica Chishi, Katonili, Joshua Sheqi

Special Thanks

Hukato Naga, Theja Meru, Anato Zhimomi, Kuchi Zeliang, Chabou Rio

Annexure 7

State Level Consultation – Kohima

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23rd – 24th April 2007

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Dept. of Eco. & Stat., Kohima
80. **Phongshak**
ENSF Member
81. **Puche**
ENSF Member
e-mail : nagamero@gmail.com
Advocate,
Ph: 9436006773/ 9863142684
82. **Pawiayi Samuel**
AZSU
83. **Rongsen**
Kohima Fishery, Ph:9436078086
84. **Rozelle**
Under 1 Roof, SER'S Bazaar,
Midland
Ph : 9436400029
85. **Renthungo James**
Youth Activist
86. **Robin**
Educationist Lecture
87. **Rukulu**
SASRD
88. **SentiNaro**
e-mail : senti_precious@yahoo.co.in
89. **Seyiekiele**
Dept of Industries and Commerce
90. **Sophy Lasuh**
CueHue Productions,
Ground Floor Ser's
Bazaar, Midland, Kohima
Ph : 9436011237
e-mail : rs_vpme@yahoo.co.in
91. **S. Bendang Aier**
AKM Ph : 9436245242
92. **S. Kumdungmong**
ECS, Tuensang
93. **Tsiebou**
YARD
94. **Tonikali**
SASRD
95. **Teiso**
General Secretary, CAD Foundation
Ph : 9436072513
e-mail: cad_foundation@rediffmail.com
96. **Tomukam**
ENSF Member
97. **Thonsenlo Magh**
R.S.U ph:-943640601
98. **Tokinitoli K. Chishi**
Student
99. **Theja,**
Co-ordinator RRTC NE-II
100. **Thoshusie Katiry**
P.S.U Ph : 94366114920
101. **Tsuknungrenla**
Student
102. **Vitsutho**
Inds. Deptt. Laison Officer for Mr.
Osoma
103. **Benice Dzuivichu**
YARD
104. **Ela Mary**
YARD
105. **Visi Naleo**
Merhulietsa Colony Youth Society
106. **Wesete Rhakho**
Chakkhesang Students Union
Ph : 9436204433
107. **Yangertemjen**
"Skins" House of Fashion
Ph : 9436434909
e-mail : yangtem@yahoo.co.in
108. **Yelhi Vero**
C.S.U Phek Ph : 9436422835
109. **T. Muleleiu**
ENSF
110. **Khriebu Nakhro**
YARD
111. **Hekani Jakhalu**
YouthNet
112. **Mnhonlumo Kikon**
DICE
113. **Nancy Kikon**
Lady Bug
114. **Keveleno Angami IES**
OSD, Planning & Coordination.

- 115. Neichute Duolo**
Entrepreneurs Associates
- 116. Nicole Duolo**
Entrepreneurs Associates
- 117. Neichu Angami**
Activist
- 118. Phushika Aomi**
President NSF
- 119. K.T Sukhalu IAS**
Dept of Youth Resources & Sports
Govt.of Nagaland
- 120. Alemtemshi Jamir IAS**
Agriculture Production
Commissioner &
Principal Secretary
(Industries & Commerce)
Govt.of Nagaland
- 121. Lalhuma IAS**
Chief Secretary
Govt.of Nagaland
- 122. Prof.K.Kanan**
Vice Chancellor N.U
- 123. Venguta**
NEPED
- 124. Dr.Akali Sema**
SASARD
- 125. Sethrichem Sangtam**
Bangalore
- 125. Wonchi Patton**
Calcutta
- 126. Sentimong K**
National Foundation of India , Delhi
- 127. Yamuna Pathak**
YES Dy. Country Coordinator
- 128. Upassana Choudhary**
YES Inc. Delhi
- 129. Amba Jamir**
Missing Link , Guwahati
- 130. Atomi Zhimomi**
Member of Legislative Assembly
- 131. Theja Meru**
Dream Café/YouthNet
- 132. Lydia Yeptho**
Advocate/ YouthNet
- 133. E.R Kikon**
Jt.Director, Dept.of Agriculture
- 134. Zarenthung Odyuo**
Gravity

Annexure 8

List of Districts Delegates

106-109

1. DIMAPUR

SL. NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDN. QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.
1	Yanbemo	21	M	BA	Senjum vill	
2	Vily	17	F	XII	Nihekhu	
3	Atokali	18	F	XII	Nihekhu	
4	Acharani	22	M	XII	Nagarjan	
5	Kiyesile	20	F	BA	Nagarjan	
6	Khekai	20	M	VIII	Naga gaon	255274
7	Solomon Awomi	28	M	B.COM	Kezhku vill	9436431742
8	Avika	23	F	MA	Puruna Bazar	9856310329
9	Libemo	21	M	XII	Vihokhu vill	233727
10	Robenson	22	M	JE	Senjum vill	
11	Ruchulile	23	F	BA	Notun bosti	9436200618
12	Shikato	21	M	B.COM	Burma camp	
13	Ako veru	22	M	BBA	WSSU	
14	Arenile	24	F	BA	Supply colony	9856263197
15	Ahoto	22	M	BA	Sachu Colony	9436074424
16	Kiyevi	21	M	BA	Zhuheshe vill	9856280966
17	Melie hau	25	M	BA	Homeland	
18	Waluniba jamir	24	M	B.COM	Burma camp 9856251670	
19	M.Kamson	25	M	BA	Livgrigan	
20	Toshi	27	M	BA	Zeliangrong vill	9856372775
21	Alibu nagi	27	M	BA	Zeliangrong vill	9856188769
22	Katoho	26	M	BA	Nagarjan	
23	Yekuto	24	M	BA	4th mile	
24	Khichulo	26	M	BA	4th mile	
25	Inaka	29	M	business	Half nagarjan	9436206080
26	Setazo	28	M	BA	Police colony	9856546700
27	Rukuto	21	M	BA	Diezephe vill	9436061217
28	Rekho	18	M	XII	Diezephe vill	234966
29	Mulato	23	M	BA	Dlezephe vill	
30	Stephen	21	M	XII	Xukiye vill	
31	Lomon	20	M	BA	Diphupar vill	
32	Iehetepu	22	M	XII	7th mile	
33	Izihube	22	M	BA	Burma camp	9436640212
34	Benjamin	19	M	XII	Henito vill	
35	Nitoka	24	M	BA	Yoluvi vill	
36	Mhachio	24	M	BA	Lotha colony	985644159
37	Motsuo	20	M	XII	Senjum vill	

uncensored

38	Thandilo	22	M	BA	Kandineu	
39	Joshua	23	M	B.COM	Diphupar vill	9856310788
40	Daniel	26	M	BA	DMP	
41	Atsing	19	M	BA	Zhuheshe vill	9856257857
42	Jenithung jami	24	M	B.COM	DMP	284041
43	Kivika	22	M	BA	Diphupar vill	9856201717
44	Himoto yeptho	23	M	BA	DMP	
45	Wangushikola	25	F	M.DIV	DMP	
46	Wekhro	28	M	MA	Toluvu vill	
47	Jnenle	21	F	BA	DMP	
48	Hukhato swu	20	M	XII	DMP	9856168162
49	Azulo perry	20	M	XII	DMP	
50	Vihoto	19	M	XII	DMP	
51	Inato	20	M	XII	DMP	
52	Anpa	27	M	BA	DMP	
53	Amit	20	M	BA	Police colony	9436074243
54	Sunep	23	M	XII	Police colony	9856584884
55	Ikato	27	M	B.COM	Xuvihe vill	
56	Medovoi	23	M	B	Walford colony	
57	Avika Murry	25	F	MA	Duncan	9856310329
58	Daimonto	21	M	BA	DMP	
59	Hollen	17	F	BA	DMP	
60	Peisi	22	F	BA	Zeliangrong vill	9436212365
SL. NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDN. QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.

2. KOHIMA

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE/AREA	CONTACT.NO
1	Medolezono	24	F	B.A	Viswema	9856258497
2	Khrupavil Neikha	25	M	M.COM	Viswema	9856205821
3	Seyale	18	F	P.U	Nsunyu	
4	Visilhou	21	M	B.A. II	Mezoma	9856277717
5	Chüsiviko	21	M	B.A.I	Mezoma	9856616827
6	Kechavilie	21	M	B.A. I	Mezoma	9856804273
7	Sikolie	24	M	B.A.	Khonoma	9856314224
8	Mhiesilie	22	M	P.U	Mezoma	
9	Ruovikuokho	24	M	B.A. I	Mezoma	
10	Jetilo Wach	25	M	B.A.	Khumu	9856766710
11	Tejilo Kath	23	M	B.A.II	Kandinyu	9856444644
12	Dvuyalo Semy	25	M	B.A.	Nsunyu	9436402871
13	Nancy Thong	21	F	B.A. III	"	
14	Piyale Semy	22	F	B.A. II	"	
15	Binthonlo Khing	20	M	B.Sc I	Kashanyu	
16	Niya Kath	17	F	Cl. 12	Kandinyu	9863128596
17	Hengwale Sebu	18	F	B. Sc I	Jongpha	9856803858
18	Chuyali Magh	20	F	B.A. III	Tesophenyu	9863157254

19	Hanehule Jemu	21	F	B.A	"	9856188594
20	Sinbilo Khing	24	M	B.A.	RSU Executive	9436405434
21	Nthomsa Magh	25	M	B.A.. III	RSU Executive	9436401760
22	Khriesalhou Rutsa	32	M	B.A	Mima	9856145858
23	Japheth Kath	25	M	B.A	Kandinu	9862227114
24	Hantilo	25	M	B.A	"	9856178178
25	Kegwalo	24	M	B.A	Sendenyu	9856119270
26	Chununya Magh	18	F	B.A	Nsunyu	2271350
27	Wasenle Semy	17	F	B.A	"	2271154
28	Lydia	21	F	B.A	Tseminyu	9856304294
29	Ahile Tep	22	F	B.A III	Phewhenyu	9856235074
30	Savilhounuo	18	F	Cl. 12	Mezoma	2801249
31	Avizo Richa	21	M	B.A	Jakhama	9856536140
32	Hoketozo Kirha	20	M	Cl. 12	"	9856294108
33	Noshwehol Tetso	20	M		"	9856681326
34	Zhoponei Zhotso	25	M	B.A.	"	
35	Zayie Zhotso	25	M	"	"	9863148890
36	H.W. Joe	25	M	"	Phewhenyu	9856248176
37	John Tep	18	M	B.Sc I	Kashanyishin	
38	Asinlo Cheng	25	M	B.B.A	Terogwenyu	9856770404
39	Daniel Magh	28	M	M.A	Nsunyu	
40	James Tep	22	M	B.A.III	Tesophenyu	9436672655
41	Ruchuyhun	23	M	B.A.	"	9856275958
42	Kenneth Kath	23	M	"	Kandinyu	9436072877
43	Zentilo Tep	29	M	M.COM	RSU Executive	9436072086
44	Kekhriesilie	29	M	M.A	Chiechama	9856261315
45	Neihulie	22	M	B.A	"	9862118417
46	Kenyule	22	F	P.U	Sendenyu	
47	Marina	18	F	B.COM	Nsunyu	
48	Soyhunlo seb	21	M	B.A	Tseminyu	
49	Kenyulo Sebu	25	M	B.A	Zisunyu	
50	Yhuntilo Kent	25	M	B.A	Tseminyu	9863142213
51	Ronhilo Ros	23	M	B.A	Zisunyu	9856680466
52	Kereilhoutuonuo	23	F	B.A	Mezoma	9856142543
53	Haichenlo	23	M	B.A	Eiysu	9856258218
54	Hitile	23	F	B.A	Ehunme & Yikham	9436404166
55	Sewhenlo	25	M	B.A	Nsunyu	9856217887
56	Senti Kath	24	M	B.A	Kandinu	
57	Nenchulo Kath	25	M	B.A	"	9863203697
58	Wahenye Seb	27	M	M.A	Phewhenyu	9436655501
59	Tsonga Semp	23	M	B.A	Henbeju	9856661971
60	Tezenlo	26	M	B.A	Nsunyu	9856436756
61	Gwazenlo Tep	18	M	B.Sc I	Tesophennyu	2108891
62	Yhunile	21	F	B.SC III	"	
63	Albert Tsela	24	M	M.COM	"	9436064684
64	Senelo Kath	27	M	M.A	Kandinu	9856484957
65	Shotilo Kent	21	M	B.A	RSU Executive	9436091090
66	Abo Zao	30	M	MBBS	Jakhama	9862124060
67	Senti	28	M		Aliba	9863242699
SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE/AREA	CONTACT.NO

3. LONGLENG

NAME	AREA
1.Chigpom	Yaongyimchen
2.P.Mongmei	Yachem
3.M.Alumba	Yaongyimchen
4.P.Bhamshi	Hukphang
5.H.Baiishah	Yongshei
6.C.Monthai	Yongshei
7.P.Hongya	Onamgkong
8.Lomyaii	Onamgkong
9.Chingkam	Yongnyah
10.Henlai	Yongnyah
11.K.Henveih	Yongnyah
12.Yajii	Mongtikang
13.Amei	Sakshi
14.Nyiamyo	Tamlu
15.Konyay	T.T.S.U
16.Vanmei	Sakshi
17.U.Laks	Pongo
18.Hagtis	Pongo
19.H.Matong	Yachem
20.Chmgmok	Mongtikang
21.Y.Longlkes	Bhumnyii
22.M.Hompong	Bhumnyii
23.B.Namdok	Pongching
24.Chauba	Anching

25.Tanye	Sakshi
26.Y.Molin	Bhumnyii
27.Konalang	Yongshei
28.Bahen	Yongshei
29.Sosang	Anching
30.Moklak	Bhumnyii
31.Chingmei	Sakshi
32.Chingten	Hurphang
33.Hongya	Onamgkong
34.S.Nyamlong	Yongnyah
35.A.Hongthei	Pongching
36.B.Baiinyei	Longleng
37.Shemba	Aching
38.Ahuk	Longleng
39.Chulei	Longleng
40.Changnagai	Pongching
41.V.Mosang	Longleng
42.H.Panchen	Pongo
43.P.Chingmei	Anching
44.P.Yangphom	Pongo
45.J.khayangla	Longleng
46T.Yangpong	Tansha
NAME	AREA

4. KIPHIRE

SL. NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	EDU.QUAL	AREA	CONTACT. NO
1	P.Lipichum	29	M	Edu.Unemployed	M.sc	Kiphire	9436401893
2	Rolen.T.	25	M	Student	B.A	Longmatra	-----
3	P.Satsucho	26	M	Student	B.A	Seyochung	9436403976
4	Horiba	26	M	Edu.unemployed	B.A	Seyochung	9436779711
5	T.Lichumse	28	M	Student	B.A	Seyochung	9856683746
6	Sepithrong	27	M	Student	B.A	Seyochung	9436403977
7	Y.Thsrose	26	M	Student	P.U	Langkok	-----
8	Liseba.t.	29	M	Student	M.A	Seyochung	9436206564
9	Luatsangthsi	20	F	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
10	Lamtsala	20	F	student	P.U	Seyochung	-----
11	Likhum	24	M	Edu. unemployed	B.A	Kiphire	225609
12	K.Poyishe	24	M	student	B.A	Kiphire	-----
13	Alison	27	M	Secy(SSC)	M.div	Kiphire	9436238735
14	T.L.Liopi	25	M	G.S(S.B.Y.E)	B.A	Seyochung	9436449457
15	Ato.A.Yim	25	M	Advisor(YSUK)	B.com	Pungro	225530
16	Ari	20	M	student	P.U	kiphirie	9436673065
17	Achemla	18	F	Student	P.U	Longkoh	-----
18	Lilly	20	F	student	B.A	Longkok	9436447596
19	Cholongse	24	F	Student	B.sc	Seyochung	-----

20	T.K.Tsong	24	M	journalist	B.A	Kiphire	9436800431
21	K.Throngtse	28	M	Edu.unemployed	B.A	Hukong	-----
22	K.Delano	23	M	Student	B.A	Pungro	9436612720
23	K.Khesu	19	M	Student	P.U	Pungro	9436612720
24	S.Among	19	M	Student	P.U	Inshikur	9436650238
25	Sechola	16	F	Student	P.U	Phelongru	9436662024
26	S.Lunso Yim	22	M	student	B.A	kiphire	9436612645
27	T.Bitose	21	M	student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
28	S.Khongyamg	23	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
29	L.Kikumthung	21	M	Student	B.A	Kiphire	-----
30	R.Throngkiuba	20	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
31	S.Lenpithong	19	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
32	L.Longtsuthong	18	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
33	Pentsumong	20	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
34	K.Tokiu	17	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
35	L.Shokhum	17	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
36	K.Tsuchemthong	19	M	Student	B.A	Kiphire	-----
37	S.Akum	18	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
38	Ato	18	M	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
39	K.Lenrela	17	F	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
40	M.Roselin	17	F	Student	P.U	Kiphire	-----
41	TsointheSangtam	29	M	Student.activist	B.A	Kiphire	9436210489
SL. NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	EDU.QUAL	AREA	CONTACT. NO

5. MON

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QN	AREA
1.	Khamlen	17	F	P.U	Wakching
2.	Yanring	17	F	P.U	Chen
3.	Manlen	17	F	P.U	Wakching
4.	Chumei	18	F	P.U	Wakching
5.	Manom	18	M	P.U	Tapi
6.	Pongyong	18	M	P.U	Tapi
7.	Pongnei	18	M	B.A	Tizit
8.	Throngok	20	M	B.A	Mon
9.	Nokmao	19	M	P.U	Tizit
10.	Lemnyei	16	M	P.U	Tapi
11.	Minton	22	M	P.U	Wakching
12.	Manton	18	M	P.U	Tapi
13.	Wangtoh	18	M	P.U	Tapi
14.	Amoi	18	M	P.U	Tapi
15.	Yingtah	20	M	P.U	Tapi
16.	Thomwang	21	M	P.U	Tapi
17.	Chemkhah	20	M	P.U	Tizit
18.	Phuhton	20	M	B.A	Wakching
19.	P.Bonwng	21	M	B.A	Phomching
20.	Honpho.K	20	M	P.U	Tapi
21.	Natwang	20	M	P.U	Tizit
22.	Joilong.K.	18	F	P.U	Tapi

23.	W.Aonk.K.	31	M	B.A	Tapi
24.	Tom	25	M	P.U	Mon
25.	Yimto	27	M	P.U	Mon
26.	Nalei	20	F	P.U	Mon
27.	P.Moiying	20	M	P.U	Mon
28.	Pangslem.K.	21	M	P.U	Tapi
29.	Ronald.K.	20	M	P.U	Tapi
30.	John	19	M	B.A	Tapi
31.	Hawang	29	M	P.U	Wakching
32.	Lamthio	28	M	P.U	Tizit
33.	Honwang.K.	24	M	B.A	Aboi
34.	Methpheih	21	M	B.A	Wakching
35.	Smday	20	F	B.A	Tizit
36.	Minngeam	19	F	B.A	Mon
37.	Aying	16	F	P.U	Aboi
38.	Kemya	17	F	P.U	Wakching
39.	Mayang	28	M	M.A	Mon
40.	Wangto	27	M	L.L.B	Mon
41.	Tiagmei	18	M	P.U	Tapi
42.	Manshon	18	F	P.U	Tizit
43.	Lungnyei	18	M	P.U	Wakching
Sl.No	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QN	AREA

6. MOKOKCHUNG

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT.NO
1	Imtimongla	23	F	MSc	Sungratsu	9862141679
2	Narola	25		BA	Longkhum	9856485644
3	Aosenla	20		BA	Mangmetong	2227037
4	Tongpong	28		BA	Longsa	9862119011
5	Bandangyanger	29		BA	Longsa	9862471140
6	Sansomeren	25		Pu	Chungtia	9862025324
7	Bendang	31		B.Sc	MKG	9436427475
8	Kikachila	22		BA	MKG	9862120532
9	Dinala	26		Pu	Kinunges	2229561
10	Toshienla	25			Longsa	2229033
11	Limatemsu	21		BA	MKG	2229538
12	Temjenlemba	21		BA	MKG	9436205727
13	Sosangmongla	21		BA	Ungma	9856072147
14	Temsuchuba	24		MA	MKG	3692226720
15	Sungaben	24		BA	Changtongrya	9436074173
16	Asula	21		BA	Tuli	9436439210
17	Roselinda	22		BA	Nokepu	9436215430
18	Konangsosang	26		BA	Mopugchuket	9436205177

19	Alemtemjen	28		BA	Longjang	
20	Asang	20		BA	Longjang	2226511
21	Arenla	20		PU	Ungma	9856257483
22	Imtichuba	23		BA	MKG	9436179852
23	Sentienla	23		BA	MKG	9862342219
24	Moainla	25		BA	MKG	
25	Moawopang	26		BA	MKG	9856510716
26	Imobendang	21		BA	Mongsansenyimti	9862128371
27	Temjenwapang	25		BA	Mopugchuket	
28	Meren	20		BA	Mongmetong	9436217618
30	Tushin	32		BA	Ungma	2227410
31	Rongsenkemzung	32		PU	MKG	
32	Nokdensang	21		BA	MKG	
33	Pursunep	25		PG	Changki	
34	Bendangnaro	21		BA	Mopongchuket	9856511296
35	Imeyapong	20		BA	Changtangra	9436217563
36	Imti	27		BA	MKG	9436017625
37	Tsungtaluba	32		BA	Aliba	9436066165
38	I.Wapang	28		M.Div	MKG	
39	Sashiwapang	26		BA	MKG	9856436452
40	Limasenba	25		M.Sc	MKG	9436408132
41	Lipokjungla	22		BA	Aliba	9862140918
42	Timyangla	22		BA	Mongsenyimti	9436215135
43	Merenjunglo	22		BA	Monsenyimti	9436218361
44	Limameren	20		BA	Longsa	9862126212
45	Temjentoden	26		BA	AKM	9436205032
46	Maotemsu	25		PG	Longsa	9862466577
47	Arensangla	23		BA	MKG	3692228493
48	Bendangkakla	20		BA	MKG	9856583893
49	Imlerenla	20		BA	MKG	9856511940
50	Alem imchen	32			Changliyimsen	9436017493
51	Meren	31			AKM	9436205478
52	Rongsenchila	26		PG	MKG	9436076308
53	Imkongakum	26		M.Sc	Khensa	9436408136
54	Tianunsang	29		PU	MKG	9436215050
55	Imlinungsang	25		x	MKG	9856621233
56	Purkumsang	19		x	Ungma	8436215822
57	Purkumzuk	20		x	Manangkolemba	9436207497
58	Mary	23		BA	Molungkimong	9436439375
59	Temjung	23		BA	Japu	
60	Temjentoshi	22		BA	MKG	
61	Merentoshi	24		BA	MKG	
62	Chuba	27		BA	MKG	
SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT.NO

7. PEREN

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL.	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.
1	Puthuto Natso	34	M	Employed	Peren	9856119326
2	Isaac	27	M	B.Scl	Jalukie	
3	Itolang	25	M	MA	Jalukie	
4	Habe	26	M	PU	Jalukie	
5	Namdigum	24	M	BA	Jalukie	
6	Dekhaibe	19	M	PU	Jalukie	9436640152
7	Ipeuding	21	M	XII	Peren	
8	Samlamyising	21	M	BA	Peren	
9	Haisochi	19	M	PU	Peren	
10	Ngamkamdi	20	F	PU	Nchangram	
11	Marla Jamir	20	M	BA	Longmisa	268577
12	Alabo	28	M	PU	Samjinsang	9436644019
13	Mirho	35	F	BA	Pailwa	9436264435
14	Ramyi	27	M	BA	Peren	9646432649
15	Haiku	30	M	BA	Jalukie	9436074993
16	Kiezube	32	M	BA	Jalukie	
17	Daniel	29	M	PU	Jalukie	
18	Miksong	25	M	PU	Peren	
19	Kemgimdi	21	M	PU	Peren	
20	Aipokbui	20	M	PU	Peren	
21	Mathia	25	M	PU	Jalukie	
22	Dikhunu	30	M	XII	Jalukie	
23	Jemehau	25	M	PU	Jalukie	
24	Lungshihangbe	26	F	PU	Jalukie	
25	Imsaneile	21	M	BA	Jalukie	
26	Keyigabuing	21	M	BA	Peren	
27	John	21	M	PU	Peren	
28	Nlumbui	20	F	BA	Peren	
29	Titus	18	M	PU	Nchangram	
30	Thingchule	19	F	BA	Leikie	
31	Simon	20	M	BA	Peren	
32	Pingkam	25	M	PU	Peren	
33	Hhaisui	29	M	PU	Nsong	
34	Hurling	35	M	PU	Peren	
35	Yanger	31	M	BA	Peren	
36	Ilamsap	21	M	PU	Peren	
37	Herayielung	21	M	PU	Peren	
38	Namrangtui	20	M	PU	Peren	
39	Kenlumhube	19	M	BA	Peren	
40	Namdwoy	20	M	BA	Peren	9856312882
41	Kising	22	M	BA	Peren	98561191211
42	Samdi	20	M	BSC	Peren	
43	Azing	23	M	BA	Dimapur	9436612280

44	Marang	30	M	BA	Peren	9436069733
45	Pungchui	18	M	X,	Jalukie	
46	Elia	21	M	PU	Jalukie	9436236246
47	Namkiagi	20	M	BA	Nchangram	9436616035
48	Jared	27	M	BA	Peren	
49	Isaplube	27	M	BA	Peren	
50	Irangwang	27	M	BA	Peren	9436406688
51	Itingsap	25	M	BA	Peren	
52	Kathu	25	M	PU	Nchangram	
53	Lingwihui	22	F	BA	Nzau	267356
54	Rangzai	23	F	BA	Hakiae	
55	Irangbui	21	M	BA	Jalukie	
56	Nchaleing	19	M	BA	Jalukie	9856248312
57	Akebo	18	M	BA	Jalukie	9436236245
58	Suisy	20	F	BA	Jalukie	9436212266
59	Izi	16	M	BA	Jalukie	
60	Gumlungbe	18	M	PU	Jalukie	
61	Azuna	18	M	BA	Jalukie	
62	Igogwangbe	20	M	PU	Jalukie	
63	Akwabe	20	M	PU	Jalukie	
64	Huiguikembe	27	M	PU	Jalukie	
65	Saikam	21	M	X	Jalukie	
66	Haithring	29	M	X	Jalukie	
67	Nzumlak	29	M	X	Jalukie	
68	Lungwans	21	M	BA	Jalukie	
69	Heluisibu	21	M	PU	Jalukie	
70	Kawithanbo	28	M	PU	Jalukie	
71	Marang Hegui	20	M	BA	Jalukie	
SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL.	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.

8. PHEK

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.
1	Vesudyi	20	M	BA	Phek Village	223599
2	Shezo	20	M	BA	Lozaphuhu	9436204369
3	Naomi	20	F	BA	Phek Village	223599
4	Khutopolo	20	F	BA	Phek Village	
5	Detolu	22	F	BA	Phek Village	223528
6	Mhasedululo	21	F	BA	Phek Village	
7	Medotshulo	23	M	BA	Phek Village	223460
8	Zapove	24	M	BA	Lozaphuhu	223326
9	Beduve Rio	22	M	BA	Chozuba	
10	Zewelo Khape	22	M	BA	Kami	223007
11	Zhevito	24	M	BA	Phek Village	
12	Shepatso	24	M	BA	Phek Village	

13	Seno Tsuheh	33	F	BA	Chizami	9436434626
14	Atshole Thapi	24	F	PU	Chizami	
15	Puchiue	20	M	PU	Lozaphuhu	9436800152
16	Zulhuto	19	M	PU	Phek Village	
17	Zapohu	22	M	BA	Kazari	
18	Huto	22	M	BA	Pholami	
19	Esther Swuro	25	F	MA	Lephohi	
20	Esther Rhakho	25	F	MA	Chozuba	9856472696
21	Diwatho Katiry	25	M	BSc	Kutsapo	9436800126
22	Vepalu Venuh	25	F	PU	Lephohi	9436421001
23	Sayozo Khamo	17	M	BA	Phek Village	9436204164
24	Wete Rhakho	26	M	BA	Phek Village	9436078201
25	Sheto	32	M	MA	Chizami	9436204360
26	Kevikho	28	M	MA	Lozaphuhu	9436204085
27	Ruchu	30	M	BA	Lozaphuhu	9436063960
28	Zhuhuchu	27	M	X	Meluri	9436204899
29	John	23	M	BSc	Meluri	
30	Vejohi	20	M	BA	Meluri	
31	Chekupe	23	M	DropOut	Phek Town	
32	Khrope Tsuhah	25	M	Bcom	Losami	9856125292
33	Tirhosie Katiry	29	M	BA	Kohima	
34	Alung K. Tsakhu	24	M	BA	Lephohi	9436403495
35	Sitho Katiry	34	M	MSc	Wezihu	9856248859
36	Venesa	27	M	MA	Lephohi	9436804997
37	Kevesa	23	M	BA	Khomi	9436204615
38	Puli	23	M	BA	Lozaphuhu	9436235365
39	Wesete	22	M	BA	Molen	9436204433
40	Shelly Katiry	23	M	BA	Chizami	
41	Sachutho	22	M	BA	Phek Village	
42	Puvelhu	20	M	BA	Phek Village	223099
43	Samual	21	M	BA	Yoruba	
44	Wekhrope	19	M	PU	Phek Village	
45	Kethozo	16	M	HighSchool	Phek Village	
46	David Venuh	23	M	BA	Phek Village	9436612452
47	Lillian	21	F	BA	Meluri	
48	Azole	19	F	PU	Chizami	
49	Chipazo	17	M	PU	Kutsapo	
50	Yozoto Thuvoh	17	M	PU	Thuvopisu	
51	Khrolhou Venuh	20	M	PU	Phek Village	
52	Shevezo	20	M	BA	Kutsapo	
53	Thoshusie Katiry	27	M	MA	Phek Village	
SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.

9. TUENSANG

SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	EDU.QUAL	AREA	CONTACT NO.
1.	C.Berimong	27	m	unemployed	B.A	Chesator vill	
2.	Mulung	22	m	unemployed	B.A	Chesator vill	
3.	Sangthing	20	m	student	B.A	Sanglao vill	

4. Kesang	20	m	student	B.A	Panso	
5. P.Homphui	23	m	unemployed	B.A	Pathso	
6. Atsu	23	m	student	B.A	Tuensang	
7. Pongom	20	m	unemployed	B.A	Kiegmise	
8. Mao	22	m	student	B.A	Tuensang	
9. Mosa	18	m	student	P.U	Tuensang	
10. Temjen	24	m	student	B.A	Chari	220068
11. H.Toking	22	m	unemployed	B.A	Shamator	9436234781
12. Kinkhaghe	20	m	unemployed	B.A	Shamator	
13. Y.Yanglisi	23	m	student	B.A	Longkhim	
14. R.Akhum	20	m	student	1X	Shamator	
15. R.Tsupong	22	m	student	V111	Shamator	
16. R.Lachim	23	m	student	1X	Sotokur	
17. Yimti	22	m	student	P.U	Tuensang	
18. T.Esa	22	m	student	B.A	Sangsangnyu	
19. Yanger	18	m	student	P.U	Sangsangnyu	
20. Asonla	17	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
21. Tiajungla	17	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
22. Kundang	18	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
23.Naongsochila	18	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
24. Sochila	18	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
25. S.Sangle	18	m	student	X	Tuensang	
26. C.Thunghti	17	m	student	X	Tuensang	
27. Y.Soba	16	m	student	X	Tuensang	
28. K.Puchio	19	m	student	P.U	Sanglao vill	
29. L.Mongtsoa	19	m	student	X	Sanglao vill	
30. T.Tsoinyu	20	m	student	X	Pathso	
31. S.Chonglio	17	f	student	X	Kingnyu	
32. .Lachumong	22	f	student	P.U	Tuensang	
33. Samuel Lam	23	m	student	B.A	Peshu	
34. N.Sham	23	m	student	B.A	Tuensang	
35.P.Thangming	20	m	student	B.A	Soaochang	9436697833
36. M.Yanger	19	m	student	P.U	Tuensang	
37. T.Hanso	19	m	unemployed	P.U	Shamator	
38. Z.Toji	19	m	unemployed	X	Shamator	
39. L.Shahoto	22	m	unemployed	X	Shamator	
40. T.Akum	20	m	unemployed	X	Shamator	
41. K.Jinsopah	22	m	unemployed	X	Chesator vill	
42. R.Akiuba	20	f	unemployed	P.U	Shamator	
43. Jeliam	20	f	student	X	Pang	
44. Tainyu	20	m	student	B.A	Saochang	
45. Lunshi	24	f	unemployed	B.A	Shamator	9436275448
46. Themshao	17	f	unemployed	P.U	Peshu	
47. Thokpoa	17	m	unemployed	P.U	Peshu	
48. M.Pnsho	22	m	unemployed	B.A	Wonsoi	
49. Y.Mosa	21	m	unemployed	B.A	Tuensang	
50. T.Solomon	26	m	unemployed	M.A	Noklak	
51. S.Perhie	25	m	student	M.A	Panso	
52.P.Pesingkhiamn	25	m	student	P.U	Pathso	9436807654

53. K.Longshen	20	m	student	P.U	Nokyan		
54. M.Chongchon	19	m	student	P.U	Nokyan		
55. S.Chamthong	19	m	student	P.U	Nokyan		
56. Shou	18	m	student	B.A	Nokyan		
57. S.Lusha	25	m	student	B.A	Yaskao		
58. M.Pesing	24	m	student	B.A	Yaskao		
59. Psaan	24	f	student	B.A	Nokyan		
60. P.Meshim	20	f	student	P.U	Noklak		
61. Somet	18	f	student	P.U	Tuensang		
62. Bongsuyimlong	19	m	student	P.U	Tuensang		
63. Chiba	19	m	student	P.U	Tuensang		
64. Nati Sonla	16	f	student	P.U	Tuensang		
65. Kamjila	16	f	student	P.U	Tuensang		
66. Hemsu	20	f	student	P.U	Kohima		
67. Shongmo	20	f	student	P.U	Tuensang		
68. Jethoi	18	f	student	P.U	Panso		
69. Along	22	m	student	B.A	Sangsangnyu		
70. Esa	22	m	student	B.A	Sangsangnyu		
SL.NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	OCCUPATION	EDU.QUAL	AREA	CONTACT NO.

10. WOKHA

S.NO	NAMES	SEX	AGE	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO
1.	Achumi	F	19	P.U	Wokha Town	9436420565
2.	Zuben	M	-	-	-	-
3.	Zutzungo	M	21	B.A III	Chukitong	9862147585
4.	Jenirao	M	23	-	Vankhosung	9436219353
5.	Zubenthung	M	17	B.A.II	Vungoju	9436642257
6.	Chumdemo	M	18	B.A.II	Wokha	-
7.	Yantsuthung	M	17	B.A.II	Wokha	-
8.	Janbeni	F	27	P.U	Chukitong	9436204380
9.	Renthnglo	F	23	P.U	Chukitong	-
10.	Thungjanbeni	F	27	P.U	Chukitong	9436438267
11.	Suthungho	F	27	B.A.	Chukitong	9436404442
12.	Mhangui	F	23	P.U	Saron	9436612923
13.	Nzan	F	21	P.U	Saron	9436612923
14.	Abi	F	23	P.U	Saron	280742
15.	Kinjer	F	25	B.A.III	Wokha	943635836
16.	Nribemo	M	35	-	Chukitong	-
17.	Sugenthung	M	25	B.A.III	Chukitong	9862148344
18.	Chemihoa Jungi	M	25	Chruch Leader	Vankhosung	9436341404
19.	Sunil Kumar	M	20	P.U	Wokha	-
20.	Litsuo Ngullie	M	18	P.U	Wokha	-
21.	Zuchunthung Ezung	M	19	P.U	Wokha	-
22.	Dory	F	18	P.U	G.H.S. colony	-
23.	Kaney	F	18	P.U	G.H.S. colony	-
24.	Merilo	F	18	P.U	G.H.S. colony	-
25.	Janbemo	M	25	M.A.	Vongoji colony	-

26.	Achum	M	26	B.A.	P.W.D. colony	-
27.	Michael	M	24	P.U.	P.W.D. colony	-
28.	Thungyamo	M	25	M.A.	Vangoji colony	-
29.	Sorenbeni	F	25	B.A.	-	-
30.	Mhabeni	F	25	B.A.	Chukitong	-
31.	Mhayani	F	25	B.A.	Vongoji colony	-
32.	Temsu	M	24	P.U.	P.W.D. colony	-
33.	Nyanbemo	M	24	P.U.	P.W.D. colony	-
34.	Ejanthung	M	25	P.U.	L.S.U	-
35.	Chouben	M	19	P.U.	Sarsu colony	9436655675
36.	Nzanthung	M	17	P.U.	Tourist Lodge	280440
37.	Zuchonthung	M	17	P.U.	Lower CMHS	9436215932
38.	Chumben	M	17	P.U.	N.S.T. colony	222964
39.	Thungchio	M	17	P.U.	N.S.T. colony	9436243279
40.	Morisoa	M	17	P.U.	Blue Hill Colony	9436662013
41.	Nzanth	M	21	B.A.	P.W.D. colony	03860222526
42.	Yamren	M	27	B.A	Wokha village	-
43.	Chumbeni Ezung	F	26	P.U.	Saron colony	9436070063
44.	Chenirao	M	27	B.A.	Midland colony	9436078728
45.	Nzanthung.K. Yanthan	M	25	M.A.	G.A. colony	9436212871
46.	J.Chudemo	M	19	P.U.	Nsunyu village	9436240891
47.	James	M	19	P.U.	ETC Longmisa	222883
48.	Longshithung	M	17	P.U.	Full Hill Sankikon	222785
49.	Nribemo	M	17	P.U.	ETC	222342
50.	Eden	M	17	P.U.	ETC	-
51.	Zaben	M	17	P.U	Chruch colony	222553
52.	Shanchumo	M	17	P.U.	G.H.S.S. Pongidong	9436442268
53.	Renben	M	17	P.U.	Soil colony	-
54.	Regal	M	17	P.U.	Forest colony	222619
55.	C.Jungithung	M	25	B.A.	Bhandari Town	9436240483
56.	Kemerio	M	25	B.A.	Bhandari Town	9436425352
57.	Limha	M	20	P.U.	Bhandari Town	-
58.	Jhonny.K	M	26	B.A.	Bhandari Town	-
59.	Chichano.Odyuo	F	19	B.SC	Midland colony	03860 280352
60.	Thungchanbeni	F	21	B.A.	N.S.T. colony	9436064908
61.	Liyamo	M	23	P.U.	Chukitong	-
62.	Lijamo	M	22	High school	Chukitong	-
63.	Eribeni	F	19	P.U.	Suren Colony	-
64.	Nzanmongi	F	19	P.U.	G.A. Colony	9436615688
65.	Mhabeni	F	19	P.U.	GA Colony	03860 222575
66.	Lorenbeni	F	19	P.U.	PWD Colony	-
67.	N. Nyano	F	19	P.U.	Orchid Hill Colony	-
68.	Zuchamo Khuvung	M	17	P.U.	Molonsu Colony	-
69.	Zubenthung Shitiri	M	18	P.U.	Molonsu Colony	-
70.	Eyingbeni Murey	F	27	B.A.	Tsuimmey-B Colony	-
71.	Aben	M	27	-	PWD	-
72.	Rikhyo	M	-	-	PWD	-
73.	Yanpuuo Kithan	M	16	P.U.	Wokha Village	03860 222814

74	Jenithung	M	18	P.U.	Wokha Village	03860 2223132
75	Khriela	M	17	P.U.	Officer Colony	-
76	Mhathung	M	28	P.U.	Tsumang Colony	222283
77	Mhademo	M	20	11	Tsumang Colony	-
78	Zeney	F	27	P.U.	ETC Colony	222382
S.NO	NAMES	SEX	AGE	EDU.QUAL	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO

11. ZUNHEBOTO

S.NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	EDU.QUA	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.
1	Hokashe .Z	M	21	B.A.	Viyixe Village,Aghunato	03867 220578
2	Mughato	M	25	B.A.	Satakha	-
3	Joshua	M	26	B.A.	Pughoboto	9856235997
4	Rocca	M	21	P.U.	Vikiye Village	9436067808
5	Kitoshe	M	25	M.Sc	Aizuto Town	9436218344
6	Jubito	M	23	B.A.	Satakha	9436216159
7	Depento	M	17	P.U.	Satakha	03867 220017
8	Inakhu	M	25	B.A.	Satami	9436405558
9	David	M	26	B.A.	Khuvighi	9436438525
10	Aqhebo	M	23	M.Com	Pughoboto	9436616725
11	Jimo K	M	24	M.Sc	Satakha	9436643404
12	Kento	M	25	B.A.	Satakha	9436544795
13	Peter	M	21	B.A.	Pughoboto	2260817
14	Ananu	M	21	B.A.	Awotsakili (Atoizu)	9436260714
15	Atoyi	M	25	B.Com	Aghunato Town	943624422
16	Kainali	F	20	B.A.	Satoi	--
17	Inavito	M	23	B.A.	North Point	9436657741
18	Mughato K	M	27	B.A.	Satakha	9436242427
19	Newtoli K	F	20	B.A.	Zbto	207632
20	Mentoli K	F	19	B.A.	Zbto	9436422826
21	Alivi G	F	18	P.U.	Zbto	9436652971
22	Inaghu	M	-	B.A.	Vikiye	94362615172
23	Ikheto	M	-	BCom	Atoizu	9856486887
24	Kitoho	M	19	P.U.	Zbto	207164
25	Kitoho	M	19	PU Sc	Alaphu	260378
26	Tohuvi	M	24	PU Com	Litsa	9436420354
27	Hetovi	M	25	B.A.	Surumi Village	9436449510
28	Nikuto	M	30	--	Rotomi	--
29	Zhekugha	M	31	--	Rotomi	--
30	S. Kitovi	M	28	M.Div	Lokobomi	9862145237
31	Luvito	M	30	--	Naghuto New	--
32	Vikato	M	22	P.U.	Aizuto	--
33	Joshua Swu	M	22	B.A.	Usutomi	9856533962
34	Amento Arida	M	25	B.A.	Lizutomi	943664704
35	Vihoshe Arkha	M	23	B.A.	Shena Old Village	9436651982

36	Toshivi	M	22	B.A.	Usutomi	--
37	Sevento	M	23	B.A.	Satakha Range	--
38	Akahoto	M	20	PU	Hekiye	--
39	Avika H	M	22	--	Hekiye	--
40	Aito Achumi	M	25	--	Zbto	9436064569
41	Nihoyi Kinimi	M	--	--	Zbto	9436438966
42	Albert	M	24	B.A.	SKK	943667084
43	Himahito	M	25	B.A.	SKK	9436267427
44	Kivitoli	F	17	PU	SKK	9436211892
45	Ninkali	F	17	PU	SKK	9436650656
46	Vilivi	F	19	B.A.	SKK	9436656310
47	Holl	M	20	BCom	Aghunato	9436218682
48	Zhukheto G	M	30	BCom	Lumithsami,Akuloto	9436213013
49	Zhehoto Chophy	M	23	B.A.	Alaphumi Village	--
50	N.Isato	M	30	Elect.Engg	Lumithsami	--
51	V.Khekugha	M	23	BCom	Alaphumi Village	9856545410
52	Nihoyi	M	--	B.A.	Alaphumi Village	--
53	Pekuto	M	--	BCom	Shena Old	--
54	Khetoshe	M	--	B.A.	Suruhoto	9856372523
55	Yepeto Awomi	M	23	Civil Engg	Saptiqa Town	9856546623
56	Ghutovi S	M	23	BA	Zbto	--
57	Shikato	M	25	BA	Suruhoto Town	9436674300
58	Piketo Yeps	M	21	BA	Satoi	--
59	Akavi	M	30	BA	Naltoqa	9436403933
60	Abeto Shohe	M	26	MA	Akuloto	9436404052
61	Mercy Zhimo	F	22	PU	Sukomi	9436427666
62	Khuketo	M	24	BCom	V.K.Area	9436446949
63	Vitolu Chophy	M	27	BCom	Saptiqa	9436200043
64	Itovi	M	--	--	Saptiqa	--
65	Zhapitoli	F	28	BA	E.S.S.U.	9436243324
66	Inaholi	F	20	K.P.A.	D.C Hill	
67	Rebecca	F	22	PU	D.C. Hill	9856515326
68	Villo	F	22	K.P.A	D.C Hill	9436218568
69	Kanali	F	22	PU	D.C Hill	9856486042
70	Asheli N	F	20	PU	D.C Hill	--
71	Ayeshe V	F	20	BA	D.C Hill	--
72	Toketo H	M	24	BSc	Thakiye Village	9436650633
73	Mughashe	M	27	PU Com	Pughoboto	9436402384
74	John Pihoshe	M	27	BSc	Mishilimi	9436800485
75	Tovishe Wotsa	M	25	BA	Mishilimi	9856374356
76	Hukuto	M	23	BCom	Satakha	9436612510
77	Khetovi	M	23	BA	Satakha	--
78	Atoki	M	22	BCom	Satakha	9436438843
S.NO	NAME	SEX	AGE	EDU.QUA	VILLAGE	CONTACT NO.

