

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER  
DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE  
TUENSANG: NAGALAND.

NO.DIC/TSG/DLEPC/140/2021/-10,

Dated Tuensang, the 09<sup>th</sup> May'2024.

To,

The Director of Industries & Commerce.  
Nagaland, Kohima.

Sub:- Forwarding of District Export Action Plan in respect of Tuensang District.

Sir,

In inviting a reference to the subject cited above, I have the honour to forward herewith "The District Action Plan" in respect of Tuensang District.

This is for favour of your kind information and further necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(A. ZIBENTHUNG KITHAN) NCS  
Deputy Commissioner & Vice  
Chairman, DP&DB Tuensang

No.DIC/TSG/DLEPC/140/2021/

Copy to:-

1. Office Copy.

Dated Tuensang, the 09<sup>th</sup> May, 2024.



(A. ZIBENTHUNG KITHAN) NCS  
Deputy Commissioner & Vice  
Chairman, DP&DB Tuensang



विदेश व्यापार महानिदेशालय  
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF  
FOREIGN TRADE



## District Export Action Plan Tuensang, Nagaland.

**Districts**  
as Export Hubs.

  
Deputy Commissioner  
Tuensang : Nagaland



## Executive Summary

Under this Initiative a DEPC committee was formed vide letter No F no 01/36/218/01/AM/18/TC/PART-1/01 dated 26/12/2019, which is headed by the District Magistrate/District Collector, in this Pilot phase Initiate 75 district have been selected. From the District we have identified the products as Kholar (Rajma), Natural honey and Handloom products as potential one. Reference of this product has been provided by the DEPC as the number of MSMEs and LSM(Large Scale manufacturers) is more and import value is relatively high as compared to other products, we need to register more ME(Merchant exporters) and SSM(Small scale manufacturer) and provide them support. In this document, the DEAP of Tuensang District for the export of Kholar (Rajma), natural honey and Handloom products are explained. The chosen products have fairly high production in this district and can be made niche items of export for the future. The objectives of this documents is to streamline the production, plug the loopholes in the supply chain, and provide district and state level administrative landholding in consultation with the District Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) and State Level Export Promotion Committee(SLEPC). This document also explains the existing level and process of production and enlists the present industries and exporters involved in the export of Kholar (Rajma), Natural honey and Handloom products. The present trends in Trade and commerce for Kholar (Rajma), Natural honey and Handloom products have also been analyzed in the following chapters. The objective of this DEP is to become the basis for the formation of DEPC at the district level. It also targets export as an important activity for the local people. The benefits of production and price realization reaching to the ground level and better utilization of the market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme of the Department of Commerce for inviting foreign buyers under reverse buyer-seller meets at the district level commodity and Goods Exports data including through GSTN and Customs ICEGATE system. Each district of our country has a potential equal to a small country in the world. Each of our districts has a diverse identity and potentials for global market. The foreign trade today constitutes 45% of India's GDP. Special focus and dedicated attention need to be paid to India's export promotion in its economic policies to leverage trade for higher sustained growth.





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

SI No	Contents	Pages
1	Introduction	4
2	District profile	4-9
3	Product profile	10
4	Trade analysis existing and potential markets	11
5	SWOT analysis of Tuensang District	13
6	Challenges that need to be addressed	13-23



## 1) Introduction to District Export Action Plan (DEAP)

In an effort to implement the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India vision to transform and promote each district into potential export hub, the Government of Nagaland has constituted District Level Export Promotion Committee (DLEPC) in each district. The Main objective of the DLEPC is to act as dedicated facilitator for export promotion, monitoring project, create institutional mechanism and to coordinate the efforts in the direction so as to provide necessary support to address the unmet needs of industry and export in the district. Every district had products which are unique and potentially exportable that can be promoted to increase production, export products, generate economic activity and achieve the goal of AtmaNirbhar Bharat. The objective to develop Tuensang as potential export hub is to promote aspiring exporters/entrepreneurs and MSME to get benefit of export opportunities in the global market. This will further attract investment in the district and boost manufacturing and thereby increase exports, enabling ecosystem to integrated global market.

The preliminary exercise to this initiative was undertaken by DLEPC, Tuensang to identify key institution structure and infrastructures and to address challenges and hindrance for export in the district. The DLEPC has also identified the key exportable products and other sectors that can be promoted to export potential. The DLEPC will be one stop facilitation centre for the exporters in the district in coordination with various Govt Department and agencies to achieve desired result in promotion to export in the District.

## 2) District profile

### 2.1 General Characteristics of Tuensang District.

Tuensang is one of the oldest district of Nagaland that lies on the eastern fringe of the state with the international border running on the eastern side of the district. Over the decades, the district has gradually diminished in size with the carving out of Noklak and Shamator districts. At present the district is bounded by four districts on the east is Noklak District, west Zunheboto District, North Longleng District and south Shamator District. It consist of 3(three) major tribes i.e Chang Tribe, Sangtam Tribe, Yimchung Tribe. The total geographical area of the district is 73.08 Sqkm. With the population of 1,96,596 as per the 2011 census. Agriculture constitutes the main occupation for nearly 80 to 90 % of the population of the District. The primitive method of cultivation such as jhum cultivation is still in practice covering major parts of the district.

The District falls under Eastern Himalayan Agro Climatic zone with sub-alpine to sub-tropical climate; the district is endowed with the rich natural resources.



## 2.2 Demography

S.No	Particulars	Statistic
1	Total population	1.97 lakhs
2	Total Urban Population	36,774
3	Total Rural Population	159,822
4	Proportion to Nagaland Population	9.94 %
5	Male Population	101,933
6	Female population	94,663
7	Population growth (In compare to 2001)	94.83 %
8	Area	2,536
9	Density/Sqkm	78
10	Sex ratio (Per 1000)	929
11	Average Literacy	73.08 %
12	Male literacy	76.31 %
13	Female literacy	69.59 %
14	Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	35,790
15	Male Population (0-6 Age)	15,596
16	Female Population (0-6 Age)	14,465





## Industrial Background:

The main economic activities in the district are agriculture. But in recent years there has been increase in people taking up entrepreneurship as full time profession. Nagaland being devoid of any industrial enterprises, industrial activities in the district are mainly MSMEs sector and home based enterprise. Major manufacturing activities in the district are Carpentry, handloom, handicraft. Agro product is one key sector which has huge scope and opportunity for export potential. There are more than 1053 MSME Units registered under Udyam Registration in Tuensang District.

### 2.1 Existing status of Industrial Areas in the District of Tuensang.

Sl.N	Name of Ind. Area	Land Acquired in hectare	No of allotted plots	No of units in production.
1	Nil			

## 3. Industrial Scenario of Tuensang.

### 3.1 Industry at Glance.

Sl.No	Head	Unit	Particulars
1	Registered Industrial Unit	01	
2	Total Industrial Unit	1053	
3	Registered Medium & large Unit	Nil	
4	Estimate average no of daily workers employed in small scale industries	N/A	
5	Employment in large and medium industries	Nil	
6	No of industrial area	Nil	
7	Turnover of small scale industries	N/A	
8	Turnover of medium and large scale industries.	N/A	



#### Non Availability of infrastructure like

1. Growth Canters
2. Export Promotion Industrial park
3. Food processing Industrial park
4. Border Trade Centre
5. Agro Export Zone
6. Pack House
7. Cold Storage.

#### Training Institute & Course offered.

Sl.No	Institute	Course
1	Industrial Training Institute (ITI)	1. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle) 2. Mechanic (Diesel) 3. Electrician 4. Cutting and sewing 5. Carpentry.
2	Poly Technic	Engineering Course
3	School of Nursing	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM)
4	DIC, CITC	1. Carpentry. 2. Weaving.
5	District computer centre	Short Term Course

#### Potential Areas for new MSMEs.

1. Food processing
2. Handicrafts
3. Motor repair works
4. Electrical Repair units
5. Agriculture implements
6. Blacksmith
7. Pickle making
8. Printing press
9. Engineering goods
10. Handlooms
11. Internet service unit.





Potential service providers are as follows

1. Vocational Training Centres.
2. Information technology.
3. Construction activities.

### Agriculture Profile.

The district falls under Eastern Himalayan Agro climatic Zone with sub-alpine to sub-tropical climate. Though the district is endowed with the rich natural resources, traditional system of cultivation, lack of technological intervention, communicational bottlenecked are the major factor for low pace of development more particularly on agricultural production sectors. Owing to the adverse affect of traditional agricultural practices, increasing population pressure, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, water depletion etc, threatening the sustainability of agriculture. It is imperative that a shift from conventional approaches of agriculture to modern and efficient approaches is a must to promote technically sound, economically viable, environmentally friendly and socially acceptable use of natural resources for sustainable development of agriculture in the district.

The major crops cultivated in Tuensang District are shown in table.

Field Crop	Paddy, Maize, Millet, Kholar beans, ginger
Horticulture crop-fruits	Pineapple, orange, banana, papaya, guava, kiwi
Horticulture crop- vegetables	Cabbage, tomato, Chilly, Cucumber, brinjal, leafy vegetables
Commercial crops	Ginger, potato, cardamom, Kholar
Plantation crops	Sugar cane, banana, pineapple
Medicinal & Aromatic Plant	Medicinal & aromatic plants are also extensively cultivated.



## 2.2 Topography:

The topography of the district is characterised by high hill, deep gorges and narrow valleys comprising of Helipong Range, Yakur range, Longtokur range and Takhaya Range. Some rivers meandering through this rugged terrain are Tizu, Zunki, Dikhu and Chite. The Climate varies from sub tropical to sub-temperate with annual rainfall ranging from 800-3500 mm and the temperature range of 50c -300c. There are deposits of coal, Marble, Limestone and Magnetic in some area of the district. The district of Tuensang encompasses an area of 1,728 sqkm. Tuensang is situated between latitude 2506' to 2704' North and longitude of 93020' to 95015' east, with an altitude ranging from 800 to 3500m above the main sea level. 104 villages fall within the boundaries of the district of Tuensang.

## 2.3 Climate conditions:-

Tuensang is located at an elevation of None meter(0 feet) above sea level. Tuensang has a humid subtropical, dry winter climate. The district yearly temperature is 25.69° C (78.24° F) and it is -0.28% lower than india's average. Tuensang typically receives about 320.71 mm of precipitation and has 234.92 rainy days (64.36% of the time) annually.

## 2.4 General Characteristic of the product and the Value-added products:

### Hs code

Category	Hs code	Description
Fresh or dried fruits		
Preservatives or prepared		
Handloom	63025110	Handloom products
Pulses	07133300	Kholar(Kidney beans)
Food & beverages	04090000	Natural Honey

- Whether GI tagged: No
- Is the product perishable: Kholar-Yes  
Handloom -No, Natural Honey-No
- Concerned line Ministry, state department and Boards
  1. DGFT
  2. APEDA
  3. National Handloom & Handicraft department.





### **3. Product Profiles.**

#### **3.1 Kholar (Rajma):**

Under One District One Product (ODOP) kholar(Rajma) product is identified by the Government under Tuensang District. It has a high potential in production of Kholar(rajma). The whole area of the district has a favourable climate and geography for cultivation of such crop. Among the producer Shamator and Chessor area are the most suitable and known as kholar producing zone under Tuensang District.

#### **3.2 Handloom.**

Nagas are very talented in weaving. But the traditional weaving method is loin-loom which is laborious and unviable for commercial production. Therefore with the intervention of state Government, a new handloom method called flying shuttle loom is introduced for commercial production. Handloom units are mostly home based enterprise primarily taken up by women, corporative societies and SHGs.

Naga handloom products are mostly traditional Shawls, Mekhala, hand bag, Neck tie, ethnic design waist coat and other numerous decorative items.

The district is also very popular in indigenous handcraft items but it is mostly home based and it cannot produce in large quantity it needs modern mechanised tools and machineries and technical know how. Therefore, if the government can provide sufficient financial assistance to the craftsman and if harnessed properly a huge product can be exported from Tuensang to National and international market.

#### **3.3 Natural Honey:**

Due to vast region of natural vegetation and forest cover, natural honeys are also available in the region. Honey is a natural food produced by honey bees from flower nectar or honeydew. Raw honey contains a wide variety of nutrients. It has approximately 22 amino acids, 31 different minerals and a wide range of vitamins and enzymes. What is most impressive about raw honey is that it contains nearly 3 types of bioactive plant compounds. These are called polyphenols, and they act as antioxidants. Many studies have linked these antioxidants with impressive health benefits, including reduced inflammation and a lower risk of heart disease and certain cancer.

Though the raw materials are available in plenty but due to lack of technical know-how like harvesting, packaging, branding and marketing it is only used for local consumption. If proper trainings are imparted there is a huge potential for export of this product.





#### 4. Trade analysis existing and potential markets.

##### 4.1.1 Export destinations of Kholar/Kidney beans.

- As per Volzas Global Export data, Kholar/kidney bean export shipments stood from world at 154k exported by 6103 World Exporters to 7064 Buyers.
- The Top 3 importer of Kholar/Kidney beans are United State of America, Pakistan, Germany.

##### 4.1.2 Analysis of existing market for Kholar/Kidney beans.

- In terms of market analysis, kidney beans/Kholar market has been experiencing steady growth in recent years. Factors driving this growth include the increasing awareness about the health benefits of kidney beans, which are rich in fiber, protein, vitamins and minerals.

Additionally kidney beans have gained popularity among vegetarian and vegan consumers as they serve as an excellent meat substitute due to the high protein content.

With the growing market, kidney bean producers and suppliers are exploring innovative packaging solutions to enhance shelf life and maintain quality. There are also focusing on expanding distribution channels and adopting advanced agricultural techniques to improve yields and ensure a stable supply. Kidney beans market is projected to witness significant growth in the coming years, driven by factors such as increasing health consciousness, rising demand for plant based proteins, and the growing vegetarian and vegan population.

If the government can provide proper cold storage or warehousing, and with proper training this product can be considered for exportable item.

#### Compare of Markets



### 3.2.1 Export destination of Natural Honey

- Top importing countries of Natural Honey from India are USA, UAE, Saudi Arab, UAE, Bangladesh, Canada etc.

### 3.2.2 Analysis of existing markets for Natural Honey.

- Based on honey export data, India is the world's 7<sup>th</sup> biggest producer and exporter of honey. As per Volza's India export data, Honey export shipments from India stood at 131.4k. India is one of the major honey exporting countries in the world. More than 50% of the honey production in India is being exported to other countries. India export honey to about 83 countries. North East Region of India and Maharashtra are the key areas for natural honey.

Looking at the facts and figures of India and NE region being the key areas of natural honey there is lot of scope for huge production of honey provided the government take an initiative for imparting scientific method in beekeeping, harvesting, branding and marketing, so that the product can be of good quality and marketable in the international market.

## Compare of markets

### 4.3.1 Export destination of handloom

- India exports handloom products to more than 20 countries in the world. Some of the top importers are the USA, Spain, UK, Italy, Australia, France, Germany etc.

### 4.3.2 Analysis of existing markets for Handloom products.

- North east region are popular with handloom product with their intricate design but to compete in the international market there needs to increase in quality standards of the raw material, up-gradation of design technology and branding need to be done.

Thus, the government has to put up resources and technology to promote export reaching to artisan and weavers.

## Compare of markets



#### 4. Potential- SWOT Analysis

<b>STRENGTHS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge potentials for young entrepreneurs to explore business activities.</li> <li>• Products are all organic.</li> <li>• Availability of industrial land for setting up any industries.</li> </ul>	<b>WEAKNESS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of strong industrial base activities and institutional mechanism in export business</li> <li>• Lack of awareness and knowledge among entrepreneurs to export their products.</li> <li>• No diversified products for export as export potential are mainly Agro based sector.</li> </ul>
<b>OPPORTINITIES</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a huge opportunity for Agro based value added products like kholar, spices, honey, handloom &amp; handicraft products.</li> </ul>	<b>THREATS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong industrial base in neighbouring state and better infrastructure attractiveness.</li> <li>• High cost of transportation.</li> </ul>

#### 5. Challenges that need to be addressed.

Sl No	Key Challenges	Issue to be addressed	Intervention.
1	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The export of Kholar products depend upon proper cold storage and warehousing. Presently there is no availability of cold storages and warehousing facilities in the District</li> <li>• Farmers lack adequate training and post harvesting management.</li> <li>• Lack of adequate facilities for setting up of units for food processing and packaging.</li> <li>• Lacks in export marketing</li> <li>• Scatted production of Handloom &amp; handicraft.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The department may make an agreement/MOU with the private parties for setting of cold storage or warehousing for storage facilities.</li> </ul>





2	Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Since the products are all perishable in nature, availability of containers at the optimum time at the terminal or ports is critical.</li><li>• District being on the remote part of the state. Transportation of goods to the nearest port or terminals poses a stiff challenge.</li><li>• Link road from farm to the main road needs to be improved for seamless transportation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Nearest availability to catch train or air connectivity for transportation of goods is in Assam, Jorhat. But the road condition within the state needs to be improved.</li><li>• Government can also make use of International trade centre at Pangsha in Noklak District to export to foreign countries through Myanmar but the road connecting to ITC needs thorough improvement.</li></ul>
3	Training and development- Farm and exporter levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No usage of fertilizer and pesticides in production leads to less yields.</li><li>• Inadequate harvest and post harvest management affects quality and shelf life of the produce.</li><li>• Lack of awareness of exporters on existing schemes and policies and relevant documentation related to exports.</li><li>• Efficient training and workshop to be conducted.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Workshops and training to be conducted on regular basis to educate and train the people.</li><li>• Export promoting agencies to impart awareness to young entrepreneurs about export possibilities and potential market.</li></ul>
4	Backward integrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The backward integration for perishables is inefficient resulting in quality and longevity issues.</li><li>• Strict rules from the importing countries in production norms/traceability at the farm level</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase cold storage chain facilities and storage unit in the district.</li></ul>



5	Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The availability of quality packing material to suit the export requirement is a challenge. The packaging is important as it adds value to the product.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tie up with various agencies who are experts in packaging and related services.</li> <li>Promotion of training workshop</li> <li>Setting up of processing units.</li> </ul>
6	Process able Grade products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export of processed goods could be a potential area that can be undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of training workshop</li> <li>Setting up of processing units</li> </ul>
7	Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kholar are harvest in large quantities but lack of marketing lead to loss of its values after some few months and most of the kohlar are sold off at very low price. No value addition is being undertaken by the farmers at the field level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tie up with various agencies/organisation, e-commerce and private payers for marketing the products. With market access initiative schemes to bring buyers-sellers meet and promote the product.</li> </ul>
8	Financial facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of loans to be farmers/entrepreneurs for credit support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through government schemes like Kisan credit loan, PMFME, PMEGP, MUDRA loan etc.</li> </ul>

#### Steps needs to be done for development of infrastructure.

- ❖ Setting up of a cold storage chain for better productivity & use of agriculture produces to value added products.
- ❖ Uninterrupted power supply is essential for health of the industries in the district.
- ❖ Setting up of designated industrial park or hubs will boost the environment of the industries.
- ❖ Institutional support for improved technology in research and development will enhance performance.
- ❖ Awareness on GST, government e marketing, vendor development etc needs to be done.
- ❖ Ease in access of credit from the bank.





- ❖ Increasing effectiveness of ease of doing business which includes documentation of purchase/hand over and takeover of land, environment clearances, registration of the units.
- ❖ Lack of adequate knowledge and information on procedures regarding export amongst entrepreneurs is the reasons for export not picking up. This can be addressed by conducting various technical sessions to encourage entrepreneurs to come forward to export.

### Bottlenecks for export.

1. Lack of cold storage facility and processing units.
2. Lack of APEDA certified pack house.
3. Lack of technical knowledge about export, especially documentation.
4. Lack of certified Export firm.
5. No testing Labs.
6. No organic certification bodies.

Problems	Detail	Proposed intervention	Level of intervention (Centre, State, district, RA)	Concerned Ministry & Department.
Administrative support	Lack of awareness about IEC	Increasing awareness about IEC process	Centre, State	DGFT
Branding	Loss of merchandise due to damage	Better primary, secondary or tertiary packaging	Centre, RA	IPP, Mo CI
Awareness	Lack of awareness	Dissemination of information through product catalogues	District, RA	DEPC
Quality assurance & certification	Lack of awareness	Quality certifications for agricultural products.	Central, State and RA	DGFT, DPIIT, Mo CI and Agricultural Department of respective state
Credit support	Lack of availability credit, finance	Mapping existing schemes with beneficiaries.	Central, State, District, RA	DEPC and line ministries at state and Central Level.





Logistics	High transportation charges or unavailability of logistic partner	Mapping existing schemes with beneficiaries	District, state, Central	
Marketing support	No access to high profile distribution channel	Mapping existing schemes with beneficiaries	District, state, Central	DEPC and line ministries at state and Central Level
Training	Limited knowledge on e-commerce on boarding	Workshop on e-commerce on boarding	District, state level	DEPC and state Industries Dept.
Regulatory	Custom duty related challenges	Coordination and Resolution	Centre	Dept of Revenue, MoF
Research and Development	Design related modifications required for products	Training workshops by NID	District, state, Central	
Supply chain	No access to cold chain and warehouse facilities	Mapping existing schemes with beneficiaries	District, state, Central	DEPC and line MoFPI, Agriculture Ministry at State and Central level
Common Facilitation Centre	Lack of processing facilities.	A common facility centre with state of the art machinery.	District, state, Central	DEPC, state Industries Department, Mo CI.



**Annexure 1: Data on products from respective districts.**

Particulars	Details (Enter responses here)	Comments (if any)	Instructions
1. General Information			
1. State/Union Territory	NAGALAND		
2. District	TUENSANG		
3. Product/service	Kholar (Rajma), handloom, Natural honey.		
4. HS code of the product	Kholar (Rajma)- 07133300, handloom- 63025110, Natural Honey-04090000.		
5. Whether GI Tagged		Kholar (Rajma)- No Handloom-No Natural Honey-No	
6. Industry	Horticulture, Agriculture, Handloom & Handicraft		Fill in the industry to which the product belongs. For ex. Scientific instruments from Ambala, harayana fall into "Technology" Industry.
7. Is the product perishable?	Kholar (Rajma) handloom Natural Honey		Yes No No



8. Concerned Line Ministry, State department and Boards	DGFT, RA, DEPC, APEDA, EPCH, Department of Industries, Deputy Commissioner Office, Department of Agriculture, GON, Department of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare GOI.	<p>For ex. Silk products will have Ministry of Textiles as the Line Ministry.</p> <p>APEDA (Agriculture and processed Food Products Export Development Authority) is one of major institutions to provide all possible support for the promotion of export of agricultural items. The production, grading, sorting, quality control etc are all major activities provided by APEDA.</p> <p>Apart from APEDA, export Promotion Council of Handicraft is also working hard to make exports from Tuensang profitable in all possible manner. Department of Industries headed by the Director of Industries in the state Level and District Industries centre at the District level Apart from this the department is ably supported by state corporations and subsidiaries.</p>
9. Concerned Industry associations		Nagaland Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd (NHHDC).





## 2. Current status of the product/service

1. Production capacity (in units)	Kholar (Rajma)- N/A handloom and handicraft – N/A Natural Honey- N/A		
2. Production capacity (in number of processing unit)	No data available		
3. Composition of production units in Small/Medium/Large enterprises	Small enterprises		
4. Any marginalized section of society engaged in the production.	Yes		Tribal's/women engaged in production
5. Demand in India in the last 6 Months(in units)	No data available		This is the total units demanded of a product in India. Please provide latest available data.
6. Supply in India in the last 6 month (in units)	No data available		This is the total units supplied of the concerned product in India by the concerned district.
7. Demand in the international market in the last 6 months (in units)	No data available		This is the total units demanded of a product globally. Please provide latest available data.
8. Supply in the international market in the last 6 months (in unit)	No data available		This is the total units supplied of the concerned product globally by the concerned district.
9. Top importing countries	No data available		Mentioned top countries in order of quantity imported.



3. Current status of value added product/service			
1. Name of the Value added product.	Nil		
2. Production capacity of the value added product (in unit)	Nil		
3. Production capacity of the value added product (in numbers of processing unit)	Nil		
4. Composition of production units in Small/Medium/Large enterprises	Nil		
5. Any marginalized section of society engaged in the production of value added products.	Nil		
6. Demand of the value added products in India in the last 6 Months(in units)	Nil		This is the total units demanded of a product in India. Please provide latest available data.
7. Supply of the value added products in India in the last 6 month (in units)	Nil		This is the total units supplied of the concerned product in India by the concerned district.
8. Demand of the value added products in the international market in the last 6 months (in units)	Nil		This is the total units demanded of a product globally. Please provide latest available data.
9. Supply of the value added products in the international market in the last 6 months (in unit)	Nil		This is the total units supplied of the concerned product globally by the concerned district
10. Top importing countries of the value added products	Nil		
11. Scope for value addition	Nil		
12. Is the value added product Perishable?	Nil		



IV. Problems in the supply chain, interventions required and responsible Authority (If present, fill yes with a one line description)			
1. Tech related			Ex. More automated methods of processing and packaging after production.
2. Standards and certification related.			Ex. Food standards, quality standards
3. Quality of output related			Products quality not up to international standards
4. Awareness related			N.A
5. Infrastructure/ecosystem related (other than logistics)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The export of Kholar/Kidney beans depends upon proper cold storage and warehousing. Its shelf life is limited days and months.</li><li>• Creation of adequate cold storage infrastructure and warehousing facilities along with state of art testing labs for quality check of the exportable items.</li><li>• Demarcating commodity specific clusters and basis this conducting need gap analysis of infrastructure (Road, pack house, storage structure, processing unit, testing labs etc.</li></ul>
6. Logistics related			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In order to connect hinterland, efficient multimodal transportation system needs to establish in a phased manner with more focus on developing the dedicated corridors. Also introduction of technology in loading, unloading, packaging.</li><li>• Green channel to be created at key ports (Values to be considered) to boost the export of perishable items.</li></ul>





7. Workforce availability or training related.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer awareness is critical to regulate the chemical usage on the farm.</li> <li>Linking them to Self Help Groups (SHG) and Farmers Producers Organisation (FPO).</li> <li>Collaboration between APEDA, Industry association and DGFT to set up workshops and training programme for farmers and exporters. Workshop to focus on aspects like challenges, awareness on non-tariff barriers and applicable schemes on various commodities and components.</li> </ul>
8. Working capital related			No access to credit for purchase of raw materials.
9. Investment related			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access to finances to set up a processing unit.</li> <li>Credit Lending facilities majority needs proper funding at various stages of marketable production. Thus, linking to Micro financial institutions.(MFI)</li> <li>The EPC may also identify schemes that support exports and create awareness about existing schemes that exporters can avail.</li> </ul>
10. Policy & regulations related			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With a view to meet the increasing technical standards for production of exports the state government should endeavour to increase the number of testing and research facilities in Nagaland. The facilities in the existing test labs need to be revamped.</li> </ul>
11. Infringement/duplication/counterfeit related			
12. Any other			
<b>V. Potential for other product/services</b>			
1. Other products/ services with potential for export			If provided with R & D there is a good scope for all these products.

