



# THE BEAUTIFUL INDIA

## NAGALAND



Chief Editor:  
S.A. Rahman

'*Saare Jahan Se Achchha Hindostan Hamara*' (Our India is the best among all lands in the world) said Dr. Iqbal, the poet of East. Now this poetic line has evolved into a symbolic expression for the greatness of our country. This is sung frequently and used widely for an easy, prompt and soft pronouncement of the greatness and novelty of our country.

No doubt, India is great and illustrious. Its on top as far as its heritage, history, philosophy and culture is concerned. Our team of authors and editors has made their best efforts to depict the same greatness of our country and nation in this series. Here is a treasure, bound into books. This is the best example of 'knowledge in a nutshell'.

Needless to say that India is known for its unity in diversity, with its kaleidoscopic variety, it emerges as a wonderful nation. With one of the oldest civilizations in the world, this country has a rich cultural heritage. After independence, through 58 years, India has achieved multifaceted socio-economic progress in addition to creating a niche in the international community and the new world order.

India is a federation of states and union territories. As of now, there are 28 states and 7 union territories in the country, all these states have made tremendous progress in almost every sphere since 1947, when the nation had attained freedom. Various Indian states have shown an all round advancement and stupendous progress in political, cultural, economic and social areas.

India is a vast country. All states enjoy autonomy to a great extent and flourish in their own manner. Some states are similar to each other while others are quite different from the rest. People of one state have little authentic knowledge about other states. This situation, in some cases, creates problems and difficulties with no ready solution at hand. Hence this comprehensive and exhaustive encyclopaedic work. Every state and union territory has been covered in a separate book, each book, devoted to one state or U.T. covers life and people under various heads – Land, People, Heritage, History, Geography, Economy, Polity, Tourism, etc.

***The Beautiful India*** series is an asset for all scholars, researchers, teachers, students and ofcourse, the general readers.



S.A. Rahman (Syed Amanur Rahman), a post-graduate from Delhi University with a post-graduate Diploma in Advanced Studies in Publishing from Oxford Brookes University, is a scholar and an academic in his own right. Formerly, he was Editor, National Book Trust India (under Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India). During his tenure, spanning over twenty five years, he served as Language Editor and Series Editor. He looked after NBT's prestigious series, *Adaan-Pradaan*, *National Biography Series* and was involved in exchange of literary works of major Indian languages. Over the years, he has been acknowledged as an expert on Indian literature and culture. He represented NBT in London Book Fair and Cairo World Book Fair, apart from various book fairs and book exhibitions held in India.

Rahman has visited United Kingdom, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Egypt, etc.

He has several books to his credit, most of them being on Indian literature and culture. Now, he has edited this research based voluminous series: **The Beautiful India**, covering all Indian States and Union Territories in separate books.

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# The Beautiful India

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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **(STATE AT A GLANCE)**

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**Area:** 16,579 sq km; **Capital:** Kohima; **Language:** Angami, Ao, Chang, Konyak, Lotha, Sangtam, Sema and Chakhesang; **Districts:** 8; **Population:** 19,88,636; **Males:** 1,041,686; **Females:** 946,950; **Density** (persons per sq km.): 120; **Urban Population:** 17.74%; **Sex Ratio** (Females per 1000 Males): 909; **Literacy:** 67.11%; **Males:** 71.77; **Females:** 61.92.

### **History and Geography**

Like other inhabitants of the north-eastern region, the Nagas too have their share of legend and folklore regarding their origin and evolution through the ages. Nagas are basically tribal people and every tribe had its own effective system of self-governance from time immemorial. In the 12th and 13th centuries, gradual contact with the Ahoms of present day Assam was established but this did not have any significant impact on the traditional Naga way of Life. However, in the 19th century the British appeared on the scene and ultimately the area was brought under British administration. After Independence this territory was made a Centrally administered

area in 1957, administered by the Governor of Assam. It was known as the Naga Hills Tuensang Area. This failed to quell popular aspirations and unrest began. Hence in 1961, this was renamed as Nagaland and given the status of State of the Indian Union which was formally inaugurated on 1 December 1963. Situated in the extreme north-east of the country, Nagaland is bounded by Auranchal Pradesh in the north, Assam in west, Manipur in south and Myanmar in the east.

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the State. During 1999-2000, the production of rice was 2,20,700 MT. of wheat 12,500 MT, maize 48,000 MT and of pulses, 13,000 MT.

### **Industry**

The Process of industrialisation in the State is in infancy but the need to have more industries has been well recognised. The Nagaland Sugar Mill at Dimapur has an installed capacity of 1,000 tonnes per day. There is a pulp and paper mill at Tuli and a plywood factory at Tizit. Handloom and handicrafts are important cottage industries which are mainly being managed by cooperative societies. An industrial growth centre near Dimapur is under construction. The Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation is the premier promotional organisation in providing guidance and capital assistance to entrepreneurs. The mini-cement plant at Wazeho has commenced production. The fruits and vegetables processing and cold storage Plant at Dimapur has an installed capacity of 5 MT per day.

### **Irrigation and Power**

Minor irrigation works are mostly meant to divert small hill streamlets to irrigate valleys used for rice cultivation. Under minor irrigation, surface minor irrigation covered 6,736.76 hectares during 1999-2000. Number of electrified villages stands at 1,196. Nagaland has achieved cent per cent

electrification of rural areas. A 24 megawatt hydro-electric project is under erection at Likhimro. Efforts are being made to set up a 24 MW Thermal Power Project at Dimapur.

## Transport

**Roads** : Total length of roads in Nagaland is 9,860 km.

**Railways/Aviation** : Dimapur is the only place where rail and air services are available. There is an Indian Airlines service connecting Dimapur with Guwahati and Kolkata.

**Festivals** : Some of the important festivals are *Sekrenyi*, *Moatsu*, *Tuluni* and *Tokhu Emong*. All tribes celebrate their distinct seasonal festivals with a pageantry of colour and a feast of music.

### Area, Population and Headquarters of Districts

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Area (sq km)</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
<i>(1991 Census)</i>				
1.	Kohima	4,041	3,87,581	Kohima
2.	Mokokchung	1,615	1,58,374	Mokokchung
3.	Mon	1,786	1,49,699	Mon
1.	Phek	2,026	1,02,156	Phek
5.	Tuensang	4,228	2,32,906	Tuensang
6.	Wokha	1,628	82,615	Wokha
7.	Zunheboto	1,255	97,218	Zunheboto
8.	Dimapur	--	--	Dimapur

## University

1. Nagaland University, P.B. 341, H.Q. Lumami, Kohima-797001