



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India

Ministry of MSME

# **Brief Industrial Profile of Peren District, Nagaland State**



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

सूक्ष्म, लघु एवं मध्यम उद्यम

Carried out by

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**  
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## Peren district



Peren district's location in Nagaland

Coordinates:  [25°31′N 93°44′E](#) [25.517°N 93.733°E](#)  
[Coordinates: 25°31′N 93°44′E25.517°N 93.733°E](#)

<b><u>State</u></b>	<a href="#"><u>Nagaland</u></a>
<b>Country</b>	<a href="#"><u>India</u></a>
<b>Seat</b>	<a href="#"><u>Peren</u></a>
<b>Area</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	2,300 km <sup>2</sup> (900 sq mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	1,445 m (4,741 ft)
<b>Population (2011)</b>	
• <b>Total</b>	94,954
• <b>Density</b>	41/km <sup>2</sup> (110/sq mi)

**Peren** is the eleventh and newest district of [Nagaland](#) and has been formed by the partition of [Kohima District](#).



# **Brief Industrial profile of Peren District**

## **1. General Characteristics of the District**

History: - Peren District is inhabited by the Zeliangs who originated from Nkuilwangdi, presently in Senapati District of Manipur. After consolidating British rule in Kohima and surrounding villages by 1879, the British Imperialist turned its attention towards Barail ranges south of the Angami Country inhabited by the Zeliangs (Known to the Britishers as Kacha Nagas) and succeeded in establishing their authority over the Zeliangs within the following years. Soon after, the British Government realized the importance of proper communication to carry out colonial administration and extension of political administrative control. Accordingly, link roads were constructed linking Kohima with all the outlying posts. One such link roads constructed was the bridle path through Khonoma via Benreu Pedi, Peletkie, Peren, Tesen to Tening outpost in 1885. Moreover, comfortable Dak Bangalows also known as Inspection Bangolows, were constructed at Pedi, Peletkie and Tesangki. This bridle path proved effective in quelling the freedom movement led by Rani Gaidinliu between 1931 -1940 and her subsequent capture from Poilwa village by Captain Macdonald And as a Precautionary measure against its revival, the British Government maintained its outpost at Tening (Henima).

Moreover, side by side with its political interest, the colonial administration realized the importance of propagating Christianity amongst the Naga Tribes. Thus, the introduction of Christianity and imperialist expansionist policy went hand in hand which had far-reaching impact on the Nagas, including the Zeliangs on the way to faster growth and advancement. The Kohima Mission Centre, in particular, proved to be the center of “turning point” for the Zeliangs as more than a Century ago Heizieluing of Benreu Village who was employed as a developmental worker in this Center became the first convert amongst the Zeliang tribe, to be followed years later by other fellow villagers, also from this Centre. Thus Christianity spread among the Zeliangs. Consequent to the spread of Chrtistianity when Peren Town was first established, one of the first things the early settlers did was to set up a Church with Ngimraing as the first Pastor Resultantly, Christianity is deep rooted in Peren District with Christian comprising about 95% of the total population

## **AGRICULTURE**

About three-fourth of the population is involved in agriculture. Rice is the staple food crop grown. Peren District also has a unique land holding pattern in that almost 90% of the area is privately owned. There is no landless among the inhabitants of the District, as each Possess land, either his own, or inherited from his family, clan or village. Although agriculture is the main-stay of the District, self-sufficiency in food-grain is yet to be achieved. Considering the hilly terrain of three-fourth of the area, this is not unusual but the main drawback is that cultivation is vitiated by Jhumming. The only answer to this is to encourage terraced cultivation, contour bunding, farm forestry, orchard plantation and cash crop plantation so as to discourage Jhum cultivation which leads to soil erosion, loss of fertility, deforestation and low yield. The Government need to turn its sincere attention to the vast fertile plains of the District viz., Jalukie, Ahthibung, Heninglcunglwa Ngwalwa, Gaili and Punglwa to practically translate these into the Rice Bowl of Nagaland, besides industrial and horticulture prospects these areas holds. Whereas the farmers in the North, Northeast and West foot hills and valleys depends on rivers like Nkwareu, Mungleu, Techauki, Ngungreu, Tahailci, Ntankj, Tesangki etc, water source for paddy fields in the foot hills in the East and South originates from Doidieki (Dzuku).

## **HYDROPROJECTS**

Peren District takes pride in having 1 (one) Mini Hydro Project at Duilumreu, Poilwa. Both the First as well as the Second phase has been commissioned. The District, however, is yet to directly benefit from its only Hydro Project as power generated from this Project is being supplied to Kohima only.

## **INDUSTRIES**

The artistic sense of the inhabitants of the District indicates Promising future in Industry. However, the Government is yet to take serious notice of this Potentiality.

## **TOURISM**

This remote hilly area covered with luxuriant vegetation and unique forests, cool and bracing climate, scenic beauty of the terrain, enchanting rivers and rivulets, presence of wide variety of wild animals and birds, birds-eye view of the neighboring Manipur and Assam, and the hospitable and likeable nature of the inhabitants indicates promising future for tourism industry. Moreover, the rich cultural heritage of the Zeliangs including festivals and dances are added attractions. Places of tourism Potentiality includes historical places like the Mt. Kisa at Nzauna village situated at the southernmost end of the District and the caves at Puilwa village, about 25 km from the Peren Town which are closely associated with the name of Ranj Gaidinliu, the lofty and majestic Mt. Paona - the highest mountain peak in the District at Benreu village with its rare and elusive Blythe's Tragopan (also found in the lofty ranges of Tesen) and unique plants and shrubs, and Ntangi National Park ( 20202 hac. and 37 k.m. from Dimapur) the home to Holloc Gibbon, a rare and an endangered species of monkey and with all its other charms.



## **CLIMATE**

Peren District enjoys Monsoon type of climate with the rest of the country. Owing to the elevation of the area and rich vegetation, Peren District enjoys salubrious climate - of temperate type. Winters are cold but pleasant and summers are warm and tolerable.

## **TEMPERATURE**

The mean annual temperature in the hill sector ranges from 18° C to 26° C (Approximately) and in the valley sector, from 18°C to 35°C (Approximately). The mean December and January temperature in the hill sector ranges from 2° - 4°C to 10°C to 15°C (Approximately) and in the valley sector from 10°C to 20°C (approximately). Frost occurs at selected places in the hill sector during December and January.

## **PRECIPITATION**

Precipitation Occurs mainly in the form of rainfall, of which time of occurrence cannot be predicted. Anytime a sudden build-up of dark rain clouds may occur causing heavy downpour, which may last as brief as few minutes, or may last for hour's together or even days together. Hailstone occurs also during February to April at selected places. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 1500mm to 3000 mm with a one average of about 2000 mm, approximately. The number of rainy days ranges from 95 - 108 days, mostly during the month of July to September, while the time number of months with rainfall less than 50mm is for 3 to 5 months - December to April. Peren District receives the Bay of Bengal Monsoon.

## **SOIL TYPE**

The soil type in the District is reddish-yellow type topped by a varying lues depth of black soil rich in humus. Whereas sandy soil occurs in Jalukie, It iS Ahthibung and Telling Circles, most of the hill sectors are endowed with clay impure soil.

## **ROCK TYPE**

Metamorphic Rocks, particularly quartzite is the most commonly found rock in the District. Besides, sand stones are abundantly found in Tening Circle.

## **FLORA AND FAUNA**

Peren District is rich in natural vegetation. It enjoys the distinction of being one of the few places in Nagaland where virgin forests are still found. Sub-Tropical Mixed Forest characterized by broad-leafed evergreen trees and deciduous trees abounds. In an area of 50 square meters there occur as much as 20 to 30 different varieties of trees. The main/dominating species in the high altitude are such as Bonsum, Gogra, Alder, Oak species and locally known Nzam, Ngui, Ncinlei, Ndia, Nkia bang, Telim, Teirekakchi ching, Hekeuchi ching, Henap ching, and Chinghei ching. Also occurs wild cherries and wild apples, wild lemon, wild banana, wild walnut, wild fig, varieties of edible plants 2° and leaves, and cane and reed at selected places. At the foothill, Gomari, Holloc, Koroi, Mesua, Tita-Chapa, Neem, Wild Mango, Amla and Bamboo species are the dominant species. Varities of shrubs, herbs -many with medicinal values, climbers, ferns and grasses including the locally called Langtanhei, Heitik, Hemunchi, Muentikchi bang, Tonglalachi bang, Mbau, Beiria, Tapohei, and Retim comprise the undergrowth. Parasatic plants, locally known as Nrembang, having the characteristics of banyan tree also occurs in patches. Of recent, plantation species such as Pine species, Eucalyptus, Teak, Gomari and Silver Oak has become a part of

the vegetation. The forest is also rich in orchid. Of the more than 100 species found, Blue Vanda, Red Vanda, Queen Neclace, Ladies Slippers and Tiger Orchid are the dominant ones. Varieties of bamboo are found in patches throughout the District. There also occurs a rare species of bamboo - finger size and cane - like instructure - believe to be the World's tallest/longest bamboo in the foothills of Peletkie village along the margins of Tepuiki river and in the ranges of Tesen. The verdant forest of the District is also home to variety of fauna - a paradise for animals and birds lovers and researchers. Dominant wild animals includes Stag, Bear, Mithun, Sloth, Barking Deer, Mountain Deer, Wild Hog, the rare Pangolin, Elephant, varieties of Monkeys, varieties of wild cats, varieties of Porcupine, Flying Fox, Flying Squirrel, Himalayan Giant Squirrel and other different varieties of squirrels, Civet Cats, snakes, Python, Otter etc. The rivulets and rivers teem with different varieties of fishes and other water creatures, of which trout is rare species. Dominant birds includes Hornbill, varieties of pigeons including royal pigeon, parrot, mama, mountain peacock, the rare and elusive Blythe's Tragopan, varieties of jungle fowls, and other varieties of smaller birds.

## 1.1 Location & Geographical Area

It is bounded by Dima Hasao district, Karbi Anglong District and Dimapur District in the west and north-western part. Kohima District in the east, Tamenglong District of Manipur in the south are the other boundaries.

It is headquartered at Peren at 1445.40 mts. above sea level. The altitude of the District varies from 800 mts. to 2500 mts. above the sea level. The principal rivers and important rivulets that flows through Peren District includes Tepuiki, Mbeiki (Barak), Ntangi, Mungleu, Tesanki, Nguiki, Nkwareu, Techauki, Ngungreu, Tahaiki and Duilumreu (Tributary of Tepuiki). Mt. Paona is the highest mountain peak in the district and third highest in Nagaland is 2500 mts high. Tening, Jalukie and Peren are the major towns of the district.



## 1.2 Topography

According to the 2011 census Peren district has a population of 94,954, roughly equal to the nation of Seychelles. This gives it a ranking of 616th in India (out of a total of 640). Peren has a sex ratio of 917 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 79 %. Most of the inhabitants belong to the Zeliang and Kuki tribes.





**PHYSIOGRAPHY:** Peren District is a strip of mountainous territory having fertile foothill valley plains in North-West and **North-East**. It occupies the elongated South-Western end of Nagaland State.

**LOCATION:** Peren District is located between longitude 93°E - 94°E and latitude 25° N- 26°N of the Equator.

**DISTANCE OF HEADQUARTER:** From State Capital = 139 K.M. via Kukidolong, From Airport = 71 K.M., From Railhead, Dimapur = 77 K.M.

**AREA:** Peren District has a total area of 2300sq k.m.

**LANGUAGES:** Zeme, Liangmai, Kuki, Rongmai, English, Tenyidie, Nagamese and Hindi.

**BOUNDARY:** Peren District is bounded by 2 (two) States and 2 (two) Districts. On the East and South it shares Nagaland's Inter-State boundary with Manipur; on the west also it shares Nagaland's Inter-State boundary with Assam; and on the North and North-East it is bounded by two Districts of Nagaland – Dimapur and Kohima, respectively.

**ALTITUDE:** The altitude of the District varies from 800 mts. to 2500 mts. above the sea level. Mt. Paona, the highest mountain peak in the district is 2500 mts. High and Peren Town, the Headquarter is 1445.40 mts. above sea level.

**RIVERS :** The principle rivers and important rivulets that flows through Peren District includes Tepuiki, Mbeiki (Barak), Ntanki, Mungleu, Tesanki, Nguiki, Nkwareu, Techauki, Ngungreu, Tahaiki and Duilumreu (Tributary of Tepuiki).

#### **Festivals:**



## Transport

Sl. No.	DESTINATION	DISTANCE FROM PEREN
1	RAILWAY STATION (DIMAPUR)	77 Km
2.	AIRPORT (DIMAPUR)	71 Km
3.	KOHIMA	139 Km
4.	DIMAPUR	77 Km
5	TUENSANG (via Dimapur)	437 Km
6	ZUNHEBOTO (via Dimapur)	299 Km
7	MON (via Dimapur)	397 Km
8	KIPHIRE (via Dimapur)	405 Km
9	MOKOKCHUNG (via Dimapur)	317 Km
10	TENING	48 Km
11	JALUKIE	23 Km
12	NSONG	72 Km
13	ATHIBUNG	36 Km via JALUKIE
14	GUWAHATI (via Dimapur)	327

### 1.3 Availability of Minerals

**MINERAL:** Necessary facilities and infrastructure in the Peren District is zero, but mineral wealth is immense, though unexplored as yet. For instance, Lalong village under Nsong Circle literally sits atop rich deposits of iron-ore.

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11

Sl.No	Name of Mineral	Production in Tones-2010-11
Major Mineral	Salt, Clay	N/A
Minor Mineral		
	Sand	N/A
	Sandstone	N/A
	Boulder stone	N/A
	Granite	N/A

Source: Dept of mines & Geology

## 1.4. Forest

Purchased forest : 267.00Ha

Protected forest : 414.40Ha

National Park : 20202Ha

## 1.5. Administrative set up

DC Head quarter : 01

SDO Head quarter : 02

EAC Head quarter : 03

Number of Circles : 06

Number of RD Blocks : 03

Number of wards : 18

Number of Towns : 03

Number of villages : 105

## 2. District at Glance

Sl.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude		Degree	25N to26N
	ii) Longitude		Degree	93E to 94 E
	iii) Geographical Area		Hectares	230000
(B)	Administrative units			
	i) Sub Divisions	DC+ADC+SDO	Nos	3
	ii) Tehsil		Nos	3
	iii) Sub-Tehsil		Nos	18
	iv) Patwar circle		Nos	6
	v) Panchayat Simitis		Nos	
	vi) Nagar ships		Nos	2
	vii) Nagar Palika		Nos	
	viii) Gram Panchayats		Nos	105
	ix) Revenue Villages		Nos	105
	x) Assembly Area			2
2	Population		Total	94954
(A)	Sex –wise			
	i)Male (urban)	2011	Nos	7706
	ii)Female (urban)	2011	Nos	7095

(B)	i) Male (Rural)	2011	Nos	41824
	ii)Female (Rural)	2011	Nos	38329
<b>3.</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>			
<b>A</b>	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2011	Hectare	230000
	ii) Forest Cover		Hectare	20883.40
	iii) Non Agriculture Land		Hectare	179811.60
	iv) Cultivation land		Hectare	29305
<b>4.</b>	<b>Forest</b>			
	i)Forest		Hectare	20883.40
<b>5</b>	<b>Livestock &amp; Poultry</b>			
<b>A</b>	<b>Cattle</b>			
	i)Cows	2007	Nos	16302
	ii)Buffaloes	2007	Nos	6888
	iii)Mithun	2007		2127
<b>B</b>	<b>Other livestock</b>			
	i)Goats	2007	Nos	5295
	ii)Pigs	2007	Nos	28275
	iii)Sheep	2007	Nos	720
	iv)Rabbit	2007	Nos	489
	v)Duck	2007	Nos	9385
	vi)Fowl	2007	Nos	177835
	vii)Dogs	2007	Nos	7708
	<b>iv)Railways</b>			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	Nil
	<b>V)Roads</b>			
	a)National Highway	2010-11	Kms	Nil
	b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	123.07
	c) Main District highway	2010-11	Kms	154
	d) other district	2010-11	Kms	85.50
	e) Rural Road/Agriculture marketing Board Roads	2010-11	Kms	406.80
	f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	679.77
	<b>VI) Communication</b>			
	a)Telephone connections	2010-11	Nos	35000
	b)Post offices	2010-11	Nos	16
	c) Telephone Centre	2010-11	Nos	250
	d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos/1000 person	94.95
	e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos/KM	
	f) PCO	2010-11	Nos	350
	g) PCO-STD	2010-11	Nos	320
	h) Mobile	2010-11	Nos	35000
	<b>VII) Public Health</b>			
	a)Allopathic Hospital(District Hospital)	2010-11	Nos	1
	b) Beds in Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	134

	c)Ayurvedic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	d) Beds in AyurvedicHospital	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	e) Unani Hospitals	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	f) Community Health centre	2010-11	Nos	1
	g) Primary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	8
	h)Dispensaries	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	i)Sub-Health centres	2010-11	Nos	16
	j)Subsidiary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	4
	k)Private Hospitals	2010-11	Nos	NA
	<b>VIII) Banking commercial</b>			
	a)Commercial Bank	2010-11	Nos	3
	b)Rural Bank products	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	c)Co-operative bank products	2010-11	Nos	1
	d)PLDB Branches	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	<b>IX)Education</b>			
	a)Primary School	2010-11	Nos	109
	b)Middle Schools	2010-11	Nos	30
	c)Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools	2010-11	Nos	23
	d)Colleges	2010-11	Nos	1
	e)Technical university	2010-11	Nos	Nil

## 2.1. Existing Status of Industrial Areas in the District

Sl. No	Name of Ind.Area	Land acquired in hectare)	Land Developed in hectare	Prevailing rate per sq.m in Rs	No of Plots	No of allotted plots	No of vacant plots	No of units in production
1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

Source: DIC, Peren

## 3. Industrial Scenario Peren.

### 3.1. Industry at Glance

Sl.No	Head	Unit	Particular
1	Registered industrial unit	No	95
2	Total Industrial unit	No	95
3	Registered medium & large unit	No	Nil
4	Estimated average no of daily workers employed in small scale Industries	No	190
5	Employment in large and Medium Industries	No	Nil

6	No of Industrial area	No	Nil
7	Turnover of small scale Industries	In lacs	1.00
8	Turnover of Medium & large scale Industries	In lacs	Nil

**Source: Department of Static & Economic Report.**

### **3.2 Year wise Trend of units Registered**

	Year	No of Registered units	Employment	Investment in lacs
Upto	1984-85			
	1985-86			
	1986-87			
	1987-88			
	1988-89			
	1989-90			
	1990-91			
	1991-92			
	1992-93			
	1993-94			
	1994-95			
	1995-96			
	1996-97			
	1997-98			
	1998-99			
	1999-2000			
	2000-01			
	2001-02			
	2002-03			
	2003-04	Nil	N/A	
	2004-05	Nil	N/A	
	2005-06	Nil	N/A	
	2006-07	Nil	N/A	
	2007-08	7	33	7.00
	2008-09	55	120	55.00
	2009-10	13	26	13.00
	2010-11	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Total	75	179	75.00

**Source: DIC, Peren**

### 3.3. Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan units in the District

NIC Code No	Type of Industry	No of units	Investment (lakh )	Employment
18	Mfg.of Weaving Apparel	1	1.00	2
20	Agro based			
22	Soda water			
23	Cotton Textile			
24	Woolen,silk & artificial thread based cloths			
25	Jute & Jute based			
26	Readymade Garments & Embroidery			
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	2	2.00	4
28	Paper & paper products			
29	Leather based			
30	Rubber, plastic & petro based			
31	Chemical/Chemical based			
32	Mineral based			
33	Metal based(steel fab)	2	2.00	4
35	Engineering units			
36	Electrical machinery & Transport equipments			
97	Repairing & Servicing			
01	Others	1	1.00	2
	Kachori making			
	Total	6	6.00	12

### 3.4 Large scale Industries/Public sector undertakings

List of the unit's in Peren & nearby area

1 Nil

2

3

4

### 3.5 Major Exportable item:

Ginger, Naga Chilly, Green Chilly, Orange, Banana, Rice  
Fish etc

### **3.6\* Growth Trend:**

The growth trend in the district is very low since no major Industries existed and employment scope is also very low. Roads are so to say the main means of transport and communication. However, the condition of most these roads are deplorable which is hampering the expansion of potentials economic activities in district.

### **3.7 Vendorisation/Ancillarisation of the Industry:**

Nil

### **3.8 Medium scale Enterprises:**

Nil

#### **3.8.1 List of the units in Peren & nearby area:-**

M/s Kuki Handicrafts unit, Peren, Nagaland

#### **3.8.2 Major Exportable item:**

Naga Chilli, Potatoes, Vegetables, Soya been

### **3.9 Service Enterprises:-**

#### **3.9.2 Potentials area of service industry:-**

Mobile Repairing, Tailoring of Readymade garment,  
TV repairing, Watch servicing, Hotel, Fast food etc

### **3.10 Potential for new MSMEs:-**

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs – Yes

The district of Peren is considered backward as far as Industrial Activity is concerned. Traditionally, the people in the district work on metal with simple technology but most of the production is meant for household needs and requirement. Basketry, weaving, wood carving, pottery, Spinning and Carpentry are traditionally activities in which a sizeable number of the local people are skilled.

Along with traditional activities, The DIC, Peren can introduce new Schemes for the benefits of Entrepreneur, to take up programmes for up-gradation new Technology under M/o MSME, Govt. of India like MSE-CDP, MSE-MDA, TREAD for women, Lean manufacturing, Design clinic, ICT, Bar Code, IPR etc in long run.

Development of agro-processing units like extraction of fibres from pineapple leaves, dehydration unit for ginger and cardamom, extraction of citronella oil are some potentials non-farm activities, which can be developed in the district. New scheme are patchouli cultivation, Tea garden and vanilla cultivation in the district. On the basis of availability of raw material, labour and other infrastructure, non-farm sector investment in the district can be in the following areas:-



## **Agro-based.**

- a) Rice Mill    b) Ginger processing (dehydration plant)
- b) Fruit/vegetable preservation/canning centre
- c) Starch production unit
- d) Poultry/ cattle feed plant
- e) Patchouli, Ginger, Tea garden, Vanilla etc
- f) Food processing products etc    g) Piggery farm
- g) Soya milk and toffee processing unit
- h) Potato and Banana chips processing unit
- i) Pop corn making unit
- j) Pineapple juice & packing unit
- k) Passion fruits extraction & packing unit

## **FOREST based:**

- a) Agarbati bamboo sticks    b) Furniture making    c) Cane and bamboo unit
- d) Handicrafts    e) wood curving    f) Broom unit
- g) Ayurvedic Medicine    h) bamboo Mat    Door & window frame
- i) Floriculture

## **Mineral –based:-**

- a) Stone crushing    b) Stone cutting & polishing    c) Stone curving
- d) Boulder mall.    E) Stone dressing    f) cement Jally & other products
- g) Pottery    i) Brickfield

## **Textile based:-**

- a) Tailoring unit    b) wool weaving unit    c) Hand loom unit
- d) Thread making unit    e) Ready-made garments unit

## **Engineering based:**

- a) Fabrication of grills, iron gates etc
- b) Repairs to machinery
- c) Motor works
- d) Printing press
- e) Barbed Wire
- f) Agricultural Implements
- g) Tin-smithy
- h) Wax candle
- i) Washing Soap

## **Demand based:-**

- a) Auto repair works
- b) Confectionery unit
- c) Electrical Repair unit
- d) Pickle making
- e) Fish dry making
- f) Cyber café
- g) Internet service unit
- h) Green vegetables shop etc

The District Industries Center, Peren needs to be strengthened extension work achieve the growth envisaged by exploiting the estimated potential. The present position in regard to the infrastructure available in terms of training centers, road networks, services centers, etc is inadequate and need to be augmented to bring about appositve change in the climate. At present, the district has the following networks of centers/units.

- 1. Patchouli distillation Plant- 1
- 2. Geranium Distillation Plant- 1
- 3. Rural artisan project training unit- 1

To encourage prospective entrepreneurs to take up industrials activities, there are provisions to provide margin money/ seed money/ subsidy by the implementing agencies. However there are several constraints that may be highlighted are:-

- a) Lack of basic infrastructure facilities, in-adequate marketing support/ accessibility and raw material supply.
- b) In-adequate power supply
- c) Shortage of skilled /trained manpower
- d) Lack of industrial experience, non-availability of managerial, administrative and technical experience among the local entrepreneurs.
- e) High cost raw materials and transportation

f) Lack of co-ordination among various development agencies

g) Credit flow is very low due to poor return of bank loans.

#### 4. Existing clusters of Micro & Small Enterprises

Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan units in the District

NIC Code No	Type of Industry	No of units	Investment (lacs )	Employment
20	Agro based	4	400.00	80
22	Soda water			
23	Cotton Textile			
24	Woolen, silk & artificial thread based cloths			
25	Jute & Jute based			
26	Readymade Garments & Embroidery	27	150.00	120
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	31	130.00	240
28	Paper & paper products			
29	Leather based			
30	Rubber, plastic & petro based			
31	Chemical/Chemical based			
32	Mineral based	35	150.00	
33	Metal based(steel fab)	67	1000.00	480
35	Engineering units			
36	Electrical machinery & Transport equipments			
97	Repairing & Servicing	50	120.00	380
01	Others			
	Kachori making			
	Total	214	2400	1300

##### 4.1. Detail of major cluster:-

Handloom, Bamboo, Wood curving, Charcoal etc

##### 4.1.1 Manufacturing sector:-

Peren District Major cluster are Handloom Cluster at Peren, Jalukie etc

##### 4.1.2 Service sector:-

Nil

#### 4.2 Details of identified cluster:-

1	Principal products manufactured in the Cluster	Hand loom products
2	Name of the SPV	Nagaland Khadi Udyog bhandar, DhopiNulla,Dimapur
3	No of Functional units in the cluster	20
4	Turnover of the clusters	8.00 lacs
5	Value of Exports from the cluster	Nil
6	Employment in cluster	1000
7	Average investment in plant & Machinery	1.20 Lacs
8	Major issues / requirements	Design, Skill up-gradation,
9	Presence of capable Institutions	NKUB, Dimapur
10	Thrust areas	Capacity building, Thrust CFC
11	Problems & constraints	Raw materials, Financials etc

### 5.0 General issues raised by industry associations during the course of meeting

1. Non- reorganization of EM-II acknowledgment by some of the state government agencies.
2. Re-constitution of MSEFC in the state of Nagaland at the earliest.
3. CLCSS
  - I. lack of awareness among branch level bankers.
  - II. There should be some mechanism for tracking of application status, so that the Entrepreneur gets present status of their application.
4. Bankers avoid accepting the cases under CGTMSE especially for the new Entrepreneurs and insist for the collateral security.

**5.1 Credit programme for the year 2012-13 in Peren district.** The credit programme for the year 2012-13 is estimated as shown below

District	No of brs	Crop loan	ATL	Total Agr	SSI	OPS	TPS	NPS	GT
Peren	4	3.00	8.00	11.00	1.50	3.50	16.00	14.00	30.00
Total	4	3.00	8.00	11.00	1.50	3.50	16.00	14.00	30.00

Source: - SLBC, Nagaland

## 5.2 State Nagaland:-

Average population per bank office district-wise as per 2011 census.

Name of districts on 31.3.12	No of Bank office	Population	App Bo
Dimapur	41	333,769	9,263
Kohima	24	270,063	11,252
Mokokchung	15	193,171	12,878
Mon	5	250,671	50,134
Phek	8	163,294	20,412
Tuensang	7	196,801	28,114
Wokha	8	166,801	20,780
Zunheboto	7	141,014	20,144
Kiphire	3	74,033	24,678
Peren	4	94,954	23,738
Longleng	1	50,593	50,593
Total	123	19,80,602	16,102

Source: - SLBC, Nagaland

## 6.0 Steps to set up MSMEs

Sl.No.	Type of Assistance	Institutions
1	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration certificate(EM-II)	District Industries Centre, Peren-797101, Nagaland State, Ph : 03839-224941 e-mail: dicperen@gmail.com  0370-2242421
2	Identification of project profiles, techno-economic and managerial consultancy services, market survey and economic survey	Br. MSME Development Institute, Industrial Estate, Dimapur – 797112, No. 03862-248552
3	Land & Industrial shed	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation, Opp. Naga Shopping Arcade, Dimapur – 797112, Ph. No. 03862-226473
4	Financial Assistance	a) North Eastern Development Financial Institution, (Branch Office Supply Colony, Dimapur – 797112 Ph. No. 03862-235030 b) Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation, Opp. Naga Shopping Arcade, Dimapur – 797112, Ph. No. 03862-226473 c) Small Industries Development Bank of India, NIDC Complex Dimapur – 797112 Ph. No. 03862-234820

		d) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development, Circular Road, Khermahal, Dimapur – 797112 e) State Bank of India and Other Nationalized Banks
<b>5</b>	For raw materials under Govt Supply	Nagaland marketing & raw material supply corporation, Dimapur
<b>6</b>	Plant & machinery under hire/purchase basis	NSIC,DIC Camus,4 <sup>th</sup> mile, Dimapur
<b>7</b>	Power/Electricity	Department of Electricity Kohima
<b>8</b>	Technical Know-how	Br.MSME-Development Institute, Dimapur District Industries centre, Peren
<b>9</b>	Quality & standard	Bureau of Indian Standards, Guwathi
<b>10</b>	Marketing /Export Assistance	Nagaland marketing & raw material supply corporation ,Dimapur
<b>11</b>	Other promotional agencies	Khadi Village Industries Commission, Super market complex,Dimapur-797112 Ph: 03862-226546 Khadi & Village Industries Board New Secretariat complex, Kohima-797001 ,PH: 0370-2270013 Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency,6 <sup>th</sup> mile,Dimapur-797112 Ph:03862-240217

## 7.0 Additional information if any