

**EVALUATION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AS A
RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY:**

**A Comparative Study in Kikruma Block, Phek District and Medziphema Block,
Dimapur District, Nagaland.**

A

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All help received by him have been duly acknowledged. No part of this thesis has been reproduced elsewhere for any degree/diploma.


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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED

VDB	Village Development Board
M.C	Management Committee
V.C	Village Council
V.C.M	Village Council Member
V.C.C	Village Council Chairman
G.B	Gaonbura (Village Head Man)
SHGs	Self-Help Groups
B.D.O	Block Development Officer
D.R.D.A	District Rural Development Agency
DC	Deputy Commissioner
A.D.C	Additional Deputy Commissioner
S.D.O	Sub- Divisional Officer
E.A.C	Extra Assistance Commissioner
S.I.R.D	State Institute of Rural Development
N.I.R.D	National Institute of Rural Development
P.R.I	Panchayati Raj Institution
D.P.S.P	Directive Principle of State Policy
ST	Schedule Tribe
SC	Schedule Tribe

CMIE	Centre for Monitoring the Indian Economy
SASRD	School of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development
NH	National Highway
BPL	Below Poverty-Line
NABARD	National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development
NEPED	Nagaland Environment Protection and Development
DBP	District Planning Board
H/H	Household
Ha	Hectare
KM	Kilometer
Kg	Kilogram
G.I.A	Grant-in-Aid
M.C.G	Matching Cash Grant
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IREP	Integrated Rural Energy Programmed
NPIC	National Programme on Improve Chullah
NPBD	National Project on Bio-gas Development
STEP	Solar Thermal Extension Programmed
SPV	Solar Photovoltaic

Chapter -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.2 Background of VDB in Nagaland

1.3 Statement of the Problems

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4 Limitations of the Study

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Rural development is a wide concept encompassing all aspects of improvements in the quality of rural life, it implies both economic betterment of the people and effective social transformation. But in its limited interpretation, rural development has come to mean a direct attack on rural poverty through various programmes. Although rural development, upliftment of rural people and more specifically the alleviation of rural poverty continue to be the central concern of development planning in India, unfortunately, "Bottom-up" approach to planning in India was derailed and was soon converted to "Top-Down" multi-level planning or centralized planning and not much practical effort was made in democratic decentralization in subsequent years as known from the review of the development scenes in India during the last forty years of planning period. The actual happening was explained in full by Jaya Prakash, who observed, "There is so much talk of building from below, building from the lower levels, planning from the lowest levels. Every body is preparing these phrases because each five year plan used them, but who is there to build from below, to plan from below? Every body runs to Delhi, and no one seems inclined to go down to the people except at election time perhaps. So, words are being uttered without conviction". Such was the attitude that planning remained centralized and vertical rather than decentralized and horizontal and in such type of vertical planning, local problems were not given adequate attention.

The programme was planned and directed from the centre and there was a built in rigidity; the implementation process and machinery were uniform while the situations were diverse; leading to not only poor results but the defeat of the very objectives. The planning direction and implementation of rural development programmes were concentrated in government hands, there was no real concern for the poor. The people were not given much role to play in the process. For this, India had to pay heavy price.

Despite the plethora of schemes and the vast amounts of public money spent on them, India's efforts at rural development failed to generate a development process. In spite of diverse and many-sided achievements, the unfortunate fact was that India could not bring about significant improvement in rural areas. Regional disparity was widened, the developed areas became more and more developed while backward regions remain backward. The rich were becoming richer, while the poor becoming poorer. The full consequence of all such was that not only poverty, injustice, disease and death from starvation were on the increase, but the social fabric itself was under severe strain. The worst hit of all these were, of course, the poor for whom development was supposedly meant. Raj Krishna (1983) opined that the poverty population, instead of diminishing to zero by 1992 as implied in the sixth plan mid-term appraisals' claim was likely to increase to a staggering 472 million by the end of the century, thus exceeding the total population for the country at the time of independence. Such an observation could not be proved totally wrong. K.L. Datta, Joint Advisor, Planning Commission, Government of India in his book 'On measurement of Poverty in India' published in 2002,

reported that 26.10 percent of the total population of India was still living below poverty line during the year 2000 and as per 2001 census, the population of India was 1.027 billion. Hence, about 267 million person in India might be still living below poverty line even today. With such a huge population of the poor, India could not be complacent of her achievements in the socio-economic development of the country. Much more is required to be done and a billion dollar question is 'What is the best way to enable the rural people especially the poor to enjoy the fruits of development at par with other citizens of the country? It may not be completely wrong to assume that overcentralization in development process is partly responsible for such a sad state of affairs, and democratic decentralization is considered vibrant at lower levels in the process of bringing about significant socio-economic upliftment of the rural people.

In this study, we feel that the goal of rural development is integrated and balanced sectoral, spatial and societal development but inspite of the efforts, the lot of the vast majority of the rural poor has not improved very much. The major reason for this state of affairs is the lack of personal and direct participation of village folk in the process of accelerated and sustained development. We need to generate resources for rural development through a self-help development process with equity and justice in order to achieve a decentralized, bottoms-up process with wide participation. A major contributing factor for this state of affairs is that the majority of rural people do not know 'the what', 'the why', and 'the how' of people's participation in rural development activities in order to derive maximum benefits from accelerated socio-economic growth and rural development efforts.

Therefore, real rural development is poor people-initiated, poor people-centred and poor people-led. The village people should realize that it is their right and duty to participate in developmental activities in order to develop all the sectors of rural economy, all regions of rural areas and all sections of rural society. The essence of rural development is to prepare the rural people to take sustained interest and initiative and assume the responsibility for improving their socio-economic and cultural life through locally available means.

Several eminent persons have contributed their mite for rural development. Therefore, one may claim that it is necessary to know about the past attempts which have given the present shape to rural development programmes. A historical account may also give a clear understanding of the dynamics of the programmes, the changes which have occurred, the direction that these changes have given. Further, the present evaluation and diagnosis of the weakness and also the suggestions for improvement will not prove useful if we fail to take into account the original hopes and aspirations of the people affected by these programmes.

India has a long history of rural development efforts and experiments, which can be broadly discussed under three periods:

1. From 1858-1919 (The British Rule)
2. From 1920-1950 (Rural Development during National Movement)
3. After Independence to the present day.

1.1.1 First Period: 1858-1919

In 1858, the British Government took over the Government of India from the East India Company, after the first attempt to gain Independence by the Indians in 1857. The British were interested in the governance only and they were not concerned with the socio-economic development of the people of India. The great famine of 1899 forced the British Government to think about the people of India who were dying of hunger. The recurrence of famines again and again forced the state administrative machinery to seize the food grain stocks and make arrangements for the distribution among the famine-affected people and there was no apparent legal sanction, motivated as the action purely was by determination to control profiteering and alleviate rural suffering.

It was Lord Curzon, who was Viceroy of India during 1901-1905, whose efforts succeeded in establishing department of Agriculture at provincial levels, and the North-West province(UP) was the first province to set up an Agriculture Department and a Central Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa(Bihar). The Indian Agriculture Services was constituted in 1906 due to the continuous efforts of Lord Curzon. Why Curzon was interested in agricultural development is quite a different story. He was under the pressure of British cotton trades who were pressuring the government for cotton cultivation in India. Thus, Colonial interests were the primary objectives and rural development was a secondary and implied outcome of colonial economic interest.

1.1.2 Second Period: 1920-1950

In the pre-independence era, a number of rural reconstruction steps were taken by the nationalists and social reformers during the period of the national movement. The most well-known among these attempts are reviewed in brief as follows:

(1) Sriniketan Experiment of Tagore (1920)

In 1920 Rabindranath Tagore laid the foundation of the Sriniketan Institute for Rural Reconstruction and formulated a programme for the all-round improvement in the village of his Zamindari with the objective of studying rural problems and of helping the villagers to develop agriculture, improving the livestock, formation of cooperatives and improving village's sanitation etc.

(2) Martandan Experiment of Spencer Hatch (1921)

Dr. Spencer Hatch of the Y.M.C.A. set up a project in 1921 at Martandan, 25 miles South of Trivandrum. The purpose of the experiment was to bring about a complete upward development towards a more complete and meaningful life for rural people spiritually, mentally, physically, socially and economically. The objective of the programme was that the organization of the Y.M.C.A. should work in the villages to eliminate poverty.

(3) Gurgaon Experiment (1927)

The experiment was started in 1927 which aimed at nothing more less than the revival of old fashions and the virtues of hard working, thrift, self-respect, self-control, self-help, mutual respect and mutual cooperation. Propaganda was conducted through films, songs, skits and plays with a view to increasing farm yields, and improving health standards. His great contribution was the creation of the 'Village Guide'.

(4) Baroda Experiment (1932)

This experiment also aimed at developing a sense of 'Will to live a better life' and a capacity for self-help and self-reliance.

(5) The Gandhian Movement

Gandhiji started his rural reconstruction activities in Sevagram near Wardha to implement his idea of constructive programmes which included items such as use of Khadi, promotion of village industries, basic and adult education, rural sanitation, uplift of the backward classes, the welfare of women, education in public health and hygiene, prohibition and propagation of the mother tongue, etc. Gandhi emphasized self-sufficiency in food and cloth. He was in favour of 'Gram Swaraj'.

(6) Firka Development Scheme

The Firka Development of Madras presently called Chennai was a Government- launched scheme started in 1946 in 34 Firkas and later extended to fifty Firkas in 1950. The short term objectives of the scheme were to develop basic amenities and an institutional framework for carrying out communication, water supply, sanitation projects and formation of panchayats and cooperatives. The long term objectives were to attain self-sufficiency in food, clothing, and shelter, development of agriculture, animal husbandary, khadi and cottage industries.

(7) The Nilokheri Experiment

After independence nearly about 7,000 displaced persons were rehabilitated in Nilokheri town; S.K.Dey, former Minister for community Development and cooperation was the moving spirit behind this project. This attempt was also called 'Mazdoor Manzil' because of its principle of 'He who will not work, neither shall he eat'. The main objective was a vocational training centre, run on cooperative lines; the colony had its own dairy, poultry, piggery, printing press, engineering workshops, tannery and bone-meal factory.

(6) The Etawah Pilot Project

The Etawah Pilot Project was conceived by Mr. Albert Mayer in 1948 for the development of the rural areas of Etawah district in UP. The main objective of the project was 'To see what degree of productive and social improvement as well as initiative, self-confidence and cooperation can be developed. The problem was to ascertain how quickly these results may be attained and remain permanent, apart of the people's mental, spiritual, technical equipment and outlook after the special pressure is lifted'.

1.1.3 Third Period Since 1950 (After Independence to the Present Day).

After Independence the framers of our Constitution tried to incorporate the main ideas thinking of the freedom movement. Gandhiji was emphasizing about rural India and because of his intervention at the last stage, local self-government had found place in the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' and rural reconstruction could draw the attention of central government and acquired a high level of priority in the Five Year Plans. Some of the characteristics of rural development programmes being taken after the independence are:

In 1952, the Community Development Programme was started for the benefit of rural society as a whole. The panacea for rural problems was seen, at that time, through the development of agriculture and allied sector. The Community Development Programme did have its impact on the socio-cultural lives of the rural people and created a will in the village masses to improve their

lot. Community Development programmed may have not achieved much, but its role cannot be minimised. If nothing else they generated hope in the rural masses. However, community development programme could not achieve anything remarkable in the agricultural economy of our country. Fort Foundation Committee Report in 1959 on 'India's Crisis' suggested intensive agricultural work in certain selected areas with perennial irrigation facilities. It also recommended that the Government of India should start emergency food production schemes, as well, on a war-footing. The Government of India accepted its recommendations in toto and set up the Intensive Agricultural District Programmes (IADP) in certain selected districts all over the country.

Integrated Rural Development Programmed (IRDP) was considered as one of the biggest programme of poverty alleviation and rural development. This programme was launched in 1978 with the main objective for eradication of poverty in the rural sectors. Since, the distribution of poverty and unemployment varies from region to region and different areas have different degrees of development, this programme was sought to be made area-specific and utilize local resources and endowments.

Integrated rural development was envisaged to help small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The approaches followed for Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Command Area Development Programmes were proposed to be utilized according to their relevances in particular areas to generate employment opportunities and increase production. Under ythis

programme, field programmes which reflected the economic activities of rural families were sought to be integrated. For this the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors were proposed to be developed. In the primary sector, there were to be programmes on agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry development. The secondary sector was to be expanded through strengthening of village and cottage industries, and small scale industries, skill development and supporting services. The tertiary sector was proposed to be developed by creating marketing facilities, and processing and related activities to absorb a large number of local people.

Another programme called Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) was launched in 1979 as a separate national scheme for training rural youth for self-employment. The objectives of this programme are to provide rural youth (18-35 years) from families below the poverty line with training and technical skills to enable them to take up self-employment. Self-employment, in the context of TRYSEM, is defined as gainful employment on a full time basis which results in income sufficient for the family of the youth to cross the poverty line. Situations of employment in which the means of production are owned, hired or taken on lease are taken to be self-employment situations.

As we discussed above, women did not reap as much benefit out of Integrated Rural development Programme (IRDP) as they were expected to. Hence, it was felt necessary to devise a special programme for women and children in rural areas. Therefore, this programme (Development of Women and

Children in Rural Areas) DWCRA was launched in 1982-83. The rationale was that if people have a minimum basic nutrition, this will allow them to work better. However, they can have basic nutrition only if they have a minimum income. Initially, income can be generated by giving access to rural assets. Moreover, better skill endowment and training for women will let women utilize the training and enable them to derive better results from their work efforts. The basic objective of DWCRA is to provide rural women with productive income-generating assets and credit, and enhance their skills. It also seeks to provide an effective organizational support structure so that the women can receive assistance in the production of goods and services more effectively. The target group of DWCRA is the same as that under IRDP, i.e., families which have an annual income of less than Rs.4, 800. However, the basic difference with IRDP lies in the fact that under DWCRA, it is not individual families which receive assistance but the group. The DWCRA scheme envisages the formation of group each consisting of 15-20 women; it is expected that the women will come together for activities which are mutually beneficial.

The National Social Assistance Programme (NSSP) under Social Security based programmes was launched in 1995. It is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme for providing social benefit to poor households affected by old age, death of primary bread earner and maternity programmes. There are three sub-programmes under this scheme. (a) National Old Age Pension Scheme; (b) National Family Benefit Scheme; (c) National Maternity Benefit Scheme.

Another self-employment based programme known as Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) was launched in 1999 with the aims at promoting micro-enterprises and helping rural poor on self-help groups with contributions from centre and states on 75:25 basis. The earlier schemes like IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, Million Well (MWS) were merged into it.

Annapurna programme is a 100 percent centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2000, which provides for food security to senior citizens eligible for pension. Another scheme Antodaya Anna which aims at providing 25 kg of grains per month at very cheap prices to poor families was introduced in the same year. Like wise, another scheme called Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana was introduced in 2001, for social security benefit to agricultural labourers-on-hire in the age group of 18-60 years.

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana was started in 2000-01 with the objective of village level development in five areas, e.g. rural drinking water, health, primary education, housing and rural roads are :

(1) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana(2000), with the target of rural connectivity through good all-weather roads to areas of population of more than 1000 persons by 2003 and to those of more than 5000 persons by 2007.

(2) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Gramin Awas), launched on the pattern of Indira Awas Yojana, it is meant for meeting growing housing needs at village level.

(3) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (Rural Drinking Water), for providing safe drinking water to rural masses.

In 2002-2003, another scheme like- Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana, and Jai Raksha were started. The former one which aims at providing employment guarantee to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. And the later one provides for good health care to the rural population, insurance facility also would be provided on the payment of Rs.1 per day. This scheme is run by public sector insurance companies.

Educational allowance of Rs. 100 per month to the children of parents below poverty line for their education from class 9th to 12th is given under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana programme. Thus, such an important area requires detailed examination of major development programmes which affect the life of the rural masses and political environment of the country.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana was started in September, 2001. Besides wage employment, it ensures food security and creation of rural assets. The earlier schemes like Employment Assurance Scheme and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana were merged with this scheme in 2002. The ratio of Centre and States contribution to the scheme is 75:25.

1.1.4 GROWTH STRATEGY

In this study, let us review the Strategies of Rural Development Programmes which are given below:

1.1.4.1 Growth-Oriented Strategy

This is based on the philosophy that rural people like any other people are rational decision makers, who, when given adequate opportunity and a proper environment will try to maximize their incomes. The role of the state in this strategy is to build infrastructure and maintain a favourable climate to stimulate the growth of rural enterprises. This critical assumption of this strategy is that the benefits of increased production will gradually 'Trickle Down' to the poor. This paradigm formed the basis of the predominant agricultural development strategy of the 1960's when programme like the Intensive Agriculture District Programmed (IADP), the intensive Cattle Development Programmed (ICDP), the High Yielding Varieties Programmed (HYVP) were launched.

1.1.4.2 Welfare-Oriented Strategy

This seeks to promote the well-being of the rural population in general and the rural poor in particular through large scale social programmes like the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), the Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) and Mid Day Meals Programme (MDMP).

The primary means used in this strategy are free provision/distribution of goods, services and civic amenities in rural areas.

1.1.4.3 Responsive Strategy

This is aimed at helping rural people help themselves through their own organizations and other support systems. The role of the Government is to facilitate the self help efforts of villagers by providing technologies and resources that are not locally available. The critical assumption of this strategy is that the rural poor will identify and resolve their problems if provided with minimum support and otherwise left to their own devices and initiatives. India's Operation Flood which was launched in 1970 in eighteen milk sheds in 10 states is a good example of this strategy.

1.1.4.4 Integrated or Holistic Strategy

This combines all the positive features of the earlier three strategies and is designed to achieve simultaneously the goals of growth, welfare equity and community participation. This paradigm takes a very comprehensive but integrated view of the basic problems of poverty, unemployment and inequality and seeks to address the physical, economic, technological, social motivational, organizational and political bases of these problems. The multiple goals of this strategy are sought to be achieved by building the capacity of the community to involve themselves in development in partnership with the government.

1.1.5 APPROACHES TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development as such is nothing new to the Third World Countries. Many developing countries have been promoting rural development for a number of years and many of them have achieved significant success in their efforts. However, rural development has been attracting special attention and importance of care. A brief attempt is, therefore, made in the following paragraphs to trace out the various approaches in regard to rural development.

1.1.5.1 Community Development Approach

After independence, a nation wide programme called community development programme (1956) was sponsored as part of the First Five Year Plan. This programme was the first and largest in the sphere of rural upliftment in the history of India's rural development. Started with noble objectives of achieving economic growth, social justice and democratic decentralization was ultimate aim; the 'destination-man' emphasis was laid on the development of agriculture and rural industries, youth and women and provision of community infrastructure. In fact, this was to be considered as a "peoples" programme with government participation" and not vice-versa. We felt that this programme certainly contributed by sowing the seeds of development in the villages.

1.1.5.2 Sectoral Development Approach

The community development programme was a comprehensive approach and stressed emphasis on factors of rural life. However, the growing population and low farm productivity dashed with each other and hence there was a great need for increased food production. At this point of time, the process of "Green Revolution" was set in by the Government to tap farm potential fully and thereby maximize food production in order to meet the mounting requirements of the mushrooming population aimed at the utilization of available material resources, application of science and technology and maximization of production potential. However, this sector approach strengthened the economic power of rich and meant little to the poor. The disparity between the rich and the poor thus recorded a natural increase.

1.1.5.3 Target Group Approach

In order to counter the process of widening disparity between the rich and the poor and perhaps to make a compromise too, the Government launched a new design of schemes aimed for the development of specific target groups such as small farmers, marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. The main idea behind this approach was to identify the target groups, enlist their problems, formulate economic programmes, inject economic and technical assistance and enhance their economic status within a specified time frame. This method making direct hit on the weaker sections facilitated them in getting the benefits of development programmes.

1.1.5.4 Area Development Approach

The problems of poverty and unemployment on the life of people were mostly due to natural constraints and backwardness of the areas and their economy. Desert, drought-hit areas, flood affected areas, hill areas and tribal areas were the major location of this approach. The main thrust of the "Area Approach" had given restoration of a proper ecological balance, recreation of severity of impact of drought and other natural factors and stabilization of the income of people, particularly the weaker sections of society and removing the geographic constraints that confronted the people.

1.1.5.5 Minimum Needs Approach

In rural area people lacked facilities and resources for their community life. Therefore, the Government came out with a new approach called "Minimum Needs Approach". Under this approach, the rural communities were to be provided with basic amenities for social consumption such as elementary education, adult education, public health facilities, drinking water, roads, houses for landless labourer and electricity. This approach was based on the past experience which proved that the provision of social consumption failed to have desired impact since they were done in a piece-meal and haphazard manner.

1.1.5.6 Integrated Approach

India's experience with the earlier approaches revealed that programmes and projects were implemented in a discrete manner without any co-ordination and therefore, failed to produce desired results. A new approach called the "Integrated Approach" was therefore initiated with the objective of applying science and technology for the benefit of the rural population. Under this approach emphasis is placed on "Block Planning" and identification of poverty for intensive development. This approach concentrated on the provision of full employment distribution of productive assets, provision of economic assistance and generation of more income to make the poor cross the poverty line. As we have target to bring down the percentage of people living below poverty line in to zero percentage we continue to march ahead with confidence. This approach can be claimed to have made significant deal in eliminating rural poverty and can also be stated to be a landmark in the history by India's attempt in eradicating rural poverty.

1.1.6 Panchayati Raj System

1.1.6.1 Local Organisation in Ancient and Vedic Period

Genesis of Panchayati Raj Institution can be traced back even to the ancient Vedic and pre-Vedic period. For instance in Vedas, we find that a village is looked after by a person who was known as the "Gramini". Similarly, in

"Gupta's Period", we find the reference of 'Gramopati' and 'Visyapati' who are incharge of a village and district respectively.

It was also found that there was 'Village Assemblies' during the time of the 'Pandyas and Pallavas' from eighth to twelfth centuries which, however was known by different parts of the country. There was a 'Shabha or Council' in many villages, supervised by a headman, which used to discuss the problems and welfare of the village.

1.1.6.2 Role of British Government in Panchayati Raj

The British Government, with a view to preserve and stabilize its 'Political' control, took various measures and recognized village panchayats. A special commission was appointed in 1909 on local self-government, which suggested the need for revitalizing village panchayats for handling local affairs.

Subsequently, a number of Acts were passed like:

- (i) Bengal Village Self-Government.
- (ii) Bihar and Orissa Village Administration Act.
- (iii) Assam Rural Self-Government Act. 1926.
- (iv) Punjab Village Panchayat Act. 1935. etc. to look after the village affairs and certain matters related to their development. They were even empowered to try minor cases. But, the Panchayats formed under these acts were not democratic bodies as their members were mostly nominated by the government.

1.1.6.3 Post-Independence and Panchayati Raj System

While reviewing the Panchayati Raj System in modern India, one point may be considered that attempts were not only political decentralization but it was representation of poor and under-employed sections of the society in local institutions at large. Panchayats have been a vibrant and dynamic identity of the Indian villages since the beginning of recorded history. Gandhiji, the Father of the Nation, in 1946 had aptly remarked that the Indian Independence must begin at the bottom and every village ought to be a republic with Panchayat, having powers. Gandhiji's dream has been translated into reality with the introduction of the three-tier Panchayati Raj System to ensure people's participation in rural reconstruction. That the village panchayats in our country can be utilized in gaining effective participation of the people. The village has always remained as the most important unit of our social and economic life, so that bottom up process should be followed in the development planning to facilitate active participation of village people. This can be achieved through the grass root level organization like Panchayati Raj System. Hence, it is appropriate that the Panchayats at village level become the base of our democracy. In the present Constitution of India, subject of local government was allotted to the State list of functions.

Apart from this in Part IV of the Constitution(DPSP) it is succinctly stated vide Article 40 that "State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government".

One may claim that Panchayats have been considered the best suited agencies of the state government to carry out rural development activities in the

rural areas. Therefore, the panchayats were established by almost all the states in the country after independence, but the major thrust to PR system was given after the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee's report. In the year of 1957 this Committee headed by Balwantray Mehta was constituted to review the working of the Community Development Programme, National Extension Service and also to examine the question of obtaining popular participation. Hence, the Committee, inter alia, envisaged a three-tier system of rural local government, namely village panchayat at the village level, the panchayat samiti at the block level and the zilla parishad at the district level ; the structure is not uniform in all the states. The table below gives the tiers of Panchayati Raj in different States and Union Territories.

Table 1.1 Distribution of States/Union Territories according to the existence of various tiers of Panchayati Raj System

States/UTs having traditional councils of village elders	States/UTs having only one tier system	States/UTs having two tier system	States/UTs having three tier system
Meghalaya	Jammu & Kashmir	Assam	Andra Pradesh
Nagaland	Kerala	Haryana	Bihar
Lakshadweep	Tripura	Orissa	Gujarat
Mizoram	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Manipur	Himachal Pradesh
	Sikkim		Karnataka
	Goa, Daman & Diu		Madhya Pradesh
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli		Maharashtra
	Pondicherry		Punjab
	Delhi		Rajasthan
			Tamil Nadu
			Uttar Pradesh
			West Bengal
			Chandigarh
			Arunachal Pradesh

Source: Panchayati Raj at a Glance, Govt. of India, Department of Rural Development, New Delhi, 1989.

It may be noted here that in Pondicherry instead of Gram Panchayat there exists the commune Panchayat at the block level; there is provision, however, in the Act for the constitution of panchayat at the village level. Assam, Orissa, Haryana, and Manipur have two-tier system (the village Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti). The three-tier system had been adopted in fourteen states/union territories, two-tier system in four states and one-tier system in nine states/union territories. In addition, four states/union territories have traditional councils of village elders.

Keeping in view all the past attempts, the Union Government found for solution in the form of (73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to remove the weakness of Panchayati Raj bodies. It is argued that "this Act seeks to enshrine democracy at the grassroots," "as it intends to give power to the people and it will end corruption and fight and finish powerbrokers and 'middle man' politics". This amendment will promote decentralization of powers to the people at the grassroots level by creating responsive village panchayats to the Gram Sabha, regular elections, sufficient representation to the weaker sections of society such as the SC & ST and women in this bodies. The one-third reservation for chairperson office for women and the SC & ST provide handle to the party in power at the state level for manoeuvrability and political use but it will certainly check the control of these bodies by powerful vested interest in the village.

The provision will also provide opportunities to weaker sections of the communities for decision making at the highest level in these institutions.

Though the act is a step forward in the direction of decentralization yet it is far short of what can be termed as a desirable degree of decentralization of powers. It is also found that the PRs, under the Act, have not been conferred with the vital administrative powers the decentralization of which would make the people's life a little more tolerable. For example, the powers relating to the cases of family pension transfer in the name of widows of the soldiers of defence forces, who mostly belong to the villages are in the hands of the BDO, or the treasury officer or the gazetted officer, who only add to their woes; these should have been transferred to PRs for real decentralization.

The 73rd Amendment Act provisions, if implemented sincerely, are capable of strengthening the PR bodies in the country. The timely mandatory elections by the State Election Commission, distribution of finances by the Finance Commission, and greater representation of the weaker sections of society like SC & ST and women are such provisions which will enhance the status, credibility, and dignity of the PR institutions and will ensure the healthy growth of PR system.

The 73rd Amendment Act emanates from Article 40 of the Constitution, which says that "the state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them to function as units of self-government". The plain meaning of this provision is that the self-government for panchayats is the central objective of this amendment. But the Panchayats Raj bodies will not be units of self-government because the functions, powers and resources will be given to them by the state legislatures, in other words by the ruling majority party governments.

However, one thing is certain that after this Act, now the states have no choice but to implement the provision of the Constitution or to face the wrath of the Union Government.

The Act makes the PRIs the instruments for the preparation and implementation of rural development plans. The provision for a District Planning Committee, which will have four-fifth of its members elected from the district level panchayat members, will promote the local planning process at the micro-level for overall rural development.

The provision for reservation of chairpersons' posts in these institutions for the weaker sections of society will ensure their participation in the decision-making process of these bodies. It can be said by seeing of these development that the PRIs is the agencies for the implementation of rural development programmes or schemes and work as a vehicle for the development of their areas.

Thus, the approach of this amendment is the creation of meaningful and viable system to serve the purpose of promoting the cause of local-self government institutions and rural development in India.

Over and Above, Part-IX of the Constitution does not cover States like Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram as given in Article 243 M. These States are still having their own traditional system of local self-government. Nagaland State is under the provision of having traditional councils of village elders is one, and below the population of 20 lakhs is another criteria which does not have

Panchayati Raj System in the State. Therefore, the Village Development Board (VDB) which is popularly called "grass-root level institution" for both planning and implementation of all rural development programmes being actively function in the state since 1980. The VDBs have survived two decades now and have taken firm roots in all the thousands villages in Nagaland. The Department of Rural Development has a committed charter to bring about development and enhance the inherent capacity of mobilizing the community strength of the rural people in the 1083 recognised villages through the activities of VDBs. To attain such an objective and to ensure the uniform approach to the development of the rural areas, the allocation and funding criteria to the villagers are made on the basis of the number of households in every recognized villages.

12 Background of Village Development Board in Nagaland

In order to reduce the gap of development between the rural and the urban areas, the State of Nagaland had elaborated institutional arrangement to accelerate the pace of development in rural areas. This was sought to be achieved by establishing strong and vibrant development partnership between the State Governments and the people in rural areas right at the grass-root levels based on the existing traditional institutions, that is, the Village Councils in Nagaland, which is given statutory powers and functions through relevant acts passed by the Legislative Assembly. The Nagaland State was having a Village Council and its development wing was known as the Village Development Board in each recognized village for delivering the goods right to the steps of the rural people.

Nagaland was having rural local self- government named by either elected or selected peoples' representative only at the village levels, that is, only in Village councils and Village Development Boards and not at higher levels such as block and district levels for specifically taking up rural development oriented activities.

1.2.1 The Village Councils and the Village Development Boards of Nagaland

The Village Councils of Nagaland draw their statutory powers and duties from an act of the Nagaland State Legislative Assembly known as the Nagaland and Area Council Act, 1978. Every recognized village in Nagaland is having a Village Council constituted as per the provisions of the Acts, amended from time to time. By the end of the year 2004, these were altogether 1083 recognized villages in the State. All of them having a village level development wing known as the Village Development Board (VDB). The VDBs are having specific annual fund made available to them by the State Government based on the number of tax paying households for the development of their own village and the community. In fact, every recognized village function as small republic with the village council having administrative, executive and the judicial powers and duties vested in it, which are normally governed by the prevailing customary practices and usages duly approved by the Government through the aforesaid act.

1.2.2 Constitution of the Village Council

A village means it includes an area recognized as such by the Government of Nagaland. An area in order to be recognized as a village should belong to the population of that area and the village is to be established according to the usage and customary practices of the population of the area. Every recognized village has a Village Council. A Village Council consists of members chosen by the villagers in accordance with the prevailing customary practices and usages, the same being approved by the State Government. Here, the hereditary village chiefs such as Gaonburas (GBs) and Ahngs are ex-officio members and have voting rights. Any member who has attained the age of 25 years can become a Village Council Member. The term of office of a Village Council is for 5 years from the date of appointment and can be extended by the State Government by a notification in the Gazette for a period not exceeding 1 year at a time. The Village Council chooses from amongst its members a Chairman. A person, who may or may not be a member of the village council may be chosen and appointed as the Secretary of the Village Council. If he is the Secretary of the Village Council, he will have no voting rights.

1.2.3 Meetings and Conducting of Business

The Village Council is to meet once in every three months. The Chairman can also summon the meeting of the Village Council at any time if requisition is made by one-third of the members. The procedure for the conduct of business in a Village Council shall be, as may be regulated from time to time, by the

Chairman thereof. The written records of the list of its proceedings are to be maintained.

1.24 Powers and Duties

The Village Council has executive, administrative and judicial powers and duties which are as under:

(1) Executive Powers

- (a) to formulate village development schemes; to supervise proper maintenance of water supply, roads, forest, education and other welfare activities;
- (b) to help various government agencies in carrying out development works in the village;
- (c) to take development works on its own initiative or on request by government;
- (d) to borrow money from the Government, Banks, or Financial Institutions for application in the development and welfare work of the village and to repay the same with or without interest as the case may be;
- (e) to apply for and receive grant-in-aid, donations, subsidies from the government or any agencies;

- (f) to provide security for due repayment of loan received by any permanent resident of the village from the Government, Bank or Financial Institution;
- (g) to lend money from its funds to deserving permanent residents of the village and to obtain repayment thereof with or without interest;
- (h) to forfeit the security of the individual borrower on his default in repayment of loan advanced to him or his commission of a breach of any of the terms of loan agreement entered into by him with the council and to dispose of such security by public auction or by private sale;
- (i) to enter into any loan agreement with the Government, Banks and Financial Institutions or a permanent residence of the village;
- (j) to realize registration fees for each litigation within its jurisdiction;
- (k) to raise fund for utility service within the village by passing a resolution subject to the approval of the State Government;
- (l) to constitute Village Development Board;
- (m) power to do certain acts in the event of an epidemic .

(2) Judicial Powers

(A) The Village Council Constituted under the Law in force from time to time shall administer justice within the village limits in accordance with the customary law and usages as accepted by the canons of justice established in Nagaland, and the law in this respect as enforced from time to time;

(B) In case of disputes between villages falling in different areas or districts two or more village councils may settle a dispute in a joint session or refer it to the appropriate authority.

(3) Administrative Powers

The Village Council is auxiliary to the District Administration but has full powers to deal with internal administration of the village, such as-

- (a) maintenance of law and order;
- (b) arrest of serious offenders but such person are to be handed over to the nearest Administrative Officer or Police Station without undue delay;
- (c) to report to the nearest Administrative Officer an occurrence of any unnatural death of serious accident;
- (d) to inform the present of strangers, vagabonds or suspects to the nearest Administrative Officer or Police Station;
- (e) to enforce orders passed by the competent authority on the village as a whole;

- (f) to report out-break of epidemics to the nearest Administrative Officer or Medical Officer;
- (g) no transfer of immovable property shall be affected without the consent of the village council. Written record of this shall be maintained by the village council.

1.2.5 Genesis of VDB

Phek District is the pioneer in organizing the village development board in Nagaland. To be more precise, a village level body called Village Development Board came into being at Ketsapomi Village in Phek District prior to the inception of the Act of 1978. It so happened that sometime in the month of October, 1976, a group of villagers from Ketsapomi came to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Phek district to withdraw a sum of Rs. 30,000/- which was due to them. The then Deputy Commissioner of Phek had put forward a suggestion to form a village development body which was readily accepted by the village leaders present there.

Thus in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, they passed a resolution forming 'KETSAPOMI VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD', consisting members from different khels, with the Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman. They handed over a sum of Rs. 15,000 /- to the newly opened Village Development Board with a direction that this amount should be invested in a long term deposit scheme in the State Bank of India, Phek. Accordingly this was done on 11th December 1976. Later on, the villagers deposited another Rs. 5000/- in

the Bank raising the deposit to Rs. 20,000/-. This is how Village Development Board programmes began in Phek district of Nagaland on December 11, 1976. In

1978, the Nagaland Village Council and Area Council Act, was adopted and enacted during the period when Lt Vamuzo the then, minister for local-self Government and former Chief Minister of Nagaland and Sri. A.M. Gokhale IAS, the then Deputy Commissioner Phek were instrumental in interpreting the original concept of and framing out of the Village Development Board Rules into reality. In a 2000, Chakhesang Public Organisation (CPO) meeting at Pfitsero, A.M. Gokhale said, "The whole credit of Village Development Board has to go to Vamuzo".

1.2.6 Formation of the VDB

As per the delegation of powers to the Village Council, under Section 12 (2) of the Act of 1978, it is the responsibility of the village council to constitute the Village Development Board (VDB) in every village by nominating its members as per the local customs. The tenure of membership is for three years unless decided otherwise by the village council by a formal resolution. The members may include the Village Councillors or those who are eligible to be chosen as or any body by virtue of their age, tradition and custom. The VDB can have its members as many as per the existing rules. A member of VDB may be changed by Village Council. The members of VDBs are authorized to choose any person among themselves as VDB Secretary.

13 Statement of Problems

Till recent passed, a few research works have been taken up for the development of the rural people in general and for the development of the community in particular. The State of Nagaland is characterized by political turmoil right from the beginning, resulting in retardation of socio-economic development. Even after attainment of statehood on 1st December 1963, it appears that the Nagas are unable to utilize available resources fully for the interest of the common people because of which the gap between haves and have-nots is being created in their society. Although, there was ample scope of the development of the rural community, yet there was shortage of fund.

However, a new approach to rural development has evolved in the State known as Village Development Board (1979-80), the actual process of decentralization planning and by direct involvement of traditional institutions of village council.

Therefore, the primary requirement is to promote the developmental agencies (i.e. VDBs) for the upliftment of the rural villages and to evaluate the role of VDBs in the parameters of the socio-economic condition of the same. As such it calls for an indepth study to evaluate its effectiveness to bring about all possible improvement in organizational functioning, to make it more meaningful as a grass-root level planning and implementing body for rural development. For this a well planned research study entitled "Evaluation of Village Development Board As A Rural Development Agency : A Comparative Study in Kikruma Block, Phek District and Medziphema Block, Dimapur District; Nagaland" was carried out with some objectives.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The General Objective of the study is to evaluate the role of development in the upliftment of rural people in Nagaland. However, the specific objectives are as follows:

- (a) to examine the working of VDBs which includes the constitution, role, responsibilities, and the funding sources and also the perception of people about VDB;
- (b) to assess the role of VDBs in the village development in general and development of village environment, social services and village infrastructure;
- (c) to assess the role of VDBs in the economic upliftment of the village community in general and the rural poor, women and youth in particular;
- (d) to make a comparative study on the role of VDB towards economic upliftment of the two blocks (Kikruma Block and Medziphema Block); and
- (e) to evaluate the overall impact on the quality of life of the village people.

1.5 Limitations of the study

The study has the following limitations:

- (1) The present study was carried out on the evaluation of the VDB as a rural development agency as a comparative study in Kikruma block of Phek district and Medziphema block of Dimapur district in Nagaland. Therefore, the findings emanating from the study would be applicable only in the similar areas and similar socio-economic conditions.

- (2) The response of the respondents was collected by the investigator himself through personal interview based on the structured schedule. Although every effort had been taken carefully to maintain the responses correctly by the investigator but some errors can not be ruled out.
- (3) The vastness and diverse topographical location of the study and limited transport facilities were also constraints of the study.
- (4) The findings of the study were based on the expressed opinion of the respondents and hence objectivity would be limited to the extent of the information received from the respondents.

Chapter -II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER- II

Review of Literature

In this Chapter, an effort has been made to outline review of the literatures relevant to the objectives for the present study. The review has been made on concept and role of VDBs and on economic development of the people.

In India the history of rural development can be traced back to the time of rural reconstruction period launched during the early part of nineteenth century. In the pre-independence period, a number of experiments were attempted by eminent people in selected areas.

Brayne (1920), pointed out that the villagers himself must be made to make greater interest in himself and in his village before any results could be achieved, and the government agencies should do more to combine and coordinate their activities in order to assist. He considered upliftment a mass movement, a combined assault, and no area, no part of life and no method of attack can be neglected.

Tagore (1921), established Shantiniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction with main objective of bringing back life in its completeness into villages, making rural folks a self-reliant and self-respectful, acquainted with the cultural traditions of their own country and competent to make an efficient use of modern resources for the improvement of their physical, intellectual and economic conditions.

Hatch (1921), studied the rural problems and initiated to bring about a complete upward development towards men's life for rural peoples in body, mind, spirit and economic, social and cultural field with a view to improving the living conditions.

Gandhiji (1926), opined that India is a land of villages and if India as a country has to be developed then the Indian villages should be developed first. He also emphasized that "If the villages perish India will perish".

Gandhiji (1942), had visualized village Panchayats as legislative, judiciary and executive body of the village elected by the villagers. The governance of village through Panchayat makes each village a republic without much interference by the government.

Chambers (1983), opined that rural development is a strategy to enable a specific group of rural people, poor women and men, to gain for themselves and their children, more of what they want and need. It includes helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless.

Gokhale (1984), shows that the VDB could have been effective in reversing the present reality of "Government's plan and people's participation", into another reality "People's plan and Government's plan participation".

Chishi (1984), pointed out that hierarchy of planning machinery-Village Development Board introduced by the Rural Development Department to extend the benefits to the rural mass with least exploitation and imbalances has received not only the appreciation of the people of the State but also that of Planning Commission, Government of India and several institute of rural development in the country.

Maithani (1984), reported that the rural development approach (VDB) adopted by the Government of Nagaland could be considered as a step forward in participatory planning and development. Such approach alone can bring about and sustain development on durable basis.

Colney (1984), rightly observed that an awareness has drawn in the minds of the planners and the people that the need of the moment is transformation of economic and social condition of the rural poor by establishing a development partnership between the Government and the people.

Sarhanan and Jahagirdhar (1985), shows that participation by the poor is effective only when it is direct and the direct participation of poor in decision making is possible only at the village level.

Shijo (1985), observed that the idea to form Village Development Board is to bring about a balanced development of the rural areas with proportionate funds investment with maximum opportunity and initiative to the villagers themselves

to develop their own village with fund available at their disposal, not only bringing the Government process for planning at grass-roots level, but also at the doorstep.

Tumar (1985), focused on priority to rural development over land reforms, denying equitable distribution of land resources and blocking the way of rural development. He also presented a critical appraisal of land reform in India and Republic of China (Taiwan). He studied and discussed also about agrarian reforms in a few other countries like Japan, Russia, Korea, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka etc.

Yadav (1985), further concluded that people's participation in benefit sharing was the sine qua non of people's participation in development, for according to him "people participate most freely and fully in what is theirs".

Rao *et al* (1985), opined that villages have their important role in the Indian economy, and the development of rural economy alone can solve our colossal problems of un-employment, under-employment, inequality, inflation, inadequate supply of basic necessities to the poor as well as the population explosion, when people can get employment in their own villages, the urban slums too could disappear.

Sarathanan and Jahagirdhar (1986), concluded that the functioning of VDBs in Nagaland is an approach where in the "giver" and "receivers" of the

programme play a mutual supportive role. It is a People's plan and Government's participation.

Khare (1987), stated that plans should be formulated right from the village level and they should be submitted to higher planning agencies for integration.

Hebbar (1988), stated that economic development is a dynamic process of raising political, economic and social capacities from the resources that are available to the nation in the long run, its goal is to raise the status and living standard of the poor. Employment generation has become a priorities development planning in all developing countries, in creating opportunity to help pace with the increasing population. Along with raising income level, the current emphasis on employment reflects the approach that growth path can be realigned to provide more job opportunity for larger number of people.

Gokhale (1988), observed that the present policy of the Government of Nagaland an attempt of development through an arising out of the cauldron of lower level of development. The objective of higher and lower would be replaced by secondary and primary, or compound and elemental. Whatever we say, our field operation tends to prove that the village leaders level of being the most effective because it is nearest to the level.

Subramanian (1988), focused on certain delimas, drawbacks and related problems that emanate in the wake of developmental transaction, consequent to Integrated Rural Development Programme, between the village people, the

beneficiaries, government agencies, banks, rural institutions and voluntary organizations.

Desai (1988), expressed that the organization at the grass-root level, say, a village or a cluster of villages covering a population of 2,000 to 4,000 capable of providing leadership, coordinating socio-economic activities, fighting evils by raising the level of awareness of the rural poor, particularly the target groups and motivating the beneficiaries to participate in the development might be considered as a planning and development unit that could encourage direct participation of especially the rural poor.

Sahay (1989), opined that the relationship between democracy and development must be institutionalized at the level of the people by forging a partnership between the Gram Panchayats and the Government machinery. This only can able a satisfactory and equitable system of sharing the gain and pains of development.

Jain et al (1989), observed that from the most exciting task of development in post-independence India, on the one hand, and the continuation of the colonial pattern of administration directed from the top and un-accountable to the local population on the other, have had serious implications for both development and democracy.

Tumar (1990), made an attempt to narrate the strategies applied by Taiwan in the sphere of rural development to attain a great degree of success in a short period.

Bhattacharya (1990), quoted that "Village Communities are little republics having nearly everything they can want, within themselves and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last, where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down, revolution succeeds revolution, Hindu, Pathan, Mughal, Maratha, Sikh, English are all masters in turn, but the village community remains the same".

Maithani and Rizwana (1991), observed that Village Development Boards have been entrusted with the task of planning and implementation of not only community projects parameters the whole village, but also individual beneficiary oriented programmes.

Pimprikar *et al* (1991), stated that the success of Panchayati Raj and the fulfilment of the hopes of the people, participation and involvement in the developmental work in the village depend largely upon effective local leadership. The leader can arouse popular enthusiasm and local initiative in public service, the lack of which were the chronic in our system. Since the acceptance of democratic decentralization as a policy for community development by the national development council and State Government, the role of non officials and their organization has become of great importance.

Dubey (1991), discussed the tribal indigenous political structure, Panchayati Raj- institutional framework, operational dimensions etc. of Arunachal Pradesh.

Garg (1992), studied the progress of Integrated Rural Development Programme, process the identification of beneficiaries and the selection different schemes for them, credit-cum-subsidy delivery system for the financing of different schemes and to assess the impact of integrated rural development programme.

Mukherjee (1992), shows that no society in the long run can sustain the welfare of its people without economic growth. For rapid economic development, the priority sectors identified for the growth of infrastructure are power, transport and communication. The basic assumption is that if we can provide these essential ingredients in the urban and rural areas it will lead to accelerate economic growth.

Maithani and Rizwana (1992), stated that a new institution called Village Development Board came into being in Nagaland with the monetization of the economy, the limitation of the village council to manage village common property and particularly common fund of money become increasingly felt. It was in the response to this challenge that some village council tried the experiment of delegation their traditional responsible of managing the common property fund to a smaller committee and retaining only village administration and judicial function with the council. Further, this committee is called by

various names such as Common Fund Committee, Village Society Security and more popularly Village Development Board.

As (1993), opined that the major development work to be executed by the Village Development Board includes all social welfare Programmes covering both individual and Community oriented Programmes. The Board has to function under the direction issued by the Village Council and the State Government from time to time.

Kerutagi and Geeta (1994), stated that most of the classical economists believed that economic development influence social attitudes, but modern economists thought that changes in cultural personality is the basic cause of the economic development.

Kumar (1994), observed that the Community is the basic unit for any kind of development programme, knowledge of community structure and their problems is an essential feature for effective and efficient implementation of any programme of rural development which called for a multi directional approach so that multi dimensional rural problems may be effectively dealt with the approach to rural development, aiming at micro level planning as well as implementation of programmes and project.

Das and Baruah (1996), stated that the success of developmental projects depends upon organization of the community, widespread community

participation and the initiative and sustenance of the project with outside institutions, capable of providing initial technical and financial support.

Shamsuddin (1996), opined that any policy measures that seeks to improve the economic condition would have to equip with skills and managerial and entrepreneurial abilities through education training programmes and financial and technical assistance.

Singh (1998), showed the meaning, objective and determinants of rural development in Part-I of his study and rural development policies, policy models, policy instruments and selected rural development programmes in Part-II and various organizational managerial aspects of rural development such as planning, organizing, financing, implementing, monitoring and evaluation in Part-III of his study.

Srivastava (1999), analysed the factors contributing to the improvement of economic and social well being of the people in rural areas on a sustainable basis with focus on the rural poor and the other disadvantage groups through research, action research and consultancy efforts.

Sumi (2001), stated that in every village, there is Village Council and Village Development Boards and through the traditional community based institutions, the rural development schemes are implemented effectively.

Aier (2001), stated that the basic aim of the rural development department is to fully involve the Village Development Board in implementation of all its developmental activities at the grass- root level, and through their direct participation, gradually transform the rural areas into self-sufficient, progressive and economically productive units.

Sutharaman *et al* (2001), were in the conviction that rural development should embrace all the objectives of enrichment and betterment of the over all quality of life through appropriate development of human resources, infrastructural facilities and provision of minimum needs, food security and livelihood.

Sharma *et al* (2001), observed that Village Development Boards are functioning like change agent in carrying out certain schemes and government programmes. This helps in strengthening the working partnership between the government and the rural people for all round prosperity of the villages.

Radha (2001), stated that schemes for development should be conceived and developed within the socio-cultural norms of the community based upon the micro-level parameters; such a formulation shall lead to the discovery of priorities of each community or group. It may be necessary to place education on the top of priorities of the community where as some one else may require health care measure to begin with.

Raju (2001), opined that any developmental effort require strengthening the infrastructure for harnessing the physical resources like land, material, water, it is also necessary to cultivate the intellectual and creative resources to build human capital. By strengthening the human capital it is possible to sustain economic development. Thus economic development has to be a knowledge based process.

Singh (2001), pointed out that in Panchayats, assigned for the responsibilities of preparation and implementation of plans for economic development, right kind of leadership among the elected representatives is imperative. Panchayats have to ensure better communication and coordination not only with their members and staffs but also among other organization such as banks, government offices, cooperative societies, youth club, women's organization, farmer's organization and non-governmental organization working in rural areas.

Prasad (2002), stated that there are many paths to development. Different paths to development nevertheless converge in an assumption that improvement in living conditions are not brought about from above by some outside agency but by the people themselves taking an active part in their development. It is therefore, generally agreed that if progress is to be achieved, it cannot be imposed from outside and must be based on sustainable initiatives.

Chapter -III

METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 **Locale of Research**
- 3.2 **Selection of Sample**
- 3.3 **Annual Income**
- 3.4 **Sources of Information**
- 3.5 **Sources of Fund for VDBs**
- 3.6 **Tools and Techniques for the Study**

CHAPTER-III

Methodology

This chapter deals with the methods and techniques followed in the present investigation. It presents the brief description of the local of study sampling procedures, variables and their measurements, tools and techniques of the data collection and its analysis as presented below:

3.1 Locale of Research

3.1.1 Selection of the state

Nagaland, being mainly of Tribal state of hills and valleys situated in North Eastern region. The state is bounded by Assam, Burma, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. This state is pre-dominantly a backward than any other region of India. The concept of Tribal development is inseparable from that of Rural Development and it says significant relationship in the study. In that context, the idea of Village Development Board was introduced in Nagaland since 1979-80. Therefore, the primary requirement is to evaluate the performance of the VDB for the upliftment of rural people in Nagaland.

NAGALAND

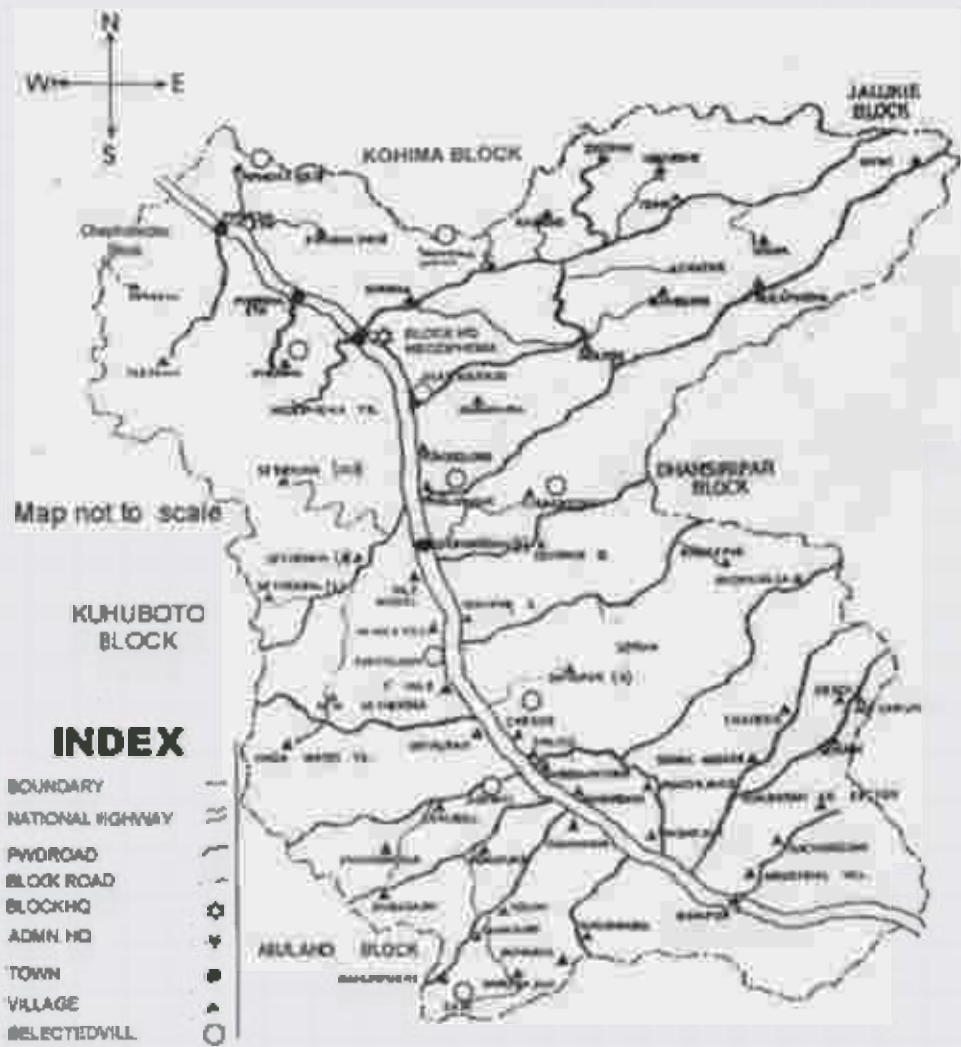
Sketch Map



- - State Capital
- - District Head Quarter
- ★ - Studied Districts

Map No.-1. Location of Map of Nagaland (India)

MAP OF MEDZIPHEMA BLOCK



Map No. 2. Location Medziphema (R.D. Block)

MAP OF KIKRUMA BLOCK



SEKRUZU BLOCK



MAP NOT TO SCALE

MAP NO-3. LOCATION KIKRUMA (R.D. BLOCK)

3.2 Selection of sample

A multi-stage stratified random sampling technique was used for the selection of sample in the present study.

In the first stage, out of eleven (11) Districts, a sample of two districts was chosen based on development index (as per CMIE, 1993), one each from most developed and least developed districts.

Dimapur district was chosen from most developed and Phek District from least developed status.

In the second stage, lists of blocks under the chosen districts have been prepared and a sample of one Block from each chosen district have been drawn randomly.

In the third stage, selections of villages have been made on the basis of 15 percent of total villages in each selected blocks. Households were the ultimate unit of sampling. The lists of the household made from the chosen villages (after consulting with the Village Chairman, VDB Secretary, Village Council Members or Guanburas), a sample of 10 percent from respondents has drawn randomly.

The details of sampling frame has been in chart 1.

Classification of Sample
Total No. of Districts: 11

Most Developed			Moderately Developed			Least Developed					
Kohima	Dimapur	Peren	Wokha	Mokokchung	Zunheboto	Phek	Mon	Tuensang	Longleng	Kiphiri	
	Sample, District							Sample, District			
	Dimapur							Phek			
Total No. of Blocks : 4						Total No. of Blocks : 5					
Sample Block : 1						Sample Block : 1					
Medziphema						Kikruma					
Total No. of villages: 64 (15%)						Total No. of villages: 08 (15%)					
Chumukedima	Chekyie	Sodzulhou	Sochimoma	Pipbema (old)	Aoyimti	Kukidolong	Ibamapani	Zani	Pberima	Chusezu Nawe	Thipuzu
No. of H./hold 145	No. of H/H 147	No. of H/H 87	No. of H/H 93	No. of H/H 65	No. of H/H 234	No. of H/H 58	No. of H/H 15	No. of H/H 74	No. of H/H 61	No. of H/H 356	No. of H/H 488
No. of sample household: 15 (10%)	No. of sample household: 15 (10%)	No. of sample household: 9 (10%)	No. of sample household: 10 (10%)	No. of sample household: 7 (10%)	No. of sample household: 24 (10%)	No. of sample household: 6 (10%)	No. of sample household: 2 (10%)	No. of sample household: 8 (10%)	No. of sample household: 7 (10%)	No. of sample household: 36 (10%)	No. of sample household: 49 (10%)
Total : 103						Total : 85					
Total Sample Household : 188											

3.2.1 Selection of Districts

There are eleven (11) districts in Nagaland, namely, Kohima, Dimapur, Peren, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Mon, Phek, Tuensang, Kiphiri, and Longleng.

Out of these eleven districts, two districts were taken as sample districts, shown in table 3.1., namely, (1) Phek. (2) Dimapur.

Table 3.1 Stratification of District in Nagaland

Economic status	Name of the District	Development Index
Most Developed	1. Kohima(undivided)	145.051
	2. Dimapur	....
	3. Peren	....
Moderately Developed	1. Wokha	99.637
	2. Mokokchung	99.615
	3. Zunheboto	85.810
Least Developed	1. Mon	69.457
	2. Phek	71.860
	3. Tuensang(undivided)	71.270
	4. Kiphiri	....
	5. Longleng	....

Sources : Economic Intelligence Services Profiles of Districts Nov.1993, CMIE, Bombay, 400025.

In 1999, Dimapur was bifurcated from Kohima as a separate district. Hence, 1993 data of CMIE are from undivided Kohima district only.

On 15th August 2003, Peren was bifurcated from Kohima as a separate district, therefore Peren is considered as Most Developed District.

In the same way, on 15th August 2003, Kiphiri and Longleng were bifurcated from Tuensang as separate districts, Kiphiri and Longleng is considered as Least Developed Districts.

3.2.2 Selection of Blocks

One block from each sample district was chosen (shown in table 3.2.) randomly.

Table: 3.2 Selection of Blocks

Sl. No.	Name of Chosen Districts	Name of Chosen Blocks
1	Dimapur (total no.of blocks-4)	Medziphema
2	Phek (total no.of blocks-5)	Kikruma

3.2.3 Selection of Villages

The list of villages in each blocks was prepared first and 15 percent of total villages of chosen block was taken randomly (shown in table 3.3.)

Table 3.3: Selection of Villages

Sl.No.	Name of Chosen Blocks	Total No. Of Villages	Name of the Selected Villages
1	Kikruma	8	1. Chesezu Nawe 2. Thipuzu
2	Medziphema	64	1. Chumukedima 2. Chekiye 3. Sodzulhou 4. Sochunoma 5. Piphema Old 6. Aoyinti 7. Kukidolong 8. Jhanapani 9. Zani 10. Phirima

3.2.4 Selection of Respondents

The list of the respondents were prepared first and then, 10 percent of the household were selected as a respondent (shown in table 3.4.) for interview.

Table 3.4 Selection of respondents

Sl.No	Name of Chosen Villages	No. of households	No. of Sample households
1	Chesezu	356	36
2	Thipuzu	488	49
Total in Phek district.		844	85
3	Chumukedima	145	15
4	Chekiye	147	15
5	Sodzulhou	87	9
6	Sochunoma	93	10
7	Piphema Old	65	7
8	Aoyinti	234	24
9	Kukidolong	58	6
10	Jhanapani	15	2
11	Zani	74	8
12	Pherima	61	7
Total in Dimapur district.		979	103
Grand Total		1823	188

Source: Village Level Development Indicators, Govt. of Nagaland.

3.3 Annual Income

Annual income refers to the total earning of the individual household after using the loan taken from Village Development Board per year.

The schedule developed for this purpose has been shown below:

Sl.No.	Activities Done	Total Yield	Rate of Sale	Amount (in Rs.)
1				
2				
3				
Total (in Rs.)				

3.4 Sources of Information

Different sources are utilized to conduct the present study. The source has been shown in table 3.5.

Table : 3.5 Different Sources of Information.

Sl No	Sources
1	Gaonburah (GBs)
2	Village Council Chairman
3	Village Level Workers
4	Block Level Officials
5	District Level Officials
6	Individual Households
7	VDBs Secretaries

3.5 Source of Fund for VDBs

The following sources were available to finance VDB to conduct several activities (table 3.6).

Table: 3.6 Sources of Fund

Sl. No.	Sources
1	Central Govt. Sponsored Schemes Like SGSY,SGRY, IAY,PMRY.Etc.
2	State Govt. Sponsored Schemes Like Grant-in-Aid, Matching-Cash Grant... etc.
3	VDB's Own Fund

3.6 Tools and Techniques for the Study

3.6.1 Development of Interview Schedule

Development of Interview Schedule base on the objectives of the study, an interview schedule was prepared for the present study. Interview schedule was prepared with the help of Supervisor, Joint Supervisor, Block Level Officers and VDB Secretaries.

The Interview Schedule used for the present study is furnished in

Appendix.

3.6.2 Method of Data Collection

For the present study, two type of data were collected, namely, (1) Primary.
(2) Secondary data.

The primary data were collected directly from individual household with the help of interview schedule and personal interview.

The secondary data were collected from the Government officials, VDB functionaries at various levels, including the relevant documents.

3.6.3 Formulation of Hypothesis

According to the objectives of the present study, the following null-hypothesis was formulated are as follows:

Ho1. The entire system of VDBs does not perform uniformly as per guidelines given by the Government;

Ho2. The beneficiaries relating to groups and individual approach do not differ significantly provided by VDBs;

Ho3. The achievements and targets do not differ significantly in any model schemes provided by VDBs;

Ho4. The various programmes taken by VDBs have not resulted in a favourable impact on the economy in terms of generation of income, changes in consumption pattern and occupation.

3.6.4 Statistical Tools used for Analysis of Data

The data collected were tabulated and analysed by using the following tools.

3.6.4.1 Frequency and Percentage

Frequency and Percentage were calculated for all necessary variables.

Conclusions were drawn on the basis of frequency percentage.

3.6.4.2 Mean

Simple Arithmetic Mean (A.M) of a set of observation $X_1, X_2, \dots,$

X_n , is defined as their sum divided by the number of observations (n)

$$\text{Simple AM. } (\bar{X}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\text{Where } \sum_{i=1}^n X_i = X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n$$

3.6.4.3 Standard Deviation (S.D)

Standard Deviation is the 'Root - Mean - Square - Deviation_n from mean'.

$$\text{S.D of } X = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1} (X_i^2 - \bar{X})^2} \quad \text{where } \bar{X} = \text{mean}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum X_i^2 - (\bar{X})^2}$$

n = total number of observations.

3.6.4.4 Regressions equation and estimation of parameters

In the present study, to estimate the parameters of regression equation, the following type of regression equation has been considered.

$$Y = a + b X + U$$

Where **Y** measures the income earned by the beneficiaries.

X measures the finance (taken from VDBs) used by the beneficiaries

a, b are the parameters.

U is the error term

The OLS (Ordinary Least Square) technique was used for estimation of 'a' and 'b'

Therefore,

$$\hat{b} = \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$\text{and } \hat{a} = \bar{Y} - \hat{b} \bar{X}$$

3.6.4.5 Correlation Coefficient

Correlation Coefficient measures the degree of association between the variables.

It is defined by

$$r(X, Y) = \frac{\text{COV}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \cdot \text{Var}(Y)}}; (-1 \leq r(X, Y) \leq +1)$$

$$= \frac{n \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum X^2 - (\sum \bar{X})^2\} \{n \sum Y^2 - (\sum \bar{Y})^2\}}}$$

For the present study, r (X, Y) was used to measure the degree of relationship between income earned by the beneficiaries and finance used by the beneficiaries.

3.6.4.6 Test of significance of the partial regression coefficient (b)

The test of significance of partial regression coefficient (b) was calculated as follows:

$$t = \frac{\hat{b}}{SE(\hat{b})}$$

Where \hat{b} = Regression Coefficient

SE = Standard error of the regression coefficient

$$\text{Again: } SE(\hat{B}) = \sqrt{V(\hat{B})}$$

Where S.D = Standard deviation

n = Number of observations.

3.6.4.7 Test of Significant of the Correlation Coefficient 'r' (X, Y)

't' - test statistic was applied to test the respective coefficient of correlation to identify the significant cause and effect relationship. i.e, to ascertain the role of independent variable and dependent variable.

$$t = |r| \sqrt{\frac{n-2}{1-r^2}}$$

where r = observation coefficient of correlation between income earned by the beneficiaries and finance taken from VDBs, used by the beneficiaries.

n = number of observation

The calculated value of 't' was compared with the tabulated value of 't' at 5 percent and 1 percent level of significance.

Chapter -IV

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

Section - I

4.1 Profile of the State

Section - II

4.2 Profile of Sample Districts

Section- III

4.3 Profile of Sample Blocks

Section - IV

4.4 Profile of Sample Villages

Section - V

4.5 Profile of Sample Respondents

CHAPTER - IV

PROFILE OF THE STUDY

The background of the study area has been drawn and presented in this chapter. This has been presented in four sections. The profile at state level, has been provided in section - I, sample districts in section - II, sample blocks in section - III, sample villages in section -IV and sample respondents in section-V.

Section - I

4.1 Profile of the State

4.1.1 Physio-Socio Economic Profiles

Nagaland is situated in the extreme North-Eastern part of India. Before the constitution of a full-fledged state, Nagaland was only a district in the State of Assam and was known as "Naga Hill District". The Naga Hills District was formed in 1866 with Samaguting (Chumukedima) as the Headquarter. Later on in 1878 the Naga Hills District Headquarter Samaguting was shifted to Kohima.

Nagaland became the Sixteenth State of India on 1st December 1963. Nagaland is located in the Eastern side of the country of India. Nagaland lies in the Eastern Himalaya between 93° 20' and 95° 15' East longitude and between 26° 6' and 27° 4' North latitude bordering with Myanmar and Arunachal Pradesh on the

East, Assam on the north and west and Manipur on the south and runs more or less parallel to the left bank of the Brahmaputra river.

The Capital of Nagaland is Kohima. It is divided into eleven (11) districts namely, Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Dimapur, Mokokchung, Zunheboto, Tuensang, Mon, Peren, Kiphiri and Longleng.

4.1.2 Physio-Climatic Features

Nagaland has a total geographical area of 16,579 sq kms with altitude varying between 194 metres in the plains and 3,840 metres in the hills. Nagaland is one of the world's most inaccessible corners. About 94 percent of the total geographical area of the State is constituted by hilly terrain. Plain areas are almost insignificant.

The climate and rainfall in the state is influenced by monsoon. The climate in Nagaland varies from warm sub-tropical over the foothills to cool and lower ranges. Monsoon rains generally spread over the months from June to September. Post and pre-monsoon shower do occur during April, May and October. On an average, Nagaland receives about 200cm rainfall annually. The monthly temperature and rainfall reported at the Capital (Kohima) during 2003 is given in Table No.4.1.

4.1.3 Population

According to 2001 census, the population of Nagaland was recorded to be 19,88,636 with 10,41,686 males and 9,46,950 females. The density of population in the state was 120 per square Km. The sex ratio was 909 females per 1000 males. The distribution of population, density of population and sex ratio are shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Population, Density, Sex ratio in Nagaland.
(According to 2001 Census)

District	Year	Population	Male	Female	Density (per sq.km)	Sex ratio (Female per 1000)
Nagaland	2001	1988636	1041686	946950	120	909
Kohima (undivided)	2001	314366	161701	152665	101	944
Dimapur	2001	308382	166335	142047	333	854
Phek	2001	148246	77082	71164	73	923
Mokokchung	2001	227230	118428	108802	141	919
Wokha	2001	161098	83620	77478	99	927
Zunheboto	2001	154909	79627	75282	123	945
Tuensang (undivided)	2001	414801	216888	197913	98	913
Mon	2001	259604	138005	121599	145	881

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland.

4.1.4 Literacy

Table 4.2 Distribution of Literacy Rate in Nagaland (According to 2001 Census)

State/District	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Nagaland	Male	67.73	89.01	71.77
	Female	57.87	82.09	61.92
	Total	62.99	85.95	67.11
Kohima (undivided)	Male	77.96	91.18	81.44
	Female	62.02	81.19	66.64
	Total	70.12	86.56	74.28
Dimapur	Male	79.74	85.34	82.16
	Female	71.15	76.86	73.34
	Total	75.66	81.73	78.15
Phek	Male	77.32	94.52	78.97
	Female	61.42	83.35	63.08
	Total	69.61	89.81	71.35
Mokokchung	Male	84.93	93.32	86.14
	Female	80.48	93.88	82.20
	Total	82.79	93.57	84.27
Wokha	Male	83.53	92.25	85.69
	Female	72.92	88.68	76.46
	Total	78.38	90.63	81.28
Zunheboto	Male	69.50	93.71	73.43
	Female	61.86	90.06	65.80
	Total	65.74	92.08	69.73
Tumang (undivided)	Male	53.56	84.61	55.97
	Female	43.84	78.81	46.12
	Total	48.91	82.11	51.30
Mon	Male	43.90	89.33	46.70
	Female	34.48	79.08	37.12
	Total	39.52	84.66	42.25

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Nagaland

4.1.5 Land Use Pattern

The net area put under agriculture were respectively 18.68 percent of the total geographical area of the state, and the Area under forest in Nagaland was lower than what was envisaged in the National Forest Policy of India. As against two-third of the total geographical area that should have been forest coverage in hilly States like Nagaland, only 52.04 percent of the total geographical area of the State was under forest in Nagaland. The total land use pattern in Nagaland is given in Table No.4.2.

Table 4.3 Land Use Pattern in Nagaland

Sl. No.	Land Use	Area in Thousand (hectare)
1	Total Reporting Area	1584.73
2	Forest	862.93 (52.04%)
3	Area not available for cultivation (a+b)	66.69
	a) Area under non-agriculture uses	66.69
	b) Barren and uncultivable land	N.A.
4	Other uncultivable land excluding current fallows (a+b)	184.43
	a) Permanent pastures and other grazing land	N.A.
	b) Land under misc. tree groves not including in net area sown.	123.75
	c) Cultivable wast land	60.68
5	Fallow land (a+b)	161.02
	a) Fallow land other than current fallows	74.36
	b) Current fallow	86.66
6	Net Area sown	309.66(18.68)

Remarks: Figures in bracket indicate percentage of total geographical area of the State.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of Nagaland.

4.1.6 Mountain

The State consists of a long narrow strip of hilly regions running more or less parallel to the bank of the river Brahmaputra. Many villages and towns stand at 1000 to 2000 metres above the sea level as it is a hilly state. The Nagas build their houses on the top of the hills and at higher elevations because of security reason in the earlier days. The highest peak in the State is Mt. Saramati in Tuensang district. The height of the Mt. Saramati is 3840 metres above the sea level. Other important mountains are Mt. Japfi and Mt. Pauna. Japfi mountain is in Kohima district and Pauna in Peren district. Their height are 3014 and 2841 metres respectively.

4.1.7 Rivers

Nagaland has numerous rivers and streams. The rivers of Nagaland flow either into Brahmaputra in the west in Assam or into Chindwin in the east in Myanmar. No river of Nagaland flows directly into the sea. The important rivers that flow into the Brahmaputra are Dhansiri, Doyang, Tsusang, Milak, Dikhu, Tiru and Tizit. The rivers that flow into the Chindwin River are Likhimro, Zungki and Lanye River.

Section – II

4.2. Profile of Sample District

4.2.1 Phek District

As an erstwhile sub-division of Kohima district, Phek district was separated to the status of a full fledged district on 21st December 1973. Phek district occupies the southern corner of Nagaland and it is bounded on its North by Zunheboto and Tuensang districts, West by Kohima district and South by Manipur and on the East shares an international boundary with Myanmar, with a total geographical area measuring 2026 sq. km.

The Chakhesang and Ponchury Naga tribes are the two major tribes inhabiting the district. The total population of Phek district is 148246 out of which 77082 are males and 71164 are females. The average density of population is 73 per sq.km as per 2001 census.

The majority of Phek district is a rural area with the exception of Phek town which is the district headquarter and Pfutsero which is the sub-divisional headquarter headed by Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC). The district administration is headed by Deputy Commissioner (DC), ADC and SDO. The sub-divisions are-(a) Chozuba (b) Chizami and (c) Meluri, and Extra Assistant Commissioners (EAC) of the district are in (a) Chetheba (b) Khezhakenoma (c) Phukhungri (d) Sakraba (e) Sekruzu and (f) Khuza.

For the developmental convenience, the district has been divided into five (5) Rural Development Blocks, namely, Phek, Kikruma, Pfutsero, Sekruzu and Meluri blocks. Terrace farming and minor irrigation facilities are found in all the five blocks.

4.22 Dimapur District

The Dimapur district, the eighth district of Nagaland, was inaugurated in December 1997 carved out from Kohima district. The headquarter of the district at Chumukedima is currently under development and at present operates from Dimapur. It comprises of the Dimapur and Niuland Sub-Divisions. The district is bounded by Kohima district on the south and east, Karbi Anglong on the west and Golaghat district of Assam on the north.

The district draws its name from the Kachari dialect DI-meaning river, MA-meaning great or big and PUR-meaning city, together connoting the city near the great river. That the Kachari Kingdom flourished in Dimapur in the olden days is evident from the existence of the Kachari Rajbari Fort ruins, housing, the ancient stone monoliths and the many excavated tanks dug by the royals known even today as the Rajpukhuri, Padampukhuri, Bamunpukhuri, Jorpukhuri etc. to name a few.

Dimapur is the commercial centre of the state, besides being referred to as the gateway of Nagaland and Manipur, having the only Airport in Nagaland

and important Railhead besides the National Highway-39 running through Dimapur which connects Kohima, Imphal and Moreh on the Myanmar border.

The district has four Rural Development Blocks, namely, Medziphema, Nuland, Kuhuboto and Dhansiripar. The district is having five assembly constituencies at present, viz, Dimapur-I, Dimapur -II, Dimapur -III and Ghaspani -I, Ghaspani -II . The total area of the district is 927 sq.kms. As per 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 3, 08,382 of which 1, 66,335 are males and 1, 42,047 are females. The district is presently having a total of 191 recognised villages covering 33,793 households. The literacy percentage of the district is 78.15. The identified BPL (Below Poverty Line) families are 16,179 out of the 29,068 families which make 55.65 %.

Section -III

4.3 Profile of Sample Blocks

4.3.1 Kikruma Block

Kikruma block is one of the oldest blocks in Nagaland covering 21 villages in the beginning but later on with the creation of separate block of Sekruzu, the number of village comes under this block is 8 (eight), viz. Kikruma, Phusachodi, Thepuzu, K.Bawe, K. Basa, Chesezu Nawe, Chesezu Nasa and Thenyizu. The name of this block area is also called as "Chokri Area". The block headquarter is at a distance of 57 kms from the state capital. The block is having 4761 households with the population of 20,931 as per 2001 Census.

4.3.2 Medziphema Block

Medziphema block is also one of the oldest and largest block in Nagaland covering sixty six (66) villages in the beginning. However, only sixty four(64) villages are functioning with the Government of Nagaland at present. Nearly 70 percent of the block areas falls on the foothills and plain areas on the state. Here almost all the Naga tribes settle along with the Kukis, Garos, Kacharis and Napalese.

Medziphema block lies between 93° 35' E to 94° 10'E longitude and 26° 33' N latitude. It covers an area of 639.33 sq.kms. The easiest approach to the State of Nagaland and Manipur State is through this block from the outside world. The block office is located about 15 kms away from district Headquarter (Chumukedima) on the way to Kottima, on the National highway No-39. The Development Block Office is about one and a half kms away from the main road (NH-39) in Medziphema town, where the School of Agricultural Sciences and Rural Development (SASRD), Nagaland University, Medziphema Campus is also located.

The block is covered by four (4) Administrative Officers, namely. SDO (C) Medziphema, SDO(C)Dhansiripar, SDO (Sadar) Dimapur and EAC Chumukedima.

Section – IV

4.4 Profile of Sample Villages

Under Kikruma block of Phek district, the selected villages are, namely, Chesezu Village and Thipuzu village.

Under Medziphema block of Dimapur district, the study villages are, namely, Chumukedima village, Chekiye village, Sodzulhou village, Sochunoma village, Piphema old village, Aoyinti village, Kukidolong village, Jharnapani village, Zani village and Pherima village.

4.4.1 Chesezu Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	356
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1980
3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:		7
	a) Male	: 6
	b) Female	: 1
4. Total No. of population	:	1739
5. Distance from the village		
	a) Block H.Q.	: 52 Km
	b) District H.Q.	: 89 Km
6. Infrastructure facilities		
	a) No. of LP School	: 1
	(b) No. of High School	: 1

- b) No. of Anganwadi : 4
- c) Telephone : Yes
- d) Electricity : Yes
- e) Water supply : Yes
- (f) No. of Church : 4

4.42 Thipuzu Village

- 1. Size of the Village (Household) : 488
- 2. Year of VDB Formation : 1980
- 3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 7
 - a) Male : 6
 - b) Female : 1
- 4. Total No. of population : 2459
- 5. Distance from the village
 - a) Block H.Q. : 46 Km
 - b) District H.Q. : 78 Km
- 6. Infrastructure facilities
 - a) No. of LP School : 1
 - (b) No. of Middle School : 1
 - b) No. of Anganwadi : 1
 - c) Telephone : Yes
 - d) Electricity : Yes
 - e) Water supply : Yes
 - (f) No. of Church : 1

4.4.3 Chumukedima Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	145
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1980
3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:		7
	a) Male	: 6
	b) Female	: 1
4. Total No. of population	:	803
5. Distance from the village		
	a) Block H.Q.	: 20 Km
	b) District H.Q.	: 18 Km
6. Infrastructure facilities		
	a) No. of LP School	: 1
	b) No. of Anganwadi	: 1
	c) Telephone	: Yes
	d) Electricity	: Yes
	e) Water supply	: Yes
	f) No. of Church	: 1

4.4.4 Chekiye Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	147
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1980

3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:	7
a) Male	: 6
b) Female	: 1
4. Total No. of population	: 821
5. Distance from the village	
a) Block H.Q.	: 25 Km
b) District H.Q.	: 5 Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School	: Govt. 1, Private 1
(b) High School	: 1 (Private)
(b) No.of Anganwadi	: 3
(c) Telephone	: Yes
(d) Electricity	: Yes
(e) Health Care	: Yes
(f) No. of Church	: 1

4.45 Sodzulhou Village

1. Size of the Village (household)	: 87
2. Year of VDB Formation	: 1980
3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:	7
a) Male	: 6
b) Female	: 1
4. Total No. of population	: 712

5. Distance from the village

- a) Block H.Q. : 20 Km
 b) District H.Q. : 10 Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

- (a) No. of LP School : 1
 (b) High School : Nil
 (b) No.of Anganwadi : 1
 (c) Telephone : Yes
 (d) Electricity : Yes
 (e) Health Care : Nil
 (f) No. of Church : 1

4.4.6 Sochunoma Village

1. Size of the Village (Household) : 93
 2. Year of VDB Formation : 1982
 3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 4
 a) Male : 3
 b) Female : 1
 4. Total No. of population : 767
 5. Distance from the village
 a) Block H.Q. : 6 Km
 b) District H.Q. : 24Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School	:	1
(b) High School	:	Nil
(b) No.of Anganwadi	:	2
(c)Telephone	:	Yes
(d) Electricity	:	Yes
(e) Health Care	:	Nil
(f) No. of Church	:	2

4.4.7 Piphema Old Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	65
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1980
3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:		7
a) Male	:	7
b) Female	:	Nil
4. Total No. of population	:	608
5. Distance from the village:		
a) Block H.Q.	:	18 Km
b) District H.Q.	:	48 Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School	:	1
(b) High School	:	Nil
(b) No.of Anganwadi	:	1
(c) Telephone	:	Yes

- (d) Electricity : Yes
 (e) Health Care : Yes
 (f) No. of Church : 2

4.4.8 Aoyimti Village

1. Year of

1. Size of the Village (Household) : 234

2. Year of VDB Formation : 1981

3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 8

a) Male : 7

b) Female : 1

4. Total No. of population : 1075

5. Distance from the village

a) Block H.Q. : 27 Km

b) District H.Q. : 6 Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School : Govt. 1, Private 1

(b) High School : Nil

(c) No. of Anganwadi : 1

(d) Telephone : Yes

(e) Electricity : Yes

(f) Health Care : Yes

(g) Postal facility : Yes

(h) No. of Church : 1

4.4.9 Kukidolong Village

1. Year of

1. Size of the Village (Household) : 58

2. Year of VDB Formation : 1981

3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 7

4. Total No. a) Male : 5

b) Female : 2

4. Total No. of population : 478

5. Distance from the village : 22 Km

6. Infrastructure a) Block H.Q. : 8 Km

b) District H.Q. : 22 Km

6. Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School : 1

(b) High School : Nil

(b) No. of Anganwadi : 2

(c) Telephone : Yes

(d) Electricity : Yes

(e) Health Care : Nil

(f) Postal facility : Nil

(g) No. of Church : 1

4.4.10 Jharnapani Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	15
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1980
3. Total members of VDB Management Committee:		5
a) Male	:	4
b) Female	:	1
4. Total No. of population	:	250
5. Distance from the village		
a) Block H.Q.	:	8 Km
b) District H.Q.	:	22 Km
6. Infrastructure facilities		
(a) No. of LP School	:	1(Govt.)
(b) High School	:	Nil
(b) No. of Anganwadi	:	1
(c) Telephone	:	Yes
(d) Electricity	:	Yes
(e) Health Care	:	Yes
(f) Postal facility	:	Yes
(g) No. of Church	:	1

4.4.11 Zani Village

1. Size of the Village (Household)	:	74
2. Year of VDB Formation	:	1981

3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 5

a) Male : 4

b) Female : 1

4 Total No. of population : 590

5 Distance from the village

a) Block H.Q. : 35 Km

b) District H.Q. : 9 Km

6 Infrastructure facilities

(a) No. of LP School : 1(Govt.)

(b) High School : Nil

(c) No. of Anganwadi : 1

(d) Telephone : under process

(e) Electricity : Yes

(f) Health Care : Yes

(g) Postal facility : Yes

(h) No. of Church : 1

(i) Water supply : Nil

4.4.12 Pherima Village

1. Size of the Village (Household) : 61

2 Year of VDB Formation : 1980

3. Total members of VDB Management Committee: 5

(a) Male : 4

(b) Female : 1

4. Total No. of population	:	530
5. Distance from the village		
(a) Block H.Q.	:	7Km
(b) District H.Q.	:	37Km
6. Infrastructure facilities		
(a) No. of LP School	:	Govt. 1, Private 1
(b) High School	:	Nil
(b) No. of Anganwadi	:	2
(c) Telephone	:	Yes
(d) Electricity	:	Yes
(e) Health Care	:	Yes
(f) Postal facility	:	Yes
(g) No. of Church	:	1
(h) Water supply	:	Nil

Section – V

4.5 Profile of Sample Respondents

The selection of respondents as mentioned in methodology chapter, a sample of 10 percent household from the total village households has drawn randomly. The details of respondent background have been given in table 4.4.

Table A.4 Distribution of Respondents Background

Sl. No	Block/Village	Total Respondent	Sex		Age (Years)			Education			Occupation			Business	others	
			Male	Female	Below 18	18-60	Above 60	Illiterate	Upto primary	Upto middle	Upto matric	Above Matric	Labourer			Agri. farmer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
KIKRUMA																
1	Chesezu	36	28	8	Nil	31	5	8	12	8	5	3	Nil	27	4	5
2	Thipuzu	49	44	5	Nil	46	3	11	16	13	6	3	Nil	37	4	8
Sub-Total		85	72	13	0	77	8	19	28	21	11	6	0	64	8	13
		100%	85%	15%	%	90%	9%	22%	33%	25%	13%	7%	%	75%	9%	15%
MEDZIPHEMA																
3	Chumukedima	15	15	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	3	5	3	2	2	Nil	7	5	3
4	Chekiye	15	14	1	Nil	14	1	Nil	6	4	3	2	Nil	6	5	4
5	Sodzulhou	9	9	Nil	Nil	9	Nil	Nil	3	4	Nil	2	Nil	3	4	2
6	Sochunoma	10	8	2	Nil	8	2	4	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	8	1	1
7	Pipheima Old	7	7	Nil	Nil	5	2	3	2	1	1	Nil	Nil	4	2	1
8	Aoytmi	24	19	5	Nil	22	2	Nil	10	6	5	3	Nil	10	6	8
9	Kukidolong	6	6	Nil	Nil	6	Nil	2	1	2	1	Nil	Nil	5	1	Nil
1	Jharnapani	2	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil
10																
1	Zani	8	8	Nil	Nil	7	1	3	2	2	Nil	1	Nil	5	1	2
1																
1	Pherima	7	5	2	Nil	6	1	2	1	2	2	Nil	Nil	4	1	2
2																
Sub-Total		103	93	10	0	94	9	17	32	27	17	10	0	53	27	23
		100%	90%	10%	%	91%	9%	16%	31%	26%	16%	10%	%	51%	26%	22%
Total		188	165	23	0	171	17	36	60	48	28	16	0	117	35	36
		100%	88%	12%	%	91%	9%	19%	32%	25%	15%	8%	%	62%	19%	19%

Others = Voluntary workers, Church workers, Political party workers etc.

Table 4.4 analysed the respondents background in Kikruma block that majority of respondents are male with 85 percent and 15 percent are female respondents. The age group of respondents between 18-60 years are very high with 90 percent, 9 percent are above 60 years and below 18 years is nil. Majority of respondents in Kikruma block are upto Primary only with 33 percent, followed by upto middle in the percentage of 25, illiterate with 22 percent, upto matric level is 13 percent, and above matriculate is only 7 percent. In occupation pattern, the majority of respondents are agriculture farmers with 75 percent, followed by others with 15 percent, and 9 percent of them are doing business. None of the respondents is found engaging only as labourer.

In Medziphema block, male respondents are 90 percent where as only 10 percent are female. Here also majority (91%) of the respondents in the age group of 18-60 years, and 9 percent are in the age group of above 60 years. None of the respondents are below 18 years. The education qualification of the respondents is upto primary with 31 percent, followed by respondents' upto middle and 16 percent each to both illiterate and reading upto matric. The respondent above matric is 10 percent. Main occupations of the respondents are agriculture farmers with 51 percent, followed by business with 26 percent and other professional is 22 percent. In this table 4.4 it indicates in each block that majority respondents are dependents on daily wage basis as labourer.

Chapter -V

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND ITS FUNCTIONING

Section -I

Model Rules of Village Development Board

Section -II

Status of Financial Resources of VDB

Section -III

Assessment about the Functioning of VDB in the Sample Villages

Section -IV

People's Awareness and Participation in VDB Activities

Section - V

People's Perception about the Status of VDB:

CHAPTER-V

VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND ITS FUNCTIONING

The planning process and implementation of all rural development programmes are done in the state through the medium of a development agency, popularly known as " Village Development Board". The Department of Rural Development has a committed charter to bring about development and enhance the inherent capacity of mobilizing the community strength of the rural people in the 1083 recognized villages through the activities of VDBs. To attain such an objective and to ensure the uniform approach to the development of the rural areas, the allocation and funding criteria to the villagers are made on the basis of the number of tax paying households in every recognized village. The VDBs had survived two and half decades now and have taken firm roots in 1083 villages by now.

In the light of the above, the performance of VDBs is examined /assessed and presented in this chapter. The assessment has been provided in five sections. The aspects provided in each of the section include as under :

Section - I : Model Rules of VDB

Section - II : Status of Financial Resources of VDB

Section - III : Assessment about the functioning of VDB in the sample villages

Section - IV : People's awareness and participation in VDB activities

Section - V : People's perception about VDB

Section - 1

Model Rules of Village Development Board

The Section -1 of this chapter deals with composition, role, responsibilities, functions and funds as per VDB model rules.

5.1.1. Composition of VDB.

- (a) All permanent residents of a village shall be members of the Village Development Board and all such members shall form the General Body of the Village Development Board. This General Body of the Village Development Board shall hold at least two General Body Meetings of the village Development Board during one financial year. During these General Body Meetings, the concerned VDB Secretary who shall be designated as Secretary of the Management Committee of the VDB, shall lay before the General Body all details regarding the VDB schemes implemented under various programmes, money drawn, loans issued against Fixed Deposits Security, Interest of Fixed Deposit drawn, manner of utilization of interest amount and any other issues concerning the VDBs on which the General Body may like to seek clarification.

- (b) There shall be a Management Committee of the VDBs which shall be entrusted with the management of VDBs and the funds of the VDBs, the members of the management committee of VDB shall be chosen by the Village Council

concerned. The tenure of the members of the management committee of the VDB shall be three years unless decided otherwise by the Village Council by resolution. The members of the management committee of the VDB may include members of the village council, those persons who are not members of the village council or those who are ineligible to be chosen as, or for being members of the village council by virtue of their age or virtue of tradition and custom. The minimum numbers of members of the management committee of the VDBs shall not be less than five members and the maximum number of members shall not exceed twenty five (25) members. The numbers of Women members to be included in the management committee of the VDB should not be less than one-fourth of the total number of member of the management committee of the VDBs.

(c) Any resolution passed by the management committee of the VDB either for loan application, drawal of funds etc shall be attended by a quorum of not less than 51 percent of the total number of the management committee, otherwise such resolutions passed shall not be valid and shall be liable to rejection by the Chairman of the VDB.

(d) A member of the management committee of the VDB including the Secretary may be replaced by a resolution of the Village Council, for reasons to be recorded in the resolution subject to the approval of the Chairman of the VDB, i.e. the concerned Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner.

(e) The Deputy Commissioner or Additional Deputy Commissioner shall be the Ex-Officio Chairman of the VDB in their respective district and independent subdivisions.

(f) The members of the management committee shall select one among themselves as Secretary who shall be a person who is literate having a minimum educational qualification of matriculation and above. He shall be paid a remuneration ranging from Rs. 3000 per month as may be decided by the VDB concerned commensurate with their funds/resources preferably from interest accrued from the concerned VDB fixed deposit. No Village Council Chairman or Head G.B. or Village Administration Head etc. shall be permitted to hold the post of VDB Management Committee Chairman.

5.1.2. Objectives of VDBs

The VDBs are constituted with the following stated objectives :

(1) to develop and sustain initiative and competence at the village level by affording every village having a Village Council to make village plan according to its needs;

(2) to built up village's community fund for the well being of the people of the village

- (3) to take decisions and implementation of schemes within the guidelines both for state and centrally sponsored schemes;
- (4) capable of mobilizing its internal resources for investment in various income generating and economical productive activities;
- (5) rural areas;
- (6) gradually transform the rural areas into standards of semi-urban areas in so far as availability of the basic common facilities is concerned; and
- (7) to enable themselves to act as financial intermediaries for managing their own rural credit and loan activities.

5.1.3. Role and Responsibilities of VDBs

The philosophy behind the Village Development Board, sometimes known as the "Common Fund Committee" was built around the concept of "Common Belonging". The very core of the VDB is based on the perception of an elderly man quoted by Gokhale (1982), who told to the young generation that "You have more quarrels because you have forgotten the boundary between what belongs to you alone and what belongs to you all. To have less quarrels and more happiness there has to be an arrangement for looking after your common belongings. You must first of all have common belongings. Then you must have definite knowledge about what is common. Then you must manage the common belongings openly, fairly and honestly".

Since the inception of VDB (1979-80), the VDBs play an effective agency at the village level to channelized developmental funds and to enable the rural people to participate in the overall process of rural development and increase their planning and implementation competence at the village level.

The Village Development Boards placed at the disposal of the village discretionary funds-raised through their own initiative and also provided by Government which to enable them to chalk out their own village developmental plans according to their determined set of priorities.

The Village Development Board, subject to such directives which the village council may issue from time to time, shall exercise the powers, functions and duties of the Village Councils enumerated in Clauses 4,6,7,8,9, of Section 13 of the Act, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman of the Village Council.

The Village Development Board shall also subject to such directives as the Village Council may issue from time to time, formulate schemes, programmes of action for the development and progress of the village as a whole or groups of individuals in the village, or for individuals in the village, either using the village community or other funds.

5.1.4. Functions of VDB

The functions of the Village Development Boards are numerous. It has to formulate different development schemes and programmes of action from time to time. It is their responsibility to look into the matter of rapid development, bringing positive changes, organizing common funds or any other funds. It is the duty or responsibility of the VDB to implement all the programmes under its jurisdiction as approved by the Government. The major development works to be executed by the Board includes all social welfare programmes covering individual / households and community oriented programmes. The Board has to function under the directives issued by the Village Council and the State Government from time to time. The Village Development Board is also responsible for implementation of all programmes under the Rural Development Department. Also, VDBs has been preparing modalities and approaches to improving the economic and social living standards of the rural poor.

5.1.4.1. Funding Procedure

- (i) The Village Development Board shall operates its funds under Grant-in Aid, Matching Cash Grant and other programmes through suitable accounts shall be operated jointly by the Chairman and Secretary of the management committee of the VDB. No cheque shall be honoured unless it is accompanied by a copy of the management committee's resolution authorizing such withdrawals signed by the members present in the particular meeting, which must be attended by less

than 51 percent of the total membership of the management committee and thereafter be approved by the concerned Chairman of the VDB.

(ii) No VDB shall be allowed to withdraw its Fixed Deposits since the Fixed Deposits form the main for the existence of the VDB (i.e. VDBs which withdraw their Fixed Deposits will cease to exist and hence forth will not be eligible for any funds under Grant-in-Aid, Matching Cash Grant and other development funds from the Rural Development Department.

(ii) No cheque shall be honoured unless it is accompanied by a copy of the Management committee's Resolution authorizing such withdrawals signed by all members present in the particular meeting, which must be attended by not less than 51 % of the total membership of the management committee and thereafter be approved by the concerned Chairman of the VDB. Person desiring to obtain loan or desiring to be included in any developmental schemes formulated by the VDB would express his desire in the monthly meeting. Any person residing in the village may apply for a loan furnishing the details regarding the purposes for which the loan is sought, the amount of loan and the period in which the applicant proposes to repay the loan with interest. The loanee has to accept three important conditions viz.

(a) that he will attend all the monthly meetings of the VDB without fail and answer any questions addressed to him in the meeting;

(b) that he has to offer to the village any security required by VDB ; and I accept any penalty imposed on him by the village council in default of any condition of the loan. Once these conditions are fulfilled, the VDB recommend the loanee for obtaining the same from the bank. Once it is recommended by the VDB, the Bank has to grant the loan as applied for.

5.1.4.2. Meetings

The Management Committee shall meet on the same date every month. The management committee may decide the date and shall inform the Chairman of the management committee and the Chairman of the village council about such date.

The members of the management committee shall give widest publicity about the date to their Khel people. Such meeting shall be open to public including members of the General Body. Any change in the date shall be effective only after obtaining the consent of the Village Council and the Management Committee Chairman.

In addition to the monthly meetings, the management committee may meet more frequently if any member of the management committee gives notices to the Secretary. However, the resolutions of the management committee in such meeting shall not be implemented unless these resolutions are debated in the monthly public meeting. Every decision or recommendation of the VDB shall be

in the form of resolution passed in a regular monthly meeting by all the members present in such a meeting.

The monthly meetings shall be attended by the following categories of persons : (a) Village Development Board Management Committee; (b) Loanees ; (c) Any other persons who have been asked by the management committee to attend. The monthly meeting shall be presided over by a member of the management committee / VDB members for the occasion.

The meeting shall be in three parts. Firstly, the Secretary of the management committee will write the past month's account on a black board and invites questions with reference to the accounts and he shall answer the questions. Secondly, each loanee may be questioned by the management committee members and public. Thirdly, other issues in connection with development will be debated. The Secretary of the management committee will record the issues and decisions. All questions which are not answered to the satisfaction of the questioner shall also be recorded by the Secretary of the management committee.

5.1.4.3. Audit and Accounts

The Village Council may cause the VDB's account to be audited at such times as it may decide. The Deputy Commissioner will render necessary assistance in auditing the accounts.

The management committee of the VDB shall place before the village council annual account before 30th April every year covering the period from 1st April of the previous year to 31st March of the current year. In addition, the management committee shall also place before the general body of the VDB annual accounts of all amounts received under Grant-in-Aid, Matching Cash Grant and other developmental programmes as well as draws of money made by the Secretary of the management committee, the position of repayment of loans taken by individuals or community as a whole etc. at least twice a year. The Secretary of the management committee shall record any major decisions taken by the general body of the VDB during the course of the annual meetings which must be authenticated by the concerned village council Chairman. A copy of this may be sent to the Chairman of the VDB for information and necessary action. All dispute, except those in which the lending institution is a party, arising out of the VDB management committee working and decisions shall be settled first by the village council.

Section – II

Status of Financial Resources of VDB

The Village Development Boards do not receive funds from many sources. Till the end of the year 2004, they were receiving fund directly from the Government only through three programmes namely, Grant-in-Aid (GIA), Matching Cash Grant (MCG), and Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The first two programmes are State sponsored programmes while the third one is contributing both Central and State in 75:25. Under Matching Cash Grant

programme, the State Government gives contribution into the Village Community Fund in fixed deposits in the name of the VDB which is equal to the amount that particular VDB is having in its Fixed Deposit, with a maximum ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakhs. This is given only once.

Out of the three programmes under which the VDB gets fund directly from the Government, the Grant-in-Aid programme is the most important programme. The VDB of all villages having recognized village councils get grant-in-aid from the Government every year for undertaking activities as per the village plans drawn up by the VDBs for the development of their own village and the community which are duly approved by the District Planning and Development Boards. The allocation of funds under the programme is done based on the number of tax paying households in the villages. During the year 2004, an amount of Rs. 800/- per tax paying household was given to the VDBs. The State Government had laid down detail procedure for successful implementation of the programme and Model Schemes were usually given along with the annual fund allocation.

A very special feature of the programme is that out of the total allocated annual fund under the programme, 25 percent is reserved for women and 20 percent is reserved for youth of the village.

Table 5.1, table 5.2 and table 5.3 show the district-wise availability of fund and expenditure of VDBs.

Table 5.1 District-wise Funds Available and Expenditure on SGSY Programme During 2003-04. (Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the District	Opening Balance	Central Assistance	State Assistance	Total fund Available	Expenditure
1	Kohima (undivided)	2.01 (5.47)	19.98 (53.34)	14.78 (40.20)	36.77 (100)	45.21
2	Mokokchung	2.50 (7.51)	17.11 (51.43)	12.66 (38.05)	33.27 (100)	30.22
3	Tuensang (undivided)	18.71 (16.61)	66.51 (59.04)	27.43 (24.35)	112.65 (100)	109.18
4	Mon	2.93 (20.08)	-	12.66 (86.77)	14.59 (100)	14.94
5	Wokha	7.64 (22.56)	15.62 (46.13)	10.60 (31.31)	33.86 (100)	26.49
6	Phek	1.82 (27.50)	-	4.80 (72.51)	6.62 (100)	7.79
7	Zunheboto	3.17 (9.08)	19.09 (54.67)	12.66 (36.25)	34.92 (100)	28.54
8	Dimapur	1.18 (3.62)	22.84 (70.00)	8.61 (26.39)	32.63 (100)	38.63
9	Nagaland	39.96 (13.09)	161.15 (53.04)	104.20 (34.13)	305.31 (100)	

Source : Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima, Nagaland.

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages to total fund available

Fig: 1 Shows the district wise funds availability and expenditure on SGSY programmed 2003-04

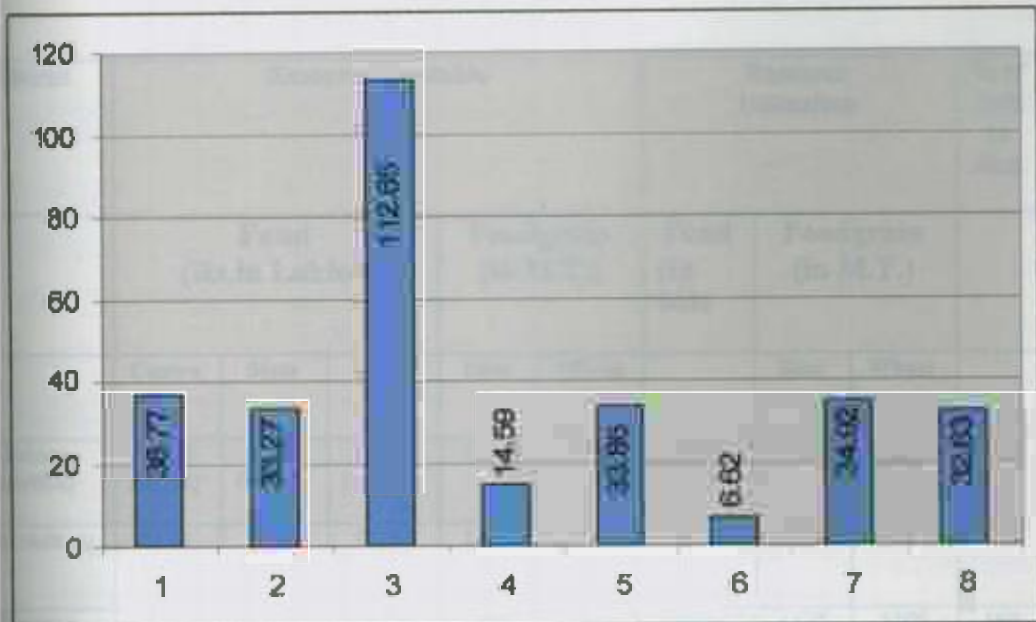


Fig: 1 District wise funds available and expenditure on SGSY programmed during 2003-04

1. Kohima	(36.77)
2. Mokokchung	(33.27)
3. Tuensang	(112.65)
4. Mon	(14.59)
5. Wokha	(33.86)
6. Phek	(6.62)
7. Zunheboto	(34.92)
8. Dimapur	(32.63)

Table: 52 District-wise Availability and Utilization of Resources Under SGRY-I During 2003-04.

District	Resource Available					Resource Utilization			% of Utilization	Man-days Generation in Lakhs
	Fund (Rs.in Lakhs)			Foodgrain (in M.T.)		Fund (in lakh)	Foodgrain (in M.T.)			
	Centre	State	Total	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat		
Kohima (undivided)	84.92 (94.44)	5.00 (7.27)	89.92 (100)	1294	1132	89.92	1294	1132	100	423.1 (15.87)
Mokokchung	64.11 (68.79)	29.09 (38.83)	93.20 (100)	1134	782	93.20	1134	782	100	34.34 (12.88)
Tuensang (undivided)	83.49 (94.35)	5.00 (5.66)	88.49 (100)	1477	1105	88.49	1477	1105	100	45.49 (17.06)
Mon	64.75 (91.52)	6.00 (6.62)	70.75 (100)	1144	987	61.63	1144	987	87.10	36.97 (13.87)
Wokha	48.68 (90.69)	5.00 (5.31)	53.68 (100)	861	492	53.68	861	492	100	25.53 (9.57)
Phek	81.23 (94.20)	5.00 (5.94)	86.23 (100)	973	973	86.23	973	973	100	38.76 (12.66)
Zunheboto	53.36 (84.22)	10.00 (11.13)	63.36 (100)	943	943	61.53	943	943	97.11	32.43 (12.16)
Dimapur	35.35 (89.84)	4.00 (4.54)	39.35 (100)	455	455	39.35	455	455	100	15.77 (5.92)
Total	515.89 (88.19)	69.09 (10.17)	584.98 (100)	8281	6869	574.04	8281	6869	98.02	266.6 (100)

Source : Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima; Nagaland.

Figure in parentheses indicate the percentages in total fund available.

Table 5.3 District-wise Availability and Utilization of Resources under SGRY-11 During 2003-04.

Sl. No.	District	Resource Available			Resources Utilization		% of Expenditure	Mandays Generated in Lakhs
		Fund(Rs.in Lakhs)			Fund	Foodgrain		
		Central	Rice	wheat	(in Lakhs)	(in M.T.)		
				Foodgrain (in M.T.)	wheat			
1	Kohima (undivided)	63.99 (13.32)	2262 (14.60)	68.99 (12.53)	2262 (14.59)	68.99 (12.89)	2262 (14.60)	100 4.50 (14.34)
2	Mokokchung	64.04 (13.33)	2265 (14.64)	94.25 (17.12)	2265 (14.61)	94.25 (17.61)	2265 (14.62)	100 4.78 (15.23)
3	Tuensang	83.41 (17.36)	2643 (17.06)	88.11 (16.00)	2643 (17.05)	88.11 (16.46)	2643 (17.06)	99.66 5.30 (16.88)
4	Mon	64.67 (13.46)	1817 (11.73)	60.57 (11.00)	1817 (11.72)	60.57 (11.31)	1817 (11.73)	85.70 3.67 (11.69)
5	Wokha	48.66 (10.13)	1609 (10.39)	53.62 (9.74)	1609 (10.38)	53.62 (10.02)	1609 (10.39)	99.92 3.22 (10.26)
6	Phek	60.51 (12.59)	2019 (13.04)	65.51 (11.90)	2019 (13.03)	65.51 (12.24)	2019 (13.04)	100 4.04 (12.87)
7	Zunheboto	60.19 (12.53)	1963 (12.67)	65.39 (11.88)	1963 (12.67)	65.39 (12.22)	1963 (12.67)	93.24 3.93 (12.52)
8	Dimapur	34.99 (7.28)	921 (5.95)	38.88 (7.06)	921 (5.94)	38.88 (7.26)	921 (5.95)	99.21 1.95 (6.21)
	Total	480.46 (100)	15488 (100)	550.61 (100)	15499 (100)	535.32 (100)	15488 (100)	97.27 31.39 (100)

Sources : Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima; Nagaland.

Figure in parentheses indicate the percentages in total fund available.

Table 5.4 District wise Grant-in-Aid allocation of Fund to VDBs During 2003-04.

Sl.No	Name of District	No. of Blocks	No. of VDBs	Total Allocation of Fund to VDBs (in rupees)
1	Kohima	4	83	1,94,84,000 (11.04)
2	Mokokchung	6	75	1,86,66,000 (10.57)
3	Tuensang	8	99	1,68,58,000 (9.55)
4	Mon	6	94	2,09,57,200 (11.87)
5	Wokha	5	111	1,23,87,400 (7.02)
6	Zunheboto	6	167	1,59,78,800 (9.05)
7	Phek	5	89	1,71,59,200 (9.72)
8	Dimapur	4	189	2,33,39,600 (13.22)
9	Kiphiri	3	74	1,05,65,400 (5.98)
10	Longleng	2	26	1,01,32,000 (5.74)
11	Peren	3	76	1,10,37,200 (6.25)
	Total	52	1083	17,65,64,400 (100)

Sources: Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima; Nagaland.

Figure in parentheses indicate the percentages in total fund available.

Fig: 2.1 Shows the position of grant-in-aid to VDBs during 2003-04.

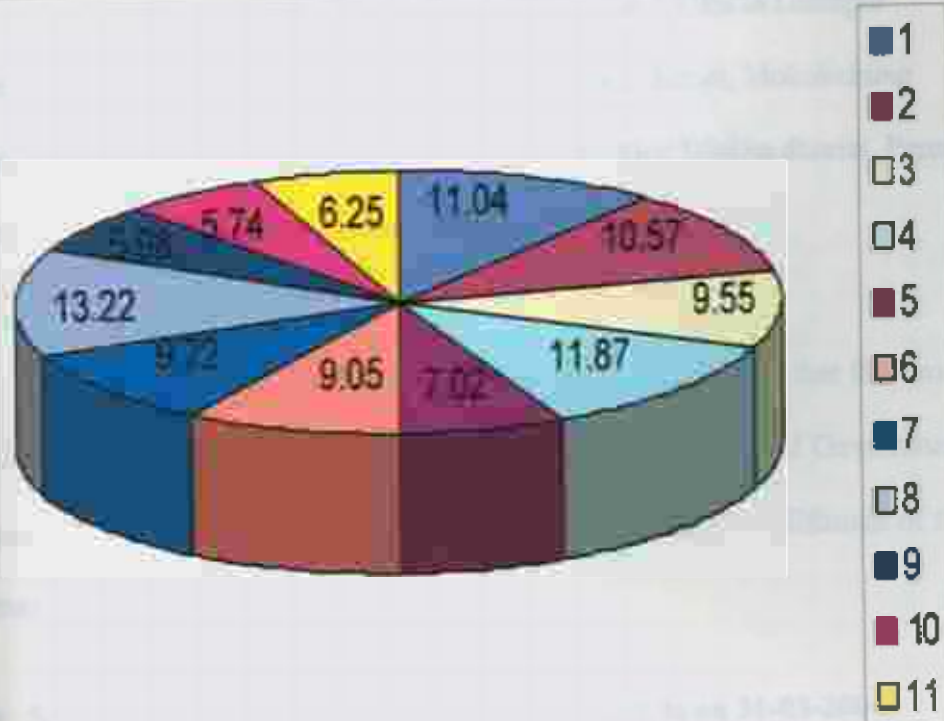


Fig : 2.1 District- wise Grant-in-Aid allocation of fund to VDBs during 2003-04

1. Kohima (11.04)
2. Mokokchung (10.57)
3. Tuensang (9.55)
4. Mon (11.87)
5. Wokha (7.02)
6. Zunheboto (9.05)
7. Phek (9.72)
8. Dimapur (13.22)
9. Kiphiri (5.98)
10. Longjeng (5.74)
11. Peren (6.25)

Table 5.4 reveals that Grant-in-aid allocation to VDBs in Dimapur district is the highest followed by Mon district, Kohima district, Mokokchung district, Phek district, Tuensang district, Zunheboto district, Wokha district, Peren district, Kiphiri district and Longleng district.

In table 5.1, table 5.2, table 5.3 and table 5.4. reveals that the funds are collected by VDBs either from the State Government or Central Government through various schemes and VDBs are performing well for the upliftment of the rural masses in Nagaland.

Table 5.5 Position of VDBs Fixed Deposit Amount as on 31-03-2004.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Blocks	No. of VDBs	Total Amount (Rs. in Lakhs) in Banks
1	Kohima	4	83	153083351 (57.99)
2	Mokokchung	6	75	15729546 (5.96)
3	Tuensang	8	99	27853149 (10.55)
4	Mon	6	94	6237427 (2.36)
5	Wokha	5	111	10668057 (4.04)
7	Phek	5	89	10384531 (3.93)
8	Dimapur	4	189	15158051 (5.74)
9	Longleng	2	26	-----
10	Kiphiri	3	74	2164731 (0.82)
11	Peren	3	76	3120019 (1.18)
	Total	52	1083	263992923 (100)

Sources: Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima; Nagaland.

Figure in parentheses indicate the percentages in total fund available.

Fig: 2.2 Shows the position of VDBs fixed deposit and

Fig: 3 Shows the district-wise availability of the number of VDBs in Nagaland.

Table 5.5 shows that Kohima district is the highest position of VDBs fixed deposit followed by Tuensang district, Zunheboto district, Mokokchung district,

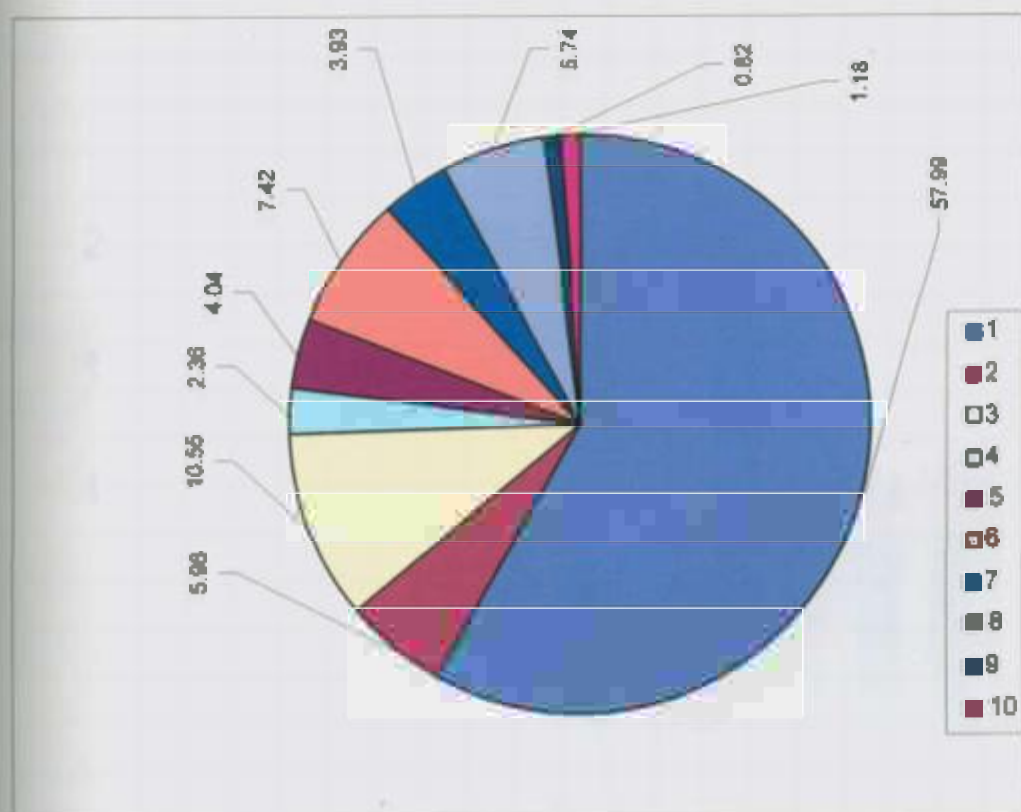


Fig : 2.2 Position of VDBs fixed deposit amount as on 31st March, 2004.

1. Kohima (57.99)
2. Mokokchung (5.96)
3. Tuensang (10.55)
4. Mon (2.36)
5. Wokha (4.04)
6. Zunheboto (7.42)
7. Phek (3.93)
8. Dimapur (5.74)
9. Longleng (0.0)
10. Kiphiri (0.82)
11. Peren (1.18)

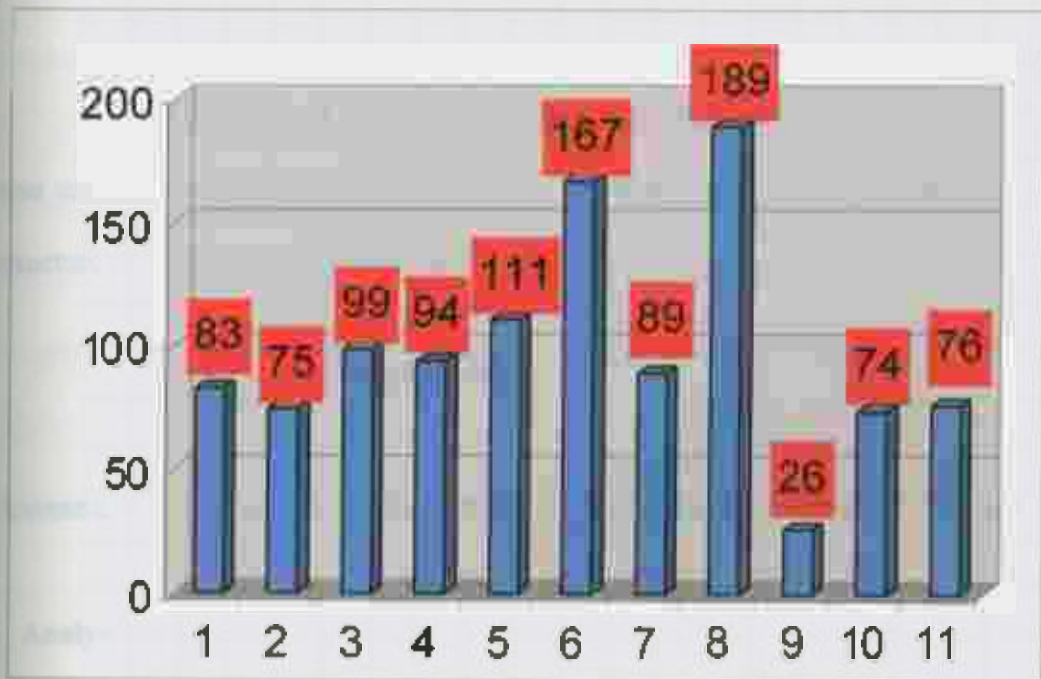


Fig : 3 District-wise availability of Village Development Boards.

1. Kohima	(83)
2. Mokokchung	(75)
3. Tuensang	(99)
4. Mon	(94)
5. Wokha	(111)
6. Zunheboto	(167)
7. Phek	(89)
8. Dimapur	(189)
9. Longleng	(26)
10. Kiphiri	(74)
11. Peren	(76)

Dinapur district, Wokha district, Phek district, Mon district, Peren district, Kiphiri district. Longleng district is found nil in VDBs fixed deposit.

Besides, the fund obtained from Central or State Government, the VDBs also utilized fund from their fixed deposits for improvement of socio-economic structure, which is clear from the table 5.5

Section-III

Assessment about the Functioning of VDB in the Sample Villages

5.6 Analysis of Composition of VDB

Table 5.6 No. of Members in the Management Committee of VDB

Sl. No.	Name of VDB	Total No. of M.C. Members	No. of Women Members	No. of Youth Members	No. of Debarr-ed mem-bers	No. of Secre-tary	No. of Trea-surer	Chair-man
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Chesezu	6	1	---	---	1	1	DC
2	Thipuzu	6	1	---	---	1	1	DC
	Total in Kikruma blok	13	2	---	---	2	2	
3	Chumukedima	7	1	---	2(GB)	1	1 Secy	DC
4	Chekiye	7	11	---	---	1	1	DC
5	Sodzulhou	8	11	---	---	1	1	DC
6	Sochunoma	3	1	---	2(GB)	1	1 GB	DC
7	Piphema Old	7	---	---	5(VCM)	1	1	DC
8	Aoyinti	8	1	---	---	1	1	DC
9	Kukidolong	7	2	---	---	1	1	DC
10	Jharnapana	4	1	---	2	1	1 Secy	DC
11	Zani	4	1	---	---	1	1	DC
12	Pherima	4	1	---	3(VCM)	1	1 VCM	DC
	Total in Medziphe mablock	59	10	---	14	10	10	DC
	Grant Total	72	12	---	14	12	12	DC

C- Chairperson, GB- Gaonbura, VCM- Village Council Member, DC- Deputy Commissioner.

In Nagaland, Village Development Board: Model rules says that the minimum number of members of the management committee of the VDB is five (5) and the maximum number is 25 members. The table 5.6 reveals that almost all the study villages number of members of the management committee is five (5) and maximum is nine (9). However, Sochunoma village, the number of members of the management committee is only four (4) which is not say in Model Rules.

Table 5.6 shows that women representative in VDB found in almost study village except in Piphema old village where five (5) village council members including Village Council Chairman are also members in VDB. It is also found that Aoyimti village is having a separate wing of women VDB with five (5) members.

Youth body/association is one of the active organization in all the study villages, but not found a single member or representative in VDB.

Nowhere, Model Rules mention about Treasurer post of management committee of the VDB, but table shows that ten (10) villages are having Treasurer post of VDB except two (2) villages (Chukukdeima and Jharnapani) where secretary is keeping all records on account and balances. In Sochunoma village a Gaonbora (GB) is also holding Treasurer post in VDB. In Pherima village one of the village council member is holding Treasurer post in VDB.

Table 5.7 Education, Age and Occupation of M.C. Members of VDB

Sl. No.	Name of VDB	Description										
		Ednl. Qualification				Age				Occupation		
		Illite rate	Up to Pri-ma-ry	Up to H.S. level	Abo-ve H.S. level	<25 yrs	25-45 yrs	46-60 yrs	Abo-ve 60 yrs	Agri-cul-ture	Bussi-ness/ Con-tract	Ser-vice
1	Chesezu	---	3	4	---	---	7	---	---	6	1	---
2	Thipuzu	---	4	2	1	---	7	---	---	7	---	---
Total in Kikruma block			7	6	1		14			13	1	
1	Chumakedima	1	3	3	2	---	9	---	---	6	3	---
2	Chekiye	---	3	3	2	---	8	---	---	3	5	---
3	Sodzulhou	---	---	7	2	---	6	3	---	4	5	---
4	Sochunoma	---	2	2	---	---	2	1	1	4	---	---
5	Piphema Old	3	3	---	1	---	2	3	2	5	2	---
6	Aoyinti	---	1	5	2	---	8	---	---	4	3	1
7	Kukidolong	---	5	4	---	2	7	---	---	7	2	---
8	Jharnapana	---	4	1	---	1	2	2	---	4	1	---
9	Zani	---	2	2	1	2	3	---	---	3	2	---
10	Pherima	---	3	2	---	1	2	2	---	5	---	---
Total in Medziphema block		4	26	29	10	6	49	11	3	45	23	1
Grand Total		4	33	35	11	6	63	11	3	58	24	1

M.C. = Management Committee

Table 5.7 reveals that the education, age and occupation of management committee members of VDB.

Most of the members of management committee of VDB in Kikruma block are upto primary level whereas in Medziphema block more members read upto high school level and also four (4) illiterate. Comparatively Medziphema block is having high education where more members are above high school level. Most of the members of VDB are in the age group between 25-45 years in both the blocks. Three members are above 60 years under Medziphema block.

In the case of occupation, most of them in both blocks are agricultural farmers, only one is found with Govt. service who is also holding VDB secretary post under Medziphema block. Some business/contract man also found in management committee members of VDB.

Table 5.8 Khel / Clan Wise Representative of Members of M.C. of VDB

S.No.	Name of the Village	Khel/Clan	No. of Representative to M.C.
1	Chesezu	1. Rikhru 2. Rosu 3. Swuro 4. Ringa 5. Khusoh 6. Nienu 7. Women Representative	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2	Thipuzu	1. Chizho Cheku 2. Chizho Lupfu 3. Rhakho 4. Veyie 5. Kezo 6. Women Representative	1 1 1 1 1 1
3	Chumukedima	1. Shuya 2. Hama 3. Kotsu 4. Chatsu 5. Kire 6. Sokra 7. Medoze 8. W/Representative	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	Chekiye	1. Amtsa 2. Atosa 3. Aphuyesa 4. Akasa 5. Alatosa 6. W/Representative	2 2 1 1 1 1
5	Sodzulhou	1. Koza 2. Ngolo 3. Ritse 4. Chiezou 5. W/Representative	3 2 2 1 1
6	Sochunorma	1. Merhu 2. Thevo 3. Semo 4. W/Representative	1 1 1 1

7	PiphemaOld	1. Kehie 2. Nakhro 3. Kotsu 4. Kimho	2 2 2 1
8	Aoyinti	1. Yimkum Colony 2. Alisumang Colony 3. Mission Colony 4. Yimlang colony 5. Teyong Colony 6. Yimsen Colony 7. Sungkum Colony 8. W/R representative	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9	Kukidolong	There is no khel/clan System in this village	9 Members in M.C. were selected by the village council from amongst themselves.
10	Jharnapani	There is no khel/clan System in this village	5 Members in M.C. were selected by the village council from amongst themselves.
11	Zani	There is no khel/clan System in this village	5 Members in M.C. were selected by the village council from amongst themselves.
12	Pherima	1. Zhimomi 2. Aw/omi 3. Ayemi 4. Kibami 5. W/R representative	1 1 1 1 1

MC= Management Committee

Since VDB is a grass-root level organization functioning in democratic way decentralization, the selection system of members of management committee are shown in table 5.8

This table shows that the system of selection of members of management committee of VDB is based on khel/clan representative. In the case of Jharnapani, Kukidolong and Zani village, there is no khel/clan system in selection of VDB management members. The members were selected by the village

council in general meeting amongst themselves, why because it is observed mixed citizenship is more in these three (3) villages.

59 Terms of Office of VDB

Table 59 Total term completed by M.C. and the effective period of current terms

Sl. No.	Name of the VDB / Village	Description	
		No. of term completed by M.C.	Effective date of current term by M.C.
1	2	3	4
1	Chesezu	0	02-02-04
2	Thipuzu	1	13-11-2000
3	Chumukedima	1	04-10-01
4	Chekiye	0	16-02-05
5	Sodzulhou	0	13-02-04
6	Sochunoma	1	04-11-02
7	Pphema Old	1	08-11-02
8	Aoyinti	1	02-09-2000
9	Kukidolong	2	06-11-1998
10	Jhanapani	1	04-10-02
11	Zani	1	14-10-02
12	Pherima	0	05-07-05

M.C= Management Committee

According to VDB Model Rules, the tenure of management committee of VDB is fixed for three (3) years. However, rules also provide that to extend another term if villagers willing so.

Table 5.9 shows that more than half of the study villages, the management committee of VDB completed one (1) tenure and continuing for another tenure. In Jhanapani village the secretary of VDB continuing for more than two times tenure since 6th Nov.1998.

5.10 VDB Funds Position

Table 5.10 VDB Funds Position

Name of VDB/Village	2003 - 2004				Total
	GIA (lakhs)	MCG (lakhs)	SGRY (Lakhs)	SGSY (Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chesezu	445600 (20.28)	459692 (17.40)	4.63 (45.04)	0.10 (13.33)	905296.73
Thipuzu	504800 (22.98)	581261 (22.00)	4.69 (45.62)	0.16 (21.33)	1086065.85
Chumukedima	208000 (9.47)	431926 (16.35)	0.20 (1.95)	0.10 (13.33)	639926.3
Chekiye	357600 (16.28)	465714 (17.63)	0.20 (1.95)	0.12 (16.00)	823314.32
Sodzaifion	72000 (3.28)	Nil	0.01 (0.10)	0.01 (1.33)	72000.02
Sochunoma	100000 (4.55)	Nil	0.02 (0.19)	Nil	100000.02
Pipbema Old	84800 (3.86)	135644 (5.13)	0.10 (0.97)	Nil	220444.10
Aoyinti	162400 (7.39)	342768 (12.97)	0.30 (2.92)	0.13 (17.33)	5005168.43
Kukidolong	46400 (2.11)	14555 (0.55)	0.01 (0.10)	Nil	60955.01
Ihamapuni	51200 (2.33)	Nil	0.01 (0.10)	Nil	51200.01
Zani	64000 (2.91)	138425 (5.24)	0.10 (0.97)	Nil	202425.10
Pherima	100000 (4.55)	72073 (2.73)	0.01 (0.10)	0.13 (17.33)	172073.14
Total	2196800 (100)	2642058 (100)	10.28 (100)	0.75 (100)	4838869.03

GIA = Grant-in-aid, MCG = Matching Cash Grant

Figure in parentheses indicate the percentages in total fund available.

Table 5.10 reveals that out of the four programmes under which the VDBs gets fund directly from the Government, the Grant-in-aid programme is the most important and highest contribution of fund to VDB. All the study

villages are getting fund regularly under this programme. Under Matching Cash Grant programme, table shows that under Kikruma block all villages (100%) are maintaining their Fixed Deposits with high amount whereas only seven (7) villages (70%) in Medziphema block are maintaining their Fixed Deposit scheme with the bank.

During 2003-04, all villages are getting fund under SGRY programme, but, under SGSY programme four (5) villages (42%) could not avail fund under this programme due to negligence.

5.11. Decision Making for Planning and Implementation

The Village Development Boards being entrusted by the Government for development work at village level, the agency therefore is involved in plan making exercise. The exercise takes place in the form of meeting of the members of the management committee. The decisions arrived at further is to be placed in the General Body meeting of VDB for final approval. The meeting of the management committee where collective decision making takes place then is important for examining the functioning of VDB. An examination made on the Register recording minutes of the meeting is presented below.

5.11.1 VDB Meeting(2003-04)

Table 5.11.1 No. of Meeting Conducted by the M.C. of VDB

SLNo	Name of the Village	No. of Meeting Conducted			
		Planning	Execution	Both Planning and Execution	Total
1	Chesezu	1	2	1	4
1	Tripuzu	1	1	1	3
Sub-Total Average		2	3	2	7
3	Chumukedima	---	---	3	3
4	Chekiye	1	1	2	4
5	Sodzulhou	1	---	2	3
6	Sochunoma	---	---	4	4
7	Piphema Old	1	2	2	5
8	Aoyinti	1	---	4	5
9	Kukidolong	1	---	3	4
10	Jharnapani	1	---	4	5
11	Zani	1	---	4	5
12	Pherima	1	---	4	5
Average of Total		10	7	33	50

5.11.2 Attendance of Members in the Meeting.

Participation of the members in the plan making exercise is vital. With this is not possible without physical presence of the members. A count made on the Register is provided below in table 5.11.2.

Table 5.11.2 Members' Attendance in the Meeting.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Total Members in M.C.	Attendance in the Meeting (2003-04)					Average
			1st meeting	2 nd	3 rd meeting	4 th meeting	5 th meeting	
1	Chesezu	7	7	4	6	7	-----	6
2	Thipuzu	6	6	5	6	-----	-----	6
3	Chumukedima	8	8	8	8	-----	-----	8
4	Chekiye	8	7	8	8	7	-----	8
5	Sodzulhou	9	9	9	8	-----	-----	9
6	Sochunoma	4	4	3	4	4	-----	4
7	Piphema Old	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
8	Aoyinti	8	8	6	5	6	8	7
9	Kukidolong	9	9	6	8	9	-----	8
10	Jharnapani	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
11	Zari	5	5	5	4	-----	-----	5
12	Pherima	5	5	4	5	5	4	5

5.11.3 Members' Participation in Meeting

Many people even Members of Management Committee of VDB were not considering the importance of their participation in any development plan's meeting. Just attending in the meeting is good enough for those members. It was observed that some management committee members of VDBs are amusing themselves in meeting by reading News papers and Magazines, at the same time relaxing themselves without giving any contribution towards village development plans. It was also observed that in any meeting, at least some of the management committee members usually left from the meeting before meeting conclusion that shows they were not serious on their duty entrusted by his/her khel/cian.

Section – IV

People's Awareness and Participation in VDB Activities

5.12 People's Knowledge About the VDB Members.

Table 5.12 People Knowledge about the VDB Members

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Aware	143	76
2	Not Aware	45	24
Total		188	100

Fig: 4 Shows the people's knowledge about the VDB members.

In Nagaland, the name of Village Development Board (VDB) is a common name known to all villagers. But, 45 respondents i.e(24 %) are not having the knowledge about the members in their village. However, 76 percent of the respondents say about their awareness of the VDB members in their village is provided above table 5.12.

5.13 Participation of Villagers in VDB Meeting

Table 5.13 Participation of Villagers in VDB Meeting

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Attended always	71	38
2	Attended sometimes	32	17
3	Not attended at all	85	45
Total		188	100

Fig: 5 Shows the participation of villagers in VDB meeting.

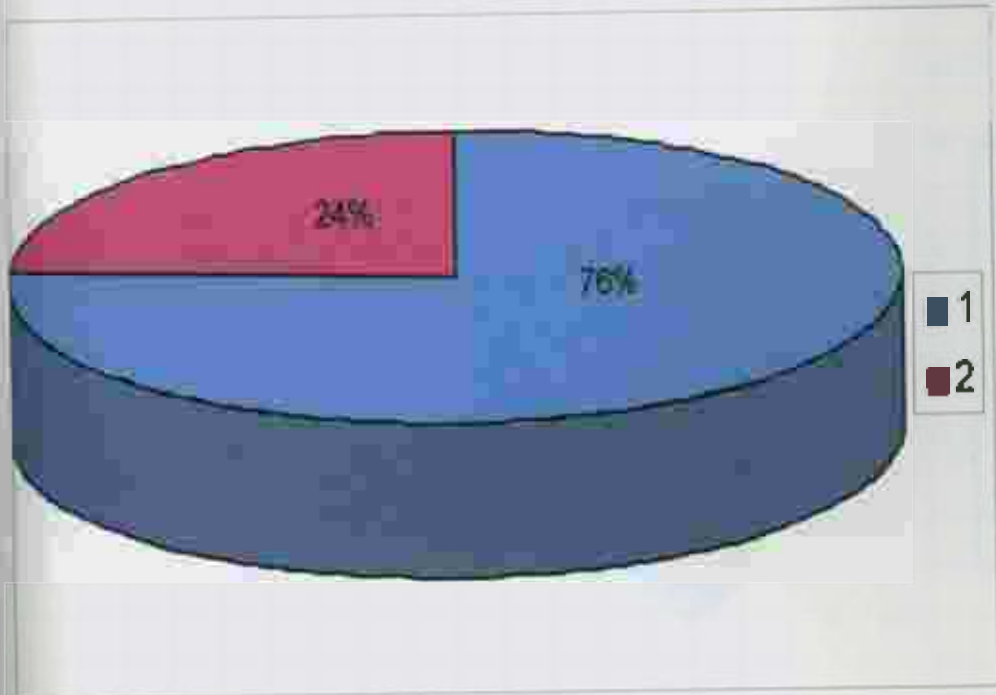


Fig: 4 People's Knowledge about the VDB members.

- 1. People Aware (76%)
- 2. People not aware (24%)

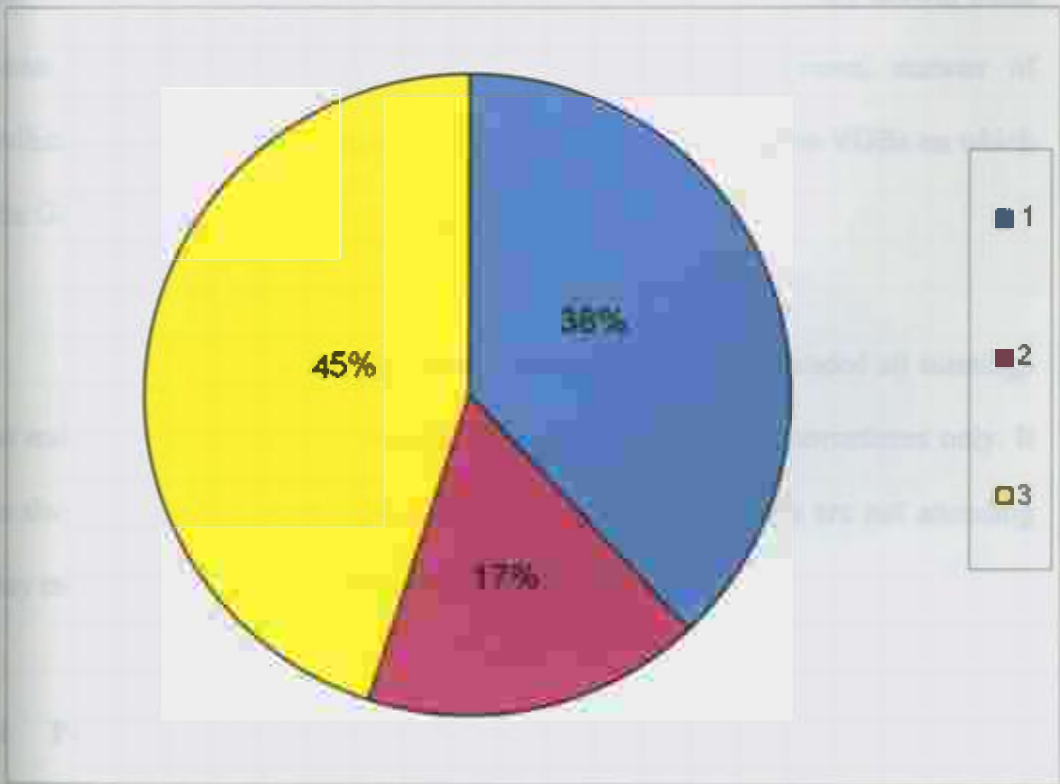


Fig. 5 Participation of villagers in VDB meeting

- 1 Attended always (38 %)
- 2 Attended sometimes (17 %)
- 3 Not attended at all (45 %)

Model rules say, the VDB General Body is to have atleast two meetings in a financial year during which the VDB secretary has to lay all details regarding the VDB schemes implemented under various programmes, money drawn, bans issued against fixed deposits, interest of fixed deposit drawn, manner of utilization of interest amount and any other issues concerning the VDBs on which the General Body may like to seek clarification.

Table 5.13 shows that 38 percent of respondents attended all meetings as and when called. And 17 percent of respondents attended sometimes only. It is also shown in the same table that 45 percent of respondents are not attending any meeting even if called by the management committee.

5.14 People's Participation in the Execution of Works

Table 5.14 People's Participation in the Execution of Works

SLNo.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Participated every time	23	12
2	Participated sometime	94	50
3	Not Participated	71	38
Total		188	100

Fig: 6 Shows the People's Participation in the Execution of Works

Table 5.14 reveals that 50 percent of respondents participate sometimes in the execution of works and 12 percent of respondents participate every time. However, 38 percent are not participating in any type of execution of works.

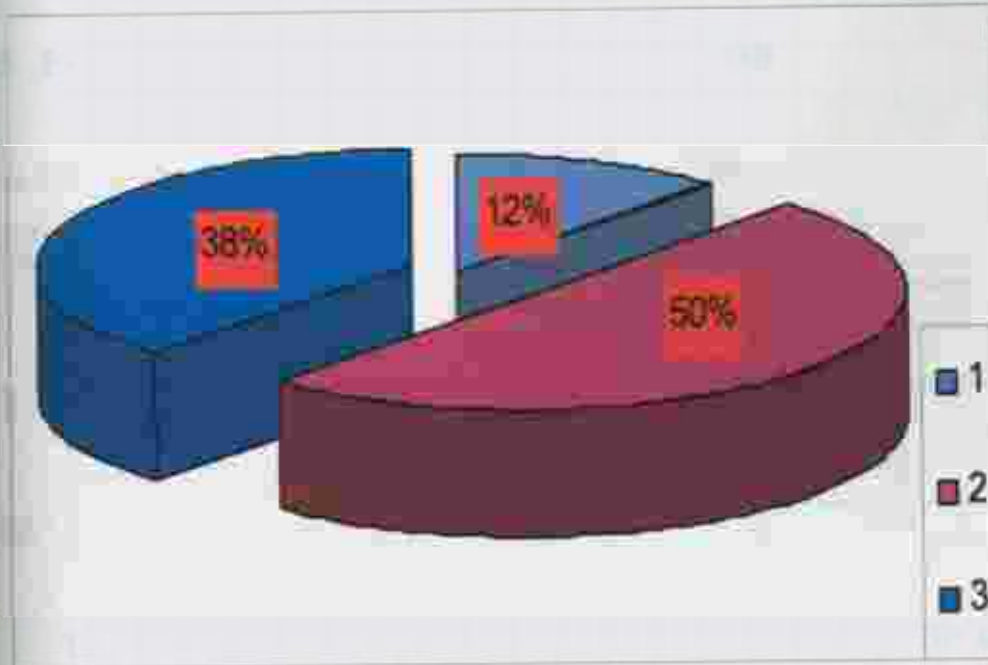


Fig: 6 People's Participation in the execution of works.

- 1 Participated everytime (12%)
- 2 Participated some times (50%)
- 3 Not participated (38%)

Section – V

People's Perception about VDB

5.15 Perception of People About the Status of VDB

Table 5.15 Perception of People About the Status of VDB

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	VDB is Independent Agency	90	48
2	VDB is Subsidiary Agency to Village Council	67	36
3	No Response	31	16
Total		188	100

Table 5.15 shows that 48 percent of the respondents consider VDB as an Independent agency and 36 percent as subsidiary agency to village council. The response of 16 percent has no opinion.

5.16 Perception About the Role of VDB in Development and Upliftment of the people

Table 5.16 Perception about the role of VDB in Development and Upliftment of the People

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	VDB Does Only Development Work	162	86
2	VDB Does Other Works Too	14	8
3	No Response	12	6
Total		188	100

Table 5.16 shows that very high majority (86 percent) consider VDB as the agency for development work. Some respondents accounting 8 percent understand that VDB does other works too. No opinion accounts the balance that is 6 percent.

5.17 Perception about the Capability of VDB in Development Work

Table 5.17 Perception about the Capability of VDB in Development Work

SLNo.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Fully Capable	35	19
2	Some what Capable	100	53
3	Not Capable	31	16
3	No Response	22	12
Total		188	100

Village Development Board as a capable agency for development work is rated by only 19 percent of the respondent. Majority accounting 53 percent consider it as "Some what capable". There are people considering VDB as "not capable" agency accounting 16 percent besides people with no opinion accounting 12 percent (table- 5.17).

5.18 Perception about Responsive behaviour of VDB in Initiating Development Activities in time

Table 5.18 Perception about Responsive behaviour of VDB in Initiating Development Activities in time

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Highly Responsive	26	14
2	Less Responsive	105	56
3	Not Responsive (Not doing work)	40	21
3	No Response	17	9
Total		188	100

Fig : 7 Shows the perception about responsive behaviour of VDB in initiating development activities in time.

Table 5.18 shows highly responsive behaviour of VDB in initiating development activities in time are only 14 percent where as 56 percent are telling about some what responsive. Telling VDB as 'not responsive behaviour in initiating development activities in time' is 21 percent and 9 percent are not making any response in this regard.

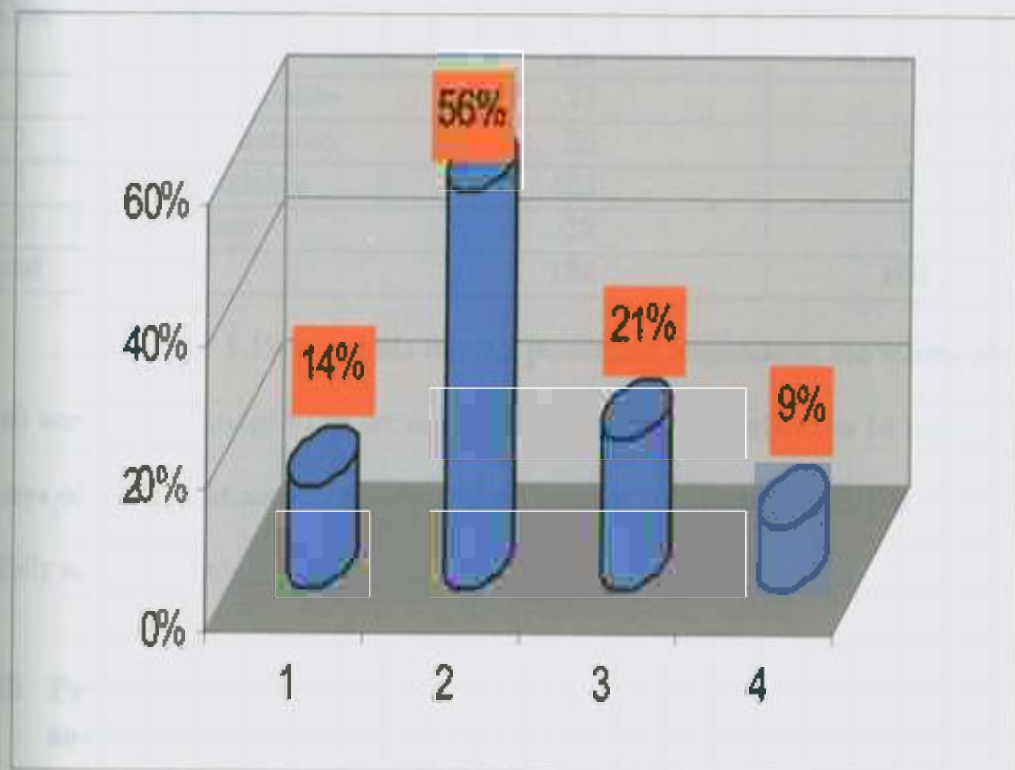


Fig : 7 Perception about Responsive Character of VDB in initiating development activities in time

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1. Highly responsive | (14 %) |
| 2. Less responsive | (56 %) |
| 3. Not responsive | (21 %) |
| 4. No response | (09 %) |

5.19 Perception of VDB's Accountability of the Works

Table 5.19 Perception of VDB's Accountability of the Works

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Fully Accountable	11	6
2	Less Accountable	26	14
3	Not Accountable	123	65
3	No Response	28	15
Total		188	100

Table 5.19 reveals that 65 percent of respondents are telling about all works taken under VDB are not having accountability where as 14 percent are says of some what accountability. Only 6 percent are favoured of VDB works are fully accountable.

5.20 Perception about VDB's Transparency on Activities Done and Funds Spent

Table 5.20 Perception about VDB's Transparency on Activities Done and funds Spent

Sl.No.	Particulars	Responses	
		No	Percentage
1	Fully Transparency	8	4
2	Less Transparency	20	11
3	Not Transparency	131	70
3	No Response	29	15
Total		188	100

Fig. 8 Shows the perception about VDB transparency on activities done and funds spent.

Table 5.20 shows that 70 percent of respondents are not favoured of VDB's activities as transparent whereas 11 percent telling some what transparent, No response is 15 percent.

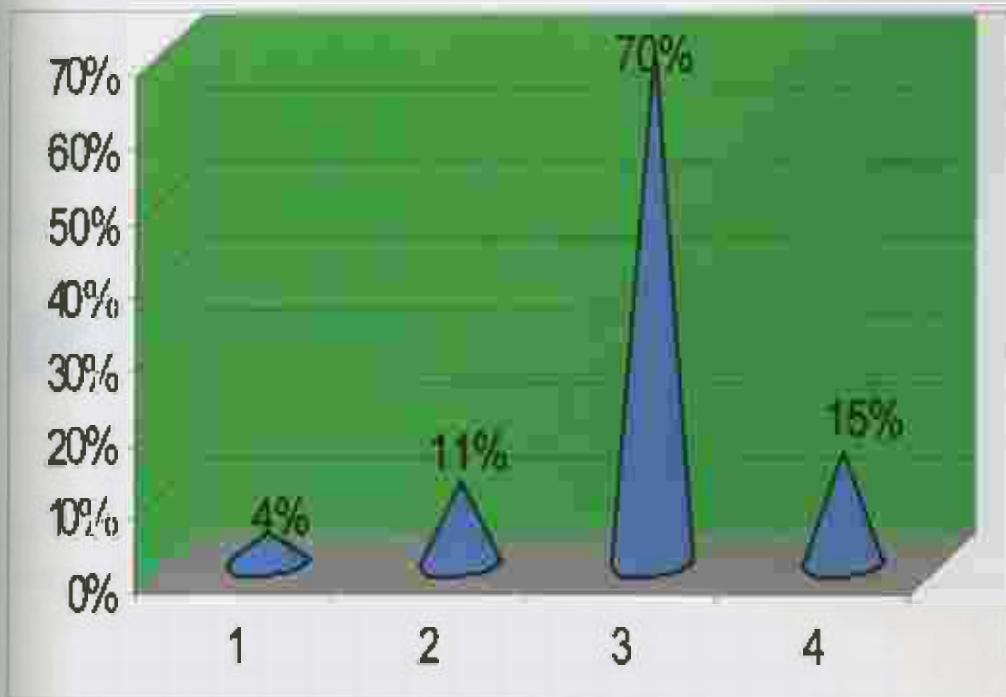


Fig: 8 Perception about VDB transparency on activities done and funds spent.

1. Fully transparency (04 %)
2. Less transparency (11 %)
3. Not transparency (70%)
4. No response (15%)

Chapter -VI

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TAKEN UP BY VDB

- 6.1 Development Programmes Implementing in the two Sample Blocks
- 6.2 Development Activities
- 6.3 Analysis by Broad Category Works
- 6.4 A Comparative Status of the Works done by VDBs of two Sample Blocks

CHAPTER-VI

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TAKEN UP BY VDB

Using the Powers and Functions enumerated in the Model Rules, each Village Development Boards in the villages is expected to undertake development activities entrusted by the Government from time to time. The development activities taken up by twelve (12) VDBs of the present study; a stock of the same is made in this chapter with reference to the year 2003-04.

6.1 Development Programmes Implemented in the two Sample Districts

6.1.1 Grant -in-Aid allocation to VDBs in Nagaland since inception.

Table 6.1 Grant -in-Aid allocation to VDBs in Nagaland since inception

Years	Rate of allocation per household	Period
1980-81	@ Rs 100/- with a minimum of Rs. 5000/-	2 years
1982-83	@ Rs 200/- no indication of minimum or maximum	4 years
1986-87	@ Rs. 300/- with a minimum of Rs. 15000/- and maximum of Rs. 1,20,000/-	2 years
1988-89	@ Rs 500/-, minimum Rs. 30,000 and maximum Rs. 2,00,000/-	3 years
1991-92	@ Rs 1000/- no indication of minimum but Rs. 5,00,000/- as maximum	4 years
1995-96	@ Rs. 50,000/- for a VDBs having household 66 and below and above @ Rs. 75,000/-	9 years
2004-05	@ Rs. 53,000/- for a VDB having household 66 and below and 67 above @ Rs. 80,000/-	

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Government of Nagaland.

The VDB formulate their schemes on the choice of the villages keeping in view the size of Grant-in-aid intimated to them by the Government. The proposed schemes indicate the need and the importance of listed programmes for the rural life in Nagaland. The VDB submit the proposed schemes to BDO for security and onward submission to the District Planning Board for final approval.

The schemes suggested by VDB during 2004-05, are listed below:

- (1) Agri-link road earth cutting
- (2) Agri-link road soiling and metalling
- (3) Agri-link road blacktopping
- (4) Rural housing
- (5) Tree plantation
- (6) Horticulture farming
- (7) Community Bus
- (8) Multipurpose building
- (9) Bee keeping
- (10) Community centre
- (11) Construction of Angawadi centre
- (12) Youth centre
- (13) Sports goods
- (14) VDB educational tour
- (15) Fishing ponds
- (16) Protection wall

- (17) Construction of foot steps
- (18) Kitchen garden
- (19) Construction of suspension bridge
- (20) Construction of community granary
- (21) Construction of culvert
- (22) Weaving / knitting
- (23) Extension of playground
- (24) Poultry farming
- (25) Construction of public well
- (26) Construction of community urine shed
- (27) Cash crop farming
- (28) Construction of waiting shed
- (29) Repairing of school building
- (30) Purchase of traditional dress units
- (31) Purchase of community land
- (32) Construction of latrine
- (33) Purchase of paddy as mother seed
- (34) Construction of marketing shed

These schemes ensure the active participation of the rural poor people in a grass-root level. Grant-in-Aid is given to the VDBs for implementation of the plan. Grant-in-aid is given on the basis of 25 percent of the fund allocated to the Women programmes and 20 percent fund allocated to Youth programmes.

Additional Grant-in-Aid is also State Sponsored programme implemented by Rural Development Department since 1980-81. The objective of these programmes are to support activities of the VDB and to enhance their capacity by conducting training programme, organizing seminar, etc. These activities have been carried out in the districts and block level to create awareness among the VDBs for proper functioning of the VDBs as well as to increase the performance in the process of planning and implementation of schemes under various rural development programme.

6.1.2 District-wise Availability and Utilization of Resources under SGRY during 2003-04.

Table 6.2 District-wise Availability and Utilization of Resources Under SGRY during 2003-04.

Sl No.	District	Resource Available					Resource Utilization				% of Utilization	Man days generated (Lakhs)
		Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)			Foodgrain (in M.T.)		Fund (in Lakh)	Food-Grain (M.T)				
		Central	State	Total	Rice	Wheat		Rice	Wheat			
SGRY - I												
1	Phek	81.23	500	86.2	973	973	86.23	973	973	100	33.76	
2	Dimapur	35.35	400	39.3	455	455	39.35	455	455	100	15.77	
SGRY - II												
1	Phek	60.51	5.00	65.5	2019	...	65.51	2010	...	100	4.04	
2	Dimapur	34.99	4.00	38.9	921	...	38.88	921	...	99.71	1.95	

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima, Nagaland.

Table 6.2 reveals that the performance of VDB regarding utilization of fund/utilization of resources is satisfactory.

During the year of 2003-04, a sum of Rs.20 lakhs had been released for training and printing of reading materials and other departmental publications.

During the year 2004-05, it has been proposed to Rs 50 lakhs for conducting State level VDBs conference.

For the implementation of the schemes taken by VDB (mentioned earlier), VDBs are also having fixed deposits in the form of Matching Cash Grant (MCG) and National Saving Scheme (NSS) etc.

Apart from the above mentioned developmental schemes in the villages by the VDBs, some following centrally sponsored programmes are also taking under implementation in the state :

6.1.3 Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

This programme is also a centrally sponsored programme introduced during the year 1996-97. The objective of IAY is to assist the family below poverty line to construct their own dwelling houses. The funding for this scheme is being shared on 75:25 basis between centre and state Government. This programme is also implemented by Rural Development Department through VDBs. The department supplied CGI sheet to the beneficiaries through VDBs and the accessories requirement and labourer are contributed by the beneficiaries themselves. After completion of the house construction, it is being allotted in the

name of female member of the beneficiaries household or in the joint name of both husband and wife.

Total of 5966 houses have been completed and 134 houses were under construction over the target of 4825 houses utilizing an amount of Rs. 826.18 lakhs in Nagaland.

6.1.4 Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP).

The Department of Rural Development has been implementing IREP programmes since 8th five year plan. This programme has targeted for providing basic energy requirement such as cooking and lighting for rural people. During 2003-04, the State Government had provided Rs.70 lakhs for this programme.

6.1.5 National Programme on Improve Chullah (NPIC).

This scheme was introduced in the State during 1987-88 on the basis fund of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. Under this programme, portable improve chullah were procure by the department and distribute to the needy peoples as subsidized rate.

6.16 National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD).

This scheme was introduced in the State during 1991-92. Under this scheme, family size bio-gas plants have been given at subsidized rate in all district of Nagaland.

6.17 The installation of family size Bio-gas plants in the study districts.

Table: 6.3 Installation of Family Size Bio-gas Plants during 2003-04 in the Studied Districts.

Sl.No	District	Amount Target	No.of Plant Installed	Utilization of Fund(Rs.in lakh)
1	Phek	20 units	5 units	0.585
2	Dimapur	100 units	80 units	11.701

Table: 6.3 reveals that the achievement in Dimapur district is above the level of satisfaction, but that of Phek district is much below the level of satisfaction. This poor performance in Phek district shows the lack of awareness among the rural people about the scheme.

6.18 Energy Park.

Under this scheme a total of five educational energy parks have been set up in the State, in the following institutions.

- (a) Phek District:- Govt. High School, Japan Riba.
- (b) Kohima District:- Don Bosco Youth Centre
- (c) Dimapur District:- Holy Cross School

- (d) Mon District:- Don Bosco School
- (e) Nagaland University:- SASRD, Medziphema.

For setting up of a State level Energy Educational Park at Chumukedima Tourist Village in Dimapur district have been sanctioned Rs 83 lakhs by the Government of India for the cost of System/ devices and State Government have also sanctioned Rs.50 lakhs for infrastructure and civil works.

6.1.9 Solar Thermal Extension Programme (STEP).

This programme includes Solar Water Heating System, Solar cooker and Solar Aditya show rooms.

A capacity of about 9000 litres per day(LPD) of Solar water heaters have been installed in private Clinics and other places in Kohima, Mokokchung and Pfufero.

The Government of India has approved and sanctioned two (2) showrooms in the State during 2004-05, one each at Dimapur and Kohima.

6.1.10 Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) Programme.

a) Under the plan, 525 nos.of Solar Lanterns had been procured and distributed to various beneficiaries.

Table: 6.4 shows the distribution of Solar Lanterns to the beneficiaries in the studied districts.

Table 6.4 Distribution of Solar Lanterns During 2003-04 in the Studied Districts.

Sl.No	District	Total Allocation	Solar Lanterns (Big)	Solar Lanterns (Small)
1	Phek	30	15	15
2	Dimapur	30	10	20

(b) Under SPV Programme, two (2) nos of Solar Water Pump have been installed in Mon district.

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that the developmental programmes through VDBs are performing well in the development activities including Village Environment, Social Services and Village infrastructure as well as in the economic upliftment in the village community in general and the rural poor, women and the youth in particular.

Therefore, the null-hypothesis (H₀₃), "the achievements and targets do not differ significantly in any model schemes provided by VDBs", was accepted.

6.2 Development Activities

6.2.1 A Summary view of the works executed by VDB

The development activities implemented by the twelve (12) VDBs during the financial year 2003-04 has been provided in table 6.5.

Table 6.5 Various types development activities executed by VDB, 2003-04

SLNo.	Name of the Village	Activities Undertaken	Prog. Which undertaken	Size	Amount spent
1	Chesezu	Agri-link road	NABARD	15 km	30 lakh
		Construction of teachers quarter	G.I.A	5 rooms	3 lakh
		Purchase of Women Community Bus	G.I.A	21 sitters	45. lakhs
		Construction of Angawadi Centre	G.I.A	2 rooms	20,000
		Rural Housing	IAY	5 families	CGI sheet
		Tree plantation	NEPED	20 acres	---
2	Thipuzu	Approach road	PMGY	5 km	10 lakh
		Construction of foot steps	G.I.A	50 mts	35,000
		Afforestation	NEPED	15 acres	---
		Rural Housing	IAY	5 families	CGI sheet
		Repairing of School building	G.I.A	2 rooms	15,000
		Extension of playground	G.I.A	20 mts	30,000
		Fishery ponds	G.I.A	1 nos.	6000
3	Chumukedima	Tree plantation	NEPED	30 acres	7000
		Horticulture	SGSY	2 nos.	6000
		School building repairing	G.I.A	1 room	15,000
		Construction of public well	G.I.A	3 families	70,000
		Circular road repairing	SGRY	1 nos	18,000
		Rural Housing	IAY	3 families	CGI sheet
		Community Hall	G.I.A	1 nos.	2.5 lakh
4	Chekiye	Marketing shed	G.I.A	1 nos	10,000
		Community latrines	G.I.A	2 nos.	10,000
		Tree plantation	NEPED	5 acres	3000
		School building repairing	G.I.A	1 room	2000
		Marketing shed	G.I.A	1 nos.	12,000
5	Sodzulhou	Horticulture farm	SGSY	1 nos.	15,00
		Tree plantation	NEPED	10 acres	7000
		Rural Housing	IAY	2 families	CGI sheet
		Poultry farming	SGSY	2 nos.	8000
		Waiting shed	G.I.A	1 nos.	10,000
6	Sochunoma	Construction of foot steps	SGRY	30 mts	20,000
		Rural Housing	IAY	3 families	CGI sheet
		Tree plantation	NEPED	15 acres	10,000
		Kitchen garden	SGSY	2 nos	7,000

7	Piphema Old	Repairing of Community Hall	G.I.A	1 nos	12,000	
		Repairing approach road	SGRY	1 km	20,000	
		Tree plantation	NEPED	20 acres	5,000	
		Marketing shed	G.I.A	1 nos	30,000	
		Rural Housing	IAY	4 families	CGI sheet	
8	Aoyimti	Tree plantation	NEPED	2 acres	---	
		Rural Housing	IAY	3 families	CGI sheet	
		Fishery ponds	SGSY	1 nos	15,000	
		Extension of play ground	G.I.A	---	20,000	
		Marketing shed	G.I.A	1 nos	10,000	
		Poultry farming	SGSY	1 nos	7,000	
9	Kukidolong	Construction of suspension bridge	SGRY	1 nos	17,000	
		Fishery ponds	SGSY	1 nos	5,000	
		Tree plantation	NEPED	15 acres	6,000	
		Rural Housing	IAY	2 families	CGI sheet	
		Waiting shed	G.I.A	1 nos	15,000	
10	Jhamapani	Renovation of community hall	G.I.A	1 nos	20,000	
		Waiting shed	G.I.A	1 nos	10,000	
		Repairing of School building	SGRY	1 nos	6,000	
		Construction of community granary	G.I.A	300 mts	15,000	
		Rural Housing	IAY	2 families	CGI sheet	
		Soil water conservation	G.I.A	1 nos	16,000	
11	Zani	Rural Housing	IAY	2 families	CGI sheet	
		Bee keeping	SGSY	2 nos	14,000	
		Tree plantation	NEPED	7 acres	3,000	
		Repairing of approach road	G.I.A	1 km	20,000	
		Poultry farming	SGSY	1 group	15,000	
12	Pherima	Construction of foot steps	G.I.A	30 mts	30,000	
		Tree plantation	NEPED	20 acres	3,000	
		Rural Housing	IAY	4 families	CGI sheet	
		Repairing of approach road	SGRY	1 km	20,000	
		Horticulture	G.I.A	1 group	15,000	
		Kitchen garden	SGSY	2 nos	14,000	

It can be concluded from Table 6.5. that the Village Development Boards of twelve villages have chosen as many as twenty four (24) different activities for the reference year (2003-04). The two VDBs of Kikrura block have chosen eleven (11) activities, and ten (10) VDBs of Medziphema block have chosen twenty (20) activities. The number taken up by each VDB ranges from minimum of six (6) activities to maximum of seven (7) activities in Kikrura block. In Medziphema block, the minimum number ranges between five (5) to six (6) activities.

Also, it can be seen from table 6.5 that the activities chosen by Village Development Boards intend to fulfil different need and purpose of the villages. One prominent category of the activities is for development of basic infrastructure. Besides, development of basic infrastructure, the VDBs have taken up activities for development of socio-economic infrastructure like- school building repairing, marketing shed, etc... Protection of environment preservation has also found importance among the VDBs with the work like- afforestation, soil water conservation, etc... Another important category of activities which most of the VDBs have taken is the housing for the benefits of the poor families. The focus of the VDB for assisting people with income generating activities is another category of development activities. Nearly all VDBs have taken up such income generating activities like- Kitchen garden, poultry farming, fishery farming etc.

6.3 Analysis by Broad Categories Works

Table-6.6 Rural Connectivity

Sl. No.	Name of activity/ scheme	No. of unit (Km)	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
	New					
1	Agri. link road	15.00	Chesezu	3,000,000.00	NABARD	Comm.
2	Foot step	0.05	Thipuzu	35,000.00	GIA	Comm.
3	Foot step	0.03	Sochunoma	20,000.00	SGRY	Comm.
4	Foot steps	0.03	Pherima	30,000.00	GIA	Comm.
	Sub Total	15.11		3,085,000.00		
	Repairing					
5	Approach road	5.00	Thipuzu	100000.00	PMGY	Comm.
6	Village road	0.30	Chumukedima	18000.00	SGRY	Comm.
7	Village road	0.20	Piphema Old	20000.00	SGRY	Comm.
8	Suspension bridge	0.005	Kukidolong	17000.00	SGRY	Comm.
9	Village road	1.00	Zani	20000.00	GIA	Comm.
10	Village road	1.00	Pherima	20000.00	SGRY	Comm.
	Sub Total	7.51		195000.00		
	Total	22.62		3,280,000.00		

Comm.- Community

It can be shown from the table 6.6 that the four (4) VDBs have chosen two different schemes under new construction of rural connectivity programmes. In Chesezu village, agri-link road has been constructed for about 15 Km with amount spent of Rs. 3,000,000.00 lakhs. This scheme was sponsored by NABARD. Another scheme called foot steps has been taken up in Thipuzu village, Sochunoma village and Pherima village with the total amount spent for foot steps for the reference years is Rs. 85,000.00.

Under rural connectivity programmes, repairing works was taken up in the village of Thipuzu, Chumukedima, Piphema, Kukidolong, Zani and Pherima with the total amount spent was Rs. 195000.00 under the schemes of like- PMGY,SGRY,GIA.

Table 6.6 also shows that all the programmes taken up under rural connectivity are the beneficiaries category of community.

Table-6.7 Economic Infrastructure

Sl.No.	Name of activity/ Scheme	No. of unit	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
	New					
1	Marketing shed	1 No.	Chekiye	10000.00	GIA	Comm.
2	Marketing shed	1 No.	Sodzulhou	12000.00	GIA	Comm.
3	Marketing shed	1 No.	Piphema Old	30000.00	GIA	Comm.
4	Marketing shed	1 No.	Aoyimti	10000.00	GIA	Comm.
5	Community granary	1 No.	Jhamapani	15000.00	GIA	Comm.
6	W/Community Bus	1 No. (21 sitters)	Chesezu	450000.00	GIA	Group
	Total			527000.00		

There are three type of schemes selected by the studied VDBs' for the reference year 2003-04 under economic infrastructural development programmes. Marketing shed scheme was taken up by the VDBs of Chekiye village, Sodzulhou village, Piphema village and Aoyimti village. Community granary scheme has been taken up by one VDB of Jhamapani village. Chesezu VDB has purchased one women community Bus(21 siter) by spent of amount Rs. 450000.00. Total amount spent for economic infrastructural development programme is Rs. 527000.00 (table 6.7)

Table 6.8 Social Infrastructure

Sl. No.	Name of activity/ scheme	No. of unit	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New						
1	Waiting Shed	1 No	Jharnapani	10000.00	GIA	Comm.
2	Teachers Qr	5 rooms	Chesezu	300000.00	GIA	Group
3	Angawadi centre	2 rooms	Chesezu	20000.00	GIA	Group
4	Public well	3 Nos.	Chumukedi	70000.00	GIA	Comm.
5	Latrines	2 Nos	Chekiye	10000.00	GIA	Comm.
6	Waiting Shed	1 No.	Sochunoma	10000.00	GIA	Comm.
7	Waiting Shed	1 No.	Kukidolong	15000.00	GIA	Comm.
Sub Total				1065000.00		
Extension						
8	Extn.Playground	0.02 Km	Thipuzu	30000.00	GIA	Comm.
9	Play ground Extn.	1 No	Aoyimti	20000.00	GIA	Comm.
Sub Total				50000.00		
Repairing						
10	Comty. Hall (Rep)	1 No.	Jharnapani	20000.00	GIA	Comm.
11	Comty. Hall	1 No.	Chekiye	250000.00	GIA	Comm.
12	Comty. Hall (Rep)	1 No.	Piphema Old	12000.00	GIA	Comm.
13	Repairing school	2 rooms	Thipuzu	15000.00	GIA	Comm.
14	School repairing	1 room	Chumukedi	15000.00	GIA	Comm.
15	School repairing	1 room	Chekiye	2000.00	CGI	Comm.
16	School repairing	1 room	Jharnapani	6000.00	SGRY	Comm.
Sub Total				320000.00		
Total				1435000.00		

Table 6.8 indicates the social infrastructure development activities done by the VDBs in the studied villages. The works executed under this programme were new work constructions, extension works, and repairing works too. The total amount spent for the new works construction is Rs.1065000.00. Works for extension accounting Rs. 50000.00 and Rs.320000.00 spent for repairing work programmes. Most of the works under social infrastructure are taken up through the Grant-in-Aid scheme.

Table 6.9 Environment Improvement

Sl.No.	Name of activity/ scheme	No. of unit (acres)	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
	New					
1	Tree plantation	20	Chesezu	12000.00	NEPED	Comm.
2	Tree plantation	15	Thipuzu	10000.00	NEPED	Comm.
3	Tree plantation	30	Chumukedi	7000.00	NEPED	Comm.
4	Tree plantation	5	Chekiye	3000.00	NEPED	Family
5	Tree plantation	10	Sodzulhou	7000.00	NEPED	Comm.
6	Tree plantation	15	Sochunoma	10000.00	NEPED	Comm.
7	Tree plantation	20	Piphema Old	5000.00	NEPED	Comm.
8	Tree plantation	2	Aoyimti	7000.00	NEPED	Family
9	Tree plantation	15	Kukidolong	6000.00	NEPED	Comm.
10	Retention Wall	5	Jharnapani	16000.00	GIA	Comm.
11	Tree plantation	7	Zani	3000.00	NEPED	Comm.
12	Tree plantation	20	Pherima	3000.00	NEPED	Comm.
	Sub Total	164		89000.00		

Table 6.9 reveals that the awareness of VDBs in environmental improvement is very high. Both the community and the individual families are the beneficiary category under this programme. The total amount spent against this scheme accounted to the extent of Rs.89000.00 by covering of 164 acres of land for tree plantation.

Table 6.10 Rural Housing

Sl.No.	Name of activity/ scheme	No. of unit	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
	New					
1	Rural housing	3	Sochunoma	36000.00	IAY	Family
2	Rural housing	5	Chesezu	60,000.00	IAY	Family
3	Rural housing	5	Thipuzu	60,000.00	IAY	Family
4	Rural housing	3	Chumukedi	36,000.00	IAY	Family
5	Rural housing	2	Sodzulhou	24,000.00	IAY	Family
6	Rural housing	4	Piphema Old	48,000.00	IAY	Family
7	Rural housing	3	Aoyimti	36,000.00	IAY	Family
8	Rural housing	2	Kukidolong	24,000.00	IAY	Family
9	Rural housing	2	Jharnapani	24,000.00	IAY	Family
10	Rural housing	2	Zani	24,000.00	IAY	Family
11	Rural housing	4	Pherima	48,000.00	IAY	Family
	Total	35		4,20,000.00		

Table 6.10 shows that all the studied villages except Chekiye village of Medziphema block distributing CGI sheet at about 3-5 bundles to each family under the scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for the reference year (2003-04). It is reported during investigation time that the IAY scheme which was used for the community hall construction in Chekiye village for the reference year. Table 6.10 also clearly indicates that every year 2-5 families received CGI sheet around 3-5 bundles in approximate amount of Rs.3000.00 per bundle including carrying charge to the door.

Table 6.11 Income Generation Activities

Sl. No.	Name of activity/ scheme	No. of unit	Village Name	Amount (Rs.)	Programme Name	Beneficiary Category
	New					
1	Fishery ponds	1	Thipuzu	6000.00	GIA	Family
2	Horticulture	2	Chumukedi	6000.00	SGSY	Family
3	Horticulture farm	1	Sodzulhou	15000.00	SGSY	Family
4	Poultry farming	2	Sodzulhou	8000.00	SGSY	Family
5	Kitchen garden	2	Sochunoma	7000.00	SGSY	Family
6	Fishery ponds	1	Aoyimti	15000.00	SGSY	Comm.
7	Poultry farming	1	Aoyimti	7000.00	SGSY	Family
8	Fishery ponds	3	Kukidolong	5000.00	SGSY	Comm.
9	Bee keeping	2	Zani	14000.00	SGSY	Family
10	Poultry farming	1	Zani	15000.00	SGSY	Group
11	Horticulture	1	Pherima	15000.00	GIA	Group
12	Kitchen garden	2	Pherima	14000.00	SGSY	Family
	Total	19		127000.00		

The above table 6.11 reveals that the income generation activities taken by VDBs is targeting more in individual families in seven villages. Two VDBs have also taken up the same scheme with groups beneficiary under the scheme of poultry farming and horticulture farming. Another two VDBs have taken up the schemes like

fishery ponds to community beneficiary. Total amount spent under income generation activities for the reference year is Rs. 127000.00.

6.4 A Comparative Status of the Works Done by the VDBs of two Sample Blocks

Table 6.12 VDBs of sample blocks undertaking works by broad work categories

S. No.	Works by broad category	PC of villages taking up the works		
		Kikruma	Medziphema	Total
1	Rural Connectivity	2 (100.00%)	6 (60.00%)	8 (66.67%)
2	Economic Infrastructure	1 (50.00%)	5 (50.00%)	6 (50.00%)
3	Social Infrastructure	2 (100.00%)	7 (70.00%)	9 (75.00%)
4	Environment Improvement	2 (100.00%)	10 (100.00%)	12 (100%)
5	Rural Housing	2 (100.00%)	9 (90.00%)	11 (91.67%)
6	Income Generation	1 (50.00%)	7 (70.00%)	8 (66.67%)

PC – Per centage

One of the urgent needs of rural people is a rural connectivity development policy. Under table 6.12, the study analysed that 100 percent of rural connectivity works was carried out by VDBs in Kikruma block and 60 percent in Medziphema block. Because of less percentage in Medziphema block is well connected with the National Highway-39, due to this reason the need for rural connectivity was less. The total percentage of villages taking up the works under rural connectivity programme is 66.67 percent.

The State like Nagaland is facing lots of marketing problems where farmers could not sell out their agriculture products in right time. However, table 6.12 shows that only 50 percent of VDBs in both the blocks are taking up the activities of economic infrastructure development programme.

The study also analysed that social infrastructure activities taken up in Kikruma block is 100 percent and 70 percent are in Medziphema block. Therefore, total percentage of works taken under social infrastructure in both the blocks is 75 percent.

Environment degradation is most dangerous to human life. Table 6.12 indicates that in both the studied blocks of VDBs are high aware of environmental protection/preservation in their areas. The study shows 100 percent works were given in both the blocks under environment improvement programme.

Under rural housing programme, table 6.12 shows that 100 percent of villages in Kikruma block received CGI sheet of about 3-5 bundles with approximate amount of Rs. 3000.00 per bundle for 2-5 family beneficiaries every year. In Medziphema block, 90 percent of villages received, it is also reported during investigation that one village (Chekiye) used the same scheme for the purpose of community hall construction for the reference year (2003-2004).

Development activities in terms of income generation is very high in Medziphema block with 70 percent where as only 50 percent in Kikruma block. The total percentage of villages taking up the works under income generation programme is 66.67 percent.

Table-6.13 Funds used by the VDBs of sample blocks by broad work categories

Sl. No.	Broad Work Category	Amount (Rs)			Utilization in PC		
		Kikruma	Medziphema	Total	Kikruma	Medziphema	Total
1	Rural Connectivity	3135000	145000	3280000	76.50	8.15	55.80
2	Economic Infrastructure	450000	77000	527000	10.98	4.33	8.97
3	Social Infrastructure	365000	1070000	1435000	8.91	60.11	24.41
4	Environment Improvement	22000	67000	89000	0.54	3.76	1.51
5	Rural Housing *	120000	300000	420000	2.93	16.85	7.15
6	Income Generation	6000	121000	127000	0.15	6.80	2.16
	Total	4098000	1780000	5878000	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Worked out @ Rs.12,000/= per unit

Table 6.13 analysed that in Kikruma block, funds used for rural connectivity works is higher with amount of Rs. 3135000.00(76.50%) followed by economic infrastructure works with amount Rs. 450000.00(10.98%), social infrastructure works with amount Rs. 365000.00(8.91%), rural housing with amount used Rs.120000.00 (2.93%), environment improvement with amount used Rs.22000.00 (0.54%), and Rs.6000 (0.15%) used for income generation activities. It is found from this table that income generation activities are given less importance in Kikruma block. Total funds used in Kikruma block accounted to Rs. 4098000.00.

In Medziphema block, the analysis indicates that highest funds used for social infrastructure works was Rs. 1070000.00 (60.11%), followed by rural housing with amount of Rs. 300000.00 (16.85%), rural connectivity works with amount Rs. 145000.00 (8.15%), income generation works with amount of Rs.121000.00 (6.80%), economic infrastructure works with amount of Rs. 77000.00 (4.33%), and Rs. 67000.00 (3.76%) used for environment improvement programme. Less importance is given on environment improvement works under Medziphema block. Total funds used for the development activities for the reference year (2003-04) is Rs.1780000.00 under Medziphema block.

Table-6.14 Funds used by the VDBs of sample blocks by nature of works

Sl. No.	Nature of Work	Amount in Rs.			Percentage distribution		
		Kikruma	Medziphema	Total	Kikruma	Medziphema	Total
1	New	3953000	1360000	5313000	96.46	76.40	90.39
2	Extension	115000	400000	515000	2.81	22.47	8.76
3	Repairing	30000	20000	50000	0.73	1.12	0.85
	Total	4098000	1780000	5878000	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 6.14 examined the funds used in both the blocks in terms of works taken on new construction, extension and repairing. The study analysed that in Kikruma block, VDBs are given more importance on works of new construction by spending of Rs.3953000.00 (96.46%), followed by extension works with amount of Rs.115000.00 (2.81%), and Rs. 30000.00 (0.73%) used for repairing works. Total amount used for nature of works is Rs. 4098000.00.

In Medziphema block, VDBs also focused more on new construction works by spending of Rs. 1360000.00 (76.40%), followed by extension works of amount used Rs. 400000.00 (22.47%), and Rs. 20000.00 (1.12%) used for repairing activities. The total amount used for nature of works under Medziphema block accounting Rs. 1780000.00.

Table-6.15 Funds used by the VDBs of sample blocks by beneficiaries categories

Beneficiary category	Amount in Rs.			Percentage distribution		
	Kikruma	Medziphema	Total	Kikruma	Medziphema	Total
Community	3202000	1369000	4571000	78.14	76.91	77.76
Group	770000	30000	800000	18.79	1.69	13.61
Family	126000	381000	507000	3.07	21.40	8.63
Total	4098000	1780000	5878000	100.00	100.00	100.00

The Village Development Board is basically for community development programme. Table 6.15 shows that both the VDBs of sample blocks are given more importance on community development works by spending funds of Rs 4571000.00 in total. The percentage distribution shown in Kikrma block is 78.14 percent and 76.91 percent in Medziphema block.

Table 6.15 reveals that group beneficiaries is more with 18.79 percent in Kikrma block where as 1.69 percent in Medziphema block. However, in Medziphema block, funds used against family beneficiaries are high with 21.40 percent where as only 3.07 percent in Kikrma block.

Therefore, it can be concluded that funds used by category of beneficiary in both the sample blocks is 77.76 percent for community, 13.61 percent for groups and 8.63 percent for family beneficiaries.

Chapter - VII

ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE FROM THE VDB ACTIVITIES

7.1 Income Generating Activities by Type

7.2 Coverage / Reach of Benefit

7.3 Coverage of Poor

7.4 Coverage of Women

7.5 Assessment of Income gain

7.6 Change in Living Condition of the Villages

7.7 Analysis of Correlation Co-efficient

7.8 Analysis of Regression Equation

CHAPTER— VII

ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE FROM THE VDB
ACTIVITIES

All rural development programmes and schemes both under the State and the centrally sponsored are implemented and executed by the Village Development Boards. The schemes are identified and selected on the basis of the choice of the people in general and for the poor in particular. This chapter provides an assessment about the economic benefits derived by the people from the VDBs in two selected blocks as sample.

71. **Income generating activities by type:** Income generating activities undertaken by the families has been shown in table 7.1:

Table 7.1. Income generating activities undertaken by the respondent families

Sl No	Name of the village	Total No. of Respondents	No. of respondent family receiving assistance by scheme						
			Irrigation Channel	Land Development	Horticulture	Purchase of Buffalo	Rice Mill	Other Purposes	Total no. who Received assistance
1	Chesezu	36	1	....	1	...	1	2	5
2	Thipuzu	49	2	2	...	....	...	2	6
Total in Kikruma Block		85	3	2	1	....	1	4	11
3	Chumukedima	15	1	2	...	....	...	3	6
4	Chekiye	15	2	1	...	....	...	2	5
5	Sodzuhou	9	...	1	...	....	...	3	4
6	Sochunoma	10	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
7	Piphema Old	7	2	1	...	....	...	...	3
8	Aoyimti	24	...	2	2	1	...	2	7
9	Kukidolong	6	...	1	...	....	...	...	1
10	Jharnapani	2	1	...	...	....	...	...	1
11	Zani	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
12	Pherima	7	2	1	...	....	...	1	4
Total in Medziphema Block		103	12	10	2	3	0	10	38
Grand Total		188	15	12	3	3	1	14	49

Others – Sewing machine, Petty shops, Repairing workshop etc.

Table: 7.1 reveals the overall view regarding income generating activities undertaken by individual respondents for various purposes. It is important to mention that through VDBs, villages are getting opportunity to increase the efficiency in various fields like Agriculture, Horticulture, Land development etc. It is interesting to note from the above table that one Rice Mill is being provided by VDB to individual in Kikruma block. In Medziphema block, it is found that VDB provided Buffaloes to a farmer for agricultural practices.

Also, it can be seen that the Village Development Board is affording ample opportunity for providing self-employment to village people and helping them in improving their avocation.

Table.7.1. also shows the positive role of VDB in the economic upliftment in the community and also the performance of VDB (as per guideline given by Govt.) is better in Medziphema block comparative to that of Kikruma block.

Therefore, the hypothesis (H₀₁) "the entire system of VDB does not function uniformly as per guidelines by the Govt", was rejected.

It can also be included from this table that the benefits received by VDBs relating to groups and individuals do not differ.

Therefore, the null-hypothesis (H₀₂) 'the beneficiaries relating to groups and individual approach do not differ significantly provided by VDB', was accepted.

7.2 Coverage/Reach of Benefits: Coverage/Reach of Benefits has been shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2. Coverage/Reach of Benefits:

S.No	Name of the village	Total No. of respondents	Total No. who received assistance	Percentage who received
1	Chesezu	36	5	14
2	Thipuzu	49	6	12
Total in Kikruma Block		85	11	13
3	Chumukedima	15	6	40
4	Chekiye	15	5	33
5	Sodzulhou	15	4	27
6	Sochunoma	10	4	40
7	Piphema Old	7	3	43
8	Aoyimti	24	7	29
9	Kukidolong	6	1	17
10	Jharnapani	2	1	50
11	Zani	8	3	37
12	Pherima	7	4	57
Total in Medziphema Block		103	38	37
Grant Total		188	49	26

Table 7.2 reveals that out of the total respondents, 13 percent of the respondent family of Kikruma block of Phek district undertook income generating activities offered by the VDBs. As against, the families receiving benefit from income generating activities in Medziphema block is much higher accounting 37 percent. VDBs' programmes benefiting the families of both the blocks stands at 26 percent.

7.3. Coverage of Poor: Coverage of poor has been presented in table 7.3

Table. 7.3. Coverage of Poor:

Sl.No	Name of the village	Total No. of respondents	Total No. received	Total No. of poor received	Percentage
1	Chesezu	36	5	4	80
2	Thipuzu	49	6	5	83
Total in Kikruma Block		85	11	9	82
3	Chumukedima	15	6	2	33
4	Cekiye	15	5	2	40
5	Sodzulhou	15	4	0	0
6	Sochunoma	10	4	2	75
7	Piphema Old	7	3	1	33
8	Aoyinti	24	7	2	28
9	Kukidolong	6	1	1	100
10	Jharnapani	2	1	0	0
11	Zani	8	3	2	66
12	Pherima	7	4	1	25
Total in Medziphema Block		103	38	14	37
Grant Total		188	49	23	47

(Poor-below 1000 income pm; Rich -above 1500 pm)

Although, the rural development programmes were targets to the poorest of the poor, table 7.3 shows that somehow rich groups receiving programme benefit more than the weaker section of the people. The coverage of poor in Kikruma block accounting 82 percent is high. It is too less in Medziphema block accounting 37 percent only. This means that in the selection of beneficiaries for the economic development programmes, the performance of Kikruma block is better than the Medziphema block.

7.4. Coverage of Women: Percentage Coverage of women has been presented in table 7.4.

Table 7.4. Percentage Coverage of Women:

SLNo	Name of the village	Total No. of respondents	Total No. received	No. of women received	Percentage of Women received
1	Chesezu	36	5	2	40
2	Thipuzu	49	6	2	33
Total in Kikruma Block		85	11	4	36
3	Chumukedima	15	6	...	0
4	Cekiye	15	5	1	20
5	Sodzulhou	15	4	..	0
6	Sochunoma	10	4	1	25
7	Piphema Old	7	3	..	0
8	Aoyimti	24	7	2	28
9	Kukidolong	6	1	...	0
10	Jharnapani	2	1	...	0
11	Zari	8	3	...	0
12	Pherima	7	4	1	25
Total in Medziphema Block		103	38	5	17
Grand Total		188	49	9	18

Table 7.4. reveals that the coverage of women for income generation activities is much higher in Kikruma block (36%) than that of in Medziphema block (17%). The overall coverage accounted to 18 percent. This is poor status.

This indicates that women are less considered for undertaking economic development activities and it is particularly so in Medziphema block.

Table 7.5 Income Status of Beneficiaries 'With and Without VDB' Programme Assistance, 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of receiving	Beneficiaries by Income Category											
			Upto 15,000				15,000-25,000				Above 25,000			
			With VDB Scheme	%	Without VDB Scheme	%	With VDB Scheme	%	Without VDB Scheme	%	With VDB Scheme	%	Without VDB Scheme	%
1	Chesezu	5 (10.20)	2	40	2	40	1	20.00						
2	TinjPuzu	6 (10.24)	3	50	2	33	1	16.66						
Total in Kikrmu Block		11 (22.45)	5	45.45	4	36.36	2	18.18						
3	Chumukedima	6 (12.24)	4	66.66	2	33.33								
4	Chekiye	5 (10.24)	3	60.00			2	40.00						
5	Sodzullhou	4 (10.20)	2	50.00			1	25.00	1	25.00				
6	Sochunoma	4	2	50.00			2	50.00						
7	Piphema Old	3 (6.12)	1	33.33	1	33.33								
8	Aoylmyi	7 (14.29)	4	47.14	2	28.57	1	14.28						
9	Kukidolong	1 (2.04)	1	100										
10	Jharnapani	1 (2.04)	1	100										
11	Zani	3 (6.12)	2	66.66	1	33.33								
12	Pherima	4 (6.12)	3	75.00	1	25.00								
Total in Medziphenu Block		38 (77.55)	23	60.52	7	18.42	6	15.78	1	2.63				
Grand Total		49 (100)	28	100	11	100	4	100	4	100				

Table 7.5 indicate that in Medziphema block, with VDBs programe, the income status of 60.55 percent in the category of upto Rs.15,000, and 15.78 percent in the category of Rs 15,000 – 25,000, but in case of 'Without VDB' programmes, there was 18.42 percent in the category of upto Rs 15,000 and 2.63 percent in the same category of Rs 15,000– 25,000.

In Kikruma block with VDB programme, the income status of 45.45 percent in the beneficiaries category was upto Rs 15,000 and 18.18 percent in the beneficiaries category of Rs. 15,000 – 25,000. In upto Rs 15,000 category, the percentage of beneficiaries without VDB programme was 36.36 percent, and in the income category of Rs. 15,000 – 25,000, the percentage of beneficiaries without VDB programme was nil.

In the "above of Rs. 25,000" income category for both with and without VDB programmed it was found nil.

As a result, table 7.5 indicates that the VDB programme / assistance in the village has improved income status in Medziphema block, i.e., from 18.42 percent to 60.55 percent in the category of upto Rs.15,000, and from 2.63 percent to 15.78 percent in the category of Rs.15,000-25,000. Compared to this the performance in Kikruma Block was not so much satisfactory, i.e. from 36.36 percent to 45.45 percent in the category of upto Rs.15,000, and from Nil to 18.18 percent in the category of Rs 15,000-25,000. In other words, the VDB programme / assistance has raised income status of the beneficiaries to the better level.

7.6 Change in living condition of the villagers.

An overall assessment has also been made about the change in living conditions (in terms of generation of income, change in consumption pattern) of the rural poor on the basis of views given by the selected respondents. This reveals the impact on economic conditions of villages. The views given by the respondents in this aspect are presented in table 7.6

Table 7.6 Information About the Changes in Living Conditions of the Villagers in the Study Area.

Sl.No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of Respondents	No. of selected respondents who have reported about change in living condition		
			Improved	No change	Does not know
1	Chesezu	36	20	9	7
2	Thipuzu	49	45	2	2
Total Samples in Kikruma block of Phek District		85	65	11	9
Percentage			76%	13%	11%
3	Chumukedima	15	15	...	...
4	Chekiye	15	11	3	1
5	Sodzuhou	9	8	1	...
6	Sochunoma	10	9	1	...
7	Piphema Old	7	7	...	...
8	Aoyinti	24	20	1	3
9	Kukido long	6	4	1	1
10	Jhamapani	2	1	...	1
11	Zari	8	6	...	2
12	Pheima	7	6	1	...
Total Samples in Medziphema block of Dimapur District		103	87	8	8
Percentage		100%	84%	8%	8%

Table 7.6 shows the impact of economic effects of the programmes implemented by the VDBs on the individual households as well as the community as a whole. The selected respondents were classified into three categories to ascertain their views in this respect. The majority of the

respondents (out of 85 respondents 65 in Kikrma block of Phek district and out of 103 respondents 87 in Medziphema block of dimapur district) have expressed their views that living conditions of the villagers have improved in both the blocks of studied Districts in Nagaland.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the impact of VDB on the quality of life of the village people is satisfactorily significant.

Table 7.6 reveals that there is favourable impacts of VDB on changing the living conditions of the village people in general and the economy in terms of generation of income, change in consumption pattern and occupation in particular.

7.7 Analysis of Correlation and Regression

7.7.1 Analysis of Correlation Coefficient

Correlation coefficient measures the degree of association between the variables. In the present study, correlation co-efficient ($r_{X,Y}$) measures the degree of relationship between income (in Rs.) of the beneficiaries and the finance obtained from VDBs (in Rs.). In the present study, independent variables (X) was considered as the amount of finance obtained by beneficiaries from VDB and the dependent variable (Y) was considered as the income of the beneficiaries. The result has been presented in table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Value of Correlation Co-efficient in the study area.

Sl.No	Name of the block	Value of correlation coefficient	t' - value (calculated)
1	Kikruma (n = 85)	0.2640	4.4995 **
2	Medziphema (n = 103)	0.3961	8.9325 **

** = Significant at 1 % level of probability

Tabulated 't' value
at 1% level=2.576
5% level=1.960

't' - test statistic was used to test the respective co-efficient of correlation to identify the significant cause and effect relationship, i.e, to ascertain the role of independent variable.

(X : amount of finance obtained by beneficiaries from VDB and dependent variable (Y : amount of income earned by beneficiaries.)

Correlation coefficient showed that the significant relationship between income earned by beneficiaries and finance obtained from VDB, which rejects the null hypothesis at 1 % level in the sample blocks.

7.8 Analysis of Regression Equation

Regression equation was based on the relationship between total income earned (in Rs.) and finance used (in Rs.) by the beneficiaries.

Table 7.8 Indicators of Regression Analysis in the study area

Sl. No	Indicators	Kikruma block (n= 85)	Medziphema block (n=103)
1	Estimated a	7239.58	5926.66
2	Estimated b	2.875	0.9987
3	Mean Value of X	450	5120
4	Mean Value of Y	8533.33	11040
5	S.D of X	4507.12	765.25
6	S.E (b)	1164.63	153.049
7	't'- Value (calculated)	9.469 **	16.525 **
8	R ²	0.6025	0.8147

**=Significant at 1% level of probability

Tabulated 't' value
at 1% level = 2.576
5% level = 1.960

The analytical data (in table 7.13) fitted to the regression equation and estimated regression equation became :

Kikruma block :

$$Y = 7239.58 + 2.875 x$$

Medziphema block :

$$Y = 5926.66 + 0.9987 x$$

't'- test statistic was used to show the dependence between income earned by the beneficiaries and the finance used by the beneficiaries. 't' - value was found to be significant at 1% level of probability in the sample blocks. So, the 't'- value rejects the null hypothesis. The independent variable (amount of finance used) explained to the extent of 60 percent (i.e. R² = 60%) in the study

area of Kikruma block and independent variable (amount of finance used) explained to the extent of 81percent (i.e, $R^2 = 81\%$) in the study area of Medziphema block.

The value of R^2 was tested at 5 percent level of significance and found to be significant.

The 't'- test of the regression co-efficient in the study area of the sample block was significant.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the dependent variable (income earned by the beneficiaries) is the determinant of independent variable (finance used by the beneficiaries) and they are directly related.

Again, the 't'- test of the correlation co-efficient in the study area (among the beneficiaries) of the sample blocks were significant and the following null hypothesis was rejected.

So the null-hypothesis (**H₀₄**), "the various programmes taken by VDBs have not resulted in a favourable impact on the economy in terms of generation of income, change in consumption pattern and occupation", was rejected.

Chapter - VIII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, LIMITATIONS, SUGGESTIONS

8.1 Summary in General

8.2 Summary of Findings in the Study Area

8.3 Conclusion

8.4 Limitations of VDBs

8.5 Suggestions

CHAPTER – VIII

Summary of Findings, Conclusion, Limitations, Suggestions.

This chapter deals with summary, conclusion, suggestions of the study.

8.1. Summary in General.

Rural Development is a wide concept encompassing all aspects of improvement in the quality of rural life; it implies both economic betterment of people and effective social transformation. But in its limited interpretation, rural development has come to mean a direct attack on rural people through various programmes. Although rural development, upliftment of rural people and most specially the alleviation of rural poverty continue to be the Central concern of development planning in India.

In order to bring the rural masses above the poverty line, the Rural Development Department of Nagaland has introduced VDBs in 1979-80 for implementation of various need based schemes for rural people. Phek District was the pioneer in organizing the VDBs for the improvement of the quality of life of rural people in Nagaland.

Before 1979-80, the economic condition of the rural people are very poor. Though there was ample scope of development of the rural community

but there was no grass root level agency for planning and implementation of government programmes to develop economic conditions of the rural people. Therefore, an agency called Village Development Board for decentralized development was introduced in 1979-80 in Nagaland. It is an established agency with more than 25 years of working. Therefore, to have an indept view of the economic upliftment of rural people, it is imperative to analyse the role of VDBs in Nagaland.

It is in this context, the present study entitle, "Evaluation of Village Development Board As a Rural Development Agency"- A Comparative Study in Kikruma Block, Phek District and Medziphema Block, Dimapur District, Nagaland has been undertaken in order to fulfill the following objectives.

8.1.1. Objectives of the Study.

The General objective of the study is to evaluate the role of Village Development Board in the upliftment of rural people in Nagaland. However, the specific objectives are as follows;

- (a) to examine the working of VDBs which includes the constitution, role, responsibilities and the funding sources and also the perception of people about VDB;
- (b) to assess the role of VDBs in the village development in general and development of village environment, social services and village infrastructure;

(c) to assess the role of VDBs in the economic upliftment of the village community in general and the rural poor, women and youth in particular.

(d) to make a comparative study on the role of VDB towards economic upliftment of the two blocks (Kikrura Block and Medziphema Block); and

(e) to evaluate the over all impact of the quality of life of the Village people.

8.1.2 Hypothesis of the study

For the present study, following hypothesis was considered;

Ho1. the entire system of VDBs do not perform uniformly as per guidelines given by the government ;

Ho2. the beneficiaries relating to groups and individual approach do not differ significantly provided by VDBs;

Ho3. the achievements and targets do not differ significantly in any model schemes provided by VDBs ;

Ho4. the various programmes taken by VDBs have not resulted in a favourable impact on the economy in terms of generation of income, change in consumption pattern and occupation.

8.1.3 Methodology

A stratified multi-stage random sampling have been used for the present study covering two districts, two blocks and twelve villages. The sample households drawn total at 188 which accounts 10 percent from each of the sample villages. The data used include both primary and secondary data. Various statistical tools have been used and data analysis made.

8.2. Summary of Findings in the Study Area

The major findings of the investigation in the study area as per the objectives are summarise below:

8.2.1. Sources of Fund:

The VDBs received funds both from State and Central Government for various schemes. The programme wise in the state include the following:

(a) Grant-in-aid to VDBs:

The Grant-in-aid is a special State sponsored programme (100%), which was introduced since 1980-81. This programme covered all the recognized villages in the state. The fund is allocated on the basis of tax-paying

household for implementations of development schemes on the need and priority of the villages.

This allocation was Rs 100/- per house with a minimum of Rs 5000/- per village during 1980-81. The rate was increased to Rs. 200/- per houses in 1982-83, Rs. 300/- per house in 1986-87 with a minimum of Rs 15,000/- and maximum of Rs 1, 20,000/-. The household allocation was again fixed during 1991-92 @ Rs. 1000/- per household with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs 5,00,000/-. Again fixed @ Rs 50,000/- for a village having household number 66 and below and @ Rs 750/- per household for a village having the number of household 67 and above during 1995-96. The rate continue for eight (8) years and re-fixed @ Rs 53,000/- per village to a village having the household number 66 and below and Rs 800/- per household for a VDB having household 67 and above in the year 2004-05 which is now under implementation.

The Deputy Commissioner who is the Ex-officio Chairman of VDBs have to submit the list of villagers along with the number of household every year to the State Government for release of funds under grant-in-aid programme, and the State Government need to maintain the regular interval of period for revision of grant-in-aid to VDBs. It may be noted that State Government is doing some outstanding work by allocating the annual Plan fund for speedy development of the respective villages according to their need.

The VDB has to formulate their schemes on the basis of the amount available to them and should be in accordance with the guideline under the programmes and as far as possible should incorporate activities listed in the

model scheme which is circulated every year by the Department of Rural Development. The VDBs submit their proposal to Block Development Officer (BDO) for onward submission to District Planning Board (DPB) for final approval.

The scheme ensures active participations of the rural people including women and youths. The fund earmarked for women is 25 percent and that of youth 20 percent of the total allocations. In addition to the funds, the state government also support capacity building of VDBs by conducting training programme, organizing seminar, workshop and annual VDBs conference.

(b) Matching Cash Grants and Fixed Deposits

This scheme is also state sponsored programme introduced in the year 1981. The VDB has to raise the common fund through household contribution or by implementing the project through community participation. The fund is deposited in the VDBs Fixed Deposit Account in the Bank for a period of 5 years initially which is renewed periodically. In order to encourage the VDBs to mobilize more funds State Government also provides an equal amount of the fund raised by the VDBs in the form of Matching Cash Grant with a maximum ceiling limit of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per VDB. This fund is utilized as security for the VDB to obtain loans from the financial institutions for taking up further developmental programme apart from implementing the development activities in the villages, all VDBs have Post Office Term Deposit for a period of 7 years under the National Saving Scheme (NSS) beginning from the year 1995-96.

The resources mobilized by the State Government through this scheme are the additional plan resource of the State.

(c) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

This programme launched in October 2002 in Nagaland. The programme is implementing in two streams namely; SGRY-I and SGRY-II. This programme is the largest wage based employment generation scheme in the rural areas where cash components and food grains are provided to the deserving beneficiaries. The funding pattern for this programme is shared between Centre and State Government in the ratio of 75:25.

Under this programme rural labourers were provided with atleast five Kgs of food grain and cash components as wage per Manday in the State wages rate under this programme is Rs. 45 per manday in Nagaland. This programme is directly implemented through Village Development Boards in Nagaland, utilization under Stream-I is 98.02 percent generating 266.6 lakh manday and in Stream-II resource utilization was 97.27 percent with 31.30 lakh manday.

(d) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

This programme launched through out the country since 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of poor into Self Help Group (SHG) and providing them training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing opportunities. It is funded by

central and State in the ratio of 75:25. Its objective is to bring the assisted rural poor families above the poverty line by ensuring appreciable increase in the income over a period of time. The scheme is implemented through District Rural Development Agency and Block Development Office in the State.

Under this scheme, 2,118 Self Help Group (SHGs), involving nearly 3 lakhs people were organized since inception including 247 groups formed during the year 2003-2004 in Nagaland. The Department of Rural Development utilized Rs.301.00 lakhs under this scheme.

(e) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

This programme is a special central intervention as a part of poverty reduction strategy. The primary objective of this programme is to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations in rural areas by means of all weather roads. This is proposed to be done in a time frame that habitations with populations of 1000 and above shall be covered in 3 years.

In Nagaland, the department of Rural Development is the Nodal department for this programme and the execution of road projects are being entrusted to Road and Bridges department by the State Government. Data is also not available with the department to assess the physical and financial achievement made under this programme.

(f) National Project on Bio-gas Development.

This scheme began during the year 1991-92. The objective of this programme is to recover the energy from agriculture and animal wastes so as to conserve energy and also to protect environmental pollutions and maintains ecological balanced. This scheme is 100 percent centrally sponsored programme being re-name as National Bio-gas and Manure Management programme from the year 2003-04. Under this scheme, family size of Bio-gas plants have been installed at subsidized rate in all the districts of Nagaland.

8.2.2. An assessment of VDB Functioning

(a) VDB System of Composition

The study of the 12 villages reveals that there is General Body of VDB in every village and the concerned Village Councils constitute the management committee of the VDB after every three years. By virtue of the provision of the Model Rules, all permanent residents of a village above 18 years of age are members of the VDB.

As regards the number of members in the management committee, it is found that there are 7 members in the management committee in Chesezu, 6 in Thipuzu, 7 in Chumukedima, 8 in Chckiyé, 9 in Sodzulhou, 4 in Sochunoma, 7

in Piphema Old, 8 in Aoyimti, 9 in Kukidolong, 5 in Jharnapani, 5 in Zani, 5 in Pherima. Another peculiarity of the management committee of Chesezu village, Thipuzu village, Zani village, Sodzulhou village, Piphema village, Chekiye village and Kukidolong is that it has created a separate post of treasurer which is not envisaged in the VDB Model Rule (table 5.2.1(a))

In Sodzulhou village, it is found that all decisions were taking in the General Body Meeting only. The VDB members were selected among the villagers from the general meeting. Therefore, it is found from this village that there is no khel representative system both in Village Council and the Management Committee members of VDB. In the same case, VDB secretary post is also selected during the general body meeting.

In Piphema Old village, out of four khels there is seven members of management committee of VDB. Some khels represents two members and some are only one member in management committee due to size of khel's population. It was also learnt from the respondents that there is one (1) Gaonbura and nine (9) Village Council Members in this village. Land holding in and around the village is belongs to community property and belongs to no individual. Therefore, selling of any land to others, including own citizens are strictly prohibited. However, among the citizens one can occupy land as long as he/she deserve.

In the case of Chesezu village, VDB members were selected from the lowest level of sub-clan to represent the khels. The village council has no

power to interfere in this regards, they have to accept the selected candidate nominated by the sub-clans. But this nominations/selection should go through the concern Gaonburah. Therefore, the selection of VDB management committee members in Chesezu village is decided from lowest unit to represent its Khel. It is also found that, no village council members of GBs are the members in the VDB management committee. In regard to the Secretary post of management committee of VDB, Secretary is selected amongst the selected members themselves. Same as the Treasurer post is also selected by the management committee members amongst themselves, where as Model Rules are silent about the Treasurer post of VDB.

Village Development Board then is a representative body in the villages constituted either by the village council or by the general body of the VDB.

As regard the women members, it is found that most of the management committee of study area are having atleast one women representative as per the Model Rules.

(b) Selection of VDB Secretary

The selection of Secretary of Village Development Board however, is the responsible of the members of the management committee of the VDB. The village council has no role in it. Some amount of the political considerations however, are reported in all the study area.

As per the Model Rule, the Secretary of the management committee of VDB has to be a literate person. The analysis shows that the all twelve VDB secretaries are literate. The secretary is above matriculate in Zari village. Thipuzu village, Aoyimti village, Sodzulhou village and Chekiye village. Up to high school level in Chesezu village, Cliumukedima village, Sochunoma village, Piphema village, Pherima village, Jharnapani village, Kukidolong village. The status of VDB secretary is high in Zari village since he is a Post-Graduate with M.Sc(Geology). In Aoyimti, VDB secretary is a Government servant working as UDA, where as in Thipuzu village, VDB secretary is a Graduate candidate.

(c) Educational Status of the M.C. of VDB

Most of the members of the VDB in the study village are literate. In case of Sodzulhou VDB, most of the members have education above primary level and status is high as there is no illiterate and even primary levels of education in this village.

(d) Age and Occupation

An examination of the members of the management committee reveals that there is none below 25 years of age as such there is no violation of the Model rule. The age of very few is above 50 years. The details of age can be seen from table 5.2. 1(b).

The occupational background of the members reveals that agriculture is the main occupation of the large majority of the members. The members having business/contract as their occupation are few while there is only one Govt. service holding also secretary of VDB in Aoyimti village of Medziphema block.

(e) Total Term Completed by M.C. of VDB

According to the Model Rules, every VDBs shall be three (3) years from the date of appointment unless decided otherwise by the Village Council by resolution, also provided that the said period may be extended by Village Council, for reasons to be recorded in the resolution subject to the approval of the Chairman of the VDB, i.e., the concerned Deputy Commissioner. The analysis reveals that the M.C. of VDBs in Chesezu, Pherima, Sodzulhou, Chekiye, were usually changing the members in every three (3) years. In the case of Piphema, Aoyimti, Jhamapani, Zani, the M.C. of VDBs continues for more than one tenure and so on.

(f) No. of Meeting conducted by the M.C. of VDB

Model Rules say that VDB Secretary shall have to maintain a register to record all the resolutions passed in the meeting and also to maintain the management committee member's attending performance in meeting. From the table 5.2.4.1, one can understand that VDB meetings are taken mainly for both planning and execution together. In a year meetings took place with minimum 3 times and maximum 5 times is provided in above mentioned table.

(g) Members attendance in the meeting

It is found that attendance performance of the members of management committee of VDBs in all study villages is very regular.

(h) Members Participation in Meeting

It is very interesting to know that some management committee members are amusing themselves by reading News papers and magazines and relaxing themselves without taking part in development planning.

8.2.4. People's Awareness and participation

(a) Knowledge about VDB

Analysis indicates that 76 percent of the people are aware about VDB activities done in their village.

(b) Participation of Villagers in VDB meeting

VDB is meant for the development of the villages. But many people do not participate in the VDB meeting and just expecting some good development from the management committee members only.

(c) Participation of villagers in Execution of work

The study indicates that villagers participating in execution of developmental works was very few

8.2.5. People's Perceptions

VDB is an independence agency and does only development works in the village. It is interesting that some of the VDBs ability is not upto the mark. According to the respondent, the management committee of VDB are of some what responsive in initiating development activities. The accountability in works is less. Transparency of VDB's activities to the public are not found satisfactorily.

8.2.6. Benefits to the people from the VDB activities

Analysis indicates that through VDB programmes, no doubt, the general people are getting much benefit like receiving Buffaloes and Rice Mills to support day to day life. Women groups are not totally neglecting in economic development activities under VDB programme. Distribution of Family Size Bio-gas Plant is found in both the study blocks but not equally distributed. It is found that among all the development programmes Grant-in-aid scheme which is sponsored by the State Government is considered as one of the best and biggest programme since the inception of VDB in Nagaland. It is observed that peoples in Nagaland have fortunate enough to have Village Development Board system since this is the democratic ways of decentralization of people's participation in all stages of development planning based on their needs.

8.2.7 Analysis of Correlation and Regression

8.2.7.1 Analysis of Correlation and Regression

The analytical value of correlation co-efficients were 0.2640 in the study area of Kikruma block and 0.3961 in the study area of Medziphema block. The result of 't'-test statistic of correlation co-efficient reveals the rejection of null hypothesis in the study area of sample blocks at 1% of level significance.

8.2.7.2 Analysis of Regression Equation

The analytical data fitted to the regression equation and the estimated regression equation in the study area were:

Kikruma block:

$$Y = 7239.58 + 2.875 x$$

Medziphema block:

$$Y = 5926.66 + 0.9987 x$$

where Y represents the income (in Rupees) earned by the beneficiaries and X represents the amount of finance (in Rupees) used by the beneficiaries.

To test the estimated parameters, 't' – test statistic was used. The result of 't' – test statistic rejected the null hypothesis at 1% level of significance.

8.2.7.3 Comparative Assessment of VDBs in the study blocks

For the comparative study of the performances and weaknesses of VDBs, two blocks namely, Kikruma and Medziphema were selected on the basis of the rank of development index of districts in Nagaland, prepared by CMIE (mentioned in 3.2 under methodology).

In order to bring about desired changes in the rural socio-economic scenario various rural development programmes, both centrally and state sponsored programmes were in operating in both the blocks. On reviewing those programmes it was found that the Government at both the central and state levels were making concerted efforts to that effect. One could conclude without hesitation that multifarious activities or programmes in hand covering almost all aspects of rural development.

During the year 2003-2004 a sum of Rs.650 lakhs has been released by the Government of India to the State Government and the Department constructed 4736 houses through VDBs covering all the districts in Nagaland. Utilizing an amount of Rs. 649.80 lakhs which shows 99.96 percent of fund utilized under this programmes of Pradhan Montri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

Table 8.1 Physical and Financial Achievement under PMGY in Kikruma and Medziphema blocks during 2003-04

Sl.No	Blocks	No.of Houses Constructed	Cost of Constfuction (Rs.in Lakhs)
1	Kikruma	94	12.68
2	Medziphema	171	22.94

Source : Directorate of Rural development, Kohima, Nagaland.

Table 8.1 reveals that more numbers of houses are constructed by VDB in Medziphema block than that of Kikruma block. This shows that the better performance of VDB in Medziphema block.

Again, under the National Project Bio-gas Development (NPBD) scheme, only one family size Bio-gas plants was given in Kikruma block and twenty numbers of Bio-gas plants were given to the Medziphema block during 2003-04.

Table 8.2. Distribution of Family size on Bio-gas plant in Kikruma and Medziphema block (2003-04).

Sl.No	Blocks	No. of Plant
1	Kikruma	01
2	Medziphema	20

Source: Directorate of Rural Development, Kohima: Nagaland.

Therefore, it is found that more number of Bio-gas plants is given to Medziphema block compared to Kikruma block in Nagaland.

Table 5.2 (Chapter V) reveals that comparatively Medziphema block is having high education where more VDB members are above high school level.

Table 7.1 (Chapter VII) shows that both the blocks (Kikruma and Medziphema) are equally given important to income generating activities. In Kikruma block, it is found from the study that one Rice Mill is being provided by VDB to individual farmer and in Medziphema block, VDB provided Buffalo to the farmers for agricultural practices.

In this study, one can observe that in both the blocks development activities is given more important into community development programmes. In

Kikrumba block, construction of teachers quarter in Chesezu village is mainly means for non-local's teachers who is coming from long distance for taking regular classes as well as given special tuitions to students. Also in this village, women community had purchased their own Bus which is plying daily to Kohima town. In Medziphema block, community schemes like- tree plantation, construction of marketing shed, community fishery ponds are very common activities in almost all the villages. Construction of suspension bridge also found in Kukidolong village under Medziphema block.

In Medziphema block, it is observed that more than half of the study villages are having mixed-citizenship which is having more differences among the community, ultimately disturbed the developmental programmes within the village.

In Kikrumba block, it is observed that lack of transport and communication facilities is one of the reasons of VDB's management committee members to spend heavy amount on hiring of vehicles to BDO's office where as in Medziphema block such expenditure are less due to have better facilities with National Highway-39 connecting almost all the villages.

8.3. Conclusion

On visualizing all those which are required to be done, keeping in view the ground realities, it appears the task a head to effect perceptible positive

changes in the rural socio-economic scenario in the country is found to be a Herculean task but not impossible. Resources are available or can be made available. Even the army of human resources available in various government setups involved in delivering the goods appears to be quite substantial. The vision and commitment of the Government translated into various development and welfare programmes are already in operation in full swing. But Government alone cannot do much unless participation of the rural mass for which development is meant is forthcoming. The need of the hour is to make all Government programmes the people's programmes by enlisting active people's participation in all aspects of development from identification of the problem areas and felt needs of the people to the execution of works and utilization and maintenance of the assets created. For this, rural local self-governments like the Village Councils with the VDBs in Nagaland which are having broad community base at the grass-root levels are to be strengthened and empowered to the maximum possible extent in the best interest of the rural people especially the weaker sections of the society. Once enough resources, powers and responsibilities are given to the rural people and make them accountable for their own development with strict vigilance from both the concerned community and the Government, the cherished goal of the Nation in making the villages and their people prosperous, self-reliant and contented may not take long years to achieve.

With the introduction of the VDBs in Nagaland in 1980, the village people have seen a tremendous change in the development fronts. Before the emergence of the Village Development Boards all the development or any other

activity was looked after by Village Council and the responsibility held by the council was tremendous and such development activities was not though neglected, but could not get a priority in the decisions process. The development processes took a term with the entry of the new introduction of the VDBs. The urge for development of the village people according to the VDB members have prompted the village people to participate in the programmes whole heartedly.

The involvement of the people in the development process is encouraging as this has infact, made a difference in their implementation of the programmes successfully, with all the sections of the people playing their role either in the planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluation process. The uniqueness of the VDB at the grass-root level is that it has made a significant change in the involvement of the people of all sections which is a perfect case of Democratic Decentralization.

Therefore in this exercise, an attempt has been made to investigate the effectiveness of the functioning of Village Development Board on Nagaland with specific objectives as stated in the introductory chapter. This study give a clear picture that VDBs in Nagaland doing tremendous works, creating a faster degree of change in the socio-economic scenario which is the crux of the objective of rural development. Infact, this may be considered as one of the best system of democratic decentralized planning at the grass-root level which has been the slogan of rural development in India.

Having experienced the ineffectiveness of top-down planning approach, the Government of Nagaland had rightly introduced the idea of VDB system in all the recognized villages in Nagaland under Clause 12 of the Section 12 of Nagaland Village and Area Council Act 1978 as subsidiary of Village Council. This Act has converted from top to down level planning to down to top level planning approach. After introduction of this innovative strategy towards rural development, the people of Nagaland are much happier than before because they can think freely to develop their villages according to their wills. Now, they know how much money comes to their hand and how it is utilized for what purpose. At the same time government is equally responsible, sharing the burdens of development of rural areas, supporting VDB as an agency of rural development for planning and implementing of all the programmes in the grass-root level.

The Village Development Board implies a co-operative partnership undertaken between the Government of Nagaland on the top and the village authority at the grass-root level through which development activities are taking place much faster and better in the state due to active role of mass participation. This could be claimed as an exemplary lesson to be learned from Nagaland's experience of rural development especially in tribal areas where socio-cultural network and tradition bound society is still being followed amongst the rural people.

Many planners, policy makers and scholars particularly the reformers may be attracted to know the institution of VDB and its role performances

towards rural transformation. As a matter of fact, inspite of various limitations, Village Development Board in Nagaland is delivering reasonable goods to the masses. The fundamental of VDB is simple and easy. The main aspect of VDB in Nagaland is based on decision of the villagers in planning being followed by direct involvement and participation of the people on the process of implementation through which they are also sharing the benefits equally.

One may get thorough information on Village Development Board from the background studies of this investigation as to what it is and how it functions. More information is available from review of relevant literatures reflecting various opinions of VDB and the system of its functioning. A clear picture of VDB has been drawn through various reports and research works both from published and unpublished works conducted during the last two and half decade.

8.4. Limitations of VDB

The Village Development Board although, considered the best agency of rural development in Nagaland is not free from limitations. A number of limitations have been identified in this study. The responsibilities entrusted to VDBs require certain degree of experience and technical know how clearly visionary ideas, but many of the VDB members lack these basic qualities. Due to lack of adequate knowledge in the fundamentals of planning and other basic pre-requisites pertaining to development. VDBs at times fail to understand the

magnitude of the problems in right perspective. Even if the problems are known, they do not know the most appropriate solutions to the problems.

Due to selfishness and narrow mindedness of VDB members often created confusion, dispute, mis-understanding and jealousy amongst the people.

It is noted that political interference at village level and higher ups come in the way in equitable development and in the functioning of VDB. It comes into play mainly during the selection/election of VDB members and secretaries and in the selection of schemes and beneficiaries, especially in the implementation of individual oriented schemes.

It is inconvenience of VDBs that all VDB Account Book are kept under the custody of District Rural Development Agency at the district headquarter and maintained by themselves with deposit and balance amount records. Since, VDB is a grass-root level organization, full democratic decentralization should be given hand to villagers independently.

VDB is also not secured from power and authority conflicts. There is invariable clash between the VDB members and the Village Council members (VCMs). The VCMs felt that they are being ignored in many decision makings.

8.5. Suggestions

Some of the suggestions which may improve the working of VDBs are as follows:

(1) The VDB personnel involved in the execution of the programme, especially at the grass-root level, should be imparted necessary education and training regarding the concept and philosophy of the programme. The emphasis should be laid on enthusing in the officials a sense of personal belongingness with the rural people. Such things are of paramount importance to bring about qualitative improvement in the over all functioning of the programmes.

(2) Poverty being a relative term, the economically weaker households of the State should not be deprived of the assistance. The goal of helping should be the poorest of the poor.

(3) The fund allotment camp for the selection of beneficiaries should be conducted jointly by the VDB officials and Gaonboras (GBs). So that poor households would not be deprived from the benefits of VDB.

(4) VDB should always make programmes according to the need of the rural people. The VDBs have to involve women more effectively in their activities and play their role as the micro-laboratories more vigorously, for innovation and experimentation in the quest of improving the life of our village; their

participation in micro-finance scheme and thereby good response in recovery of loans a company with sound management system are to be taken into account for effective implementation of decentralized planning system.

(5) Adequate marketing facilities should be provided to the beneficiaries through the VDBs by the Government, to enable them to sell their produce at remunerative prices. The provision of such facilities will help the beneficiaries in getting the competitive price and saving additional time to look after their works.

(6) With a view to ensuring proper utilization of funds by the beneficiaries the VDB personnel as well as District and Block level employees should regularly carry out physical verification of the work done by assistance received under VDBs.

(7) The VDB beneficiaries should be a subject of constant surveillance for purposes of financial and other assistance. The second dose of assistance should be provided only when the beneficiary become eligible for it.

(8) Since the VDB funds mainly for the development of socio-economically weaker sections of the people of the society, illegal taxes and collections by any means is not advisable and encouragable at this stage.

(9) Co-ordination between various departments in developmental programmes are very important for the success of VDB as an agency at the grass-root level.

All the departments aiming at bringing about rural transformation in the state may be induced to utilize the service of VDB in the implementation of various schemes. This is expected to check duplication of works.

(10) Close monitoring and evaluation of the functioning of VDBs at regular intervals. Base on this, incentives may be given to the progressive VDBs and corrective measures may be taken against the VDBs functioning poorly.

(11) Further strengthening of the districts and blocks level development administrators with adequate trained and committed extension workers.

(12) The VDBs need to enlarge their role of financial intermediaries and reach out to our youth with credit facilities. Then only, individual and group initiatives of our youth in the agro-based, service and other sectors can succeed and change the socio-economic profile of the state.

1950

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APPENDICES

Evaluation of VDBs As A Rural Development Agency.

Interview Schedule for Village Leaders (Part-1)

I. General Information:(Group Respondents)

Name of Respondents:1).....2).....3).....

Designations: (.....) (.....) (.....)

1.1. Village :

1.2. RD. Block:

1.3. District :

1.4. State :

1.5. Population of the Village (2001 census):

Sl.No.	Colony/Block/Khel's Name	Total	Male	Female
1.5.a.				
1.5.b.				
1.5.c.				
1.5.d.				
1.5.e.				
1.5.f.				
1.5.g.				

1.6. No. of Households (2001 Census):

Colony/Block/Kh						Total
Total						

1.7. Literacy rate (2001 Census)

Sl.No.	Colony/Block/Khel	Total	Male	Female
1.7.a.				
1.7.b.				
1.7.c.				
1.7.d.				
1.7.e.				
1.7.f.				
1.7.g.				

1.8. Availability of Housing Facility (No. of households) Current:

Sl. No.	Colony/Block/Khel's	Total	Pucca	S/Pucca	Kuch	Houseless
1.8.a.						
1.8.b.						
1.8.c.						
1.8.d.						
1.8.e.						
1.8.f.						
1.8.g.						

1.9. No. of BPL Family:

Total	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04

1.10. No. of households headed by Women/Widows: (Current)

Total	Woman	Widows

1.11. No. of Handicapped Persons:(Current)

Total	Male	Female

1.12. No. of Old Age Persons:(above65 years)

Total	Male	Female

1.13. Main Occupation of the Households:

Sl. No.	Occupation	Total	Male	Female
1.13.a.	Cultivators			
1.13.b.	Dairy, Poultry, Piggery .etc.			
1.13.c.	Agri. Labourers			
1.13.d.	Rural Artisans			
1.13.e.	Household Industry			
1.13.f.	Business			
1.13.g.	Service			
1.13.h.	NGO's Service			

1.14. Land Holding Pattern: (Current)

Size of Land Holding	Land Under Permanent Use		Land Other Than Permanent Use		Total Land	
	No. of Household	Area (Ha)	No. of Household	Area (Ha)	No. of Household	Area (Ha)
Up to 1 Ha.						
1-2 Ha.						
2-4 Ha.						
4-10 Ha.						
>10 Ha.						

1.15. Land Use:

Category	Area (Ha)
1. Forest:	
a) Private	
b) Village/Community	
c) Clan/Khel	
2. Land Under Settlement:	
a) Road	
b) Building	
c) Playground, etc.	
3. Barren Land:	
4. Waste Land	
5. Jungle (other than forest)	
6. Agriculture Land	
a) Net land under stilled per cultivation. (terrace, horticulture, fishery, sericulture, etc.)	
b) Net land under current jhum.	
c) Net land under fellow period of jhum.	
7. Area cultivated more than once.	
8. Irrigated land.	

1.16. Village Common Properties (Common Assets):

1.16.a. Forest: 1.16.1. Area (Ha)				1.16.2. Value of Forest Products (Rs)			
1.16.b. Water Ponds: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total Water Spread Area (Ha)			
1.16.c. Fish Ponds: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total Water Spread Area (Ha)			
1.16.d. Cultivable land: 1.16.1. Number				Total Value of Fish (Rs.)			
1.16.e. Grazing land: 1.16.1. Area (Ha)				1.16.2. Area leased for cultivation (Ha)			
1.16.f. Waste land: 1.16.1. Area (Ha)				1.16.2. Total value of Fodder (Rs.)			
1.16.g. Bus/Truck: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Area for Productive use (Ha)			
1.16.h. H/Flate Type: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total value of Income (Rs.)			
1.16.i. Refrigerator: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total value of Income (Rs.)			
1.16.j. Mike (set): 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total value of Income (Rs.)			
1.16.k. Hiringable: 1.16.1. Number				1.16.2. Total value of Income (Rs.)			

1.17. Village Infrastructures:

Availability: (Code:1-Available in the village; 2-Not available in the village).

Quality: (Code:1-In good condition; 2-Useable condition; 3-Needs repair; 4-Very bad).

Adequacy: (Code: 1-able to meet present and future requirements; 2-can meet only present requirement; 3- not able to meet even present requirement).

1.17.a. Approach Road	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.b. Agri.Link Road	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.c. PlayGround	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.d. Village Drains	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.e. Drinking Water	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.f. Community Latrine	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.g. Village Market	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.h. Street Light	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.i. Community Hall	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.j. FootSteps	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy
1.17.k. Any other (Name	1.17.1. Availability	1.17.2. Quality	1.17.3. Adequacy

1.18. Services/ Facilities:

Availability: (Code: 1-Available in village; 2-Within 1-2km; 3-Within 2-3km; 4-Within 3-4km; 5-More than 5 km; 6-Not available in village).

1.18.1. All Weather Motorable Road	
1.18.3. Post Office	
1.18.5. Public Call Office	
1.18.7. Fair Price Shop	
1.18.9. Middle School	
1.18.11. Degree College	
1.18.13. Health Sub-Centre	
1.18.15. Maternity Child Care Centre	
1.18.17. Adult Literacy Centre	
1.18.19. Seed Distribution Centre	

1.18.2. Bus Stop	
1.18.4. Telegraph Office	
1.18.6. Bank	
1.18.8. Primary School	
1.18.10. High School	
1.18.12. Veterinary Hospital	
1.18.14. Primary Health Centre	
1.18.16. Family Planning Centre	
1.18.18. Village Library	
1.18.20. Fertilizer/Pesticide Distribution	

1.19. Livestock (No):

Sl. No.	Name:	2003- 2004			
		M		F	T
1.19.a.	Cattle (Local)				
1.19.b.	Cattle (Cross Breed)				
1.19.c.	Buffaloes				
1.19.d.	Pigs (Local)				
1.19.e.	Pigs (Cross Breed)				
1.19.f.	Goats				
1.19.g.	Poultry				
1.19.h.	Ducks				

1.20. Other Physical Assets (No). (Both group & individual):

Sl. No.	Assisting Assets	2003-2004
1.20.a.	Traditional Looms	
1.20.b.	Sewing Machine	
1.20.c.	Knitting/Embroidery Machine	
1.20.d.	Power Tiller	
1.20.e.	Tractor	
1.20.f.	Weeder	
1.20.g.	Sprayer (No).	

1.21.Natural Resources:(Code 1-Significantly improved; 2-Moderately improved; 3- Partially improved;4- Static; 5-Decline)

* The above coded will be applied both Sl. no. 1.21. & 1.22.

Sl. No.	Activities	Code No.
1.21.a.	Farm Productivity	
1.21.b.	Irrigation Facility	
1.21.c.	Village Forest Cover	
1.21.d.	Water Resources for fisheries & Other cattle ponds	
1.21.e.	Settled Cultivation	

1.22. Agricultural Practice:

1.22.a.	Control of Jhum by converting Jhum land into terrace/wet cultivation field.	
1.22.b.	Conversion of Jhum land into other environment uses such as afforestation, horticulture, and other plantation crops.	

Part- II

II.1. Indira Awas Yojana: (Code: 1- Good condition; 2- Needs repair;3- Totally damaged; 5- Not even a single house)

Sl. No	Year Wise	No. of families provided housing	No. of beneficiaries Occupied houses	Status (code)
II.1.a.	2003			
II.1.b.	2004			

II.2. National Social Assistance Programme:

Sl. No	Year Wise	No. of beneficiaries Under family benefit	No. of beneficiaries under Old Age pension scheme	No. of beneficiaries under Maternity benefit scheme	Total
II.2.a.	2003				
II.2.b.	2004				

II.3. Grant-In-Aid: (Code: 1- Funding regularly & getting good benefit; 2- Funding but getting negligible benefit;3- Funding but delaying in getting;4-Does not know.)

Sl. No	Year wise	Total No. of household	Amount per household	Total	Status of functioning
II.3.a.	2003				
II.3.b.	2004				

II.4. Matching -Cash- Grant: (Code: 1-Deposited with required target; 2- Deposited with below target; 3- Deposited but never avail loan)

Sl. No	Year wise	Total Amount Deposited	Bank Loan Received (Rs.)	Repayment (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)	Status of Functioning (Code)
II.4.a.	2003					
II.4.b.	2004					

II.5. Angawadi Scheme: (1- Getting enough quality; 2- Getting but not good quality; 3- Sometime only; 4- Not at all.)

Sl. No	Year wise	Items Receiving	Scheme under taken	Status of functioning (Code)
II.5.a.	2003			
II.5.b.	2004			

II.6. Swarnjayati Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

(Code:1- Implemented & Getting good benefit; 2- Implemented but negligible benefit; 3- Does not know.)

Sl. No	Year wise	Name of SHG avails/Indivi.	Type of works	Status of functioning (Code)
II.6.a.	2003			
II.6.b.	2004			

II.7. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar yojana (SGRY):

(Code: 1-In good quality; 2- In bad quality; 3- Does not know)

Sl. No	Year wise	Kgs (rice)	Kgs(Wheat)	Amount (Rs.)	Status of functioning (Code)
II.7.a.	2003				
II.7.b.	2004				

II.8. Year Wise Fund Utilisation Against Total Fund Allocation Under VDB:

Sl. No.	Scheme/Activities Taken	2003		2004	
		Total	%	Total	%
II.8.a.	Education-school building & Materials, salaries, textbooks.				
II.8.b.	Health -Dispensary building, Health camp, Sanitation, etc.				
II.8.c.	Infrastructure-Approach Roads, Agri-Link roads, Play Ground, Foot steps, etc.				
II.8.d.	Social Services-Safe Drinking Water, Electricity, etc.				
II.8.e.	Infrastructure(Assets)- Community hall, C/Latrine, Village Market Shed, C/Bus / Trucks, C/Hostels/Flats, etc.				
II.8.f.	Social Conflicts-Boundary Disputes, Land disputes, Forest Disputes, etc.				
II.8.g.	Donations-To Govt., Non-Govt.Org., Illegal collections,				
II.8.h.	Meeting- General meeting, M/Committee meeting, Elders, Youth, Officials visit meeting.				
II.8.i.	Traveling-To Block Dffice, DRDA Dffice, DC Office, etc.				
II.8.j.	Entertainment-Festivals, Celebrations, Cultural exchange Shows, Games & Sports, etc.				

Evaluation of VDBs As A Rural Development Agency.

(Head of the Households Schedule)

PART-A.

I. Basic Information:

- 1.1. Name of the District: _____
 1.2. Name of the Block: _____
 1.3. Name of the Village: _____
 1.4. Name of the Respondent: _____
 1.5. Sex : Male/ Female.
 1.6. Age: _____
 1.7. Religion: Christian / Non Christian.
 1.8. Family Type: Nuclear / Joint family / Extended family.
 1.8. Marital Status: Married / Unmarried / Widow.
 1.9. Educational Qualification: _____
 (up to) ('I' for illiterate)

II. Family Profiles :

Sl. No.	Name of the family members	Sex	Age	Relationship with holt	Educational Qualification	Main Occupation
II.a.						
II.b.						
II.c.						
II.d.						
II.e.						
II.f.						
II.g.						
II.h.						
II.i.						

III. Economic Profile:

A Land Holding & Assets:

Sl. No.	Type of land holding	Area (Ha)/Nos.	Value (Rs.)
III.a. i.	Terrace net land		
III.a. ii.	Jhum land		
III.a. iii.	Forest & Plantation land		
III.a. iv.	Accommodation land		
III.a. v.	C/Vehicle/Rice Mill/Traitor		
III.a. vi.	Others		
III.a. vii.	Totat		

B Type of House :

Sl. No.	Type of House	Nos.	Total
III.b. i.	RCC/Semi RCC		
III.b. ii.	Tin Roof with Bricks Wall		
III.b. iii.	Tin Roof with Planks		
III.b. iv.	Thatch		
III.b. v.	Govt. Quarter		
III.b. vi.	Private Rented		

C. Domestic Animals :

Sl. No.	Name of D/Animals	Male	Female	Total No.	Total value (Rs.)	Remark
III.c.i.	Cow					
III.c.ii.	Mithun/Buffaloes					
III.c.iii.	Poultry					
III.c.iv.	Pigs					
III.c.v.	Goats					
III.c.vi.	Rabbits					
III.c.vii.	Others (If any)					
III.c.viii.	Total					

D. Total yield from the field (Current) :

Sl.No.	Items	Ha. Cultivated	Total yield (Tin/Baskets)	Value(Rs.)	Remark
III.d.i.	Paddy from terrace				
III.d.ii.	Paddy from Jhum				
III.d.iii.	Maize/ Millets				
III.d.iv.	Vegetables				
III.d.v.	Fruits				
III.d.vi.	Fire wood products				
III.d.vii.	Others				
III.d.viii.	Total				

E. Total Annual Income of the Family (Current) :

Sl.No.	Source of Income	Income (Rs.)	Total
III.e.i.	Salary		
III.e.ii.	Business		
III.e.iii.	House rent		
III.e.iv.	Handicraft		
III.e.v.	Gift		
III.e.vi.	C/Vehicle/Rice Mill/Traitor		
III.e.vii.	Others+ Above Total		

F. Total Annual Family Expenditure (Rs.) Appf oximate:

Sl. No.	Items	Expenditure (Rs.)	Total
III.f.i.	Fooding		
III.f.ii.	Clothing		
III.f.iii.	Child Education		
III.f.iv.	Medical Care		
III.f.v.	Construction/ Repairing		
III.f.vi.	Transportation & Journey		
III.f.vii.	Festivals / Marriage		
III.f.viii.	Donations / gift		
III.f.ix.	Interest on loan		
III.f.x.	Others		

IV. Awareness of the People About VDB: (Code: 1= Yes; 2= No)

IV.1. Are you aware that there is VDB in your village?

IV.2. If code 1 in item No.II.1; do you know from which year it is existence?

IV.3. If code 1 in item No.II.2. Please state the year.

IV.4. If code 1 in item No.II.1, do you know what VDB does in your village?

IV.5. If yes in item No.II.4, Specify which are the area priority where VDB works are concentrated

(Code: 1=Economic Development; 2=Infrastructure; 3=Community Resource Management; 4=Social Services like-Education, Games & Sports, etc.)

IV.6. Do you attend VDB meeting?

(Code: 1=Regularly; 2=Sometimes; 3=Never; 4=Not necessary; 5=Not known)

IV.7. Did the Management Committee conduct meeting on the same date every month as scheduled?

(Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

IV.8. Do you know the members in Management Committee of VDB?

(Code: 1=>5; 2=5-10; 3=10-15; 4=15-25; 5=< 25)

IV.9. Do you know the VDB model schemes provided by the Govt.?

(Code: 1=Fully; 2=Partly; 3=Not known)

IV.10. Does VDB hold meeting as per model rules?

(Code: 1=Yes as prescribed; 2=Yes but not as prescribed; 3=Does not hold meeting.)

IV.11. Are you beneficiary of the programme implemented by VDB?

(Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

- IV.12. If code 1 of item No.II.9, State the following programme.
(Code: 1=IA Y; 2=SGSY; 3=SGRY; 4=Bank Loan through VDB)
- IV.13. If Code 1 of item No.II.9, If yes, whom VDB select as beneficiary?
(Code: 1=Poor Families; 2=Women & Widows; 3=Village Leaders;
4=Politicians;5=Rich Family)
- IV.14. Can you give the level of relationship between the M/ Committee & VCMs in your village?
(Code: 1= Good; 2=Not Good; 3=Not Known)
- IV.15. Are you aware that you are also a member of VDB in your village?
- IV.16. Can you tell me the system of selecting Management Committee in your village ?
(Code : 1=Khel wise; 2=Colony wise; 3=Tribe wise; 4=Political influence;
5=Not known)
- IV.17. If any Code in item No.II.14, Give ratio of selecting Management Committee.
(Code 1=One each; 2=Two each; 3=Three each; 4=Not Uniformly due to.....; 5=Not known)
- IV.18. Do you know the tenure of Management Committee given in VDB Rules?
- IV.19. If Code 1 in item No.II.16, State the tenure of the years.
(Code: 1=Three years; 2= Four years; 3=Five years; 4= Not followed accordingly)
- IV.20. Do you know in VDB Audit Committee set up time to time by Village Council Authority?
- IV.21. If Code 1 in item No.II.18, State any one of the following.
(Code: 1= Half-yearly; 2=Yearly; 3=every two years; 4=Every three years;5=Only when Secretary reports are not found relevant)

V. Levels of Participation :

V.1. Do you participate in the activities of VDB?

V.2. If Code 1 in item No.V.1, in what capacity?

Sl. No.	Level of Participation	How Often	
		Sometimes()	Always ()
V.2.a.	Developmental Planning		
V.2.b.	Resource Mobilization		
V.2.c.	Benefits Identification		
V.2.d.	Prog. Implementation		
V.2.e.	Prog. Monitoring		
V.2.f.	Prog. Evaluation		

V.3. In VDB programme, according to you whom it provides most priority for delivery of benefit?

(Code: 1=Community Oriented; 2=Group Oriented; 3=Family Oriented;

4=Individual Oriented)

V.4. How would you rate the performance of VDB in your village?

(Code: 1=Good; 2=Fair; 3=Poor; 4=Cannot say)

V.5. Can you give three concrete suggestions towards improvement of the functioning of VDB?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

VI. Women Participation.

VI.1. Are you aware Women's participation in VDB ? (Code:1=Yes; 2=No)

VI.2. If yes in item No.VI.1, State the level of participation.

(Code: 1=Just represent one member to VDB; 2=Separate VDB; 3=Other)

VI.3. If code 1 in item No. VI.1, What type of participation/ areas of participation.

(Code: 1=Decision-making;2=Planning; 3=Implementation;4=Monitoring;
5=Evaluation; 6=All mention above)

VI.4. If code 2 in item No.VI.2, What are the main activities taken under Women VDB in your village?

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

d) _____ e) _____ f) _____

VI.5. Is there any Women in Village Council Members?

VI.6. If code 1 in item No VI.5. Give details in status.

(Code: 1=As VC Chairperson; 2= As mere Member)

VII. Youth Participation.

VII.1. Are you aware Youth participation in VDB? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

VII.2. If code 1 in item No.VII.1, Give the type of participation.

(Use Code of item No.VI.3.)

VII.3. Any suggestions on Youth in VDB?

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

VIII. Performance of Govt. Officials. (Code: 1= Yes; 2= No)

VIII.1. Did any Extension Worker meet you either at home or in your field since 5 years back?

VIII.2. Did any Govt. Officials explain to you personally or in public about the various schemes

available for the development of rural people since 5 years back ?

VIII.3. If code 1 in item No.VIII.2, State the level of Govt. agency of the following.

(Code: 1=Block Level Officials; 2=Dist. Level Officials; 3=State Level Officials;4=NGO's)

VIII.4. Did you get any technical guidance from any Govt. Officials regarding your schemes?

IX. Role of Banks / Financial Institutions.

IX.1. Do you know how to obtain loan from the Bank ? (Code : 1=Yes; 2=No)

IX.2. Did you obtain any loan through VDB from the Bank ?

IX.3. If code 1 in item No.IX.2, Give details of the following.

Sources	Amount (Rs.)	Purpose	Repaid (Rs.)	Balance

IX.4. Would you like to obtain loan from the Bank through VDB in future ?

IX.5. If code 2 in item No.IX.2, Can you give the reasons why?

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

IX.6. Mention 5 items the achievement of VDB in your village during the last 5 years.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

d) _____ e) _____

IX.7. Which category of group have been more benefited by VDB activities?

(Code : 1=Poor people; 2=Rich people; 3=Illiterate people; 4=Educated people;

5=Political agent; 6=Relatives of VDB/VCM members; 7=Others)

PART- B

ONLY FOR BENEFICIARIES OF RURAL DEVELOPEMNT PROGRAMMES

1. Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

1.1. Are you aware about IRDP? (Code :1=Yes; 2=No)

1.2. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary of IRDP?

1.3. If code 1 in item No.VII.2, Name the Beneficiary:

1.4. If yes Code 1 of item NoVI.2, The year in which assistance was received ?

1.5. What was the financial component of the scheme?

(Code: 1=Credit(Rs).....; 2=Subsidy (Rs.).....)

1.6. In case the scheme is credit linked, what is the repayment status of bank loan?

(Code: 1=Repaid; 2=Repaying as per schedule; 3=Repaying with over dues, 4=Not repaying due to low income; 5= Wilful defaulter; 6=Others)

1.6. What was the mode of receipt of the assistance?

(Code: 1=Asset Distribution; 2=Cash Distribution; 3=Partly in cash &Partly in kind)

1.7. What is the trend in income generation after this programme?

(Code: 1=Increasing; 2=Static; 3=Declining)

11. Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

11.1. Are you aware about TRYSEM? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

11.2. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary under TRYSEM?

11.3. If Code 1 in item No. VII.2, Name the beneficiary: :

11.4. State in which year the training was received ?

11.5. What is the trade of training undertaken?

(Code: 1=Weaving; 2=Knitting; 3=tailoring; 4=Vehicle Mechanic;

5=Motor/Tractor/Pump set Mechanic; 6=TV/Radio/Watch Mechanic;

7=Carpentry; 8=Dairy Management; 9=Piggery Management; 10=Poultry

Management; 11=Horticulture; 12=Sericulture, 13=Nursery development)

11.6. What is the post training employment status?

(Code: 1=Self-employed in same trade; 2=Self-employed in other trade;

3=Salary service; 4=Wage earner; 5=Unemployed, 6=Other)

11.7. If loan was taken for self-employment, what is the repayment status?

(Use Code of item No.1.6.)

III. Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas.

III.1. Area you aware about DWCRA? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

III.2. Is any member of your family a member of a DWCRA group in the operation?

III.3. What is the name of the DWCRA group?

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

III.4. How many members are there in the group?

III.5. The year in which the group was formed ?

III.6. The amount of revolving fund received ? (Rs.)

III.7. What is the current status of the group activities/scheme?

(Code: 1=Scheme continuing; 2=Group defunct; 3=Group continuing but activities perished)

III.8. In case loan was availed from Banks, what is the repayment status?

(Use Code of item No.1.6.)

IV. Indira Awas Yojana

IV.1. Are you aware about IAY? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

IV.2. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary under IAY?

IV.3. If code 1 of item No.IV.2, Name the beneficiary:

IV.4. Sex of the beneficiary.(Code:1=Male; 2=Female)

IV.5. What type of work taken under this scheme?

(Code: 1=House Construction; 2=Supply CGI Sheet; 3=Supply other materials)

IV.6. If Code 1 in item No.IV.5, State which year the house constructed?

IV.7. If yes in item No.IV.5, Who constructed the house?

(Code: 1=Self; 2=DRDA/Block; 3=DRDA/Block through contractor; 4=NGOs)

IV.8. Are you utilizing the house currently?

IV.9. Are you happy with the house ?(Code: 1=Very happy;2=Happy;3=Not happy)

V. National Social Assistance Programme.

V.1. Are you aware about NSAP? (Code: 1= Yes; 2=No)

V.2. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary of National Old Age Pension Scheme?

V.3. If code 1 in item No.V.2, Name the beneficiary. _____

V.4. Sex of the beneficiary. (code: 1=Male; 2=Female)

V.5. Are you getting regularly?

V.6. Amount received per month. Rs. _____.

V.7. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary of National Maternity Benefit Scheme?

V.8. If yes, in item No.V.7, Name the beneficiary _____.

V.9. No. of times maternity benefit received.

V.10. The amount received each time. Rs _____

V.11. Are you or any member of your family a beneficiary of National Family Benefit Scheme?

V.12. If yes, in item No.V.11, Name the beneficiary. _____

V.13. Sex of the diseased. (code: 1= Male; 2= Female)

V.14. The year in which the benefit was received.

V.15. The amount of financial benefit received. Rs. _____.

V.16. Is the formality of NSAP scheme easy to avail benefit ?

(Code: 1=Easy process; 2=Cumbersome procedure; 3=Highly time taking; 4=Money involved)

VI. Employment Assurance Scheme.

VI.1. Are you aware about EAS ? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

VI.2. Have you or any member of your family worked under EAS?

(Code: 1=Work as wage earner; 2=Work as contractor; 3=Not worked)

VI.3. Whether Family card is issued under EAS ?

VI.4. Is wage rate paid for both male & female under EAS is higher than the market wage rate?

(Code: 1=Higher; 2=Equal; 3=Lower)

VI.5. What is the general time schedule for payment of wages under EAS?

(Code: 1=Regularly; 2=Within 7 days; 3=Within 15 days; 4=Within 30 days; 5=After 30 days)

VI.6. Please state which season of the year the opportunity for wage employment is being created?

(Code: 1=Lean Agr.season; 2=Partly in lean & Partly in Agr.season; 3 = Agro season)

VII. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

VII.1. Are you aware about RY ? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

VII.2. Have you or any members of your family worked under JRY?

(Code: in item No.VI.2.)

VII.3. Is wage rate paid for both male & female under EAS is higher than the market wage rate?

(Code: 1=Higher; 2=Equal; 3=Lower)

VII.4. What is the general time schedule for payment of wages under EAS?

(Code: 1=Regularly; 2=Within 7 days; 3=Within 15 days; 4=Within 30 days; 5=After 30 days)

VII.5. Please state which season of the year the opportunity for wage employment is being created?

(Code: 1=Lean Agr. season; 2=Partly in lean & Partly in Agr. season; 3=Agr. season)

VII.6. Whether beneficiary made any payment to get the benefit of any programme?

VII.7. If yes, in item No. V.17, payment around is.....

(Code: 1=100-500; 2=600-1000; 3=1000-5000; 4=Above)

VIII. Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.

VIII.1. Are you aware about SGSY? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

VIII.2. Have you or any member of your family a beneficiary of SGSY?

VIII.3. If Code 1 in item No. VIII.2, Name the group / beneficiary.

VIII.4. State in which year you received the scheme.

VIII.5. What was the financial component of the scheme ?

(Code: 1=Credit (Rs).....; 2=Subsidy (Rs).....)

VIII.6. In case the scheme is credit linked, what is the repayment status of bank loan?

(Code: 1=Repaid; 2=Repaying as per schedule; 3=Repaying with over dues; 4=Not repaying due to low income; 5= Willful defaulter; 6=Others)

VIII.7. What was the mode of receipt of the assistance ?

(Code: 1=Asset Distribution; 2=Cash Distribution; 3=Partly in cash & Partly in kind)

VIII.8. What is the trend in income generation after this programme ?

(Code: 1=Increasing; 2=Static; 3=Declining)

IX. Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana.

IX.1. Are you aware about SGRY? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

IX.2. Have you or your family a beneficiary of SGRY?

IX.3. What was the system component of the scheme?

(Code: 1=Rice(Kg).....2=Wheat(Kg).....3=Rs.....)

IX.4. What is the general time schedule of receiving the scheme ?

(Code: 1=Regularly; 2=Within 7 days; 3=Within 15 days; 4=Within 30 days;
5=After 30 days; 6=Only one time)

IX.5. What is the quality of assets? (code: 1=Good; 2=Fair; 3=Poor)

PART- C.**ONLY FOR PROGRAMME BENEFICIARIES**

VIII.1. Type of Programme under which the beneficiary receipt benefit directly.

(Code:1=IRDP; 2=TRYSEM; 3=DWCRA; 4=NSAP; 5=EAS; 6=JRY;

7=IA Y; 8=SGSY; 9=SGR Y)

Prog-1

Prog- 2

Prog- 3

VIII.2. **Impact of living standard of Household after the Programme Benefit.**

(Code: 1=Significantly Improved;2=Moderately improved;3=Partially
improved;5=Static;6=Declined;7=Other)

VIII.2.1. Improvement in the purchasing power of food.

- VIII.2.2. Improvement in the purchasing power of cloths
- VIII.2.3. Improvement in housing
- VIII.2.4. Improvement in the ability to send children to school
- VIII.2.5. Improvement in the ability to spend on health care
- VIII.2.6. Improvement in the ability to spend on veterinary health care
- VIII.2.7. Improvement in the social status

IX. Impact on the Household Assets/ Utilities after the Programme Benefit.

(Code: 1=Added/Purchased; 2=Reduced/Sold; 3=Static)

- IX.1. Added household utensil, furniture & other utility items
- IX.2. Purchased Radio / TV / Music system etc.
- IX.3. Purchased Cycle / Motorcycle / Scooter / Vehicle etc
- IX.4. Purchased of Land
- IX.5. Purchased of Livestock
- IX.6. Purchased other productive items
(specify).....)

X Impact on productive Resources of the Household after Programme Benefit

(Code: 1=Significantly improved; 2=Moderately improved; 3=Partially improved; 5=Static; 6=Declined; 7=Other)

- X.1. Improvement in farm productivities due to soil conservation & other development works
- X.2. Irrigation facilities
- X.3. Improvement in the livestock productivities
- X.4. Improvement in grass / fodder production

- X.5. Improvement of horticulture / orchard area
- X.6. Expansion of tree plantation area
- X.7. Reclamation of degraded land for cultivation

PART- D.

BENEFITS FROM VDB AS A WHOLE.

XI.1. Social Infrastructure:

(Code: 1=Significantly improved; 2=Moderately improved; 3=Partially improved; 4=Static, 5=Declined)

- XI.1.1. Safe Drinking Water
- XI.1.2. Sanitation Facilities
- XI.1.3. Approach Road / Agri. Link Road
- XI.1.4. Education Facilities
- XI.1.5. Community Hall
- XI.1.6. Play Ground / Recreational Facilities
- XI.1.7. Electricity Facilities
- XI.1.8. Other utility buildings (Hospital / Dispensary / Angawadi / Hostel)

XI.2. Productive Infrastructure:

- XI.2.1. Transport Facility
- XI.2.2. Market complex, trade and commercial activities
- XI.2.3. Production/ working centers for artisans / household industries, etc.
- XI.2.4. Other (specify.....)

XI.3. Natural Resources:

XI.3.1. Farm Productivity

XI.3.2. Irrigation Facility

XI.3.3. Village Forest Cover

XI.3.4. Availability for fuel and fodder

XI.3.5. Village water resources for fisheries and other uses like cattle ponds etc.

XI.3.6. Settled Cultivation

XII.4. General Opinion in the context of the Village as a whole:

(Code= 1- To a great extend; 2- Moderately; 3- To some extend; 4- Not at all/ Statics;
5- Declined; 6- Other).

XII.4.1. To what extend the general awareness of the village people about
education/health/sanitation/ RD programme has increased?

XII.4.2 To what extend the general living condition of the village people has increa

XII.4.3. To what extend poverty in the village is reduced ?

(Code 5 in item no.XII.4, will mean increase in item no.XII.4.3.

XII.4.4. To what extend social facilities of the village people has increased?

XII.4.5. To what extend the production infrastructure of the village people has incre

XII.4.6. Mention 5 items the achievement of VDB in your village during the last 5 years.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

d) _____ e) _____

XII.4.7. Which category of group have been more benefited by VDB activities?

(Code: 1=Poor people; 2=Rich people; 3=Illiterate people; 4=Educated people; 5=Political agent; 6=Relatives of VDB/VCM members; 7=Others)

Date: _____

Signature of Investigator

Place: _____

EVALUATION OF VDBs AS RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

Interview Schedule for Block Level Officials

1. Basic Information:

- 1.a. Block : _____
- 1.b. District : _____
- 1.c. Name : _____
- 1.d. Designation : _____
- 1.e. Age : _____
1. f. Working Experience (years) : _____

2. How do you rate the performance of VDBs in your jurisdiction?

(Code: 1=Good; 2=Fair; 3=Poor)

3. How do you rate the VDBs Secretaries? Are they knowing their duties?

(Code: 1= Yes; 2=No)

4. If code 2 in item no.3, What is your suggestions ?

a) _____ b) _____

5. Can you rank the relationship between VDB Management Committees and VCMs in your areas? (Code: 1=Good; 2=Fair; 3=Poor)

6. Do you feel the Govt. Policy on Village Development programmes are being properly utilized by the Villagers? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

7. If code 2 in item no.6. Give some reasons behind

a) _____ b) _____

c) _____ d) _____

8. Do you think Releasing of VDBs Funds to Villages are regular?

(code: 1=Yes;2=No)

9. If code 2 in item no.8. What are you valuable suggestions in this regard ?

a) _____ b) _____

b) _____ c) _____

10. To say frankly, on what basis you are selecting the proposed schemes?

(Code: 1=Recommendation of Ministers/ MLAs; 2=Economic Condition;

3=Social Status; 4=Recommendation of VDBs; 5=Other Considerations)

11. Name five models schemes of VDBs that attract most in your Block.

a) _____ b) _____ c) _____

d) _____ e) _____

12. In your opinion, what VDBs should do more realistic in future village development ?

a) _____ b) _____

c) _____ e) _____

13. What are the factors / reasons for the difficulties of functioning of VDBs in your jurisdiction?

a) _____ b) _____

c) _____ d) _____

14. What is your opinion about the Political pull ? Is this factor proving to be an obstacles in the work of rural development? (Code: 1=Yes; 2=No)

15. Any other suggestions for the improvement of the smooth functioning of VDBs?

Date:

Signature of Investigator

Place:
