

सत्यमेव जयते

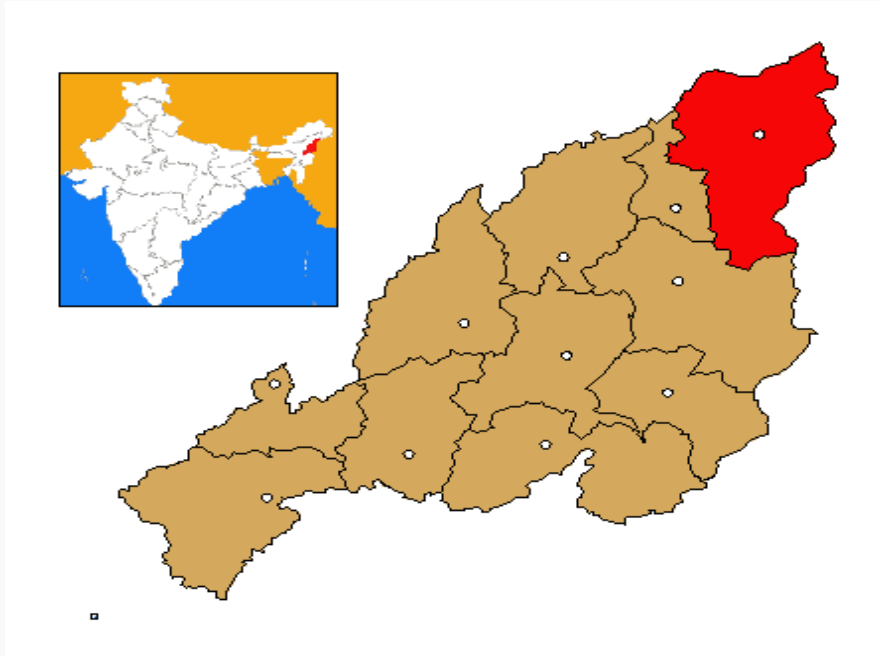
Government of India
Ministry of MSME

Brief Industrial Profile of Mon District, Nagaland State



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
BR. MSME-DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE,
OLD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, DIMAPUR-797112
NAGALAND STATE
PHONE NO.03862-248552

Mon district



Coordinates: [26°43'N 95°02'E](#)[26.717°N 95.033°E](#)Coordinates: [26°43'N 95°02'E](#)[26.717°N 95.033°E](#)

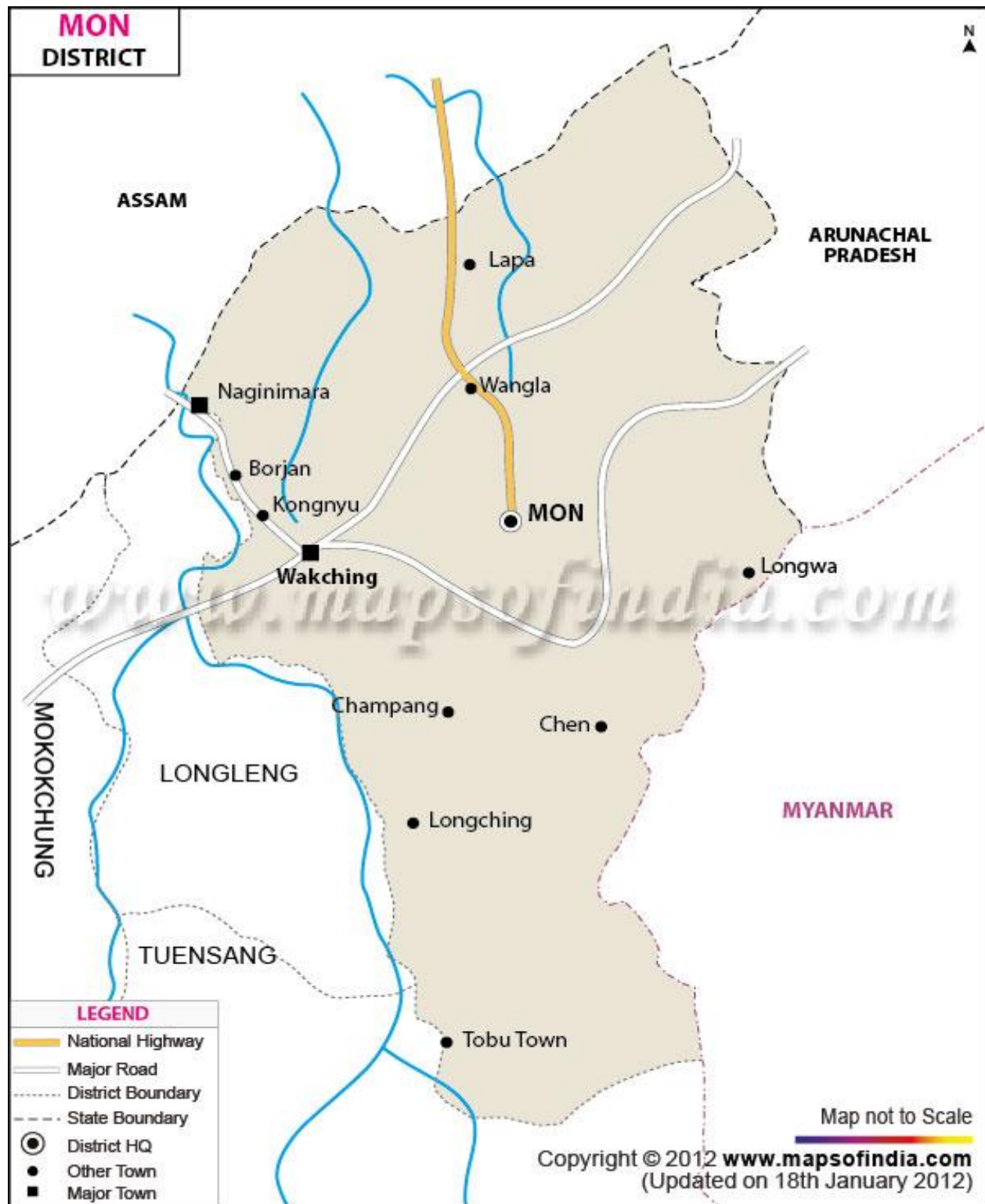
State [Nagaland](#)

Country [India](#)

Seat [Mon](#)

Population (2011)

• **Total** 250,671



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Brief Industrial profile of Mon District

1. General Characteristics of the District

The District of Mon, which covers an area of 1786 Sq.km, is bounded on the North by Sibsagar District of Assam, on the South by Tuensang District of Nagaland and Myanmar (Burma), on the East by Myanmar (Burma) and on the West by Tuensang and Mokokchung Districts of Nagaland. On her Northeast lies the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. The altitude of Mon district headquarters is 897.64 meters above sea level.

HISTORY

The area, which is now known as MON DISTRICT and is placed on the Northeastern part of the State of Nagaland, was not brought under the Civil Administration till 1948. Even in the beginning of the 19th Century, a vast tract of land lying between the administered areas of Assam and Myanmar (Burma) was not brought under the Civil Administration by the British. By the year 1914, the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, by a Notification, extended the Assam Frontier Tract Regulation of 1880 to the Hills, which were either inhabited or frequented by Abors, Mishmis, Singphos, Nagas, Khamptis, Bhutias, Akas and Daflas. It is by this extension of the aforesaid Regulation, the Government of India brought the area under some administration in 1914 and the area was named as the North East Frontier Tract. Hence, the present MON DISTRICT was also brought under same Notification but practically, there was no Civil Administration till 1948.

In 1951, the plains portion of Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Mishmi Hills were transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Government of Assam. Thereafter, the remaining areas of the said North East Frontier together with the Naga Tribal Area of Tuensang including the present Mon (District) were re-named as the North East Frontier Agency. The Mon Sub-division under the Tuensang Frontier Division was created and the officer who was first posted, as the Assistant Political Officer was Mr. W.H. RYNJAH.

The district was carved out of the Tuensang district (Nagaland) on 21st December 1973. The district was enlarged in 1991 by transferring some villages from the Tuensang district and creating some new administrative circle headquarters at Tobu (head by the Additional Deputy Commissioner), Mopong and Muknyakshu (headed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner each).

FESTIVALS

The Mon District is rich in her culture and tradition. She has rich cultural heritage of ages past wooden effigy and statues dating back to Stone Age as well as medicinal periods are objects of awe and wonder, depicting the human craftsmanship and skill. The Konyaks are skilled in the art of making firearms. They are also skilled in handicrafts like basket making, cane and bamboo works, brass works etc. Making of necklaces, wristbands, garter with beads make one gasp with wonder and pleasure

The Konyaks celebrate mainly two festivals, namely “Aolingmonyu” and “Laolongmo” besides the Christmas, New Year etc. The Aolingmonyu is celebrated in the spring season after the sowing of seeds in the month of April. The festival is celebrated from 1st to 6th April in order to seek blessings from God “Yongwan” to have good harvest for the year.

The Laolongmo is celebrated in the month of August after the harvest is over.

IMPORTANT FESTIVALS

(A) AOLINGMONYU is the main festival of the Konyaks. It is celebrated every year in the spring season i.e. after the sowing of seeds. The festival lasts from 1st to 6th April. This festival is celebrated to ask for blessings from God “Yongwan” for a bumper harvest for the year. Young and old in traditional dresses and headgears decorated with feathers and wild boar tusks, accompanied with log drums chant folk songs and have a merry time with great feasting.

(B) LAOLONGMO is another important festival of the Konyaks, which is celebrated in the month of August after the harvest is over.

MOUNTAIN PEAKS

There are a number of high peaks in the Mon District. Shawot is the highest peak with an altitude of 2414 metres above sea level. Other peaks are:

Tamkong	2000 metres
Monyakshu	1850 metres
Ngupdang	1554 metres
Chikho	1500 metres
Longwa (International Trade Centre)	1500 metres
Chiknyuho	1500 metres

TOURIST SPOTS

Mon has a number of beautiful sightseeing, trekking, fishing, and picnic spots to attract tourists. It provides serenity, peaceful environment undisturbed by the hub-hub of busy city life. Some of the tourist spots are (a) Wanching, Wakching, Mon, Shangnyu, Chui, Longwa, Angphang, Monyakshu, Pessao and Changlangshu, famous for wood carving; (b) Sheanghachingnyu, Langmeang and Longwa are famous for skull exhibits and wood carving; (c) Dikhu river, Tizit, Tapi, Teyap etc. are sights for tourist attraction for fishing and picnicking; (d) Yetyong, Kaimang, Maksha and Thannyak rivers are popular for trout fishing; (e) Chiknyuho, Shawot, Ngupdang and Longwa are famous for Second World War remains and rock inscriptions; (f) Yei, Monyakshu, Pessao, Yongkao and Tamkong are the spots of attraction for ornithologists and for watching Tragopan birds; (g) Shangnyu and Chui have been declared as the ethnic villages providing a rich educational research work for anthropologists. These two villages are ruled by the Chief Anghs. Traditional architecture and old sculptures provide historical background of the past of Konyaks and their culture and tradition.

The Konyaks are of Mongoloid in origin. Before the advent of Christianity into Nagaland, the Konyaks were the believers of “Animism” worshipping different objects of nature. About 95% of the population follows the Christian faith now.

The Konyak society is obviously a patriarchal society and is dominated by male chauvinism. The eldest son of the family usually inherits the paternal property. The male members take all major decisions regarding the village,

society etc. and women cannot partake in the discussion in the meeting. But trends are gradually changing with more liberal thinking and treating women as equal to men in all respects. The Konyaks speak different dialects in different villages. Each village has its own sub-dialect quite distinct from others. The Konyaks are hospitable in nature, warm hearted and fond of merry-making. Elderly men indulge themselves with “Khalap” which is black tea. A kettle is always left in the fireplace for boiling black tea.

THE PEOPLE

The Konyaks can be grouped into two groups, namely “Thendu”, which means the “Tattooed Face” and “Thenthoh”, meaning the “White face”. The former inhabit the lower region of the district and the people tattoo their whole face. Powerful “Anghs” (Chiefs) rule respective villages. While the latter are the settlers of the upper region of the district (Tobu area). This group tattoos only their forehead and chin.

POPULATION

The population of the Mon District is 2, 50671 according to the Provisional Census 2011. Of this, the male population is 1, 32062 and female population is 118609. The density of population is 140 Sq.km. . The sex ratio is 898:1000 i.e. 898 females per 1000 males.

LITERACY

The literacy rate in the District is 56.60 per cent. Of this, the male literacy is 60.38 per cent and the female is 52.39 per cent.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF MON DISTRICT

The main occupation of the people of this district is agriculture with nearly 90 per cent of the work force engaged in it. The economic condition of the people lags behind when compared to the living conditions of the people of other districts in Nagaland. As it is located in the remotest part of Nagaland, its economic development has not been satisfactory. Mon has great potentialities for economic development if her forest resources, human resources, water resources etc. can be re-generated. Due to ignorance, lack of capital, scientific and technical know-how, infrastructure inadequacies, the Mon District has failed to lift her up to the level of other districts. The recent trend in the District is tea-cultivation by the local people. The gentle slopes of Mon provide ample scope for developing the Mon District for the cultivation with all modern techniques. Though the Government has provided funds but the local people fail to channelise the funds for economic growth and development. If the central agencies like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) can establish demonstration farms to teach the villagers about the modern farming, inclination towards cash crops and horticulture, rearing of orchids by scientific means can offer ample opportunities to the people of the Mon District for regenerating employment opportunities and for economic development in the District.

How to reach Mon:

By Bus:

Mon can be reached by bus from two routes. They are via Sonari in Sibsagar district of Assam) and via Simulguri (Assam).

(i) Mon district headquarters can be reached via Sonari by bus. It is about 65 km from Sonari to Mon.

(ii) Mon can also be reached via Simulguri, which is about 95 km by bus. But, there is no direct service from Simulguri to Mon. One has to reach Naginimora (under Mon district) first, which is about 20 km. From Naginimora, bus service is available to Mon district headquarters (75 km).

There are no train and air services to Mon. However, one can come up to Bhoju railway station (Assam) and then proceed to Mon via Sonari. Bhoju to Sonari is about 7 km. Another train route option available is to reach Simulguri. Since there is no direct bus service from Simulguri to Mon, one has to go to Naginimora first and then proceed to Mon.

The nearest Airport is Jorhat (Assam), which is about 161 km (by bus) to Mon. But, there is no direct bus service available. One has to reach either Sonari or Simulguri first and then proceed to Mon from here.

There are direct bus services from Kohima and Dimapur to Mon.

DISTANCES OF IMPORTANT ROUTES WITH DISTANCES

ROUTES		DISTANCES (Km.)
From	To	
Mon	Kohima	368 (NST service)
Mon	Dimapur	294 (NST service)
Mon	Mokokchung	158 (via Amguri)
Mon	Sonari (Assam)	65 (NST service)
Mon	Tobu	130 (NST service)
Mon	Naginimora	75 (NST service)
Mon	Aboi	41 (NST service)
Mon	Tizit	44
Mon	Namsa	46
Mon	Wakching	38
Tizit	Kohima	324 (NST service)
Tuensang (via Tobu)	Mon	175
Dimapur	Sonari (Assam)	220
Mokokchung	Sonari	162
Mokokchung	Namsa	176
Mokokchung	Tizit	114 (via Amguri)
Tuensang	Tobu	45

IMPORTANT ROUTES WITHIN THE MON DISTRICT HQRS TO OUTPOST ADMINISTRATIVE HQRS

AND VILLAGES (TOURIST PLACE OF INTEREST)

ROUTES		DISTANCES (Km.)
From	To	
Mon District Headquarters	Tizit	44 (NST service available)
	Wakching	38 (Private service available)
	Phomching	40 (via Tang village) & 60 (via Lempong Sheanga village)
	Chen	50 (via Tang village) & 70 (via Aboi)
	Tobu	130 (as per NST, Mon)
	Naganimora	75 (via Wakching)
	Aboi	41 (as per NST, Mon)
	Munyakshu	126 as per NST, Mon)
	Namsa	46
	Wakching	38
	Tuensang (via Tobu)	174
	Sonari (Assam)	220
	Sonari	162
	Namsa	176
	Tizit	186
	Tobu	126
	Naganimora	75
	Aboi	38
	Munnyakshu	110
	Mopung	90
	Longching	66
	Longshen	26
	Honta	60 (via Tizit)
	Chui village (Tourist place of interest	11
	Mon village (Tourist place of interest	05
	Tamlu	80

RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

The Dikhu is the most important river in the district. It flows through the Mon district, flows past Naganimora and later joins the Brahmaputra River in Assam. There are some minor streams, rivulets and rills all over the district and many of them dry up during lean season but roar in monsoon.

Other important rivers of the Mon District are Yamon, Yityong, Kaimang, Tesang, Maksha, Tapi, Tizit, Teyap, Tekang, Jein, Teggie, Telem, Pongma and Tehok, which provide good fishing grounds, picnic spots and rafting and has a number of fish species like trout etc.

ACCOMMODATION

1. DC (VIP) Guest House: Located at D.C. Hill, Mon (near official residence of the Deputy Commissioner, Mon): Phone: 03869-221249
2. ADC Guest House/Circuit House: Located at ADC Colony, Mon (near official residence of the Additional Deputy Commissioner, Mon): Phone: 03869-221933
3. Tourist Lodge: Located at Forest Colony, Mon. (Phone not available)

FLORA AND FAUNA

The Mon District presents picturesque scenes with lush rich green forest, which provides a natural habitat to different species of flora and fauna. Some of the forests of Mon are Shingphan forest, Wanching forest, Tiru forest, Zangkhum forest, Shawot and Chen forests, Yei, Monyakshu, Pessao, Yongkao and Tobu forests. These forests are rich in timber.

The Mon District is rich in flora and fauna. The rare Blue Vanda, White Orchids, Foxtail, Wild Lilies, Maples etc. are found in the mountainous region of the District. There are varieties of medicinal herbs, edible plants, shrubs, and plants etc., which are of great botanical value.

Elephant, Tigers, Spotted Leopards, Jungle Cats, Mithuns, Hornbills, Partridge fowls, the rare Tragopan, Barking Deer, Mountain Goats, Wild Boars, Bears are found in the forest of the Mon District.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The Mon District has a fairly moderate climate. Days are warm and nights are cool. Rainy season sets in the month of May and lasts till October. From November to April, the District has dry weather with relatively cool nights and bright and sunny days. The average relative humidity is 76 per cent and the average temperature is 24.4 degrees Celsius.

In the higher altitude, summers are pleasantly warm while winter is quite cold. The lower altitude especially those adjoining the plains of Assam experience hot summers but pleasant winters.

The average annual rainfall ranges from 2000mm to 3000mm, mostly occurring between May and October.

1.1. Location & Geographical Area

The District of Mon, which covers an area of 1786 Sq.km, is bounded on the North by Sibsagar District of Assam, on the South by Tuensang District of Nagaland and Myanmar (Burma), on the East by Myanmar (Burma) and on the West by Tuensang and Mokokchung Districts of Nagaland. On her Northeast lies the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. The altitude of Mon district headquarters is 897.64 meters above sea level.

1.2. Topography

The District, with the exception of the foothills, is hilly with steep slopes. Low-lying areas with undulating hills characterize the foothills. The District can be divided into two regions topographically, namely the Upper Region comprising Longching, Chen, Mopong and Tobu areas and the Lower Region comprises Mon, Tizit and Naginimora area. The foothills lie adjacent to the plains of Assam i.e. the Tizit and Naginimora areas. The hill ranges extend from the foothills to the slopes of Naga Hills and Patkai Range in the Eastern side of the District. Shawot, the highest peak in the district has an altitude of 2414 meters above sea level.

Availability of Minerals

PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11

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

Source: Dept of mines & Geology

1.3. Forest

The district has three major rivers viz. Dikhu, Tizit and Young. Varieties of wildlife

Species ranging from elephants to panthers and wildcats and varieties of bird species are found in the district.

Non timber forest products like bamboo, cane, honey and *amla* are available in the district. People in the district depend on the forest products for their daily needs. Total forest in the district is 41702.05 ha

1.4. Administrative set up

The District headed by Deputy Commissioner

No of ADCs	:	4
No of SDOs	:	5
No of EACs	:	4
No of Circles	:	14
No of RD Blocks	:	6
No of Villages	:	112
Assembly Area	:	9

2. District at Glance

Sl.No	Particular	Year	Unit	Statistics
1	Geographical features			
(A)	Geographical Data			
	i) Latitude		Degree	25.62* North
	ii) Longitude		Degree	95.42* East
	iii) Geographical Area		Hectares	178600
(B)	Administrative units			
	i) Sub Divisions	DC+ADC+SDO	Nos	6
	ii) Tehsil		Nos	NA
	iii) Sub-Tehsil		Nos	NA
	iv) Patwar circle		Nos	14
	v) Panchayat Simitis		Nos	NA
	vi) Nagar Nigam (Towns)		Nos	1
	vii) Nagar Palika		Nos	Nil
	viii) Gram Panchayats		Nos	112
	ix) Revenue Villages		Nos	112
	x) Assembly Area		Nos	9
2	Population		Total	250671
(A)	Sex –wise			
	i)Male (urban)	2011	Nos	18489
	ii)Female (urban)	2011	Nos	16229
(B)	i) Male (Rural)	2011	Nos	113573
	ii)Female (Rural)	2011	Nos	102380
3.	Agriculture			
A	Land utilization			
	i) Total Area	2011	Hectare	178600
	ii) Forest Cover		Hectare	49820
	iii) Non Agriculture Land		Hectare	89443
	iv) Cultivation Barren land		Hectare	39337
4.	Forest			
	i)Forest		Hectare	49820
5	Livestock & Poultry			
A	Cattle			
	i)Cows	2007	Nos	27401
	ii)Buffaloes	2007	Nos	2697
	iii)Mithun	2007		2664
B	Other livestock			
	i)Goats	2007	Nos	7198
	ii)Pigs	2007	Nos	40097
	iii)Sheep	2007	Nos	184
	iv)Rabbit	2007	Nos	73
	v)Duck	2007	Nos	2931
	vi)Fowl	2007	Nos	131054

	vii)Dogs	2007	Nos	8843
	iv)Railways			
	i) Length of rail line	2010-11	Kms	Nil
	V)Roads			
	a)National Highway	2010-11	Kms	Nil
	b) State Highway	2010-11	Kms	44.25
	c) Main District highway	2010-11	Kms	148
	d) other district	2010-11	Kms	671.05
	e) Rural Road/Agriculture marketing Board Roads	2010-11	Kms	200
	f) Kachacha Road	2010-11	Kms	1062.70
	VI) Communication			
	a)Telephone connections	2010-11	Nos	54000
	b)Post offices	2010-11	Nos	30
	c) Telephone Centre	2010-11	Nos	12
	d) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos/1000 person	250.67
	e) Density of Telephone	2010-11	Nos/KM	N/A
	f) PCO	2010-11	Nos	450
	g) PCO-STD	2010-11	Nos	250
	h) Mobile	2010-11	Nos	55000
	VII) Public Health			
	a)Allopathic Hospital(District Hospital)	2010-11	Nos	1
	b) Beds in Allopathic Hospital	2010-11	Nos	212
	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	2
	g) Primary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	15
	h)Dispensaries	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	i)Sub-Health centres	2010-11	Nos	50
	j)Subsidiary Health Centre	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	k)Private Hospitals	2010-11	Nos	NA
	VIII) Banking commercial			
	a)Commercial Bank	2010-11	Nos	4
	b)Rural Bank products	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	c)Co-operative bank products	2010-11	Nos	1
	d)PLDB Branches	2010-11	Nos	Nil
	IX)Education	2010-11	Nos	
	a)Primary School	2010-11	Nos	148
	b)Middle Schools	2010-11	Nos	139
	c)Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools	2010-11	Nos	31
	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								

3. Industrial Scenario of Mon:

3.1. Industry at Glance

Sl.No	Head	Unit	Particular
1	Registered industrial unit	No	121
2	Total Industrial unit	No	121
3	Registered medium & large unit	No	Nil
4	Estimated average no of daily workers employed in small scale Industries	No	284
5	Employment in large and Medium Industries	No	Nil
6	No of Industrial area	No	2
7	Turnover of small scale Industries	In lacs	2.00
8	Turnover of Medium & large scale Industries	In lacs	N/A
	Total		

3.2 Year wise Trend of units Registered

	Year	No of Registered units	Employment	Investment in lacs
Upto	1984-85	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1985-86	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1986-87	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1987-88	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1988-89	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1989-90	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1990-91	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1991-92	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1992-93	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1993-94	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1994-95	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1995-96	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1996-97	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1997-98	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1998-99	N/A	N/A	N/A
	1999-2000	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2000-01	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2001-02	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2002-03	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2003-04	7	21	21.00
	2004-05	3	47	6.00
	2005-06	8	44	16.00
	2006-07	4	188	8.00
	2007-08	4	33	8.00
	2008-09	45	743	95.00
	2009-10	38	449	76.00
	2010-11	12	48	24.00
	Total	121	1573	246.00

Source: DIC & Static & economic Depart.

3.3. Details of Existing Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan units in the District (2009-10)

NIC Code No	Type of Industry	No of units	Investment (lakh)	Employment
20	Agro based	2	2.50	8
22	Soda water			
23	Cotton Textile			
24	Woolen,silk & artificial thread based cloths			

25	Jute & Jute based			
26	Readymade Garments & Embroidery	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	Wood/wooden based furniture	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Paper & paper products	1	2.00	6
29	Leather based	Nil		
30	Rubber, plastic & petro based	1	2.00	4
31	Chemical/Chemical based	Nil		
32	Mineral based	Nil		
33	Metal based(steel fab)	6	12.00	30
35	Engineering & Furniture units	1	1.00	4
36	Electrical machinery & Transport equipments	Nil		
97	Repairing & Servicing	Nil		
01	Others	1	1.00	4
	Total	12	20.50	56

Source: Statistic & economic report.

3.4 Large scale Industries/Public sector undertakings:

Nil

List of the units in Mon district & nearby area

1 Nil

2

3

4

5

3.5 Major Exportable item:

Coal, Ginger, Soya bean, 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 Mon District & nearby area:

Nil

3.8.2 Major exportable item:

Nil

3.9 Service Enterprises:

TV, Radio, Motor, etc

3.9.2 Potentials area of service industry:

Mobile repairing, TV/Radio repairing, Watch, etc

Stone crushing, Cane & Bamboo, Mat Making, etc

3.10 Potential for new MSMEs:

The district of Mon 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, Stone crushing, Wood based units, Saw mill, Cement craft, Steel Fabrication, wood carving, pottery, Handloom products, Cane & Bamboo products, Stone Tiles, Spinning and Blacksmithy, Food processing units, Carpentry are traditionally activities in which a sizeable number of the local people are skilled.

Along with traditional activities, The DIC, Kohima 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
- l) Bakery
- m) Milk processing n) Stone crushing
- o) Building Materials , p) Tea Processing Units
- r) Honey bee, s) Handloom products
- t) Readymade Garments, u) Ice cream units
- u) Potato chips, w) Banana chips
- y) Dalmoth

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) Sand stockiest

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
- j) Security Equipments
- k) Auto machine parts

Demand based:-

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

The District Industries Center 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. Bee keeping unit- | 1 |
| 2. Lemon grass Distillasation unit- | 1 |
| 3. Rural artisan project training unit- | 1 |
| 4. Steel trunk | 2 |
| 5. Mini Rice mills | 2 |
| 6. Handloom demonstration unit | 4 |

To encourage prospective entrepreneurs to take up industrial 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

4.1. Detail of major cluster:

4.1.1 Manufacturing sector: Nil

4.1.2 Service sector: Nil

4.2 Details for Identified cluster:-

4.2.1 Name of the Cluster: - Beads making cluster at Mon town

1	Principal products Manufactured in the cluster	Various types of beads making
2.	Name of the cluster	Beads making cluster, Mon
3.	No of functional units in the clusters	20 Nos
4.	Turnover of the clusters	1.00
5.	Value of exports from the clusters	Nil
6.	Employment in clusters	20 Nos
7.	Average investment in plant &Machinery	1.00 Lacs
8.	Major issues/ requirement	Design making Training, Technology
9	Presence of capable institutions	KVIC/ NGOs at Mon
10	Thrust Areas	Capacity building, Training, loan
11	Problems &constraints	Financials, marketing, publicity etc

Presents status of the cluster: - Name of the cluster: one done by KVIC, Dimapur

4.2.2 .Name of the cluster: Nil

1	Principal products Manufactured in the cluster	
2	Name of the cluster	
3	No of functional units in the clusters	
4	Turnover of the clusters	
5	Value of exports from the clusters	
6	Employment in clusters	
7	Average investment in plant &Machinery	
8	Testing Area	
9	Thrust Areas	
10	Access to export market	

Present status of the cluster:-

4.2.3. Chemical cluster: - Nil

1	Principal products Manufactured in the cluster	
2	Name of the association	
3	No of functional units in the clusters	
4	Turnover of the clusters	
5	Value of exports from the clusters	
6	Employment in cluster	
7	Average investment in plant &Machinery	
8	Major Issues	
9	Access to export market	

4.2.4. Fabrication and general Engg cluster: - Nil

1	Principal products Manufactured in the cluster	
2	Key trade Association address	
3	No of functional units in the clusters	
4	Turnover of the clusters	
5	Value of exports from the clusters	
6	Employment in clusters	
7	Average investment in plant &Machinery	
8	Testing Area	
9	Major issues	
10	Access to export market	

4.2.5 Name of the cluster: - Nil

1	Principal products Manufactured in the cluster	
2	Name of the Association	
3	No of functional units in the clusters	
4	Turnover of the clusters	
5	Employment in clusters	
6	Average investment in plant & Machinery	
7	Major issues	
8	Access to export market	

Present status of cluster

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.

6.0 Steps to set up MSMEs

Sl.No.	Type of Assistance	Institutions
1	Provisional Registration Certificate (EM-1) & Permanent Registration certificate(EM-II)	O/o.General Manager, District Industries Centre, Mon-798621, Nagaland State, Ph : 03869-221286 e-mail: dicmon2012@gmail.com
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
5	For raw materials under Govt Supply	Nagaland marketing & raw material supply corporation, Dimapur
6	Plant & machinery under hire/purchase basis	NSIC,DIC Camus,4 th mile, Dimapur
7	Power/Electricity	Department of Electricity Kohima
8	Technical Know-how	Br.MSME-Development Institute, Dimapur District Industries centre, Kohima
9	Quality & standard	Bureau of Indian Standards Guwathi
10	Marketing /Export Assistance	Nagaland marketing & raw material supply corporation ,Dimapur
11	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 th mile,Dimapur-797112 Ph:03862-240217

7. Additional information if any