

Chapter 6: Findings and Suggestions

Major findings of the Study

Service Sector has great potential to accelerate the growth rate of an economy, generate employment opportunities, increase business activities, expand the production and increase the Income of an economy. Thus it forms an important aspect of the economy.

This chapter summarizes the major findings and recommendations of the study, testing of hypotheses, and area for future study. Accordingly, the chapter has been divided into three sections. Section I deals with major findings of the study, Section II with testing of hypotheses and Section III provides suggestions for future policy formulation and implementation.

Section I

Since its inception as a full fledged state, Nagaland has made steady progress in all the different sectors of the Economy. In the Second chapter an analysis of the Developmental Efforts and its problems in the state was made for the present study. The major finding of the study is briefly summarized as follows:

1. Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare Services and medical care facilities are now within the reach of every percentage of the population of the state. Recognizing the importance of Health, the Government of Nagaland has spent a sizeable amount of money from 2002-03 to 2011-12. The Revenue Expenditure as Total Grant in 2002-2003 was Rs 7,338.12 lakhs, whereas actual expenditure was Rs 8,151.69834 lakhs with an excess of Rs 813.57834 lakhs and for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 1,280.91 lakhs; but actual expenditure was Rs 828.5294 lakhs with a total saving of Rs 4,523,8066 lakhs. The Revenue as Total Grant went on increasing over the years and the actual expenditure remained higher than the Total Grant except in 2007-08 and 2008-09 where as the Total

Grant was Rs 12,967.19 and Rs 13,628.97 and actual expenditure was only Rs 12,486.42 and Rs 13,574.89 respectively. During 2011-12 under Revenue, the Total Grant was Rs 2 3,514, 97 lakhs, where as the actual expenditure was Rs 23, 9 41 .48 lakhs with an excess of Rs 426.51 lakhs and Total Grant under Capital was Rs 4, 9 6 0. 38 lakhs, and actual expenditure was Rs 4,192 .28 lakhs with a saving of Rs 768.1 lakhs. Thus during the study period, the actual expenditure for revenue which was Rs 8151.69834 lakhs in 2002-03 increased to Rs 23941.48 lakhs in 2011-12 whereas for capital the actual expenditure was Rs 828.52940 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to Rs 4192.28 lakhs in 2011-12.

The number of Registered Medical Practitioner as on 31st Dec 2010-11 at the National Level was 9222 persons (in thousand) whereas in Nagaland, Medical Practitioners inclusive of Doctors, Compounders, and Nurses was 2655 persons only in 2010-11.

Though medical care facilities are now within the reach of the population of the state due the establishment of Hospitals, Dispensaries, CHC's , PHC's, the State still needs to step-up the infrastructural bottlenecks and proper deployment system of staffs. Health being a crucial indicator of National Development, even the Constitution of India has envisioned a new social order based on equality, freedom, justice, and dignity of the individual where poverty, ignorance and ill-health are to be overcomed and eliminated.

2. Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department has been formulated taking into account the broad approaches and strategies as suggested by the state Planning Department. The Department has pursued its main objective of providing potable water to all partially covered and non-covered villages and its inhabitants. The Department has also given added trust on considerable increase in revenue generation especially during the 11th Plan period. In 2002-2003, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 1,759.03 lakhs, and actual expenditure Rs 1,214.62916 lakhs and a saving of Rs 544.40084 lakhs and for Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 10,408.97 lakhs, where as actual expenditure Rs 8,094.22549 lakhs and saving of

Rs 2,314.74451 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Revenue as Total Grant was Rs 2221.09 lakhs whereas actual expenditure was Rs 3224.94396 lakhs and in 2006-07, total grant was Rs 2304.48 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 2727.71 lakhs .During 2011-12, under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 4,517.52 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 3,596.31 lakhs and saving of Rs 9 21.21 lakhs while on the Capital side the Total Grant Rs 4,421.46 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 4,167, 35 lakhs and saving of Rs 254.11 lakhs. Actual expenditure on capital kept on decreasing during the study period except in 2006-07. For Water Supply and Sanitation, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 1214.62916 lakhs in 2002-03 and stood at Rs 3596.31 lakhs in 2011-12. On the Capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 8094.22549 lakhs and decreased to Rs 4167.35 lakhs in 2011-12.

At the National level, the households having access to safe drinking water in 2012 was 85.5% whereas compared to it our State has only 53.8% households during the same period.

Water and Sanitation is a basic and necessary condition for every population of the state but till the Eight plan there were 579 villages and hamlets which were yet to be covered with safe drinking water. The total population served with safe drinking water was 1, 25,217 which was only 6.32 % of the population according to 2011 census. Actual expenditure on capital kept on decreasing during the study period which might be due the diversion of funds to other sector and misuse of funds.

3. Electricity being a basic requirement of each and every household and individual in the State, the Department of Power is giving concentrated effort to increase the transmission and distribution. The total outlay of the Government was Rs 4420 lakhs in 2002-03, increased to 8046 lakhs in 2007-08 and stood at Rs 5500 lakhs in 2011-12.

The Total Grant and Actual Expenditure for power projects under revenue were Rs 5857.77 lakhs and Rs 5836.71469 lakhs respectively in 2002-03 with a

saving of Rs 21.05531 lakhs. Where as, for Capital, the Total Grant and actual expenditure were Rs 9142.9 lakhs and Rs 7426.37672 lakhs in 2002-03 with a saving of Rs 1716.52328 lakhs. In 2004-05, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 9372.69 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 9451.72908 lakhs with an excess of Rs 79.03908 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was Rs 8090.14 and actual expenditure was Rs 4441.93665 lakhs with a saving of Rs 3648.20335 lakhs. In 2007-08, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 12496.9 lakhs and actual expenditure Rs 11774.08 lakhs with a saving of Rs 722.82 lakhs, Total Grant for capital was Rs 12774.71 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 6111.36 lakhs with a saving of Rs 6663.35 lakhs. During 20011-12, the Total Grant for Revenue was Rs 29334.32 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 29431.77 and an excess of Rs 97.45 lakhs whereas the Total Grant for Capital was Rs 10301.87 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 8236.75 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1136.26 lakhs.

The State was preparing to meet the demand of 200MW by the end of the 11th Plan whereas at the National level, the target by the 11th Plan was 78,700 MW.

As of March 2010, Nagaland had a total installed power generation capacity of 302.2 MW owned by State and Central sectors. In 2010-11, the number of consumers was 190486 with a unit consumption of 284.96 (in MKWH). The demand of households is increasing and at the same time there is erratic power supply which is due to constraints in Transmission and Distribution. Efforts have been made to increase the installed capacity to meet the demands.

4. The expenditure for Land Records and Survey as of 2002-2003 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 832.43 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 705.98151 lakhs and saving Rs 126.44849 lakhs and under Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 21lakhs, where as actual expenditure Rs 4.5 lakhs and saving Rs 16.5lakhs. In 2005-06 the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 860.52 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs 808.41907 lakhs and a saving of Rs 52.10093 lakhs on the capital side, the Total Grant was Rs 35.4 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 35.4 lakhs with no

saving. In 2009-10, for revenue Total Grant was Rs 1036.24 lakhs and expenditure was Rs 1041.79 lakhs with an excess expenditure of Rs 5.73 lakhs whereas for capital the Total Grant was 76 lakhs and actual expenditure remain the same. While in the year 2011-12 under Revenue the Total Grant was Rs 1,724.96 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 17,221.07 lakhs and a saving of Rs 3.89 lakhs while for Capital the Total Grant was Rs 100 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 38 lakhs and saving Rs 62 lakhs.

The actual expenditure by the Govt. during 2002-03 was Rs 705.98151 lakhs and Rs 17221.07 lakhs in 2011-12. The actual expenditure for capital in 2002-03 was Rs 4.5 lakhs in 2002-03 and was Rs 38 lakhs in 2011-12 which shows an increase of 8.8% over the years.

Nagaland is a small state with an area of 16,576 sq km but mostly hilly. Therefore, survey of land is always difficult and time consuming. Survey maps being authentic information of land, gives the planner an insight for new projects and developmental activities without having to encounter with difficulties.

5. Nagaland is a state with road communication as the main means of transportation. Air connectivity is very less with only one operational airport at Dimapur. The State Helicopter service currently (as per the annual plan 2012-13) operates from Dimapur to Mon/ Kohima/ Wokha/ Phek/ Zunheboto/ Tuensang. Efforts are being made to make the small aircraft operational in the state. Thus road transport being an important source of connectivity it deserves top-priority for economic development of the state. The actual expenditure for revenue in 2002-03 was Rs 1576.13602 lakhs and increased to Rs 1987.46 lakhs in 2006-07 and reached Rs 5726.46 lakhs in 2011-12. On the capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 935.18235 lakhs in 2002-03 and stood at Rs 983.11 lakhs in 2006-07, and at Rs 665.45 lakhs in 2011-12.

6. Road Transport is the main life-line of the state. And as such, the Government spends a sizeable amount of money for its improvements and

development. Under Roads and Bridges, for revenue, the actual expenditure was Rs 5760.87096 lakhs in 2002-03 and over the years, it increased to Rs 8313.38 in 2007-08 and Rs 17376.96 lakhs in 2011-12. On the other hand, under capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 4491.91503 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to Rs 19181.62 lakhs in 2007-08 and Rs 37241.62 lakhs in 2011-12. The length of road which was 13371.45 kms in 2002-03, increased to 21079.68 kms in 2008-09 and 24959 kms in 2012-13 in the State.

7. Tourism is an important Service Sector in an economy. In the Eleventh Plan, the total outlay for tourism in the state was Rs 5060 lakhs. In the year 2002-2003, the Total Grant on the Revenue side was Rs 323.94 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 306.27594 lakhs and saving of Rs 17.66406 lakhs. On the Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 109.95 lakhs; actual expenditure was Rs 12 lakhs and saving Rs 97.95 lakhs. In 2005-06, the Total Grant for revenue was Rs 3226.77 lakhs, actual expenditure was Rs 307.13289 lakhs with a saving of Rs 15.53711 lakhs and for the capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1370.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 327.5 lakhs with a saving of Rs 1043.17 lakhs. In 2008-09 the total Grant for revenue was Rs 685.67 lakhs and actual expenditure was Rs 689.85 lakhs with an excess of Rs 418 lakhs whereas for capital side, the Total Grant was Rs 395 lakhs with an actual expenditure of Rs 335 lakhs and a saving of Rs 60 lakhs. As can be seen from the table the Revenue and Capital expenditure has been on the rise year wise and in the 2011-12, for Revenue, the Total Grant stood at Rs 119.278 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1,192.38 lakhs and saving Rs 0.4 lakhs. For Capital, the Total Grant was Rs 1,632.45 lakhs, actual expenditure Rs 1, 632.2 lakhs and saving Rs 7.25 lakhs. The expenditure made by the Government has increased over the years. But corresponding to that, the increase in the tourist inflow is very slow. In 2000, the number of tourist inflow in the state was 13468 persons and increased to 22376 persons in 2009.

Tourism is one of the world's largest and fastest growing industries and at the National scenario; it is the third highest revenue earning sector. But it is still at the initial stage of its development and due to various insurgency problems and the

image of the state as an unsafe state, the tourist inflow has not been up to the mark. It is imperative for the state and the various departments and agencies to formulate their plans and schemes for the development of the tourism sector in the state. As this particular sector has immense potential for generating income and employment avenues to a large number of people.

8. Education has been the core factor in ushering all other developmental activities, upbringing societal and developmental awareness. According to 2011 census of Nagaland, the literacy rate was 83.29% and female 76.69%. The literacy percentage was highest in Mokokchung district with 92.68% and male and female percentage at 93.55% and 91.54% where as at the National level it is 74.04%. The actual expenditure for revenue was Rs 16954.68 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to 56332.01 lakhs in 2011-12. On the capital side, the actual expenditure was Rs 20 lakhs in 2002-03 and increased to 2604.03lakhs in 2011-12.

9. As is observed over the period of study from 2002-03 to 2011-12, The Higher Education and Technical Education in 2002-03, the actual expenditure for Revenue was 2547.73214 lakhs and on the Capital side, there was no expenditure. After bifurcation of the Higher Education and Technical Education in 2005-06, on the Revenue side for Higher Education, it was Rs 3532.4775 lakhs and was Rs 7034.17 lakhs in 2011-12. For Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 37.67 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 1419.46 lakhs in 2011-12. Under Information Technology and Technical Education, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 1796.05469 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 470.88 lakhs in 2011-12. Under Capital, the actual expenditure was zero in 2005-06 and reached Rs 174 lakhs in 2011-12.

In a state like Nagaland, the literacy percentage is more as compared to all India level, yet in terms of its employment the state could not absorb the growing labour force, which might be attributed to the defective system of schooling, lesser emphasis on technical and employment oriented education. Education being one of the most important Service Sector which determines the overall development

and the human resources of the state, efforts should be made to increase its efficiency level.

10. The total grant for Revenue in 2002-03 for Civil supplies (Food, Storage and Warehousing) was Rs 464.01 lakhs and increased to Rs 642.42 lakhs in 2005-06 and reached Rs 7439.22 lakhs in 2008-09 and remained at Rs 1301.42 lakhs in 2011-12. On the Capital side during the same period, it was Rs 191 lakhs, Rs 103.83 lakhs, and Rs 204.8 lakhs and stood at Rs 200 lakhs respectively.

The achievement in Storage at the National level during the 10th Plan was Rs 5,643 crores and revised projection in the 11th Plan was Rs 8,566 crores. And in the State of Nagaland, the 10th Plan projected outlay was Rs 435 lakhs and increased to Rs 1120 lakhs during the 11th Plan.

However, the State is still lacking behind in this area due to which it causes economic losses to the farmers and agriculturist and it in turn affects the Government and the economy of the State. Nagaland being a very fertile land, the farmers can adhere to the practices of organic farming on a larger scale.

11. Social Security and Welfare, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 3837.21425 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 9833.73 lakhs in 2011-12. Where as, under Capital, actual expenditure was Rs 553 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 928.46 lakhs in 2011-12. For Civil Administrative Works, the actual expenditure for Revenue was Rs 139.91174 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 1598.72 lakhs in 2011-12. For Women Welfare, in 2002-03 for Revenue, the actual expenditure was Rs 232.74041 lakhs and Rs 932.69 lakhs in 2011-12. For Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 2 lakhs in 2003-04 and reached Rs 305 lakhs in 2011-12. Civil Supplies for Food, Storage and Warehousing, the actual expenditure under Revenue was Rs 490.5642 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 1295.02 lakhs in 2011-12. As for Capital, the actual expenditure was Rs 165.74192 lakhs in 2002-03 and Rs 192.09 lakhs in 2011-12.

Thus it is evident from the present study that the various Services Sector had shown an increasing trend in its expenditure which is attributed to the growing importance of Service sector in the State.

Service Sector in India shows a high growth rate. All the three sectors of the economy have witnessed accelerated growth rates during the study period. In the third chapter, the Structure and Scenario of Nagaland was studied. The following was found out during the period of study:

12. In Nagaland, transport system is mostly dependent on Road Transport due to the topography of the region. And as far as air service is concerned, the only aerodrome is in Dimapur. Nagaland is also practically deprived of railway communication. Nagaland has a railway length of 7.63 (B.G) and 5.22 (M.G) with a total of 12.85 kms. According to 2008-09, the length of road in Nagaland is about 21079.86 kms. The total surfaced road is 4627.87 kms and unsurfaced road is 5893.02 kms. The average number of passengers handled daily was 2964 persons in 2000-01, and increased to 4156 persons in 2004-05 and stood at 4807 persons in 2009-10. The number of motor vehicles registered in Nagaland was 6285 in 2000-01 and was 14710 persons in 2009-10. Thus it was observed that over the period of study the number of vehicles in the state has increased.

13. Communications like telecommunication is one of the fastest growing Services industries in the world. In Nagaland as of August, 2010, it has 62 telephone exchanges and 45,582 wireless connections, total mobile phone connections provided by BSNL were 250,364 connections and broadband connections stood at 4788.

14. Postal system is one of the most extensive networks. The number of post offices in Nagaland from 2002-03 to 2011-12 during the study period reveals that the number of offices had increased at minimal rate. In 2002-03, it was 326 post offices and reached 327 in 2005-06 and remained at 328 till 2011-12. Thus it means that a particular post office is on an average serving about 6038 persons.

15. Banks are the lifeline of people; they perform one of the most important Services to the people. Its importance is increasing over the years and is reflected in its growth. During the study period in 2002, the total bank in Nagaland was 85 and remained the same till 2005 and increased to 91 banks in 2006. It reached 111 banks in 2011. And all these bank offices covered a total population of 19, 80,602 and as such the average population per bank office was 16,785 till 2011.

16. The total number of Hospital, Dispensary, PHC, CHC and Sub-Centre in 2002 was 496 which slowly increased to 582 in 2010 and stood the same in 2011. As per the latest available data of 2011 the number is the highest in Mon with a total 70 and the lowest in Longleng District with a total of 12. The total number of Medical personals was 2142 in 2002, 2347 in the year 2006. There has been a steady growth in the succeeding periods and as of the year 2011, the number stood at 2655. Useful services were rendered by this department and in the year 2011, the indoor patients were 1,44,409 and outdoor patient 2,27,642, the total stood at 3,72,051. The decline in the number of patients treated may be due to the improvement in living conditions, awareness about better health, cleanliness, better facilities and precautionary measures.

17. The number of working men and women in the educational institute shows an increasing trend. In 1998-99, the total number of teachers was 17036, in 2000-01; it was 18438 which increased to 22782 in 2007-08. The number of teachers in the institute shows how much of the employed in the Tertiary sector are absorbed in this sector alone i.e. in the educational institutes. The annual percentage growth rate showed only minimal increase. In fact in 2003-04 over 2002-03 showed a negative growth and in 2007-08 over 2006-07 was only 0.02 %.

In Nagaland, Service sector is composed of Transport, Storage and communication, railways, transport by other means, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwellings and business service, public administration and other services. Through this study in the fourth chapter,

a modest attempt has been made to study Service Sector and its contribution to the State's Economy.

18. Nagaland joined the National Planning process only from the Third Five Year Plan. During the last decade the State has shown some improvement in Services Sector. A look at the 11th Plan reveals that the economy has sustained a growth rate of 10.16% of the GSDP at constant prices from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector recorded a growth of 9.37% within which the trade, hotels and restaurants grew at 18.71% indicating substantial growth of hospitality sector. Banking and Insurance grew at 9.30% and the real estate and dwelling have grown at 6.83%.

19. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in India as well in the state of Nagaland and as such majority of the people are engaged in this sector. The contribution of various sub sectors of primary or agricultural sector was studied and during the period of study it was found out that; Sub-sector's like agriculture's contribution to GSDP is the maximum, it was 84.5% in 1999-00 and reached 90.09% in 2004-05, and remained at 76.61% in 2008-09 and 75.80% in 2011-12. Sub sectors like forestry and logging showed that it was 12.4% in 1999-00 and 7.5% in 2004-05 and 21.13% in 2008-09 and 21.78% in 2011-12. Fishing too, was 2.8% in 1999-00, 1.3% in 2004-05 but started to rise in 2004-05 and 2005-06 and reached 1.78% in 2008-09 and 1.80 in 2011-12. Mining and quarrying showed a very minor variation, which may be due to very negligible proportion of the workforce and economy being invested in this sector. Even among the Primary sector, agriculture contributes the maximum and allied activities shows only a minimal amount.

20. Nagaland being a terrain and hilly area, its industrial sector is not well-developed and only few people are engaged or employed in this sector. The analysis of the industrial sector reveals that in 1999-00, the manufacturing sector both registered and unregistered contributed 14.1% to the GSDP and decreased to 11.4% in 2003-04 and remained the same in 2004-05 but declined to 11.1%

,10.38%, and 8.08% in 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2011-12 respectively. Construction was the main contributor of the industrial sector to the GSDP of the state's economy. In 1999-00 it contributed 74.8% but increased to 79.8% in 2003-04 and showed a decline in 2003-04 to 2004-05 but rose to 78.3% in 2005-06 and 79.13% in 2008-09 and 83.61% in 2011-12. Electricity, Water Supply and Gas showed only a small proportion of the total percentage contribution to the secondary sector. In 1999-00 and 2002-03, it was 11.01%, 9.1% respectively, increased to 10.4% & 10.5% in 2003-04 and 2000-05 respectively, it remained at 10.4% in 2005-06 and 10.47% in 2008-09 and 0.08% in 2011-12. The Industry or Secondary Sector is contributing the least to the GSDP of the state.

21. The contribution of the Service Sector or the Tertiary Sector to the GSDP of the economy showed that the various sub-sectors like the transport, storage and communication contributed 27.4% in 1999-00 to 29.7% in 2000-01, decreased to 28.6% to 25.7% in 2005-06 and it was 14.63% in 2008-09 and 12.96% in 2011-12. Trade, hotels and restaurants was 8.8% in 1999-00 and slowly increased to 9.7% in 2002-03 but was 8.8% in 2005-06 and 7.03% in 2008-09 and 8.82% in 2011 -12. Banking and insurance's contribution was minimal among the Services Sector or the Tertiary Sector. But this was the only sub-sector under tertiary sector to have registered a continuous increase in its contribution to the GSDP of the state. Its contribution which was 1.8% in 1999-00 increased to 2.4% in 2002-03 to 2.7% in 2005-06 and 2.88% in 2008-09 and 3.04% in 2011-12. Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services was 18.7% in 1999-00, 17.9% in 2001-02, to 22.7% in 2004-05, 22.4% in 2005-06 and 36.36% in 2008-09 and 34.64% in 2011-12. Public administration which was 26.6% in 1999-00 declined to 24.0% in 2004-05, increased to 25.7% in 2005-06 and 23.72% in 2008-09 and 2.69% in 2011-12. Other services were 16.4% in 1999-00, 15.8% in 2003-04, 14.4% in 2005-06 and 15.35% in 2008-09 and 0.13% in 2011-12 .Thus showing a fluctuating trend of growth over the study period.

In the fifth chapter, an attempt was made to study the Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Nagaland, data were collected from Kohima

and Dimapur on a random basis. Altogether, 250 respondents were considered for the purpose of the study. The study has also made an attempt to highlight the Service Sector Growth and Women Employment.

In our state, more than 80% of women are engaged in Agriculture and land based activities. They are responsible for multiple labour intensive and time-consuming chores both inside and outside of their household. They try to put the household economy on a sound footing by performing major tasks in farming, food provision, health care, children education, acquisitions and stewardship of natural resources.

In crop production programme, the women are involved right from seed selection to the harvest. In fact, there is not an area where women are not involved in agriculture and other allied activities, which imply that she is equally responsible in the developmental processes. Therefore, it is justifiable that they be given equal opportunities so as to uplift the society socially, economically and politically, so that the rural women get into the mainstream of progress and development.

22. In this study, economic empowerment refers to the increase in employment, self reliance, access to credit facilities, assets and properties, support services etc. Economic independence will lead to greater self reliance. Several parameters were considered to assess the economic empowerment of women in Nagaland. This sector becomes a crucial factor of consideration as this will serve as the base for the other factors of empowerment as well. The analysis of the study for economic empowerment revealed that 96% of the women sample respondents agrees that they became more self-reliant after being employed, 91% of the women agree that they are able to contribute towards their family income, while only 38% agrees to have access to assets and properties. As the study reveals, 3% of the respondents do not have any opinion on whether they have become more self reliant. With regard to the credit facilities, many of the women respondents do not form an opinion, the percentage stood as high as 46%. Among the three

opinions, the respondent disagreeing to the sample questions with regard economic empowerment is very few. The highest percentage of the sample respondents disagreeing to is having access to assets and properties, the percentage stood at 26%. The lowest disagreeing is 1% for self reliance which indicates that women of Nagaland have been more inclined towards being empowered economically.

23. Social empowerment indicates the freeing of women from the clutches of traditional thoughts and practices, like not being subjugated as the weaker sex but as equals. Being able to make decisions in household activities, family matters, asserting their rights without facing discrimination. Gaining social recognition and having access to all other facilities in order to increase their individualistic and humanistic values. As many as 90% of the women agrees that they form a part of the decision making process of the family. And 52% of the sample respondents agree to have greater access to health care and education. While 32% of the respondents still do not form an opinion or have access to schemes and programmes for women empowerment. A stunning 24% of the samples disagree to no discrimination within and outside the family. A look at the table indicates that many women feels empowered socially but still many faces discrimination for being the weaker sex and is not at par with men. Emphasis needs to be also focused on the working conditions of women as 22% of the women still feel that there is need for improvement in this area.

24. Political Empowerment indicates the increased participation in the socio-political and economical areas, reservation in the legislative bodies, increased laws and schemes for women, legal and judicial awareness for protection of the women and their ability to assert the rights as girl child/women. Women of today agrees that they are politically empowered stating that they are able to acquire better leadership and communication skills as is indicated by the percentage revealed by the study i.e 81% of the respondents agree to it, 16% have no opinion and 3% disagree to it. 12% of the sample respondents agree that there are not enough reservations/quotas for women in the legislative bodies and as high

as 45% of the women do not form an opinion/have no idea. And 43% of the women disagree and says that there was not enough reservation for women in the legislative bodies.

25. Women employment in Nagaland in the year 2000 was 12.58%. Women employed in the Public Sector were 11.37% and Private Sector was 1.21% of the Total Employment in the State. Women employment in the state is steadily increasing showing a figure of 12.4% and 1.4 % in the Public and Private Sector in 2005. This percentage of women employment increased to 16.37% in the Public Sector and 2.08% in the Private Sector in 2011. Their total percentage as of employment in the state stood at 18.45% during the same period. Employment of women has been on the rise but it is more prominent incase of the Public Sector than in the Private Sector. This is an indicative of the ability of the Public Sector to make an increase in the employment of women.

Section II

Testing of the Hypothesis

In this section of the chapter, an attempt has been made to test the following hypotheses for the present study

1. In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years.
2. Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment
3. Service sector contribution in empowering women is not very significant.

The parameters taken for testing of the hypotheses for the present study were

- i. Service sector growth (GSDP)
- ii. Employment
- iii. Unemployment
- iv. Agriculture or Primary Sector
- v. Industry or Secondary Sector
- vi. Service or Tertiary Sector
- vii. Economic Empowerment
- viii. Social Empowerment
- ix. Political Empowerment

It is evident from the period of study; that in terms of GSDP, the industry sector has contributed the least to the economy followed by agriculture while the contribution of services sector is comparatively more than the other sector. Agricultural sector contributed 32.90% to the GSDP in 2002-03 and increased to 32.64% in 2005-06 and declined to 27.36% and 23.90% during the years 2008-09 and 2011-12 respectively. In the industrial sector the trend showed slight variation in its contribution over the years to the GSDP. Its contribution was 14.25% in 2002-03 and reached 15.41% in 2005-06; it was 16.43% in 2008-09 and 20.13% in 2011-12. Services sector reveals that in 2002-03 its contribution was 53.65%, and

declined to 53.07% in 2005-06 and for 2008-09 and 2011-12 it was 55.64% and 55.96% respectively.

The annual average growth rate during the period of study from 2002-03 to 2011-12 shows that the primary sector was decreasing at the rate of -2.5%, and for secondary sector it was increasing at 2.9% and tertiary sector at 0.4% annually. As compared to agricultural or primary sector, the share of tertiary or service sector was increasing but comparing to secondary sector, the share of service sector was less. Thus it can be concluded that with regard to the Hypothesis No. 1 which states that “In contrast to agriculture and industrial sectors, the share of Service sector to the State Domestic Product has been increasing over the years” is partially proved and accepted.

The numbers of applicants on the live register of employment exchange are increasing over the years for both male and female. The number of applicants was 35041 in 2002 and increased to 45227 in 2006 and reached 66000 in 2011. The increased number of unemployment is indicative of the inability of the economy to absorb the growing labour force in the State. To test the Hypothesis No.2 “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” the Service sector growth (to GSDP) and Employment level of the State was studied for a period of ten years from 2000-01 to 2009-10. The analysis for the period under study reveals that both Service sector and employment has been increasing over the years.

The Karl Pearson’s Coefficient Correlation between Service Sector (GSDP) and Employment level was found out to be $r = +0.981$. This shows that there is high degree of positive relationship between Service Sector growth and employment. Thus, the Hypothesis No. 2 stands rejected since the increase in Service Sector leads to increase in employment. The correlation between the two values was found out to be significant at 0.01 level. Hence the hypothesis is rejected.

To study the Social, Economic and Political Empowerment of Women in Nagaland, data were collected from Kohima and Dimapur on a random basis. Altogether, 250 respondents were considered for the purpose of the study. The data so collected were than calculated using absolute and percentage values.

Women are of the opinion that they are economically empowered as 187 (75%) agrees to it, 47 (19%) have no opinion and only 16 (6%) disagrees out of the total of 250 respondents.

It was found out that for social empowerment out of the 250 respondents; 180 (71%) agree, while 52 (21%) have no opinion and 18 (8%) disagree. Thus it is evident that women are socially empowered in Nagaland.

The Political Empowerment shows that; 139 (56%) agree, 69 (28%) has no opinion and 42 (16%) disagree to the Empowerment of Women. Though more than 50% of the women feels politically empowered, there are still many who could not form an opinion.

The analysis relating to Empowering Women with special reference to Social, Economic and Political Empowerment shows that women are significantly empowered; 75%, 71% and 56% respectively of the women agrees that they are empowered. Hence the Hypothesis No 3 Which states that “Service Sector contribution in Empowering Women is not significant “is rejected.

The second hypothesis was also tested for Service Sector growth and Unemployment and Service Sector growth and Employment of Women. Karl Pearson’s Co-efficient Correlation was used to calculate for Service Sector growth and Unemployment and the correlation value was found out to be $r = +0.895$ approximately and significant at 0.01% level. The calculated correlation value shows that increase in Service Sector is leading to increased Unemployment which is indicative of the inability of the Service Sector to absorb the increased number of women seeking employment. Service Sector and Employment of women/placement through employment exchange shows that there exists negative

correlation ($r = -.421$) and was found out to be statistically insignificant. The calculated correlation points to the fact that growth in Service Sector is not leading to increased Women Employment. Thus the Hypothesis No. 2 which states that “Growth in Service Sector does not lead to corresponding increase in employment” when applied to women employment is thus accepted in this regard.

Limitations

Service sector growth has been impressive during the recent past. Its contribution to the State GSDP is very significant. However, this sector suffers from certain limitations or problems.

1. It is observed that Service Sector is the major contributor to the State's economy but a minimal absorber of the employment/labour force. The growth of Service Sector is not commensurate with employment generation. Considering the size of Service sector, it provided comparatively lower employment opportunities.
2. Service related industries in the State is not well developed thus adding to an increase in the number of educated unemployment. On the contrary, agriculture with half of the Service Sector's contribution to the State GSDP accounts for larger share of employment. Poor industrial infrastructure in the State can be attributed to the increased dominance of Service Sector as against agriculture and industries.
3. Another problem emanating from the growth of Services sector is the increased dependence on the initiation of the Government sector and lack of initiatives of private individuals and entrepreneurs in the areas of Service Sector. One of the striking features of Service Sector growth in Nagaland has been the Public services controlled and managed by the Government. Private services failed to make any significant headway in the State.

4. The lop-sided growth in the various sub sectors within the Service sector is yet another limitation. Real estate, ownership of Dwellings and Business Services has maximum growth. While minimal incase of Storage, railways, communication etc recorded lower growth. This lopsided growth can be turned into balanced growth; then it could become a crucial contributor to the economy of the State which so far could not be achieved.

5. The impact of Globalization on any economy is directly related to Service Sector growth. In Nagaland, the increase dominance of service sector is independent of Globalization. The Service sector enjoys added advantage because of the underdeveloped nature of Agriculture and absence of large and medium size industries in the State. Therefore development due to globalization is yet to make firm root in Nagaland.

6. One of the weaknesses of the women empowerment is their ignorance. Women are confined to certain boundaries and many of the programmes/schemes which are designed for women have not being fully utilized by women because of their lack of awareness.

7. Nagaland is a state with very unique and strong customary laws which are being passed on from generation to generations. Many women are being chained in the name of customs and traditions. They do not posses any legal right for inheriting properties and as such they have no access to ownership of properties and assets. This weakens the women's position in the society and acts as a barrier to their prosperity and development socially, politically and economically.

8. Many of the women do not have proper working environment and less knowledge of the laws and rights that protects them. They are not able to access the health care facilities meant for them due to their ignorance and indifferent attitudes towards life. As such their status and living conditions are low.

Section III

Suggestions

The following suggestions are recommended for enhancing the Service Sector contribution vis-à-vis Women Empowerment.

1. Service related industries can play an active role in absorbing a large number of labour forces of the State. In a state like Nagaland with lesser scope for big industries emphasis can be laid on Service Oriented development and programmes. Private individuals and entrepreneurs can play a crucial role. Service sector can contribute significantly to the economy by serving as a base for other sectors.
2. In most developed economies, over two-third of the contribution to GSDP is from Service Sector. Whereas in Nagaland, around half of the contribution to GSDP comes from Service Sector. Measures should be taken to develop this sector to match with that of developed economies.
3. There is clearly a positive relationship between the level of Service sector development and GSDP of the State. Foreign direct investment should be encouraged so as to increase the growth in Service Sector and service related activities.
4. Growth of Service sector will help in the growth of Agriculture and Industries and thereby can contribute to the overall improvement of the economy. Therefore, efforts should be made by public and private sectors as well as the policy makers of the State for developing this sector.

5. Basic Service like infrastructure, which requires huge investment, cannot be left alone either to Government or Private sector. Public Private Participation (PPP) model can be best used in the State for developing infrastructural services.
6. The contribution of telecommunication and power Sector in terms of revenue generation and employment can further be enhanced with greater role of private sector with an appropriate policy framework to be followed in the State.
7. Incentives, moral boost, ready market for the produced goods and at the same time a safe and secure place for storage and warehousing facilities in each district and at the village/ community level should be emphasized.
8. Women undertaking services like beauty parlour, hotels and restaurants, tailoring, catering can have positive impact on job-creation and can further enhance the rapid development and progress of the State. It is therefore, suggested that Self- Employment Programmes through access to Credit, Financial resources, business development, skill up-gradation and basic amenities and infrastructure should be emphasized.
9. Women should have equitable access to assets and properties as this would strengthen the right of women economically, socially and politically.
10. Women should have increased access to education and employment as it increases their bargaining power and improves their status, decision making and increases the welfare of the family which can further lead to economic growth and development in the long run.

11. Large size of the women population is engaged in household activities. So, women work contribution especially at the household level should be given due considerations and recognition.
12. Women economic, social and political empowerment requires a sound and holistic policy approach. Accordingly, a long term policy framework needs to be designed keeping in view the socio-cultural background of women.
13. Gender-equality should form an integral part of the planning process in the State. And as such gender-specific objectives must be integrated at the design stage of policy and programming.

Therefore in conclusion, Nagaland being a developing State wherein, the natural resources, infrastructural facilities are in the process of advancement. Emphasis should be laid on those sectors in which the State can make rapid progress. Service sector can be given importance as the State has potential for further strengthening this sector. And women being a constituent part and parcel of the development process, due emphasis should be given to women specific programmes along with the other sectors as nearly fifty percent of population of the State are women.

Area for future study

Service sector and Women empowerment are an important sector for the overall development of the State's economy; the following can be undertaken by future researchers;

1. A study on the performance of important Service sector.
2. A study on performance evaluation of the State Women Development Department.
3. An evaluation on women empowerment schemes and programmes.