

PUBLICATION NO. 21



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

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

PREFACE

This is the twenty 1st 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 rural people in the process of Village Plan every year. The Government of Nagaland is therefore, interested to assess the achievement 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 District and conducted on a sample of five (5) Villages covering ten (10) beneficiaries each village. The data have been collected through prepared interview schedules and personal discussion with each respondents 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 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 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 Sim. Chubala DEO, Kohima and her staff who has done a valuable work for collection of data and drafted this study report are also highly appreciated.

Sd/-(L.
(L. COLNEY)
DIRECTOR OF EVALUATION
NAGALAND: KOHIMA.

CONTENT

CHAPTER-I

Main findings and recommendation.

CHAPTER-II

General Background, Rural Development and the Village Development Board, Objective of the VDB., Organisational Structure, Preparation of Village Plan provisions of fund to VDBs., Methodology of Study. Sample Size, Objective of the Study, Study limitation.

CHAPTER-III

Functions of Village Development Board in Kohima Block, Identification of House hold data of the Selected Villages, Land used and Agricultural Production, Communication facilities. Mode of transportation. Composition of Village Development Board, Occupation of VDB Secretary, Preparation of Village Plan, Reaction of VDB Secretaries, Physical Achievement.

CHAPTER-IV

Financial aspect of the Village Development Board, Special Saving Accounts, Allocation of Grant-in-aid, Fixed deposit and matching cash grant received. Advance Loan, Repayment of Loan, Audit and Accounts, Records and documents.

CHAPTER-V

People Participation and Govt, support in VDB Programme. Villagers contribution towards VDB, Supervision and guidance to VDB by the Government agents.

CHAPTER-VI

Views and reactions of VDB Programme Respondents and family occupation, awareness of VDB, Knowledge about VDB, Formulation of Village Plan, Benefits received by the individual through VDB, Financial Assistance received by the respondents Selection of beneficiaries. Villagers attitude towards VDB respondents views on VDB and Government functionaries.

LIST OF TABLES CONTAINED IN THE REPORT

TABLES :

- I. SAMPLED VILLAGES.
- II. IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD DATA M
- III. LAND USE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
- IV. LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE AND THEIR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION
- V. COMPOSITION OF VDB
- VI. RE-ACTION OF VDB SECRETARIES TOWARDS
THE PREPARATION OF VILLAGE PLAN.
- VII. YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT-IN-AID TO V.D.B .
- VIII. UP TO DATE STATEMENT OF VDB FIXED DEPOSIT AND
MATCHING CASH GRANT RECEIVED
- IX. STATEMENT ON ADVANCE LOAN REPAYMENT
AND LIABILITY AGAINST FD AS ON AUGUST'89
- X. VILLAGERS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS VDB
- XI. NUMBER OF VISITS MADE BY THE GORVERNMENT
OFFICIAL DURING 1985-86 UP TO 1987-88
- XII. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AND PER
FAMILY OCCUPATIONAL AND LITERACY.
- XIII. RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VDB PROGRAMME.
- XIV. FORMULATION OF VILLAGE PLAN.
- XV. BENEFITS RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUAL THROUGH VDBs.
- XVI. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RELATIVES OF
RESPONDENTS.
- XVII. VILLAGERS REACTION AND SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES.
- XVIII. VILLAGERS ATTITUDE TOWARDS VDB.
- XIX. RESPONDENTS VIEWS IN RESPECT OF V.D.B.
AND GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONARIES
- XX. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHANGE IN LIVING
CONDITIONS OF THE VILLAGERS.

CHAPTER-I

MAIN FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.1 The Village-wise allocation of fund are distributed by the Rural Development Department according to the number of tax-paying households. As such the list of tax-paying household is one of the most important record, which has to be maintained by the villages as well as by the administration. There were no household register, no household member nor any other systems exist to ascertain the actual tax-paying households in the villages. During the Survey, it was found that Dihoma Village, the number of tax-paying household from 1985 to 1988 remained same as 156. It is suggested that the Government should involve a system to ascertain the actual number of tax paying households in a village to avoid intentional increase in the number of tax paying household to get more fund allocation or intentional decrease in the number of tax paying household to avoid payment of house tax.
- 1.2. The main crop grown in the locality is paddy. 766 households out of 1047 households are practicing Terraced and the rest practice Jhum cultivation. In Kohima Block villagers are giving more importance to Terrace cultivation. But while assessing the villagers self-sufficiency of their own paddy production, it is reported that none of the villagers are self-sufficient in paddy. It is recommended that in order to increase more production of paddy agricultural extension should be applied and double cropping encouraged.
- 1.3. Road Transport is the Major Problem in most of the villages. Going on foot is the common means of transportation. In the sampled five villages no bus services are provided. In Kohima village even the approach road is also difficult. It is therefore, suggested that the Government may encourage introduction of Mini Bus services even at private level to such villages where it is viable. At present, the villages are not having the facilities to dispose off their agricultural products outside the village due to transport problems.
- 1.4. It is found in four sampled villages that the V.D.B. Secretaries are taking 10% commission from the village allocation fund for his expenses. As the V.D.B. Secretary is fully engaged right from the planning stage till the completion of V.D.B. work he has to go on tour very frequently. However, the above practice is not a healthy one, the Government may consider granting honorarium to the V.D.B. Secretary and stop 10% commission.
- 1.5. In the course of survey and evaluation, it is found that out of 5 sampled villages, 4 V.D.B. Secretaries are Government Employees, 3 are working in Kohima and one is working as Assistant Teacher in the village. The practice of appointing V.D.B. Secretary from Government employee should be stopped.

The worst part is that except Asstt. Teacher, the rest of them are staying outside the village. The V.D.B. Secretary should be a person residing in the village itself.

- 1.6. In Pfuchama village a scheme for construction of a Weaving centre was taken up in 1986 but was completed only in 1988. The villagers could not explain the reasons for delay. It is not difficult to complete V.D.B. Scheme within the year itself. It is observed that completion certificate arc issued without proper spot verification. This should be discouraged.
- 1.7. In most of the villages physical achievements arc socially non-productive scheme only. 25% of women's allocation of fund arc repeatedly spent on construction of weaving centre. Kitchen garden etc. None of the villages have taken up income generating scheme. In order to have innovative programmes the concerned department should give proper guidelines and innovative ideas to the villagers before they select their schemes so that they could take up at least some schemes which can generate income schemes. It is appreciated that Jotsoma village has constructed a Community building at Science College, Kohima for commercial purpose which will generate regular income and is a permanent assist.
- 1.8. It is encouraging to sec that 4 out of 5 villages have reached the ceiling amount of fixed deposit and Government have also given them the matching cash gram. It shows that the people arc more conscious and trying to take full advantage of Government's grants.
- 1.9. The villages can also avail bank loan against their fixed deposit. Some villages wanted to take loan but they arc afraid if they are unable to repay the loan. They should be made to understand fully the bank loan facilities and motivate and guide them to take up more and more productive schemes.
- 1.10. Some villages arc not doing regular audit of their accounts. The villagers still cannot say how much interest have been accrued to them from their deposits. It is suggested that the R.D, Department may make it compulsory to audit the accounts of each village every year.
This will remove doubts and suspicion among the villagers about the utilisation of their funds. The banks should also intimate the VDB about the interests accrued to them yearly.
- 1.11. All the five sampled villages are having uniform cash registers. There is no any other register or file. It is suggested that B.D.O.s and Administrative Officers should properly guide and check the maintenance of records. They should give proper education to maintain the official records as per Model Rules of 1980. It is suggested that each village should maintain following register :-
1. Register for beneficiaries.
 2. Register for Schemes taken up in the village Control Development Board.
 3. Register to whom loan is given.
 4. Register to record minutes of the meeting.
 5. Fund Register.

- 1.12. Even though the villages are located in remote areas, Government Officials must reach these village. It is found that village like Jotsoma being very near to the Headquarter have been visited by many Government Officials whereas Techuma village being far and located in remote areas, very few Government Officials have reached this village. In order to encourage the villagers for the developmental works, the Government officials particularly the concerned department officials must visit and inspect the villages frequently and take active part in the preparation of the village plans and encourage and educate them.
- 1.13. The key to success is the right selection of beneficiaries. It is observed that majority of the beneficiaries are from richer and influencial strata of the society. In order to avoid this, villagers must select the beneficiaries in an open where the general public can participate. It is also reported that sometimes, beneficiaries selected by the village do not come in the list but often replaced by fictitious persons. The Government should see that no such malpractice is allowed in future.

CHAPTER-II

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND :

- 2.1. The Kohima District covers a total area of 4,041.00 Sq. Kms. and the total population of 2,50,105 according to 1981 Census. There are five Blocks namely. Kohima Block, Tseninyu Block. Mcdziphema Block. Kuhuboto Block. Jalukie Block. There are 346 villages with 25592 number of households in the District. In our sampled block of Kohima, there are 43 villages with 9047 number of households. In Kohima Block, all the recognised villages are having "Village Development Board".

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD :

- 2.2. In Nagaland the Rural Development Programme have been introduced in 1971, only with the common Fund Programmes, Concept based on "Common Belongings". In fact, common fund, common belongings are not a new thing to the Nagas. The term common belongings is traditionally familiar to the village people. Later on, the term village common fund programme was changed into "V.D.B."
- 2.3. In order to involve the villagers in the development of the villages Boards, the Rural Development Department, Govt, of Nagaland, brought out the Model Rules in the year 1980. For the effective implementation of Rural Development Programme, the Directories of Rural Development. Govt, of Nagaland has introduced the Village Development Boards for implementing Community Development Schemes.

OBJECTIVES OF THE V.D.B.

- 2.4. There are two main objectives behind the introduction of Village Development Boards Programme in Nagaland.
 - (a) To develop and sustain initiative and competence at the village level by affording every village having recognised Village Council a concrete realistic and assumed opportunity to make a "Village Plan" consisting of activities chosen by the Village in accordance with its need as felt by the people themselves and to actually undertake these activities.
 - (b) To induce every village having a recognised village Council, to build up its Village Community Fund and manage it through Bank accounts for the progress and well-being of the people of the village, thereby attending to set every village on a firm path towards self-reliance.

2.5. To be more specific the Village Development Boards have been formed with the following aims in mind: -

- (a) To establish self-reliance firmly in the Village.
- (b) Fast economic development of the villages.
- (c) Better living conditions.
- (d) Better common facilities and amenities for the rural masses.
- (e) Building up capital-out of savings at the Village Level.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE :

2.6. (1) STATE LEVEL:

The Rural Development Department is the main agency to control the V D Bs programme at the State Level.

(2) DISTRICT LEVEL:

In the District Level, there is District Planning Board where Deputy Commissioner is the chairman of the DPB. The elected members and also members of the DPB.

(3) BLOCK LEVEL:

Block Development Officer is over-all incharge at the Block level. He has to guide and assist the villagers from the time of preparation of their Village Plan till the completion of the scheme. From time to time he has to visit the villages and supervise the work done by the village people. He has to submit tentative Village Plan, verification report as well as the completion report of the project to the chairman of the DPO for his approval.

(4) VILLAGE LEVEL:

At the village level, the Village Council take care of all the administrative matters within the village where-as the V.D.B's look-after the developmental programmes in the village.

PREPARATION OF VILLAGE PLANS

2.7. The Village Development Boards has to prepares a "Tentative Village Plan" every year within the allocated Village Plan and Grant-in-aid for a given financial year. The Department informed to the DPB copy to BDO.

- 2.8. The V.D.B. prepares village plan according to the list of Model Scheme issued from the Directorate of Rural Development. On receipt of the Tentative Village Plan from V.D.B., the BDO intimate to the V.D.B., the date on which field staff would visit the village for measurements and technical estimates. After that B.D.O. submits his verification report to the Chairman for approval.

MODEL SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1987-88

2.9. 1.	Maintenance of approach Road.
2.	Foot step.
3.	Community Granary
4.	Community Cattle Shed.
5.	Suspension Bridge
6.	Multipurpose Centre
7.	Women Programme
8.	Resting Shed on Khel Road
9	Maintenance of L.P. School.
10.	Experimental Schemes
11.	Maintenance of Community Assets.

PROVISION OF FUND TO V.D.Bs.

- 2.10. The Nagaland, the Village and Area Council Act, 1978 includes provisions for the regular Non-lapsing Grant-in-aid to the Village Councils/V D Bs (a) For Grant-in-aid to the V.D.Bs of all villages having recognised Village Council, for undertaking activities as per the Village plans drawn up by the VDBs and duly approved by the District Planning Board. The Grant-in-Aid is admissible 10 every Village Development Board every year.
- 2.11. The V.D.B. is also allowed to withdraw on advance payment after 30 days from the issue of clearance from the B.D.O. for execution of the work. This advance payment has to be utilised for purchase of raw-materials.
- 2.12. Out of the Annual Grant-in-aid to V.D.B.s 25% total allocation of fund is allotted for women's programme. During 1981-82 V.D.B.'s. allotment was Rs. 100/- per household with the minimum of Rs. 5,000/- per V.D.B. and Maximum of Rs. 60,000/- And during 1982-83, the household allotment has been enhanced to Rs. 200/- per tax paying household subject to a minimum and maximum of Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 1,20,000/-rcspcctively for implementing community project. It has again enhanced to Rs. 500/- per tax paying household from 1988-89 onward with minimum Rs. 30,000/- and maximum of Rs. 2,00,000/-

METHODOLOGY.

2.13. Out of the four Blocks in Kohima District, Kohima Block has been selected to conduct the Evaluation study. In the selected block, there are 3 villages. Since all of them have the same administrative set-up and other natural features, they are considered to be homogeneous. Hence five villages have been selected by adopting systematic random sampling method. In each of the sampled villages, the V.D.B. secretary members of the Village Development Board and the general public have been interviewed. An equal number of ten (10) respondents from each sampled village have been interviewed. As such two sets of schedules have been used.

2.14. The study covers the period of 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88.

2.14. **SAMPLE SIZE:**

TABLE NO.I

SI.No.	Sample members Village	No.of V.D.B. Secretary interviewed.	No.of the of V.D.B. & public interviewed.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	JOTSOMA	1+	10	11
2.	TECHIMA	1+	10	11
3.	DIHOMA	1+	10	11
4.	PFUCHAMA	1+	10	11
5.	MIMA	1+	10	11
	TOTAL	5+	50	55

2.16. **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.**

1. To study the working of the V.D.B.
2. To assess the awareness of the village people for preparation of village plan.
3. To ascertain how the V.D.B. maintained their fixed deposit and also to assess utilisation of year wise allocation of fund given by the Government.
4. To find out its difficulties/problems if any and.
5. To suggest possible measures for improvement.

2.17. **LIMITATIONS :**

The study covers five villages only due to shortage of staff since records are not maintained properly by the villages. Some data are based on reports collected through discussion by oral evidence.

CHAPTER - III

FUNCTION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN KOHIMA BLOCK

- 3.1 An attempt was made to present the identification particulars about the selected villages and its V.D.B. This is presented in a tabular form in Table No. II.
- 3.2 The above table shows that the total number of household tax-paid from 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 remain same in Dihoma Village. The other four villages shown an increase in the number of tax paying households every year. In this regard, it may be mentioned that villagers do not maintain the record on actual number of households. There are no records on families migrating from villages to town and new family established during the period nor families migrated to other places and families reduced due to death etc. even though these are actually taking place in the villages
- 3.3. In order to avoid this problem the Government should take step by maintaining a register of household for each village to record the house number and name of the family. Since Nagaland is not having joint family system, this can easily be done. Intentional increase in the number of household to get more fund or intentional decrease to avoid house tax, which is happening, should be allowed.

TABLE NO.II

IDENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD DATA OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES.

Sl. No	Sample Village	Population Ono of the village	Total Of house Hold in the village	In which year village council started	Year in which V.D.B . started	1986-87 Actual No of house hold	Tax-paid house hold.	1987-88 Actual No. of house hold	Tax-paid house hold	Actual No.of house Hold.	Tax-paid house hold.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	JOTSOMA	4,000	400	1970	1980	394	374	405	392	400	326
2.	TECHIMA	320	66	1974	1979	57	56	62	62	66	64
3.	DIHOMA	728	158	1971	1981	182	156	182	156	158	156
4.	PFUCHAMA	800	133	1963	1980	129	121	139	133	133	133
5.	MIMA	1,600	290	1970	1980	272	267	267	286	290	286

- 3.4. The main crop grown in Kohima District is paddy. An attempt has been made to find out the total number of household who are practicing wet cultivation as well as Jhum cultivation. The table below gives whether there is self sufficiency in paddy.

TABLE. III
LAND USE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Sl. No	Sample Village	Total No of house hold.	Total No of house hold having wet cultivation	Total No of house hold having Jhum cultivation.	Is the paddy self-sufficient for the whole Year or not.	How many months in a Year can continued their own product.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	JOTSOMA	400	360	100	No	8 months
2.	TECHIMA	66	20	33	No	5 months
3.	DIHOMA	158	135	115	No	9 months
4.	PFUCHAMA	133	133	133	No	9 months
5.	MIMA	290	288	100	No	9 months
	TOTAL	1,047	936	481	-	40months

- 3.5. It is seen from the above table, all the five sampled villages are having both terrace Cultivation as well as Jhum cultivation. A good majority of households are practicing both terrace as well as Jhum cultivation in Kohima Block. 936 out of 1,047 number of households are practicing terrace cultivation and 481 families are practicing Jhum cultivation. However, it is noted that the Kohima Block, most of the farmers are giving due concentration on Terrace cultivation.

- 3.6. It is also reported that none of the village are self-sufficient in paddy production. They could continue with their own products for 5 to 9 months in a year. For the rest of the year they depend on the nearby market. This is due to the low productivity of paddy. The Agriculture Department may look into this matter and give top priority to increase yield per acre. The villager should be educated about the desirability and benefit in adopting plant protection measures and used of fertilizers improved seeds.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES:

- 3.7. Transportation is one of the major problems faced by (lie sampled five villages. The villages are not easily accessible. There is no transport and communication facilities. No Government bus services are in operation. Even the approach road wherever exist is not properly maintained and is hardly even with Jeep.
- 3.8. The table presented below will shows the location of the village, distance of the selected villages from the District Headquarter and block office.

TABLE IV
LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE AND THEIR MODE OF TRANSPORTATION
TO DISTRICT HEADQUARTER/BLOCK OFFICE ETC.

SI. No.	Sample Village	District Kohima Distance	Distance from block Office nation (Km.)		
			Mode of Transportation	Distance	Mode of Transportation
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	JOTSOMA	08 K.M.	Private Bus	08 K.M.	Private Bus
2.	TECMMA	56 K.M.	On Foot	56 K.M.	On Fool
3.	DIHOMA	36 KM.	On Fool	36K.M.	On Fool
4.	PFUCHAMA	14 K.M.	On Fool	14 K.M.	On Fool
5.	MIMA	14 K.M.	On Foot	14 K.M.	On Fool

(Source: - Field Investigation)

- 3.9. The above table shows that the villagers mode of transport is on foot except Jotsoma village. For the overall development of the village, transport facilities like Bus Services should be provided to the villages particularly those villages which are situated far from the District and Block Office like Dihoma and Techima Village by making the extension of the approach road.

COMPOSITION OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN KOHIMA BLOCK.

- 3.10. The V.D.B. members are selected by the Village Council and their tenure is for 3 years. Each Village Development Board member includes one women member. The Deputy Commissioner is the ex.-officio Chairman of the V.D.B.

TABLE NO. V.

COMPOSITION OF V.D.B. IN KOHIMA BLOCK

Sl, No	Name of the Village	No, of Khel in the Village	No, of Men Member in The Board	No. of Women In the Broad	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	JOTSOMA	4	8+	1	9
2	TECHUMA	Nil	4+	1	5
3	DIHOMA	4	6+	1	7
4	PFUCHAMA	3	6+	1	7
5	MIMA	3	4+	1	5

(Source:- V.D.B. Secretaries.)

- 3.11. Above table shows the composition of V.D.B in the sampled five villages. According to the V.D.B. Model Rules 1980, the villagers selected board members in conformity with the number of Khel in the Village also select one women member in each of the five Village Development Board. As seen in the above Table No.4 in Techuma Village there is no number of Khel in the Village they have only old Model Village as well as New Model Village. From there, they have selected 2 women members each from the Model village.

OCCUPATION OF V.D.B. SECRETARY:

- 3.12. It was found during field survey that except Jotsoma V.D.B. Secretary, all V.D.B. Secretaries are regular Government employees. Three of the V.D.B. Secretaries are working in District Headquarter Kohima and the other one is working as an assistant Teacher in the village. It was found that the V.D.B. Secretaries who are working in Government Offices are residing in Kohima. These V.D.B. Secretaries used to go to their respective villages when there is V.D.B. meeting only.
- 3.13. Whenever these Secretaries go to the Villages for V.D.B. work, they failed to perform his official duty. In case of school teacher when he goes out for V.D.B. works the school suffer for want of teachers. The involvement of Government employees V.D.B. should not be allowed.
- 3.14. It is reported that the V.D.B. Secretaries are allowed to take 10% commission out of their total allocation of fund for his journey/tour expenses. This arrangement was considered necessary by the villagers because the Secretary has not only devoted his time but also has to spent money from his pocket.

However, this arrangement of giving 10% commission is not at all healthy and should be stopped fund given for development is eaten away. This is very serious and objectionable.

PREPARATION OF VILLAGE PLAN.

- 3.15. The Village Development Board prepares the Village Plan every year after they received official order from B.D.O. prepare their village plan.

The Village Plan are prepared according to their immediate need and requirements of the village. It takes 45 days to prepare their village plan and submitted to B.D.O. After scrutiny the Schemes and submitted to District Planning Board for approval. From the preparation of village plan till the approval of the scheme it takes minimum 3 (three) months. This is too long investigation, it was found in Pfuchama village that they have not completed 1986-87 approved scheme particularly that of construction of Weaving Centre for women. When asked for reasons, it was due to rainy season they could not take the work as their road communication is not good they could not bring the C.G.I, sheets in time.

All the works included in the village plan for that particular year should be completed during that year it self.

TABLE NO.VI

**REACTION OF V.D.B. SECRETARIES TOWARDS
THE PREPARATION OF VILLAGE PLAN.**

SI. No.	Sample Village	Whether the Plan has been prepared as per the need of the people or not.	Any scheme has been forced in the village against their will?	Whether all the Board members arc aware about the village
1	2	3	4	5
1.	JOTSOMA	YES	NO	YES
2.	TECHUMA	YES	NO	YES
3.	DIHOMA	YES	NO	YES
4.	PFUCHAMA	YES	NO	YES
5.	MIMA	YES	NO	YES

(Source: - Field Investigation)

3.16. As per report of V.D.B. Secretary .the following arc schemes taken it.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT.

3.17. The Village wise physical achievement made during the period from 1985-86, 1986-87,1987-88 are given below:

JOTSOMA VILLAGE.

Year Name of the Schemes.

- 1985-86 :-
1. Construction of Community latrine
 2. Construction of Drainage and step. K. Khel & T. Khel.
 3. Social forestry at Chegone/Kezhuzhe.
 4. Construction of Community fishery pond.
 5. Construction of Public well
 6. Latrine attached to C/Hall
 7. Community Granary.
 8. Women C/Rice Mill
 9. Construction of Rice Mill Building.
- 1986-87 :-
1. Approach Road.
 2. Community Granary.
 3. Construction of Footstep/Public Well/ Drainage.
 4. Market Sheds/Public Well at Basa.
 5. Maintenance of C/Hall; Approach- Road.
 6. Kitchen Garden. Women Welfare - Centre, Piggery Farm.
- 1987-88 :-
1. Community Building.
 2. Extension of Women Society Building at Science Collage.

TECHUMA VILLAGE

Year	Name of the Schemes.
1985-86: -	1. Construction of Wailing shed. 2. Kitchen Garden W/Scheme.
1986-87: -	1. Maintenance of Village Approach -Road. 2. Kitchen Garden.
1987-88: -	1. Construction of Resting Shed. 2. Gardening by Women Society.

DIHOMA VILLAGE:

Year	Name of <i>the</i> Schemes.
1985-86: -	1. Purchase of paddy. 2. Repairing of School Building. 3. Poultry farm.
1986-87: -	1. Maintenance of Village Approach Road. 2. Construction of Culvert. 3. Repairing of L.P. School at Basa. 4. Kitchen Garden.
1987-88: -	1. Construction of Panchayat Hall. 2. Kitchen Garden

PFUCHAMA VILLAGE :

Year	Name of the Schemes.
1985-86: -	1. Repairing of L.P. School. 2. Construction of Latrine at L.P. School.
1986-87: -	1. Repairing of L.P. School Building. 2. Construction of Weaving Centre.
1987-88: -	1. Construction of Panchayat Hal)/ Weaving Centre.

MIMA VILLAGE.

Year	Name of the Schemes.
1985-86: -	1. Construction of Community Latrine. 2. Electrification of Community Hall.
1986-87: -	1. Construction of Drainage-Foot Step. 2. Improvement of Village Approach Road. 3. Construction of Weaving Centre.
1987-88: -	1. Construction of 3 Nos. of Culverty. 2. Repairing of L.P. School. 3. Piggery & Fishery (Women Scheme)

- 3.18. The village-wise Schemes, which have been undertaken by the Villagers are for the benefits in the village. No village has initiated productive and income generating schemes. Excepting Jotsoma Village where a Community building at Science College Kohima was constructed for commercial purpose which generate regular sources of income by way of house rent etc.
- 3.19. It is found necessary that experimental schemes or income generating schemes should be encouraged, and made them aware of it by the Block Agency or by the Directorate of Rural Development.
- 3.20. Regarding the 25% of Women Scheme all the five sampled villages have selected kitchen garden and weaving centre uniformly. It was reported that the vegetable produced from their kitchen gardens could not be marketed due to lack of transportation. Instead of repeating the same scheme every year and that too without market they should take up other schemes which will generate income or other women welfare schemes. It is appreciated to note that Mima Women scheme has changed to piggery and fishery during the year 1987-88. Proper guidance should be given for the preparation of their village plan by B.D.O. or by departmental experts before the villagers select their schemes.
- 3.21. An Attempt was made by interviewing knowledgeable persons as to whether the villagers faced problem in implementation of their scheme. 2 out of 5 villages have reported that some genuine and feasible scheme could not be taken up by the V.D.B. due to inadequate finance. B.D.O. should be able to find out what are those feasible schemes.

CHAPTER - IV

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT BOARDS IN KOIIMA BLOCK

- 4.1 In this Chapter an analysis has been made to find out the availability of fund and also to and out how far the V.D.B. funds are utilised.
- 4.2 Following are the V.D.B.'s financial resources which raises their fund.
1. Annual Governments grant-in aid.
 2. Villager's own deposit in the bank.
 3. Government matching cash grant.
 4. Interest which accrue from the total deposits.
- 4.3 When the Rural Development Department release the funds to a particular village, the funds arc credited to the bank. These account are operated jointly by the Chairman and Secretary of the board.
- 4.4 The different bank accounts maintained by village Development Boards under State Bank of India and U.C.O. Bank arc.
1. Special Saving Account.
 2. Normal Saving Account.
 3. Fixed Deposit Account.

**TABLE NO. VII.
YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT-IN-AID TO
V.D.B. FROM 1985 TO 1988**

SL. No	Sample Village	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		General allocation	Women allocation
		Total No of Tax paid House hold	Amount	Total No of Tax paid House hold	Amount	Total No of Tax paid House hold	Amount		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Jotsoma	351	700,00	374	74,800	326	65,200	48,900	16,300
2	Techüma	56	11.200	62	12.400	61	12,800	9,600	3,200
3.	Dihoma	156	31,200	156	31,200	156	31,200	23,400	7,800
4.	Pfuchama	121	24,200	123	24,600	133	26,600	19,450	6,650
5	Mima	250	50.000	267	53500	286	57500	42500	14J00

(Source:- B.D.O.S)

SPECIAL/ SAVING ACCOUNTS.

- 4.5 The Rural Development Department gives an annual grant-in-aid to the V.D.B.'s of all villages having recognised village councils for undertaking activities as per the village plan drawn up by the V.D.B.'s and duly approved by the D.P.B. This year-wise grant-in-aid is calculated on the basis of the total number of tax-paying households at the date fixed by the Department per tax paying household. Out of which 25% is reserved for the Women's programme object to a minimum of Rs. 10,000/- and maximum Rs. 1,20,000/- This grant-in-aid is deposited to the Special Saving Account of the V.D.B.'s The year-wise allotment of Grant-in-aid for 3 years from 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 are presented in Table VII.
- 4.6 Table No. 6 shows that all the sampled five villages received grant-in-aid from 1985 to 1988 according to the number of tax paid households except in Dihoma Village where the number of tax paid households is 156 for the consecutive 3 years and their grant in-aid too remained constant without any change. This could not be couch.

FIXED DEPOSIT OR TERM DEPOSIT.

- 4.7 Every V.D.B. have maintained Fixed Deposit or term deposit account. In return Government gives a matching cash grant on fixed deposits. The ceiling amount of the fixed deposit is Rs. 75,000. The V.D.B. can derive maximum benefits out of the matching grants received from the Government.

TABLE NO.VIII

**UPTO DATE STATEMENT OF THE V.D.B. FIXED DEPOSITE AND
MATCHING CASH GRANT RECEIVED**

Sl. No.	Sample Village	Amount Deposited in F.D. till Date and Nos. TDR from date of first deposit.	Amount MCG Received till Date and Nos. of TDR and date	Balance in F.D.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Jotsoma	Rs.75, 000/-	Rs.75,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-
		173954 dt.20-12- 1980	173987 dt.16-1-1981	
2	Techuma	Rs.7,000/-	Rs. 7,000/-	Rs.14,000/-
		691327 dt.25-2-1988	691969 dt.7-6-1989	
3	Dihoma	Rs.4,000/-	Rs.4,000	
		429030 dt.8-12-81	Dt.7-1-1985	
		Rs.4,000/-	Rs.4,000/-	
		429695 dt.24-8-1983	Dt.7-12-1983	
		Rs.2,000/-	Rs.2,000/-	
		Dt.19-9-1985	7-6-1989	
		Rs.28,000/-	Rs.65,000/-	
		9-9-1987		
		Rs.39,000/-	1,10,000/-	
4	Pfuchama	9-9-1987	24-3-1988	
		Rs.15,000/-	15,000/-	
		15-7-1982	10-1-1984	
		Rs.55,000/-	Rs.25,000/-	
		6-1-1984	24-1-1986	
		Rs. 11,000/-		
		16-7-1984		
		Rs.9,000		
		22-8-1985		
Rs.35,000/-	Rs.35,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-		
15-9-1987				
5	Mima	Rs.5,000/-	Rs.5,000/-	
		23-3-1982	1-6-1981	
		Rs.25,000/-		
		27-7-1987		
		Rs. 5,000/-	30,000/-	
		23-8-1987	18-3-1984	
		Rs. 40,000/-	Rs.40,000/-	
16-5-1988	13-1-1986			
				Rs.94,000/-

(Source : V.DB. Secretaries)

- 4.8. As shown on the above Table No. VII, 4 (four) villages out of 5 village have already reached the ceiling amount of Rs. 75,000/- and at the same time they have received Government's matching cash grant of Rs. 75,000/- each. Techima village have hardly deposited Rs. 7,000/- in 1988 and could received the matching cash grant of the same amount only from the Government. On inquiry the V.D.B. Secretary Techima reported that they were not so much aware of the system during the past few years.

TABLE No. IX

**STATEMENT ON ADVANCE LOAN REPAYMENT
AND LIABILITY AGAINST F.D. AS ON AUG. '89**

SI. No.	Sample Village.	Amount withdrawn as advances loan.	Advances repayment of loan.	Liability up-to-date.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Jotsoma	50,000/-	50,000/-	Nil
2.	Techüma	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Dihoma	40,000/-	11,000/-	29,000/-
4.	Pfuchama	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Mima	56,000/-	56,000/-	Nil

(Source: - D.C. Dev. Branch)

- 4.9. The advance loan taken by the village Development Board and their trend of repayment and also the liability up to date is given in the above Table No. VIII. It is reported that 3 out of 5 sampled villages have withdrawn as loan from the Bank two village Jotsoma and Mima village have already done the repayment of loan where as Dihoma village have withdrawn Rs. 40,000/- as advance loan, could repay only Rs. 11,000/- and liability up to date of visit is Rs. 29,000/- For the early repayment of loan, requisite procedure is already laid down by the State Bank of India should be followed by all the V.D.B.'s.

AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS.

- 4.10. The Village Development Board's Accounts are audited by the village Council. It is reported that some villagers have audited the accounts system atically according to the model Rules 1980. But in some villages regular audit of the account are not done. The Rural Development Department may make it compulsory for periodical auditing. The necessary correction if any can be given by the auditors in the maintenance of the village accounts.

RECORDS AND DOCUMENTATION.

- 4.11. It was found during the evaluation study that most of the Village Development Boards are not taking interest to maintain registers and files for recording of various activities of V.D.B.s All the Sampled villages are maintaining only cash book register. It is suggested that Chairman of the Village Development Board should insist on keeping all the required records, register to the Model Rules 1980.

CHAPTER: V

PEOPLES PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT IN V.D.B. PROGRAMME.

PEOPLES PARTICIPATION :

- 5.1. Peoples participation which is direct involvement in decision making, Cooperation. Assistance. Contribution and support is the key to success of the V.D.B. Programme. In Nagaland peoples participation is very active for the development of their own village. Participation of the villagers in V.D.B. activities are in the form of contribution by way of manual labour, materials etc. during the construction of community hall, Repairing of L.P. Schools construction of footsteps, approach roads etc.

TABLE NO. X

VILLAGERS CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS V.D.B.

SI. No.	Sample Village.	Year of opening V.D.B.	Money	Villagers Contribution Materials.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Jotsoma	1980	Nil	Bamboo/Wood	Manual Labour
2.	Techüma	1979	Nil	Wood	" "
3.	Dihoma	1981	Nil	Bamboo/Wood	" "
4.	Pfuchama	1980	Nil	" "	" "
5.	Mima	1980	Nil	" "	" "

(Source:- Field Investigation)

- 5.2 As can be seen from the above table the villagers contributed manual labour, bamboo, wood etc. for the construction of various activities. For execution of work they never let out the work to the contractor but the villagers themselves do the work. It is seen that villagers are involving themselves in various activities by contributing whether they could afford.

SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE TO V.D.B.

- 5.3. For the success of Village Development Board Programme, the villagers need besides financial assistance but also technical guidance for the execution of different activities from the Government. In this regard Block development Officer has to play the key role to make the villagers aware of their immediate needs. He should visit the villages from time to time and give technical guidance and supervision of the Various works. Not only the B.D.O. but also the administrative officer of the area should keep in constant touch with the villagers. During the field study all the V.D.B. Secretaries were asked to indicate the number of visit made by the Government officials during the past 3 years.

TABLE NO. XI

**NUMBER OK VISITS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT
OFFICIALS DURING 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88**

SL. No.	Sample Village	Deputy Commissioner	E.A.C.	B.D.O./ Block Personal.	R.D. Officials	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Jotsoma	4	5	7+10=17	1	3
2.	Techüma	Nil	1	0+1=1	Nil	Nil
3.	Dihoma	Nil	6	6+10=16	Nil	Nil
4.	Pfuchama	Nil	10	3+6=9	Nil	2
5	Mima	1	10	9+10=19	Nil	1
	Total	5	32	25+37=62	1	6

(Source:- Investigation)

5.4. The above table shows the visits made by Government Officials to the villagers. The B.D.O. and Block personnel should visit the villages even though, it is located in far or remote area as they are expected to attend the V.D.B. meetings as often as they can. It is reported that Techüma village, located in remote area, no official has visited the village. The Government agency will have to make continuous efforts to motivate the people towards the Community work through visits and inspections. Guidance and supervision through visit should be improved so that villagers would take active participation.

CHAPTER : VI

VIEWS AND REACTION OF THE V.D.B. PROGRAMME.

- 6.1. An attempt was made to obtain the views and reaction of the villagers by interviewing 10 knowledgeable persons from each sampled village. The respondents were drawn from the general public at random and they represent different occupational groups consisting of both literates and illiterates. Their views attitude towards the functioning of V.D.B. as well as the benefits derived by them were ascertain through a structured schedules.

TABLE NO. XII.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS AND PER FAMILY OCCUPATIONAL AND LITERACY.

Sl. No.	Sample Village	Total No. Of Respondents	Family Single Family	Status Joint family	Main Occupation	Govt-Service	Literacy literate	Status illiterate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Jotsoma	10	10	Nil	8	2	7	3
2.	Techüma	10	10	Nil	8	2	6	4
3.	Dihoma	10	10	Nil	6	4	9	1
4.	Pfuchama	10	10	Nil	9	1	9	1
5.	Mima	10	10	Nil	8	2	5	5

(Source: - Field investigation)

FAMILY PATTERN.

- 6.2. It is found from the above table that all the Respondents are having single family.

MAIN OCCUPATION

- 6.3. The main occupation of the villagers are cultivation 39 out of 50 respondents have reported as cultivators and 11 out of 50 are government servant.

LITERACY LEVEL.

- 6.4. 34 out of 50 respondents were literate and 16 out of 50 respondents were illiterate. They were interviewed individually so that the correct information arc given without any hesitation.

AWARENESS OF THE V.D.B.

- 6.5. An attempt has been made the as certain the awareness of the V.D.B. programmes also whether the villagers know the Chairman and the Secretary of V.D.B. The information collected are presented in an tabular form below: -

TABLE NO. XIII**RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT V.D.B. PROGRAMME**

SI. No	Sample village.	Total No. of respondents.	No. of reporting who have the Knowledge ad-out the V.D.B.	No. of respondent Who know the chairman of V.D.B.	No. of Respondents Who know the Secretary of V.D.B.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jotsoma	10	10	9	10
2.	Techüma	10	10	6	10
3.	Dihoma	10	10	10	10
4.	Pfuchama	10	10	10	10
5.	Mima	10	10	10	10
	Total :-	50	50	45	50

(Source: Field Investigation)

- 6.6 All the fifty respondents have expressed positively about the existence of the V.D.B. 45 out of 50 respondents could identify the Chairman of the V.D.B. and all the fifty respondents know their respective V.D.B., Secretary', shows the awareness of the villagers regarding the importance of the V.D.B. programme.

VILLAGE PLAN.

- 6.7 The Villagers themselves prepare their village plan according to their need. An attempt has been made to ascertain the awareness and or participation in the preparation their village plan. The views of the respondents arc presented below: -

TABLE NO. XIV**ON FORMULATION OF VILLAGE PLAN**

SI. No.	Name of the village.	Total No. of Respondents.	No. of respondents know about the village plan	No. of respondents who take part in Village Plan.	No. of respondents that the village plan as prepared as per the need of the people.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Jotsoma	10	9	7	10
2	Teichüma	10	7	6	10
3.	Dihoma	10	10	6	9
4.	Pfuchüma	10	10	10	10
5.	Mima				
	Total: -	50	46	38	49

(Source: Field Investigation)

6.8 The above table shows that 46 out of 50 respondents are well aware about the Village Plan. However, in Techima Village only 7 out of 10 respondents reported having knowledge about the Village Plan. Again 38 out of 50 respondents reported that they take part in the preparation of village plan. In regard to the preparation of village plans according to the need of the people, 49 respondent out of 50 have clearly reported that the village plan is prepared as per the need of the people.

TABLE NO. XV

BENEFITS RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUALS THROUGH V.D.B.'s.

Sl. No.	Sample Village.	Total of respondents	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FOR						Total
			Irrigation	Land development	Dairy farm	Fishery	Piggery	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)
1.	Jotsoma	10	Nil	1	1	1	1	-	4
2.	Techüma	10	Nil	Nil	-	1	-	1	2
3.	Dihoma	10	1	3	1	-	-	-	4
4.	Pfuchama	10	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
5.	Mima	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Total		50	2	4	2	2	2	4	15

(Source: Field Investigation)

6.9. 16 out of 50 respondents have responded that they have received financial assistance through village Development Board for various activities like Irrigation land Development; Dairy Farming, Fishery; Piggery etc.

TABLE NO. XVI

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY RELATIVES OF RESPONDENTS.

Sl. No.	Sample Villages	Total No. of respondent	No. of Respondent Whose Relatives were Benefited						Total
			F.A for Irrigation	Piggery	Dairy	Poultry	Fishery	Cattle	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Jotsoma	10	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
2.	Techüma	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	Dihoma	10	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
4.	Pfuchama	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
5.	Mima	10	-	2	-	-	1	-	3

(Source: Field Investigation)

6.10. 10 out of fifty respondents reported that their relatives received benefit through Village Development Board by way of obtaining loan as well as subsidy for Irrigation, Piggery, Dairy, Poultry, Fishery Schemes etc.

TABLE No. XVII
VILLAGERS REACTION AND SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl No.	Sample Villages.	Total No. of respondents.	No. of Reporting who are Aware of the Govt Asstt To VDB.	No. of Reporting Who makes doubts on the use of V.D.B. fund.	NO. OF REPORTING ABOUT THE SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES.			
					Poorest Of the poor.	Influential People.	Both poor and Influential	Can't Say
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Jotsoma	10	10	Nil	1	6	3	Nil
2.	Techüma	10	10	1	3	5	1	1
3.	Dihoma	10	10	Nil	3	6	1	Nil
4.	Pfuchama	10	10	Nil	2	6	2	Nil
5.	Mima	10	10	Nil	2	5	2	1

(Source: Field Investigation)

- 6.11. 50 respondents were asked to report whether they are aware of the Government's assistance to V.D.B. or not. It is reported that all the fifty respondents are well aware of the Government assistance to V.D.B.'s.
- 6.12. On proper utilisation of V.D.B. fund, only 1 out of fifty has reported doubts about the proper utilisation of fund.
- 6.13. On the question of proper selection of the beneficiaries 11 out of fifty were of the view that poorest of the poor are selected where as 28 out of 50 respondents have reported that only influential persons are selected as beneficiaries by the V.D.B.'s as well as by the Government and 9 out of 50 gives their views that equal chances are given to the poor as well as to the influential people and 2 respondents were found to be without comment. It is seen from the above that majority of the respondents are of the view that the beneficiaries are mostly influential people.
- 6.14. As per the Model Rules selection of the beneficiaries should be done in an open meeting and they should select from the poorest of the poor. V.D.B. Secretary alone as members alone should not select the beneficiaries. The list of the application should be read out in an open-air meeting and selection should be made in the same open-air meeting.
- 6.15. The village Development Board members should also check whether there is fictitious names or not in the list of beneficiaries. It is observed that some fictitious names used to appear in the list of beneficiaries at the time of distribution.

**TABLE No. XVIII
VILLAGERS ATTITUDE TOWARDS V.D.B.**

SI. No	Sample Villages.	Total No. of Respondent.	Schemes Selected		Methods Followed		Result Released	
			Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Jotsoma	10	10	N.A	10	-	10	
2.	Techüma	10	10	N.A	10	-	10	
3.	Dihoma	10	10	N.A	10	-	10	
4.	Pfuchama	10	10	N.A	10	-	10	
5.	Mima	10	10	N.A	10	-	10	
Total: -		50	50		50	-	50	

(Source: Field Investigation)

6.16 The above table presents the villagers attitude towards V.D.B. schemes selected; methods followed, and also result realised. All the fifty respondents reported that the selection of schemes, methods followed and result achieved.

**TABLE NO. XIX
RESPONDENTS VIEWS IN RESPECT OF V.D.B. & GOVERNMENT
FUNCTIONERIES.**

SI. No.	Sample Villages.	Total No. of respondents.	Is the Govt Taking into V.D.B's work Or Not.		Whether the V.D.B. fulfill The Impt & Need of the Village.		Whether the Schemes has Forced or not In the Village.	
			Yes.	No	Yes.	No	Yes.	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Jotsoma	10	10		10		10	
2.	Techüma	10	10		10		10	
3.	Dihoma	10	10		10		10	
4.	Pfuchama	10	10		10		10	
5.	Mima	10	10		10		10	

(Source: Field Investigation)

- 6.17. All the fifty respondents reported that Government is taking care for the development of their village. They also reported that V.D.B. take care and fulfill the need of the village. When asked whether any scheme has been forced upon the villagers for implementation against their will all of them have reported that no scheme has been forced upon them.

TABLE NO. XX

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHANGE IN LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE VILLAGERS.

Sl. No.	Sample Village.	Total No. of respondents.	NO. OF RESPONDENT REPORTED CHANGE IN LIVING CONDITIONS		
			Improved	No. Change	In different
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Jotsoma	10	10	-	-
2.	Techüma	10	7	3	-
3.	Dihoma	10	10	-	-
4.	Pfuchama	10	10	-	-
5.	Mima	10	9	1	-
Total: -		50	46	4	Nil

(Source: - Field Investigation)

- 6.18. The over all assessment regarding the change in the living conditions of the rural poor of the villagers through the implementation of the V.D.B. programme as reported by the respondents are presented in table-XX above. Out of the 50 respondents, 4 persons reported that practically there is no change in the standard of living of the people. 46 people reported that through the implementation of the V.D.B. Programme some relief is brought to the villages though no specific comment can be given regarding the improvement in the standard of living of the rural poor.