

NAGA PEOPLE'S FRONT



Mission
Transform Nagaland

Manifesto

General Election to the
Nagaland Legislative Assembly, 2018

Towards:

A New Vision *A New Image* *A New Future*

Naga People's Front

Manifesto 2018

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Preamble

Today, Nagaland faces ~~enormous challenges on many~~ fronts. We believe that we are in a watershed moment in history politically and in governance of the State. We need to change, reform and transform the way the State is being run, lest we slide into a stage from which it will be most difficult to recover.

This Manifesto is a well-considered, solemn pledge that the Naga People's Front makes to the Naga people to meet those challenges. This is not intended to be a mere catalogue of wish lists that may disappear into thin air once the Elections are over. We are fully seized with the utmost importance of the ensuing elections and the potentials of what the next five years of governance in the State may hold in store in shaping the destiny of the sons and daughters of our beloved land. As such, this is a most serious delineation of what the Naga People's Front shall undertake and shall be some of the basic programs and thrust objectives of our party and its Government.

The Roots:

Over fifty four years ago, the NPF as it is known today, was birthed in the midst of violence, bloodshed and turbulent circumstances as the first ever registered Political Party in

COMPLIMENTARY

Nagaland. The Party pioneers not only envisioned but ingrained into the very fibre of the Party the guiding principles and objectives of restoration of peaceful environment in the land, the rule of law in a vibrant democracy, and the deepest respect for the rights of Nagaland's citizens. A never dying spirit of Naga nationalism imbued with deep compassion for the suffering Nagas impelled the pioneers to form this regional political party. It was intended to be a Party of the people and for the people of Nagaland.

New Image

The self-seekers and political mercenaries who tried to destroy the image of Nagaland and its people before the world have been filtered out. What remains now is the fire-tested and purified NPF, more determined than ever to restore, strengthen and project a new image of the State and its people as the proud inheritors of a culture of honesty, dignity, honour, hard work and self reliance. Together, united in vision and purpose, we hold the conviction and faith that in the next five years to come, we can firmly set Nagaland on a course of serious reforms and renewal on all fronts. Together, we propose to make it happen with your precious mandate.

1. NAGA POLITICAL ISSUE

Since creation of the State of Nagaland on 1st Dec 1963, resolution of the Naga political problem has been the uppermost in the mind of each and every Naga and has dominated every political discourse. The Democratic Alliance of Nagaland Government, since installation to office in March 2003, has been

according the highest priority to the Naga Political Issue. The DAN Government has taken several initiatives to facilitate the peaceful resolution of the Naga Political Issue. Among the steps taken after formation of the Government was the constitution of the Political Affairs Committee (PAC) of DAN. The PAC met various factions of the Underground and had useful and wide-ranging consultations with them on the Naga political issue.

Over the years, the State Government, the various underground groups, the Church, Civil Societies and the NGOs have been trying their best to facilitate the resolution of the Naga Political issue. Efforts at bringing about better understanding between the different Underground groups and drawing them closer to each other has been made. In addition, numerous resolutions were passed by the Nagaland Legislative Assembly and other forums to give the right impetus to the Peace Process from time to time.

We have witnessed **20** years of peace process and another **2** years after signing of the Framework Agreement. The GOI and NSCN (IM) have been in dialogue for 20 years and today the six NNPGs have also entered into a dialogue with the GOI. While the credit for bringing about the various factions together on a common platform should deservedly go to the Tribal Hohos and its Apex Bodies, the Church, Civil societies, NGOs and the NNPGs, the fact that different factions and armed groups have now come together seeking a solution is truly very encouraging. We therefore, consider this to be the most opportune time for the Nagas and the Government of India to resolve the seven decades old Naga political issue once and for all. We wanted "Solution

before Elections”, however we are committed to making way for any new dispensation that would be required once final settlement is reached.

2. PEACE SUBVENTION FUND

The NPF shall institute a separate Peace Subvention Fund for providing support to all efforts aimed at expediting the resolution of the Naga political issue. The party will also vigorously and persistently work on a “Mission Mode” to facilitate an honourable conclusion to the protracted problem.

3. SHARED HOMELAND

As enshrined in the party's Constitution, and as per repeated resolutions adopted by the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly, the NPF will continue to support and work towards the realisation of a common Naga Homeland and shared Naga future through integration of contiguous Naga-inhabited areas.

4. NAGA IDENTITY CRISIS:

Preservation and strengthening of Naga Identity is one of the most serious challenges confronting the Nagas today. We are in danger of losing our identity as a people. Due to interplay of various socio-economic and cross-cultural factors, the true Naga identity rooted in the people's traditional culture, social practices and values is getting eroded. The challenge is not about trying to resuscitate it by mere performance of a few traditional dances or singing some folk songs on some festive occasion, may be once in a year, but it goes down much deeper to the very traditional fabric

and values of Naga life as handed down by the forefathers, and tempered by today's universal faith of the Naga people.

Among others, we will introduce in the school curriculum in the State, teaching of Naga heritage, Naga life values and moral education as measures of imbibing all-round education and character building in the State's most precious children.

Also, revival of Naga cultural values and social practices at the grassroots of Naga communities will be given all possible encouragement and assistance.

5. NAGA CUSTOMARY LAWS AND PRACTICES:

Due to demographic changes and various socio-economic dynamics, the efficacy of the application of Naga customary laws and their practices have been getting eroded even in traditional Naga villages. In many villages today various conflict situations have arisen among people due to ineffectiveness in the application of customary laws and practices. We consider unity and harmony in village communities as the building blocks of peace and tranquility in the State. We will review seriously the application of Naga customary laws and practices and initiate to bring in adequate legislative measures to strengthen and empower further the administrative and judicial functions of the Village Councils in the State.

6. PROTECTION OF NAGA TRADITIONAL RIGHTS:

Being a tiny state, land resource in Nagaland is limited and very precious. The traditional Naga life is in many ways rooted in the land. While facilitation of land-use for socio-economic

development is an essential requirement, we hold the view that for the sake of immediate benefit for a few, we cannot allow future generations of Nagas to become displaced, landless migrants in their own lands. In the avowed name of development, short-sighted, superficial and "white elephant" programmes or projects inherent with potentials of high costs to the State exchequer, failures and alienation of indigenous people from their own lands should be rejected outright.

We shall review the existing land laws and take appropriate measures to strike a balance between land-use for developmental needs and stricter regulations on alienation of lands from the indigenous land owners in the State.

7. LONG-TERM REFORMS IN STATE GOVERNANCE:

Administrative and Financial Reforms:

(a) Urgent need for Reforms:

Over the years, accumulated lack of sound and effective governance has gradually dragged the State into a very critical situation. Besides, the State is also saddled with a huge resource deficit, and a huge debt burden, not reflected in the Budget, that is totally unsustainable. The situation only gets more serious every next year. We, as a State Government, have been functioning far beyond our means and we can no longer allow the State to continue sliding downhill without control or direction.

(b) Systemic Reforms:

Unless we initiate serious reforms measures immediately, the State will spiral deeper and deeper into the quicksand of an eventual condition of a failed State. We understand that it may not be easy to change overnight the attitude of the people who are involved in governance. But we firmly believe that we can, and will indeed change the system of governance in drastic ways. We will institutionalise the reforms measures in governance, and then the functioning within the changed system, we firmly believe, will produce changed results, gradually transforming Nagaland. Together, we need to come out from the present paradoxical condition of helpless dependence and rampant misuse of resources doled out to us. We need to change our mindset and move towards self-reliance, prosperity and dignity.

(c) Constitution of an Administrative and Financial Reforms Commission:

We will constitute immediately an Administrative and Financial Reforms Commission, headed by a retired Chief Secretary level Official as Chairman, to go into the issues of organisational, structural, and functional reforms in State governance, including financial discipline, together with the vital issues of transparency and accountability, so that the State governance organisation as a whole becomes leaner, more integrated and result-oriented. This will be for immediate, mid-term and long-term effects on submission of the Commission's

platforms on State Government functioning, especially on Government programmes, projects and schemes, and employment details of Government employees, in order to create an active and effective work culture of transparency and accountability.

(iv) *Austerity Measures in Governance:*

We will identify and immediately impose a blanket ban on wayward tendencies in governance which lead to dissipation of scarce State resources and result in defeating the higher purpose of larger public interest.

(v) *Financial Discipline and Performance:*

Finance is the life blood in the development and growth of the State. Proper and effective utilisation of scarce financial resources is of utmost importance in State governance. A less developed and resources strapped State like Nagaland requires a lot of capital investment to propel the State's economic growth. This has become even more important now. The new pattern of Central funding has done away with 'Plan' allocation. So, whatever fund allocation the Centre gives will have to be prudently utilised for non-plan expenditure as well as investment in whatever went by the name of "plan programmes" earlier. In this context, it is most unfortunate to note, for instance, that huge loan investments made in the State so far has generated "zero" revenue returns. Apart from the ever-widening deficit gap in the State's budget, the ever-increasing debt burden has become totally unsustainable.

(a) State's Debt Burden:

While appraising the State's financial performance, we will, as such, address systematically and carefully the accumulated debt burden of the State, which during 2013 was indicated as Rs.7,452.01 Crores with a 'Civil Deposit' component of Rs.1,362.51 Crores. The 'Civil Deposit' component especially will be scrutinised properly as a matter of very serious concern, including if necessary social and physical audit of the programmes/projects against which 'Civil Deposit' payment adjustments were shown as made without release of any actual payment.

(b) Revenue Generation by Revenue Departments:

The State's internal revenue generation comprises a minimal fraction of the State's yearly resource requirements. There are revenue departments which are running at huge losses. Unless we improve this aspect of State governance, we can never move forward towards self-reliance. This therefore will be addressed seriously with a view to taking important steps towards restoring the financial health of the State.

(c) Decentralisation of Powers and Functions:

Today, the administrative and financial powers in the Government are heavily, if not solely, concentrated at the top, leaving little or no room for checks and balances in the process of State governance. The need for decentralisation of powers and functions will therefore be addressed meaningfully.

(vi) Reforms in Government Programme/Project Implementation:

Nagaland's socio-economic development history is littered with vanished, defunct, dysfunctional and 'white elephant' projects of the State government. Some of them which managed to take a final shape, did so with years of groaning and struggle mainly because of faulty conception, defective planning and exponential cost estimate escalation accompanied by huge cost over-runs. Such disastrous tendencies need to be corrected and they should not be allowed to be repeated in the future.

An Appraisal Committee will be appointed for the purpose, with a few months time-frame for submission of its report with their findings and recommendations for rectification, revival, and evolving future guidelines. Together with this, earlier similar reports, if any, will also be considered by the Government for framing guidelines for mandatory compliance in the implementation of all Government projects/schemes.

(vii) Reforms in Urban and Rural Development Administration:

(a) Empowerments:

(a1) Empowerment of Urban Local Bodies:

It is sad to note that Urban Local Bodies (ULB) over the years till now have been functioning in an adhoc and irregular manner without any empowerments. With or without elected Councils/Committees, we will empower the ULB's adequately so that they function lawfully, more

effectively as well uniformly and are in a position to generate more revenue for themselves and do better justice to their own towns and urban habitats.

(a2) *Empowerment of Village Local Bodies:*

It is satisfying to note that Nagaland has come a long way in empowering village communities through the Village Development Boards and the process of communitisation. There is a need, however to strengthen and broaden the process further. There are wide imbalances in rural development. We will as such review the decentralisation process in rural development and their effects, to streamline, widen and make more effective the programmes to create a more vibrant and beautiful rural Nagaland.

(b) *Broadening the Mandate of the State Finance Commission:*

The current statutory functions of the State Finance Commission are limited to the jurisdiction of ULB's. Years have gone by since decentralisation of development programmes in the villages of Nagaland took place and enhanced allocation of grants have since been happening regularly. Have the programmes produced the desired results? The time has come to study, analyse and subject to critical appraisal the whole range of rural development programmes and activities and recommend measures to make them more effective and result-oriented. We will as such expand the statutory roles of the State Finance

Commission to include in its jurisdiction of study the rural local bodies, their functions and effects as well, through appropriate legislative measures.

(viii) Institutionalisation of Development Planning:

Whatever resources we get need to be utilised wisely, prudently and effectively for the State's development and economic growth in a concerted and balanced manner. Currently, the State has district level and Political level Planning Boards, with the State Planning and Co-ordination department to assist. Hardly any systematic planning exercise worth the name takes place. There is indeed a big yawning gap in the State development planning process and State development programmes have been taking place in a haphazard manner without a perspective view.

We will constitute a "State Level Development Planning Committee" headed by the Chief Secretary to assist the State Planning Board. This official level State Committee will draw up perspective State-level master plan with District-level and unit-level plan components on key thrust areas of basic infrastructure and socio-economic development needs in the State, evolved from resource inputs drawn from the grass-roots level. The Committee will draw up perspective as well as action plans together with relevant guidelines for the respective sectors to take up development programmes and projects in a systematic and balanced manner.

9. NEW APPROACH TO SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

(i) *Appraisal of Programmes of State Government Departments:*

One of the first priorities will be to conduct a brisk, simple but systematic appraisal of the various Government departments, especially their programmes, GoI Flagship programmes, Missions and Projects undertaken by them, with a broad format to be devised. This will be done at the highest level in government, to set in motion the ideas and programmes on reforms in governance.

(ii) *State Development and Economic Advisory Committee:*

A think-tank 'State Development and Economic Advisory Committee' including scientists, professionals and specialists in areas appropriate to Nagaland, will be set up to advise and assist the State Government on economic development and growth. A skeletal supporting staff will be provided by the Planning and Co-ordination Department. This Committee will be either a standing or a periodical one. The main issue to be addressed by the Committee would be the socio-economic growth of the State,- not as an academic or theoretical exercise but in a pragmatic and practical way. The Committee will have powers to summon concerned Government departments, elicit relevant information and interact with the officials. Among others, the Committee will address the following issues:

- (a) To suggest/advise on economic development and growth policy thrust areas and programmes on the basis of existing potentials in the State;
- (b) To identify and evolve pragmatic programmes on engines of State economic growth at the,-
- (i) Micro-village-grassroots levels
 - (ii) Area-zone-levels
 - (iii) Macro-State level;
- (c) To identify critical factors of economic development and growth in identified thrust areas and suggest pragmatic policies and programmes;
- (d) The Agri-allied Sector is the back-bone of the State's economy. In this, among others considered relevant, the Committee will address and evolve pragmatic policies and programmes on:
- Identification and formulation of practical programmes on development and growth of the most viable activities/projects with emphasis on high value crops in aromatics, medicinal plants, horticultural and other commercial crops at micro, area and macro levels;
 - Modern, relevant skills and know-how development in identified projects/activities at micro, area-zone and macro levels;
 - Induction of most effective and productive inputs and methods in identified thrust programmes;

- Increased productivity and integrated mass productivity in identified programmes/activities;
- Value-addition to agro-horticultural products through quality control, processing, packaging-presentation, etc. in identified programmes/activities through use of appropriate technologies and converging with use of renewable energy sources;
- Development of pragmatic Market networking;
- Optimum, meaningful land use;
- Integration of identified, most viable agro-allied programmes/activities at micro, area-zone, macro levels;
- Integration of agro-allied sector development, with basic infrastructure development, especially power and roads.

(e) *In other Sectors, the Committee will, among others, address the following issues:*

- Identification and formulation of practical programmes and policies on development and growth of activities and projects at micro, area and macro levels;
- Practical programmes on development of skilled local labour, particularly among the unemployed youth, in identified areas and activities, as organised as well as unorganised labour force at micro, area-zone and macro levels.
- Know-how programmes on business start-ups and entrepreneurship.

- Evolve pragmatic promotion/empowerment programmes for actual business enterprise start-ups by local entrepreneurs.
 - Development and promotion programmes for start-up ventures by local entrepreneurs on wood and bamboo based industries, clay and stone based enterprises, silk, handloom and handicraft enterprises through use of modern technologies.
 - Development and promotion of tourism including pilgrimage packages to destinations of historical significance, and other services enterprises.
 - Address the issue of integration of economic development in identified areas and development of basic infrastructure, like road and IT connectivity, regular power supply, etc.
 - Market net-working.
- (f) Self-reliance and generating interplay of economic growth factors that will enhance circulation of money within concerned communities and in Nagaland besides bringing in revenues to the State will be an important focal point of the various economic programmes and activities.
- (g) At the grassroots level, to name some specific areas, we would be focussing on the development and enhancement of production of, among others;

Meat, fish, vegetables, spices, aromatics, medicinal plants, flowers, honey, high value fruits, tea, coffee, rubber, silk and scientific home processing and business start-ups on these produces, by local youth and farmers.

In the area of skilling to find meaningful employment and income generation at the grass-roots, our focal points, among others, will be on empowerment of the unemployed local youth as;

Barbers, Cobblers, Tailors, Masons, Brick-layers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Artisans, Plumbers, Welders, Electricians, Craftsmen, Weavers, Technicians and business start-ups with the use of those skills.

(iii) Rectification of Imbalances in Development and Special Focus on Development of Backward Areas:

Over the years development programmes and projects have mostly taken place in the State without much of a cohesive or integrated perspective view. It is unfortunate that allied sectors in the government dealing with similar or common objectives got fragmented and their development programmes tended to get disconnected. There was hardly any strategic or integrated approach in creation of infrastructures in the State. Such haphazard ways of undertaking development programmes were to a great extent responsible for creating area or regional imbalances within the State.

We will, as such, adopt the policy of adopting development programmes, broadly as

- (a) Urban-centric clusters of programmes/projects
- (b) Rural-centric clusters of programmes/projects
- (c) Area-centric clusters of programmes/projects

- (d) Backward areas centric clusters of programmes/ projects
- (e) Over-all State perspective clusters of programmes/ projects.

(iv) *Completion of On-going Projects/Schemes:*

Projects and schemes of the government that are on-going and incomplete will be identified and appropriate steps will be taken to complete them within specific time-frame.

(v) *Basic Infrastructure and other Development Programmes:*

We consider laying of adequate and efficient basic infrastructure all over the State as the most critical parameter within which we can build a prosperous Nagaland. Without adequacy in this basic factor we can never grow to our full potentials as a people and as a State.

10. STRICTER VERIFICATION OF ILLEGAL MIGRANTS:

Availability of relatively cheaper labour,- skilled or otherwise,- from outside the State facilitates easier engagement in various businesses, development and construction works in the State. This however has profound and far-reaching socio-economic implications.

We shall, therefore, streamline and regulate further the system of issuing ILP's and verify vigorously the inflow into the State of illegal migrants via other neighbouring states.

11. PARTICIPATION OF LEGISLATORS IN GOVERNANCE

To ensure adequate representation of the electorates in State Governance, we shall provide honourable and effective means of involvement in State Governance to our legislators without attracting in the least the question of holding an "Office of Profit" as provided under Article 191 of the Constitution of India.

12. GREATER REPRESENTATION

The NPF shall continue to pursue the issue of creating an Upper House in the State Legislative Assembly and increasing the seats for Nagaland in the two Houses of Parliament.

13. CLEAN ELECTION

The importance of having a clean electioneering process in the State cannot be overemphasized. The NPF supports and endorses the clean election campaign initiated by the Church, and it shall, together with stakeholders, address practical issues connected with the electioneering process so that the State can have clean elections.

14. MEASURES TO ENSURE POLITICAL STABILITY:

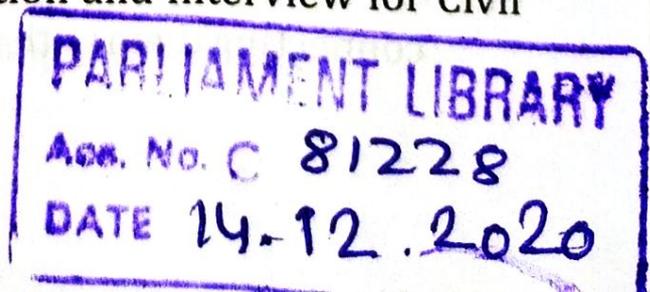
During the 12th House of the Nagaland Legislative Assembly, many elected Members swung back and forth, subjecting the State to a traumatic phase of instability and uncertainty, compelling some of their own cohorts on a new political platform to comment and declare that this was "the worst government in the history of Nagaland" with "no sign of

governance". The NPF, now refined, if given the mandate by the people, will initiate drastic and effective amendments to the provisions of "The Members of Nagaland Legislative Assembly (Disqualification on the Ground of Defection) Rules, 2003, to ensure that the intents and objectives of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India are fully protected and applied without any ambiguity, and that it becomes next to impossible for self seeking Nagaland Legislators to hold the people's mandate in hostage by twisting the 'Rules' of 2003 to suit their own selfish interests. We will put a strong check on the politics of sheer opportunism.

15. EDUCATION

In order to ensure quality education for students from pre-primary to university level, we will undertake the following:

- i. Establishment of Medical College, Engineering College and IISER in the State
- ii. Ensuring cent percent enrolment across all districts
- iii. Identify Government schools with good results in Board exams and patronise them by way of providing quality facilities and amenities to them
- iv. Providing Free Education to Girl Students up to University Level
- v. Timely release of Scholarships
- vi. Instituting Scholarships and Coaching for Naga Students appearing for Mains Examination and Interview for Civil Services Examination of UPSC



- vii. Setting up of Centres of Excellence in District Headquarters providing them with free wi-fi facilities to enable students to do research and studies online
- viii. Modernizing Polytechnics to offer job-oriented courses
- ix. Establishment of more Law colleges in few District Headquarters
- x. Setting up of an Institution for Training of differently abled in Music, Sports and Business Sector
- xi. Establishing Libraries in all District Headquarters
- xii. Establish National standard stadia in all district headquarters
- xiii. Ensuring transparent system of recruitment and posting of teachers and lecturers

16. HEALTH CARE

In order to ensure access to basic health care for all, we will be taking the following steps:

- I. Equipping District Hospitals with state-of-the-art machineries and upgrading health facilities in all sub divisions
- ii. Making emergency ambulance services functional in all districts
- iii. Ensuring availability of air ambulances in all districts on demand
- iv. Making blood banks in all district headquarters operational
- v. Strengthening telemedicine services in all districts and connecting them with super speciality hospitals

- viii. Organise Job Melas and inviting Private Sector to source employees from Nagaland
- ix. Ensure fair and transparent recruitment for Government jobs

18. COMMUNICATION

- i. The foremost priority of the Government has been to provide good roads to the people. We are a State that is short of resources and hence we have taken up with Government of India for sanctioning our road projects to improve connectivity within the State.
- ii. Establish a Trans-Border National Highway along Indo-Myanmar covering Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram
- iii. Improvement of all National Highways & State Highways and create inter-district connectivity
- iv. Ensuring quality of works without any bias in allotment of works
- v. Making Maintenance of roads for 4-5 years part of the initial contract
- vi. Developing all Eastern Naga areas and to bring them at par with the rest of the State through prioritised plan and integrated development

19. RAILWAYS

- We shall ensure that Railway connectivity is extended inside Nagaland.

- Have new trains to connect Dimapur via Guwahati and Delhi
- Pursue for rail connectivity for the foothills of the State

20. AIR CONNECTIVITY

- Improve connectivity from Dimapur by getting additional flights to Delhi via Guwahati
- Pursue Direct flights to Delhi / Mumbai
- Have regular Helicopter service in all Districts
- Pursue vigorously with the Government of India to set up a Green International Airport

21. POWER:

Power is a critical factor, essential not only for domestic consumption but is needed for all industries and growth activities of the State economy. Unfortunately, the State is not only deficit in power, but the revenue earning sector that it is supposed to be is running at a huge loss. We will actively streamline the entire spectrum of functioning of this sector, to enhance its revenue earning capacity, come out with a comprehensive perspective plan to make the State power surplus in generation, and pursue vigorously with the GoI for the required fundings. The emphasis will be on generation and use of renewable energy.

22. HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT:

In the development of human capital, as a healthy, well-informed, creative, productive and vibrant people, the quality

and accessibility by the citizens of the State to excellent health care, high quality education and sufficient healthy drinking water supply, are most critical factors. We are badly lacking behind in all the three areas of social infrastructure. We will seriously review the existing programmes and policies in these three sectors, and actively strive towards attaining the highest possible quality services and easy accessibility of the citizens to those critical services.

Among others, we will pursue completion of the Medical College at Kohima and actively take up with the GoI for establishment of an excellent National Multi-Discipline Professional Institute in the State. We will also attach Commerce, Business, Vocational and Entrepreneurship graduate-level disciplines to all the State Govt. Colleges to impart vocational proficiency, business knowledge and skills to the students.

23. INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL POLICIES:

Industries and Minerals, both with great potentials have sad stories to tell. Most of the industry units which have become either defunct or dysfunctional belong to the two sectors. Yet to become a truly prosperous State we need to exploit and develop them. We will review the policies and programmes in both sectors, evolve pragmatic strategies and programmes and synergise both the sectors. The main focus will be on exploration, proper identification and exploitation of the rich mineral deposits of the State.

24. INTEGRATED PERSPECTIVES FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

Various funds received from the GoI under different programmes and special packages, and implemented by the State have to be viewed and taken up as within the over-all development perspectives of the State. We will henceforth bring fully within the ambit of institutionalised transparency and accountability processes, all projects and schemes under CSS, NLCPR, NEC, DoNER, under Article 275A, other GoI Programmes, CM's Corpus Fund and CM's SRDF.

25. YOUTH RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:

We have already dwelt on skilling, empowerment and creation of employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Ours is a young State and youth synergy will be the main driving force of the State's growth towards prosperity and self-reliance. To channelize and develop youth energy and drive with discipline and excellence, we will also, develop adequate sporting infrastructures throughout the State and promote sporting and youth empowerment activities through meaningful programmes

26. WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT:

Women who constitute half of the State population have been lagging behind in many ways. We will work out and implement various pragmatic packages and programs for empowerment of women at the work place and as equal partners in the socio-economic development of the State.

27. ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Nagaland's economy and its growth is intrinsically connected with its environmental health. Climate, rain, water, agriculture, health and prosperity of the people will to a great extent be regulated by the State's natural environmental conditions. We will therefore evolve an ecology and environment policy for preservation, upgradation, protection and sustainable use of environmental resources.

We will launch Missions on "Clean Nagaland", "Green Nagaland" and "Beautify Nagaland", from the village and urban habitat grassroots levels right up for the whole State. We will also initiate appropriate steps to properly identify, preserve and tap into the rich biodiversity of the State for socio-economic enrichment of the State.

28. SOCIAL SECURITY CONCERNS:

Poverty alleviation and improving the quality of life for poor and differently abled people is an important aspect of socio-economic development in the State. We will strengthen not only the on-going social security and poverty alleviation programmes, but integrate them with empowerment packages. Revenue Generation

- Corporatize potential departments of the Government to generate more revenue for the State
- Explore potentials of entertainment and hospitality sectors by way of introducing novel schemes and revisiting antiquated laws.

- Strict regulation of appointment in the Government sector and to make more efficient the existing employees of the State to check unnecessary spending of the Government resources
- Explore and utilize deposits PNG and minerals with active participation of the local land owners
- Formulating a Tourism Policy for promotion of tourism in all districts
- Identify and promote selected places and sites for pilgrimage purpose
- Promoting eco-tourism, adventure tourism with home stays
- Setting up Culture Task Force to train students and youth in Naga customary music and dances

29. POLICING AND LAW & ORDER

- Modernizing Policing by use of technology and enabling e-FIRs
- Building Modern Police Stations in all Districts
- Ensuring use of Social Media for better engagement with Citizens
- Ensuring safety and security of women & children by having special cells in all districts
- Ensuring training of police personnel in Human Rights, Cyber Crime and Economic Offences

30. GOVERNANCE

- Connect all Sub Divisional headquarters with Video Conference facilities
- Formulate Citizens Charters for all departments
- Take Administration to the people by making it mandatory for Government officials to visit far-flung and interior areas so that rural people do not waste their time and resources visiting the offices in the district Headquarters or State Capital.
- Capacity Building for Government functionaries at all levels from VDB to State Secretariat to improve Governance.
- Formulation of scheme for mid-career training for State civil servants
- In pursuance of the Lokayukta Act passed by the DAN III Government, Lokayukta will be appointed.

31. Considering the importance of working Journalists in serving the society, a welfare/ corpus fund for journalists shall be instituted in tune with the guidelines of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

32. We will establish a Nagaland Linguistic Minorities Development Board for effective implementation of Constitutional safeguards for the linguistic minorities of the State and to provide them opportunities for inclusive integrated development

CONCLUSION:

With a final settlement of the Naga political problem in sight, Nagas are standing on the threshold of the dawn of a new era. And as we embark on this new journey, we appeal to the Naga people to come forward and join the Naga People's Front and to usher in an era of peace, progress and prosperity. Together, we can build a resurgent Nagaland of our dreams.

Summary Highlights:

The main thrust areas that we propose to do together with you may be summed up in a few highlights:

1. Serious Governance Reforms
2. Concerted Development of Quality Infrastructure
3. Enhancing Productivity in Critical Sectors of Economy
4. Skilling Youth for a Vast Productive Workforce to create Employment Opportunities
5. Propelling Economic Growth through Local Entrepreneurships and Businesses.
6. Growth of State Economy
7. Improvement of Over-all Life Quality

Lets Build A Resurgent Nagaland

VOTE FOR NAGA PEOPLE'S FRONT

*"Where there is no vision
the people perish...."*

(Proverbs 29:18)



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