

Name of Scholar :	Ms. Imosongla Jamir
Name of Supervisor :	Prof. Nisar-ul- Haq
Department :	Department of Tourism, Hotel, Hospitality and Heritage Studies
Title of Thesis:	Tourism in Nagaland: Problems and Prospects

ABSTRACT

On December 1, 1963 Nagaland became the sixteenth State of the Indian Union. The late Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, then President of India, graced the inaugural ceremony of Nagaland. Nagaland is a small hilly charming state inhabited by 16 major Naga tribal groups and sub-tribes in Nagaland who have their own languages and dialects wherein each tribe having their own different locations in the geographical map of the present Nagaland. The state approximately lies between 25°2' and 26°4' latitude, North of Equator and between the longitudinal lines 93°20' E and 95°15' E.

At present there are eleven administrative districts, viz., Dimapur, Kiphire, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, and Zunheboto. The total area of state is 16,579 square kilometers and Kohima is its Capital. Nagaland is bound by Myanmar in the East, Assam in the West, Arunachal Pradesh in the North and Manipur in the South. Nagaland is one of India's smallest states in India. The total population of Nagaland is about 19.8 lac scattered in an area of 16.5 square kilometers having a density population of 119 per square kilometers. The State has a total of 80.11% literacy rate. English is the official language of the State. According to 2011 census there are 1286 villages, 9 Census towns.

Nagas are the inhabitants of the Nagaland State. Ironically no one has ever discovered any written documents pertaining to the origin of Nagas till date. This makes the racial origin of the Naga obscure. There are several theories in existence but with no unanimity of opinion. The name Naga had never been known to the Nagas in their prehistoric time besides using the name of each tribe as the Aos, Semas, Angamis, etc

Tourism today is becoming one of the most flourishing industries in the world. The emergence of tourism is an important instrument for human development including employment generation, poverty elevation, environmental regeneration apart from promoting social integration and international understanding. India being one of the most sought after destinations in the world, the potential of the industry as a foreign exchange earner is well known. Interestingly India happens to be one of the most colourful and picturesque region in the world. It has various tourism resources. But as of now India has not been able to exploit the potential fully and hence our share of the global tourism market is just at the minimum. The problem lies in the infrastructure, transport and communication, militancy, poor advertisement and publicity, etc. Literally development of tourism in the State of Nagaland is a recent phenomenon. It has to go a long way to achieving the status of tourist attraction. Nevertheless, the prospect looks bright and promising. In the meantime, the problems that hinder the development of tourism in the State need to be taken seriously. Steps should be taken to overcome these predicaments. The present research therefore would shed some lights to the prospects and problems of tourism in the State.

The very first chapter of this research work is dealing with the theoretical formulation to understanding tourism and conceptual approach to tourism in Nagaland. It is being intended

to highlight in brief the present trends in tourism industry and its theoretical understanding to the concept of tourism in general.

The second chapter provides a broad comprehensive description on the life, culture, mode of transport and communication, governance and geography of the Land. This would be an introduction to understanding the people and its resources. Attempts have been made to focus on some of the important characteristic elements of the people and its diversified culture. The ancient past of the people gives a dynamic history of their migration and settlement wherein it is shrouded with obscurity. Should the State utilize and preserve for the prospect of the people there are several avenues in which it can tap for further development.

Third chapter deals with the prospects of tourism in the State. This is to locate the important tourist spots in the State which so far has not been explored extensively. There are many attractive tourist spots in the State. If it is being preserved and promoted effectively it would become one of the tourist attraction State in the near future. An analysis has been made on the prospect of tourism in Nagaland with certain recommendations.

Chapter 4 aims to discuss in detail the problems of tourism in Nagaland. It is intended to locate the major problems that hinders to the development of tourism in Nagaland.

Nagaland has the potential to flourish in the field of tourism. It is also an important industry wherein it can generate and improve the economy of the State. However, the main impediments to development and growth of tourism as stated include lack of basic infrastructure, inadequate community participation and private sector initiatives and investments, the issue of PAP/RAP, security concerns, inability of the State Government to make land available due to legal constraints, etc.

The fifth chapter of this research work will be an overall conclusion. This would analyze both the positive and negative aspects in the area of tourism in the State.

As the State of Nagaland looks forward to the development and growth of tourism industry, it should look for a sustainable and priority base implementation in order to tackle the present problems. We may undoubtedly say that the tourism industry in Nagaland looks bright and promising considering the immense prospects and potentiality amidst certain problems. In assessing the present tourism situation, we find that the prospects supersede the problems in the weightage of advantage. In other words prospects are impressively more than the problems. This projects that there is indeed an ample opportunity for future development of tourism industry in the State. It should be noted that if tourism industry comes to a certain level of standard, it would certainly give a boost to the State's economy now and even in the future. On the other hand, the problems that are being encountered presently are not an abstract one nor it is out of the reach to be handled. It is a problem that can be mended and rectified if proper steps are being taken. Therefore, proper strategy and implementation of developmental projects should be the prime focus on the part of the State Government so as to cement the way for a State with a prospective tourist attraction – a destination with its unique natural scenic serenity.