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**GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

**EVALUATION REPORT ON  
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD PROGRAMME IN  
WOKHA DISTRICT OF NAGALAND**

**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
KOHIMA.**

## PREFACE

This is the twentieth Evaluation Report brought out by the Directorate of Evaluation, Kohima, Nagaland. The Village Development Board Programme. (VDB) is introduced in Nagaland with an objective to bring all round development activities in the rural areas with direct involvement of the rural people in the process of Village Plan every year. The Government of Nagaland is therefore interested to assess the achievements of the programme in all the districts of Nagaland. Thus the Evaluation Department is entrusted to undertake District wise Evaluation Study of the VDB Programme.

The study confined with one block of each Districts and conducted on a sample of five (5) Villages covering ten (10) beneficiaries from each village. The data have been collected through prepared interview schedules and personal discussion with each respondent in the field. As far as possible the study tried to penetrate into more details and reflect the present working system of the programme and its impacts and to suggest measures for improvement of the programme.

The department gratefully acknowledge the Co-operation received from the official and the staff of the concerned department and VDB Secretary as well as beneficiaries those who offered their energy, times and services to enable us to bring out this report.

Shri. N. Zeliang, Joint Director of Evaluation who finalised this report and his subordinate officers and staff of Evaluation Directorate those who associated from the beginning up to the last stage of this report, are much appreciated.

Lastly but not the least Shri Peter DEO Wokha and his staff who has done a valuable work for collection of data and drafted this study report are also highly appreciated.

*Sdl-*

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## **CHAPTER- I**

### **FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATION**

1.1 The annual rural allotment is made by the Rural Development Department on the basis of tax paying households existing in a particular village. However, it was found that in spite of the fluctuation in the actual numbers of households, the number of tax-paying households remain constant for a number of years in some villages. It is, therefore, suggested that year-wise enumeration of actual tax paying households is carried out and a register in this effect is properly maintained by the Secretary of VDB after the list is properly checked and countersigned by the DC who is also the ex-officio Chairman of VDBs. It is felt that the villagers intention is to increase the number of tax-paying households to get more allocation or avoiding in the payment of house tax leading to less allocation of fund in that particular village.

1.2. The availability of cultivable land is reported to be sufficient by each of the selected villages. But there is no self sufficiency's in food grain productions in general in almost all the villages due to continuous practice of primitive method of cultivation. Although TRC (Wet) is being practising in some of the villages their progress is far from satisfactory. The farmers should therefore, be educated properly about the advantages of TRC as well as the use of improved tools and implements, fertiliser and also measures for plant protection etc.

1.3. The secretary of VDB is the key man responsible to all round developmental activities in the village. They are compelled to go to district headquarter, Block headquarter as often as necessary to discuss with the DC and Block Development Officers relating to the developmental activities of the village. At present, they are performing their duties on a purely honorary basis. Some honourarium from the VDB fund may be fixed for the Secretary VDB.

1.4. The Study reveals that although all the sampled villages were having fixed deposit accounts, their deposit in the bank had not yet reached the maximum amount of Rs. 75,000/- Therefore, VDB. should be educated about the benefit of reaching the maximum limit by way of Government matching grant interest and other related benefits. It is also observed that the Accounts of VDB should be checked and verified.

1.5. At present, there is no agency nor arrangement for auditing the VDB accounts. It was reported by some of the Village Council Chairman that the Secretary of VDB alone knew the financial matters. This was never brought before the Council for auditing nor is there any arrangement to audit the account regarding proper utilisation of the fund or otherwise and the general public are kept in the dark about the availability and utilisation of the fund. It is suggested that periodical auditing should be done either by the Block agency or District administration through training or Rural Development Department at least once in a year.

1.6 In most of the villages it was found that official records and documents in regards to VDB affairs are not properly maintained by VDB Secretary. The RD Department may chalked-out a standard record maintenance system to be used by all the VDBs. in the state, particularly each transaction of the VDB funds, its bank accounts, loan taken or

repayment made from the village account, works done etc. This is considered very urgent.

21.7. The voluntary contribution of the villagers, the welfare activities are found appreciable. This is a healthy sign for a successful implementation of the VDB activities, which is rural and village based.

1.8. The number of visits made by Government official at present is far from satisfactory. Visit should be accompanied by critical inspection. Visit without inspection is meaningless. Planned and purposeful visits and inspections should be conducted frequently to bring about the sound systems and procedures of the working of the VDB.

1.9. The survey reveals that the selection of beneficiaries in different villages for the last 3 years are not satisfactory. In most of the cases, the beneficiaries are influential and richer classes who are above the poverty line. A system should be worked out to check this wrong practice.

1.10. The Evaluation Department observed that through the implementation of VDB programmes, the overall condition of living of the people are improved to some extent and a sense of relief is brought to all the sampled villages.

## **CHAPTER- II INTRODUCTION**

2.1. The Wokha district of Nagaland covers a total area of 1628.00 sq.km.. It has 57,583 population according to the census of 1981. The literacy percentage as per 1981 census is 45.60% of which 55.49% male 34.82% is female. At present, there are only two blocks in Wokha and 69 villages are under Baghty Block.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAMME AND THE NEED OF EVALUATION.**

2.2 The Village Development Board Programme has been introduced with the main objective to bring all round development activities in the rural areas at grassroot planning themselves.

2.3. The Government is therefore, interested to study the functioning and impact of the programme in all the Districts of Nagaland. The Evaluation Department is thus entrusted to undertake District-wise Evaluation Study of the VDB Programme.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.**

2.4. The objectives of the study are as follows :-

1. To appraise the functioning of the VDB and its progress.
2. To assess the villagers knowledge about the preparation of village plan.
3. To assess the utilisation of the year-wise allocation of fund and also the extent of fixed deposit made and its matching grant.
4. To ascertain the overall impact of V DB programme on the social economic life of the people and
5. To suggest measures for improvement.

## METHODOLOGY.

2.5. The study was conducted on a sample of five villages drawn from Wokha block. The total number of 10 respondents from each village were interviewed. The data on financial achievements etc. were collected from the Secretary of VDB through a ready made schedules designed and prepared by the Directorate of Evaluation. Two Schedules i.e. Schedules-I for collection of data from Secretary of the VDB and Schedules-II for collection of data from the villagers were used. The secondary data are collected through plan documents, literature etc.

## SAMPLING.

2.6. In view of the shortage of staff available in the district only one Block of the 2 Blocks in the District was selected for the present study. A total of 5 villages from Wokha block were selected randomly. From the 5 sampling Villages 10 respondents from each village were interviewed. The respondents interviewed belong to different age group and level in status in the villages.

## LIMITATION.

2.7. The main limitation of the study was non availability of the required data from the VDB Secretary in the Village. In the absence of proper official record most of the data are collected on the basis of verbal information given by the VDB Secretary.

## CHAPTER- III AN APPRAISAL OF THE PROGRAMME.

3.1 The basic particulars regarding the 5 sampled villages during 1985-86 to 1987-88 are presented in the table below: -

**TABLE No. 1  
IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total Population in the Village	Year in which VDB has been formed	Total No. of Tax paying household					
				1985-86		1986-87		1988-89	
				Actual No of household	Tax Paying house holds	Actual No. of house holds	Tax Paying house holds	Actual No. of house holds	Tax Paying house holds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pongitong	1350	1978	220	200	225	200	230	200
2.	Tsungiki	2,300	1980	260	188	270	188	270	188
3.	Yukhum	3,800	1979	350	204	350	204	350	204
4.	Old Changsu	3,000	1980	300	282	300	282	300	282
5.	Vankhosung	160	Not Yet organise	20	8	20	8	20	8

(Source: B DO)

3.2. The table above shows that the VDB was started as early as 1978 at Pongitong Village, Yukhum Village started VDB in the year 1989 where-as Tsungiki and old Changsu started in the year of 1980. Vankhosung Village is yet to start VDB. This Village was established mainly for Mission Field workers and remain as Wokha Village 'B' Khel. However, development activities of the VDB from Wokha Village normally does not reach them as reported by the villagers. The Villagers have therefore, reported to have submitted their application to the Government for starting a VDB in their Village.

3.3. The table above shows that in some of the Villages the number of tax paying household remain constant in-spite of the fluctuation in the number of household over the years. The Villages are not aware that the actual tax paying household is the basis for village allocation of fund.

### **PADDY CULTIVATION.**

3.4. An attempt was made to study the practice of cultivation and itself sufficiency in Paddy production from the village. The out-come in this regard is presented in the table below :-

**TABLE NO. II.  
PADDY CULTIVATION.**

SL No.	Name of the Village	Tout No. of house hold teat having cultivatable land	Teal No. of home holds who arc having wet cultivation	Total No, of House holds who are having Jhum cultivation	Is the paddy production in the village suff-icient for the Whole year.	Total No. of house holds whom their paddy is not sufficient for the whole year.	How Many months in a year they can continue with their on production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pongitong	230	100	230	Yes	Nil	15 Months
2.	Tsungiki	270	60	270	No.	200	9 "
3.	Yukhum	230	50	330	"	230	7 "
4.	Old Changsu	300	80	300	"	130	8 "
5.	Vankhosung	20	6	12	"	20	3 "

(Source:- Field Investigation)

3.5. Except Pongitong Village no other Villages is self sufficient in Paddy. On the average, their produce of paddy can sustain them for about 9 months in a year. The Villagers use to purchase rice from outside for the rest of the year.

3.6. The main causes of low productivity was due to their primitive method of cultivation. Almost all the Villages continued to practise Jhum/Shifting cultivation. Few percentage practice terrace cultivation in addition to their Jhum cultivation. Mixed cropping like paddy Maize, Millets, Oilseeds and Vegetable, Chilly. Potato, Pumkin Taro (Kachu) Ginger etc. were practice in their Jhum cultivation



3.7. The slow progress of TRC method is mainly due to lack of adequate irrigation facilities, proper technical guidance and financial constraint. Although the farmers are willing to adopt the TRC method of cultivation they are finding it difficult to take up at their own efforts alone. They are therefore, compelled to remain with their age old practice of cultivation.

**COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.**

3.8. The information on distance and their communication system in respect of the sampled Villages to the District and Block Headquarters are presented in Table-III

**TABLE NO. III.  
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION FROM VILLAGE TO DISTRICT  
HEADQUARTERS.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village.	District HEDQRS		Block HEDQRS.	
		Distance in KM.	Mode of transportation	Distance in K.M.	Mode of transportation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pongitong	16	On foot	16	On foot
2.	Tsungiki	18	By Bus half-way only.	18	By Bus half way only.
3.	Yukhum	16	By Bus	16	By Bus
4.	Old Changsu	20	By Bus half-way only.	18	By Bus half way only.
5.	Vankhosung	4	On foot	4	By foot

(Source:- Field Investigation)

3.9. The Table-III above indicates that all the sampled Villages do not have acute transport and communication problems that could effect easy excess to the administrative officer in the implementation of the VDB Programme. However, excepting Yukhum Village no other village is having Bus services upto the village.

**COMPOSITION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.**

3.10 The board members are selected by the Villagers in the open public meeting. The tenure of VDB members are only 3 years. After every three years, new members are elected by the Villagers themselves. The composition of VDB members depends on total number of population as well as the number of Khel existing in the Village. A reliable person is selected as Secretary of the VDB. The Board includes one or more women member in accordance with the Government instruction.

3.11 The composition of the VDB in the sampled Villages arc presented in table-IV below :-

**TABLE. NO. IV.  
COMPOSITION OF V.D.B.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village.	No. of Khel in the Village	No. of male members in the Village	No. of female members in the Village	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pongitong	3	11	NIL	11
2.	Tsungiki	4	8	5	13
3.	Yukhum	3	10	2	14
4.	Old Changsu	4	6	1	7
5.	Vankhosung	does not	-	-	-
		Arise.			

(Source: - Field Investigation)

3.12 The table above indicates that each Khcl is represented by their people in the Board. Pongitong Village docs not include any female member in the Board. The Government has since being allocating fund separately for welfare of women. Women member should be included in the Board not only for active participation in the developmental work but also to decide matters relating to women welfare also.

**PREPARATION OF VILLAGE PLAN.**

3.13. Every year VDB prepares village plans according to the needs of the people. The intimation about village allocation was given by BDO for preparation of their plan within the amount kept for the year. The plan prepared by VDB arc submitted to the BDO and after Scrutiny by him the plans arc brought before the District Planning Board for approval. The DPB after detail scrutiny and discussion approve the village plan on various developmental activities.

3.14. The intimation of village allocation for preparation of village plans by BDO in the sampled village arc shown in the table at the next page.

**TABLE NO. V.  
INTIMATION OF FUND ALLOCATION.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village.	Actual month BDO intimate village allocation for preparation of village plan.		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	2	3	4	5
1	Pongitong	August	June	February
2.	Tsungiki	September	August	April
3.	Yukhum	February	April	April
4.	Old Changsu	February	February	February
5.	Vankhosung	does not arise		

3.15 The Table above indicates that the VDB were intimated about their fund allocation by the BDO in different months of different year in spite of the time bound schedules is worked out by the Rural Development Department for compliance. The scheduled time as worked out should strictly be followed.

#### **REACTION OF VDB SECRETARY.**

3.16. An attempt was made to obtain the reaction of the VDB Secretaries in regard to the village plan and the view of the VDB secretaries are presented in the table - VI below :-

**TABLE NO. VI.  
REACTION OF VDB SECRETARIES IN REGARDS TO VILLAGE PLAN.**

Sl. No.	Question	Name of the Village.			
		Pongitong	Tsungiki	Yukhum	Old Changsu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Whether the Village plan has been prepared as per needs of the Village.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Whether any scheme has been forced in the village against their wills.	No	No	No	No
3.	Whether all the board members were aware about village plan.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Source: - Field Investigation.)

3.17. The Secretaries of the VDB are having a positive reaction to all the questions. Since the table speak for itself, further collaboration is avoided. However, the VDB Secretaries in some of the sampled villages reported that they used to meet their expenditures from their own money while performing tour to District Headquarter or Block Headquarters for VDB works. They, therefore, expressed their difficulties for the proper and Judicious performance of their function which a VDB Secretary is expected to perform.

#### **PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.**

3.18 The village wise and year wise physical achievement during the last 3 years periods are as below: -

##### **I. PONGITONG VILLAGE.**

- 1985-86 : Construction of Khati approach-Road.
- 1986-87 : Repairing of Primary Schools.
- 1987-88 : Construction of approach road.

##### **II. TSUNGIKI VILLAGE.**

- 1985-86 : Construction of Foot step.
- 1986-87 :i. Construction of drainage.
- ii. Community approach road.
- iii. Mushroom cultivation.
- iv. Panchayat extension.

- 1987-88 :i.Construction of Approach road.  
ii.Repairing of Primary Schools.  
iii.Construction of sausage wall  
iv. Construction of foot step.

### **III. YUKHUM VILLAGE.**

- 1985-86 : i. Construction of foot step.  
ii. Construction of Village Court.  
1986-87 : Construction of Primary Schools.  
1987-88 : Construction of foot step.

### **IV. OLD CHANGSU VILLAGE.**

- 1985-86 : Construction of Primary School.  
1986-87 : Construction of Kheti road  
1987-88 : Construction of Circular Road.

3.19. It can be seen from the above that almost all the schemes taken up by the sampled village are non-productive schemes only. Efforts may be made to induce the villagers to take up productive • schemes also.

### **FINANCIAL ASPECT.**

3.20 An attempt was made to ascertain the amount of money deposited by the VDB in their fixed and Saving Bank Accounts and the amount of matching grant received by each VDB. It is reported by all the sampled VDB's that they have opened both Fixed and Saving Bank Accounts. However, inspire of our best attempt to obtained the actual amount of fixed deposit made by VDB's and the matching grant received as well as the amount of money standing at their Saving Bank Accounts, it could not be made available to the Evaluation team. No one from the sampled Village nor the BDO's could give the information. We have attempted to obtain the figure from the Bank also. However, the figures furnished by the Banks give certain doubt about the accuracy of the amount. It is, therefore, not possible for the Evaluation Department to present the amount of fixed deposit made by each VDB's and the matching grant received or the amount of money standing at their Saving Bank Accounts at the time of this Study. In any case, it is reported that no village could make the Fixed Deposit upto the maximum limit of Rs. 75,000/-.

### **Grant-in Aid.**

3.21 The year-wise allotment on Grant-in-aid in our sampled villages arc presented in the table No.VII below:

**TABLE No. VII.**  
**YEAR-WISE ALLOTMENT OF FUND TO VDB FROM 1985 TO 1988**

SI. No.	Name of Village	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Total No. of tax paying house holds.	Amount allotted	Total No. of tax paying house holds.	Amount allotted.	Total No. of tax paying house holds.	Amount allotted.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pongitong	200	20,000	200	26,000	200	Not yet received
2.	Tsungiki	188	37,000	198	39,600	198	
3.	Yukhum	204	40,000	204	40,800	204	
4.	Old Changsu	282	49,800	282	56,400	282	

(Source: -BDO Office)

3.22 It is not known way the villages were not allotted fund as per tax paying household in some of the villages particularly Pongitong Village. Moreover, the numbers of tax paying household remain constant over the years in spite of the fluctuation in the actual numbers of households in the village. It appears that the villagers do not know that the actual tax paying household is the basis for allotting fund to the VDB.

#### **AUDITING OF ACCOUNT.**

3.25. It was found in all the villages that no proper auditing of the VDB Account is made. Moreover there is no system of agency to audit the VDB account. In some village no record of the VDB accounts are traceable. The Secretary never care to hand over the record to his successor and the new Secretary start a fresh with his own record and so on. Thus no systematic records are made available to Evaluation team for proper evaluation.

#### **PEOPLE CONTRIBUTION.**

3.26. The peoples Cooperation and active participation plays a vital role for the successful implementation of the programme. The peoples' involvement in the programme can be seen in the table below:-

**TABLE NO. VIII.  
PEOPLE CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS VDB**

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Year of	Materials	Other
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pongitong	1985-86	-	Manual Labour
		1986-87	Bamboo Wall	- -
		1987-88	-	- -
2.	Tsongiki	1985-86	-	- -
		1986-87	Wooden post	- -
		1987-88	Bamboo, Wooden	- -
3.	Yukhum	1985-86	Bamboo, Wooden	- -
		1986-87		- -
		1987-88		- -
4.	Old Changsu	1985-86	Bamboo, Nail	- -
		1986-87	" Wooden post	- -
		1987-88	-	- -

(Source:- Field Investigation)

3.27. It is encouraging to see that the people are contributing their mite by way of supplying wooden post, free labour etc. for the execution and completion of the programme/schemes planned by them for themselves.

**ASSISTANCE THROUGH OFFICIAL VISITS TO VDB**

3.28. The block personnel are expected to have constant contact with members of the VDB programme through visits and inspections.

The number of visit and inspection made by Government Officials are presented in the table below :-

**TABLE NO. IX.  
NUMBER OF VISIT MADE BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village	D.C.	SDCKQ	SDO	BDO	RD officials	Other Govt. officials.
		1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pongilong	Nil	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
2.	Tsongiki	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
3.	Yukhum	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	1
4.	Old Changsu	Nil	NU	Nil	1	Nil	Nil

(Source:- Field Investigation)

3.29. The table above shows that the number of visits made by Government Officials were found to be inadequate. Moreover, visit were not accompanied by inspection. More visit without inspection will not bring any fruitful result. More over, it is expected that the Rural Development staff frequently visit and is

inspect the village for giving technical guidance for the preparation of their plan, supervised its execution and to check its completion.

#### **TEACHERS INVOLVEMENT.**

3.30. Unlike other parts of the state no Schools teacher in the sampled Village engaged to the VDB activities as reported at the time of interview. It is however observed that teachers also help in preparation of village schemes on part time basis.

### **CHAPTER-IV VIEW AND REACTION OF THE PEOPLE ON VDB.**

4.1. An attempt was made to ascertain the views and reaction of the people by canvassing 10(ten) respondents from each sampled Village about the VDB. programme in the Village.

**TABLE NO.X  
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND LITERACY.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village.	Total No of respondents.	Family Status		Main occupation		Literacy Status		
			Single family	Joint family	Cultivation	Govt. Service	Literate	Illiterate	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Pongitong	10	10	Nil	9	1	9	Nil	-
2.	Tsungiki	10	10	-	10	-	7	3	-
3.	Yukhum	10	10	-	8	-	4	6	2
4.	OldChangsu	10	10	-	9	-	4	6	1
5.	Vankhosung	10	10	-	4	-	10	-	6
<b>TOTAL :-</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

(Source :- Field Investigation)

4.2. Out of 50 respondents interviewed 40 were cultivators the rest at Government Servant, massion workers etc 35% of the respondents arc literate and 15% are illiterate.

#### **KNOWLEDGE.**

4.3. The knowledge about VDB as reported by selected respondent arc presented in the table below :-

**TABLE No. XI.  
RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VDB PROGRAMME.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Total No.of respondents	No.of respondents who have knowledge about VDB	No.of respondents who is Chairman.	No.of respondents who knows Secretary	No.of respondents who knows The purpose of VDB	No.of respondents who knows about the Asstt coming through RD/1RD/ NREP/ TRYSEM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	S
1.	Pongitong	10	10	10	10	10	10
2.	Tsungiki	10	10	10	10	10	10
3.	Yukhum	10	10	10	10	10	10
4.	Old Changsu	10	10	10	10	10	10

(Source: - Field Investigation)

4.5 The table above clearly indicates that the people in general are very much aware of the VDB scheme. The importance of VDB therefore, needs no emphasis. But preparation of implementation needs much to desire.

**VILLAGE PLAN.**

4.5 The Village Plan are prepared at the village level by VDB members with the size of the allotment. In order to ascertain the views of the villagers about the proper planning for the Village, a questionnaire was prepared and interviewed the villagers. The views of the respondents in our sample villages are presented in the Table No. XH below :-

**TABLE NO. XII  
FORMULATION OF VILLAGE PLAN**

SI No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondents	No. of reporting knowledge about the village plan	No. of respondents who take part in the village plan	No. of reporting that the village plan is prepared as per needs of the people
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pongitong	10	-	Nil	10
2.	Tsungiki	10	8	2	10
3.	Yukhum	10	10	1	10
4.	Old Changsu	10	5	1	10
<b>TOTAL :-</b>		40	23	4	40

(Source:- Field Investigation)



4.6. The table above reveals that out of 40 respondents 30 have knowledge about Village plan and is reported by taking part in the village plan. All respondents reported that the Village Plan were made as per need of the villagers and the people.

**RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS VDB.**

4.7 An attempt was made to know how the people viewed towards the system and the functioning of the VDB by canvassing through a structured schedule from the knowledgeable persons. The views of the respondents are presented below: -

**TABLE NO. XIII.  
RESPONDENTS VIEWS TOWARDS VDB**

SL No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondent	Views of the respondents		
			Satisfied	Not satisfied	Cannot say
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pongilong	10	8	1	1
2.	Tsungiki	10	7	3	Nil
3.	Yukhum	10	7	2	1
4.	Old Changsu	10	6	3	1
	Total :-	40	28	9	3

(Source - Field Investigation)

4.8 The above table indicates that the majority of the respondents are having positive views. Majority of the people feel that the Government should give more emphasis on VDB programme than what it is at present.

**EXTENT OF SUBSIDY.**

4.9. The objective of the programme is to bring up the poorest of the poor above poverty line. If a beneficiary of a particular scheme is given subsidy below Rs. 500/- We cannot expect that particular beneficiary can be raised above the poverty line. Hence the concerned authority should properly arrive whether reasonable numbers of person could be selected with higher amount of subsidy.

**PROPER UTILISATION OF SUBSIDY .**

4.10 Proper selection of beneficiaries is the key to success of the programme. In many cases the beneficiaries take the subsidy as relief and misuse the particular amount of subsidy. Many people who do not have any scheme on the ground also received subsidy through wrong selection or force by influential persons. Such lapse should be checked.

**TABLE NO. XIV.  
RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS BENEFIT RECEIVED THROUGH  
VDB SELECTION.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village.	Respondents VIEW		
		Total No. of respondents	Poor person.	Influential person
1	2	3	4	5
1	Pongilong	10	5	5
2	Tsungiki	10	4	6
3	Yukhum	10	6	4
4	OldChangsu	10	4	6
	Total	40	19	21

(Source: - Field Investigation)

4.11. The table above clearly shows that out of 40 respondents, 19 reported that beneficiaries were selected from amongst poor person and 21 of them reported that selection were made from richer and influential persons. It was also reported by some of the respondents that some persons are receiving multiple benefits by giving a numbers of schemes. This is the general complaint that some persons arc getting several grants but some people even if they represent do not get any benefit. The Secretary of the VDB who is from the village knows and he should be held responsible.