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GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

**EVAUATION REPORT
ON
COFFEE PLANTATION SCHEME IN
PHEK DISTRICT**

**EVALUATION UNIT
(PLANNING & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT)
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND**

PREFACE

Coffee plantation scheme was started in Nagaland during 1983-84. In Phek District the Scheme was introduced during 1985-86. The study on Coffee Plantation Scheme in Phek District was carried out by the District Evaluation Office, Phek at the request of the Phek District Planning & Development Board. This study was started from 1991-92 covering a period of 5 years and have completed the final report in 1992-93.

Shri Chupongchiten Jamir, Evaluation Officer, Phek not only conducted the field investigation but also prepared the first draft of the report; The entire works was supervised by Shri. N. Zeliang, Joint Director, Evaluation.

I gratefully acknowledge the officers/staff who associated with this study for their valuable services. I also acknowledge with thanks the officers/staff of the implementing Agency and the beneficiaries on whose cooperation it has become possible to make this study a success.

Dated Kohima, the th June/92

(L. COLNEY)
Director Evaluation, Nagaland
Kohima.

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CHAPTER - I

Main Findings And Suggestions

1.1 Some of the main findings and suggestion of the present study are given below :-

On Selection of Beneficiaries

1.2 No targeted group is fixed for selection of beneficiaries granting benefit under this scheme." The implementing agency give benefit to any persons whosoever are interested in coffee plantation provided the applicants satisfies all the formalities that are laid down by the implementing department. As such* it pave the way even to influential and richer class to receive benefit. Thus about 50% of the selected beneficiaries are VDB Chairman, VDB Secretary and public leaders. It appears that the department not making proper scrutiny and identification of the applicants not to speak of making spot verification of land owned by them and whether the works are actually started on the ground ?before giving subsidy to any beneficiaries. This must be done so that only the right persons are benefited.

On Subsidy :

1.3, Giving subsidy or benefit to the beneficiaries by the implementing department is only to Support and assist the beneficiaries for the establishment of the scheme and not to provide all facilities and necessity required by the beneficiaries. But during field investigation it was found that 99% of the beneficiaries expect that the implementing Department should fully financed them. Thus, inspite of having the scope to have a viable scheme, the beneficiaries in most of the case started half heartedly with the amount of subsidy they received from the agency. Till such tendency exist from -among the beneficiaries the scheme will not be a successful one and a mere westage of Government money.

1, 4. At the same time the implementing department should see that the subsidy and other benefits reached Rs.5000/-- (Rupees five thousand) only are being given to the beneficiary. But it has found during field investigation that, out of the total of 36 beneficiaries actually interviewed only 12 beneficiaries reported to have against the official record of Rs. 5000/- some beneficiaries have actually received Rs. 250/- (Rupees two hundred fifty) only. To transport the coffee seedlings right from the implementing department farm to the spot of planting place, the beneficiaries incurred considerable amount of expenditure. For example a beneficiary from Khuza Rs. 1000/- vehicle hire charges for bringing seedlings from implementing department farm to Khuza village, Phek Town Rs. 200 + 500, Khuza to planting spot Rs. 150/-digging of soil and planting seedlings Rs. 200/-. If this beneficiary would have received the whole subsidy amount of

Rs. 5000/- (Rupees five thousand) as recorded in official other requirements for coffee plantation. It is therefore cleared that the failure is mostly due to non reaching of the actual subsidy amount to the beneficiaries, The Government should see that this practice is checked immediately.

On Planting Season :

1. 5. 31% of the beneficiaries were of the opinion that the supply of seedlings for planting by the implementing department normally at the wrong time. They have stated that the right time for planting the seedlings is in the month of May and June but the implementing department normally made the supply of seedlings to the beneficiaries only in the last part of August and September. Thus survival rate of the seedling used to be very negligible percentage- .In, order to avoid this problems it is suggested that instead of supplying seedling, coffee seed may be distributed to the beneficiaries „by. giving them little training on how to make the coffee bed. If this suggestion is workable it may reduced the transportation charge of seedling as well.

On Inspection :

1.6, As per I he report obtained by the Evaluation team from the implementing department, inspection of coffee farm of the beneficiaries are' done monthly, where as the beneficiaries reported that within 5 years of operation of the scheme, the concerned agency visit only once or twice which is quite contrary with the report of the concerned department. For the successful functioning of the scheme, the concerned implementing Agency should visit and inspect the coffee farm -at least twice a year.

1.7. Spot verification it appears that the implementing agent, many a time without going to the field and without proper verification of the actual performances of the beneficiaries, prepares completed reports from the table. Such unwanted practices should be stopped immediately.

On Training :

1, 8. Except the verbal instruction given to the beneficiaries for one or two days by the implementing agency, no beneficiary has reported taken training on coffee plantation. Among the staff of the implementing department it has being reported that not a single staff is specialised on the scheme of coffee plantation except that in the year 1936 some field workers from the district has attended, in a short duration training on coffee plantation conducted at Yisemyong in Mokokchung district. With this little knowledge the coffee plantation is operating in the district. Therefore, the Evaluation team felt that atleast one specialised on coffee plantation, may be posted in the district. At this same time, short term training courses should be conducted every year both for staff as well as the beneficiaries in the district so that they can performed their official duties with confidence and efficiency.

On Soil and Climate :

1.9; As per the report of the implementing department, black and loomy soil is best suited for coffee plantation. But the Evaluation team during the coarse of field investigation it was found out that only 20% of the beneficiaries are operating the scheme on the soil

prescribed by the implementing department. The rest 80% of the beneficiaries are operating the scheme on the soil like Black + Red, Red+ Loomy, Loomy + Sandy etc. This may be the major reasons for not so much successful in coffee plantation in the District. To add to this the climatic condition also doesn't favour for coffee plantation in the district. Except Tizu Area which shows some improvement in the scheme no commendable result has been achieved in the other areas of the District. There it is suggested that care should be taken by the agency before giving subsidy or seedlings to the beneficiaries particularly in testing the type of soil and climatic condition of a particular area.

On using of Chemical Fertiliser and Pesticides :

1. 10. The Evaluation Team while investigating the beneficiaries it was found that out of the total beneficiaries interviewed only 5 beneficiaries report using chemical fertiliser and pesticides. The other beneficiaries are not using them. They neither knew the necessity nor method of using them. The beneficiaries reported that they were not even advised or given guidance from the implementing agency. There must be close relationship or contact between the implementing agency and the beneficiaries, "the implementing agency should continue to advise and guide the beneficiaries particularly the importance and usefulness in the use of fertiliser and pesticides.

On Fruiting :

1. 11. The coffee plantation scheme was introduced in Phek district in the year 1985-86. Since coffee plants start bearing fruit from the third or fourth year onward it is expected that they are bearing fruit by the time this study was conducted. Out of the 10 (8 village 2 towns) selected for this study, the Evaluation team has found that only 2 beneficiaries from Khuza village reported fruiting though the production is very negligible. As per the official report 20% of the coffee plants are bearing from Khuza Village. But on physical verification by the Evaluation team the fruiting was below 10%. No other selected towns and villages have reported about the bearing of coffee fruits though almost all of them have started the scheme during 1985 – 86. The Evaluation team felt that the implementing agency must study the reasons of delay in fruiting in other villages/towns and corrective steps taken immediately.

Distribution of subsidy Amount:

1.12. Out of the 1985-90 beneficiaries in the 10 (ten) sampled villages and towns selected for this study 36 beneficiaries were actually interviewed. Out of the 36 interviewed 33% reported that they received the subsidy in full, 50% reported received less than the official record, 17% persons reported they have applied but do not receive the subsidy and 6% persons reported that they have neither applied nor received the subsidy. But as per the official record an amount of Rs. 5000/- (Rupees five thousand) each to all the 36 beneficiaries has already been disbursed. Thus it is clear that the amount was misappropriated and misused. But this study did not go into detail where and how the money was utilised. The Evaluation team, therefore, leaves it to the Government for decision.

Unidentified Beneficiaries :

1. 13. The Evaluation team actually visit e8 and interviewed the beneficiaries in the 10 (ten) selected villages and towns of the district. A special mentioned may however be made In Phek village where, out of the 12 official beneficiaries ,in. Phek, Village 4 beneficiaries were unknown by the Phek Villagers, But the subsidy amount has already been given to those 4 beneficiaries. Recommendation of Village Council Chairman for a particular applicant from a particular village is one of the main factor for getting subsidy. This study however, does not go into detail who received the subsidy by unfair means. It is beyond doubt that some middlemen are getting advantage and benefit out of a particular person/village name. The State Government should take immediate step to see that this type of thing does not recur in future.. Accordingly the scheme was introduced in Phek District since 1985. A subsidy amount of Rs. 71,00,000/- (seventy. one lakhs) was already disbursed to the so called beneficiaries during the period from 1985-90. After physical verification and by interviewing 36 beneficiaries by the Evaluation team it was found that so far the total production in the District Is only 4½ Kg. of coffee and this too were spoiled by the beneficiaries by keeping them in a tin container due to lack of knowledge and ignorance. It also appears that not a single beneficiaries seems to be seriously considering for the development of coffee plantation. The Evaluation Department were therefore of the opinion that if the scheme cannot be implemented with seriousness it continuance is a mere wastage of state scarce resources.

On Fulfillment of objective :

1.14 The objective of coffee plantation in Nagaland is to help the growers of coffee to raise the living standard and to generate considerable income besides opening avenue for job opportunities for unemployment rural population.

1.15 In conclusion, it is suggested that 'Tizu Area' which is the only area that shows little success due to its warmer climatic condition that area only may be concentrated and considered for coffee plantation. The implementing agency after having this experiences were also appears to have the view that no other areas in the District can be successful in the scheme of coffee plantation except in 'Tizu Area'.

CHAPTER — II

The Programme in Nagaland :

2.1. In Nagaland, the programme of coffee Plantation Scheme started in the year 1982-83 and in Phek District, it was introduced only in the year 1985-86.

Objectives of the Coffee Plantation Scheme :

2. % The objectives of Coffee Plantation Scheme is to raise the living standard of the people by generating considerable income besides opening avenue for job opportunities for unemployed rural population.

Need of the Study :

2. 3, Coffee Plantation was started in the District since 1985-86, Some members of the D.P,R; raises doubt about the success of coffee plantation in the District, After detailed discussion, in the meeting, the Evaluation Department was entrusted to evaluate the success of the scheme by the D.P.B, for further decision by the Board, This study was therefore taken up at the instance of the D.P.B. Phek.

Ceiling of Subsidy :

2.4, Under this scheme, there is no fixed policy on the ceiling of subsidy to be given to the growers. A particular beneficiary may get subsidy twice, thrice or even more on the same scheme depending on the progress of the scheme.

Objective of the Study :

2.5 The success of the scheme to a great extent depends on the effective and efficient functioning by both the implementing department as well as the beneficiaries. The Evaluation Deptt. in Phek District undertook this study with the following as main objectives :-

- I To asses its working and the progress made;
- II To asses the impact of the scheme on, the rural population; and
- III To ascertain its shortcoming' and difficulties and suggest possible measures for removing them

Scope of the Study:

2.6. This study is first of its kind attempted since the introduction of coffee plantation is rather at the initial stage. The main focus of enquiry was therefore on the physical performances of the implementing agency and its impact on the beneficiaries/rural population. The study does not bring out administrative problems faced by the implementing agency.

Methodology :

2.7. In Phek District, a total of 33 Villages and three towns are practising coffee plantation. Out of this a random sample comprising of 8 villages and 2 towns in the district namely — 1. Phek Town, 2. Phek Village 3, Phek Basa, 4. Chosaba, 5. Chipoketa, 6. Khuza, 7 Chizaini, 8. Kikruma, 9. Chetheba Town and 10. Chazoba Village were taken for the present study. For this study, a structured schedule T and scheduleII were used for collection of primary data from the beneficiaries and secondary information from the implementing agency respectively.

This study covers For a period of 5 years (i. e. 19&5-86 to 1989 90). The reference period thus start from since the introduction of coffee plantation scheme in the District.

Limitations

2.8, This study covers all the sub-divisions in the District by taking at least one village or town from each sub-division except Meluri Division: The Meluri Division could not be covered under this study due to some technical difficulties. Certain important information required by the Evaluation team could not be made available from the implementing agency. Moreover, the data collected are mostly based on the verbal estimation of the poor illiterate beneficiaries and is therefore, expected to be lapses and lack accuracy.

CHAPTER — III

Background on Coffee Plantation:

3. 1. Coffee belong to the family of 'Rubiaceae' Although it has many species in this family, but from economic point of view coffee Arabica and coffee Robusta are economically important.

3. 2. Africa is the home of most coffee species. Three of the four section into which the genus is divided (Encoffea, Argociffee and Mascaroo coffee) are native to Africa and Madagascar, the fourth, rather small section Is endemic in south Asia.

3.3. In very early days, coffee plants must have taken from Ethiopia to Yemen. The first recorded plantation to coffee plants seem to have been established in Yemen in the 14th or 15th century. From there, small number of coffee plants were, in the 17th and 18th century transported to the tropical countries which now a days are known as the main areas of cultivation. Coffee plants first migrated eastward from the Yemen to Malabar coast of India, Thence to Ceylon (Sri Lanka) and Indonesia, where it arrived in the last decade of the 17th century and gave rise to a prosperous cultivation

3.4; Coffee requires a humid climate with a well distributed high rainfall and atmospheric temperature ranging from 12° to 32° C. Frost is detrimental to the crop. The plants need shade and a spell of dry weather is necessary for the proper ripening of fruits. Coffee does well on deep, rich and well drained forest loam, having a gentle slope, with a northern and eastern aspect.

The southern and western aspects are not ideal because the crop suffers from scorching sun, Selection of proper site is very important for establishing coffee estate.

3.5 The success of coffee plantation primarily depends upon good seedling materials raised in the nursery. A well protected area with a gentle slope having a nearby water source but away from big trees is selected for coffee nursery. Seed beds also called 'germinating buds' of the primary nursery measuring 6m x 1m are prepared with proper manuring, raising to 15 cm. high. The seeds are sown In December - January and sown with a flat side facing the soil, at a distance of 2 cms- from one another- 'A' thin layer of fine soil sprayed over the seeds. The entire bud is then, covered with a layer of paddy

straw in order to retain soil moisture and to maintain even temperature. The germinating buds are watered daily and protected from direct sunlight by erecting a low overhead pantile. The seeds will take 40—45 days to germinate. The germinated seedlings at 'topee stage' are subsequently transplanted individually in prepared polythene bags, filled with a mixture of good soil and farm manure. The transplanted plants in polythene bags are arranged conveniently in row in the secondary nursery and systematically watered, nursed and protected from pests and diseases. The overhead shade may be gradually thinned.

3.6. When the seedlings in the polythene bags are about a year old, they are planted in the permanent plantation site during rainy season. The pits of the size of 20 cm. diameter and 40 cm, depth are dug along the contour well-ahead of planting time and filled up with surrounding top soil and compose manure. The spacing between successive rows and adjacent pits in rows is 2.5m for arabica and 5 m for robusta in square system. Before planting, the polythene sheets around the seedlings are carefully removed, without disturbing the ball of earth attached to the seedlings. The young plants are tied with thin stakes for support. The forest trees should be replaced gradually with recommended species of shady trees like Dadap (*Erythrina lithospeima*) silver oak, jack fruits etc. Proper maintenance of selective shade trees at suitable distances is essential for successful coffee cultivation so as to provide protection to the crop against heat and torrential rains; They provide a good mulch of leaves in addition. To obtain adequate light and free circulation of air, the shade trees are lopped every year to a proper clearance.

3.7 In order to build up a strong frame of coffee bushes and to promote continuous production of bearing branches, draining and pruning of plants is an essential management practice. From the beginning the plants are allowed to grow only with selected start branches. When the plants reach a desired height, the main stem is served along with the top of primaries at a height of 75 cm in case of arabica and at about 100 cm in case of robusta. The best time for topping is September. The bearing plants require pruning every year in January -February after the harvest of crop to remove branches that have borne fruit already. It is to be noted that fruits are borne on the nodes of branches which are one year old. The bushes are so trained to form a dense canopy of crop-bearing branches. The berries are borne on the nodes of the new branches which are one year old.

3.8. Coffee plants start bearing from the third or fourth year onward and continues to yield for long years; Coffee flower - buds begin to appear in March - April and the berries become ripe for picking by December-January. Several pickings are taken to complete the harvest according to the maturity of the berries. The last picking containing ripe and unripe berries are taken before the pre-monsoon showers start. The main pickings of properly ripe berries are used for making parchment (Coffee which requires elaborate process of pulping, fermenting, scrubbing, washing, drying and peeling). All these process involve the use of considerable equipment and machinery and is generally practiced in big coffee estates. Industrial growers commonly process their coffee produce by the dry method. The produce resulting from the dry process is known as 'Cherry' Coffee this case the berries after pickings are simply dried in the sun and dehusked by

hand-pounding to remove the covering of the bean. Before disposal, coffee is required to be cured, curing consists of removal of parchment and silver skin in special peeling machine in case of 'Parchment' coffee and of the dried husks in case of 'Cherry' Coffee. After Winnowing and cleaning further drying is done in the sun and broken bits are separated. Cured berries are kept air - tight in Polythene bags and finally wrapped with gunny bags for transportation and marketing through the nearest Pool - depot the Coffee Boards.

3-9. On average, six kilograms of fresh Coffee berries give one kilogram of cured beans. The yield of coffee is subject to much variation; The time and intensity of blossom rains in March - April influence the yield considerably. A biennial periodicity of bearing is also not uncommon. The yield of coffee in the first picking during the fourth year of plantation is expected to be 250 Kg/Ha with subsequent annual increase of yield by 125 Kg/Ha under moderately good management to reach a peak productivity of 1200 Kg/Ha.

Importance :

3.10. At par with tea, coffee is a beverage of global economic significance, the beverage coming from the seed. The commercial coffee are like parchment coffee, cherry coffee etc. It is the crop of having great potential in earning foreign exchange for the country. It has come up as an important plantation Industry generating considerable income to the growers besides opening avenue for job opportunities for unemployed rural population.; Seeds are used to produce new type of plastic (Coffelite) suitable for pressure moulding. Its wood is used for making boxwood, tool handle, and walking sticks.

CHAPTER IV
An Appraisal of the Coffee Plantation Scheme activities in the District

Identification Particulars of the Selected Villages/Towns

4.1 At the outset it may be worthwhile to present here the identification particulars regarding the total Dumber of households, number of households benefitted and the subdivision under which the selected villages/ town falls.

TABLE I
PARTICULARS OF THE SELECTED TOWNS/VILLAGES

SJ. No.	Name of The Selected Towns villages	Total No. no households as per 1981 census	Total No of households benefitted under this scheme	Name of Sub-division under which the selected towns/ village falls
1	2 1		4 I	1 5
1	Phek Town	896	29	Phek Sub-Division
2	Phek Village	291	12	-do-
3.	Phek Basa	54	6	-do-
4.	Chosaba	14	1	-do-
5.	Chipoketa	76	8	-do-
6.	Khuza	65	12	-do-
7,	Chizami	325	5	Chizami Sub-division
8.	Kikiuma	467	5	Pfütsero Sub-division
9.	Chetheba town	148	3	Chietheba Sub-division
10.	Chazoba	308	4	Chazoba Sub-division
	Total:-	2640		—

(Source :— Field Investigation)

Physical Target and Achievement.

4.2 The physical target and achievement of coffee plantation scheme in the District is presented in table—II below: -

TABLE — II
PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No	YEAR	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENTS	
		No. of beneficiaries to be assisted through subsidy (cash)	No. of beneficiaries to be assisted in kind i-c. seedlings	Ho. of beneficiaries assisted through cash subsidy	No. of beneficiaries assisted in kind (seedlings)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1985-86	30	32	25	25
2	1986-87	42	44	38	38
3	1987-88	48	45	40	40
4	1988-89	27	34	20	20
5	1989-90	25	37	20	143

(Source :- District Agriculture Office)

4.3. Another way of judging the effectiveness of the programme is the used of chemical fertiliser and pestiside by the coffee growers. This information was collected through interview from the selected beneficiaries and presented below in a tabular form:-

TABLE — III
LIST OF CHEMICAL FERTILISER AND PERTTCFDES

Sl No.	Narne of Village/town	No. of person reported using chemical fertiliser/ pesticides	No. of person reported not using chemical fertilizer/pesticides
1	2	3	4
1	Phek Town	1	3
2	Phek Village	-	6
3.	Phek Basa	-	3
4.	Chosaba	-	1
5.	Chipoketa	-	4
6.	Khuza	2	5
7,	Chizami	1	1
8.	Kikiuma	1	1
9.	Chetheba town	-	3
10.	Chazoba	-	4
	Total:-	5	31

(Source:- Field Investigation)

4.4 The above table indicates that out of the total of 36 beneficiaries actually interviewed only 5 beneficiaries has so far reported to have used chemical fertiliser and pesticides. This shows that 86% are still on trial basis. This is not a healthy sign for the success of the scheme in the District.

4.5 The success of the coffee plantation depends largely on the knowledge of the programme by the rural masses. Even though a full enquiry about the knowledge of the programme is not made an attempt has been made to know how the programme has come to the knowledge of the beneficiaries as indicated in table—IV: -

TABLE — IV
SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT COFFEE
PLANTATION

SI. No.	Name of the Village/town	No. of person reported known through DA O.	No. of person reported known through Govt. functionary	No. of person reported known through VDB.	No. of person reported known through friends
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Phek Town	2	1	—	1
2.	Phek Village	3	2	1	—
3.	Phek Basa	2	—	1	—
4.	Chosaba	1	—	—	—
5.	Chipoketa	2	2	—	—
6.	Khuza	2	3	—	2
7.	Chizami	1	1	—	—
8.	Kikruma	—	1	1	—
9.	Chetheba town	1	—	—	2
10.	Chazoba	4	-	—	-
	TOTAL :-	18	10	3	5

(Source :— Field Investigation)

4.6. From the table—IV above, it can be seen that out of the total beneficiaries actually interviewed about 50% reported known through Government functionaries, 8% through Village Development Board and about 14% reported known through friends. As stated earlier no detail enquiry was made on how and why he decided to take up this scheme. It appears that most of the beneficiaries received the information that the Government is giving subsidy on this scheme and they simply applied only for the subsidy and not with the intention to start the Coffee Plantation on a large scale. However in absence of detail enquiry the Evaluation department avoid further discussion on this issues.

4.7. An attempt has been made to collect the main occupation and educational qualification of the beneficiaries and also how the subsidy and seedlings has been distributed.

TABLE — V
OCCUPATION AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SELECTED
BENEFICIARIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Town	Main occupation of Beneficiaries				Educational Status of Beneficiaries				
		Agri	Govt. Servant	Business	Other	Illiterate	Read up to Primary School	Read Middle School	Read up to high School	Above high school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Phek Town	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	-
2.	Phek Village	6	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-
3.	Phek Basa	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
4.	Chosaba	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Chipoketa	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	2
6.	Khuza	4	2	1	3	3	-	1	2	1
7.	Chizami	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Kikruma	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
9.	Chetheba Town	2	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
10.	Chazoba	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Total -	23	5	6	2	7	1	14	8	6

(Source :— Field Investigation)

4.7. A scrutiny of the above table showed that about 64% of the beneficiaries are reported to be cultivation as their main occupation, 14% Government servant, 6% businessman and 6% others.

The table also indicates that out of the total beneficiaries actually interviewed 7 beneficiaries are illiterate, 1 beneficiary read upto Primary school, 14 beneficiaries upto middle school, 8 beneficiaries upto the standard of high school and 6 beneficiaries were above high school.

4.8. It is gathered that to get subsidy or assistance from the implementing department, the beneficiaries has to come from Village/Towns to the concerned offices spending a numbers of days involving considerable amount from their own pocket. As such the Evaluation team attempted to collect this information by interviewing the

beneficiaries how much they have incurred expenditure from their ends before receiving the subsidy or assistance. The outcome is presented in table-VI below :-

TABLE- VI
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE BENEFICIARIES
BEFORE THE RECIPT OF SUBSIDY OR SEEDLINGS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/Town	Total No. of beneficiaries reported actually received Subsidy either full or in part	Total No. of Beneficiaries reported spent between Rs. 100- 1000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries reported spent above Rs. 1000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries report no idea.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Phek Town	4	1	-	3
2.	Phek Village	3	1	-	2
3.	Phek Basa	3	1	-	2
4.	Chosaba	1	-	-	1
5.	Chipoketa	3	2	-	1
6.	Khuza	6	1	2	3
7.	Chizama	2	-	-	2
8.	Kikruma	2	-	1	1
9.	Chethaba Town	3	3	-	-
10.	Chazoba	3	-	-	3
	TOTAL -	30	9	3	18

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

4.9. The above table indicates that out of the total beneficiaries reported actually received the subsidy (either in full or in part) 9 beneficiaries reported to have spent from their own pocket between Rs. 100 - 1000, 3 beneficiaries reported spent above Rs. 1000/- and 18 beneficiaries reported to have no idea of how much they have spent before receipt of subsidy.

4.10. The Evaluation team also attempted to collect data on expenditure from the actually functioning beneficiaries how much amount they have so far incurred expenditure right from the seedlings they received from the implementing agency to the date on which the Evaluation team interviewed the beneficiaries. The outcome of this enquiry is presented in table-VII below :-

TABLE- VI
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY THE BENEFICIARIES
BEFORE THE RECEIPT OF SUBSIDY OR SEEDLINGS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/Town	Total No. of beneficiaries reported actually received Subsidy either full or in part	Total No. of Beneficiaries reported spent between Rs. 100- 1000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries reported spent above Rs. 1000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries report no idea.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Phek Town	4	1	-	3
2.	Phek Village	3	1	-	2
3.	Phek Basa	3	1	-	2
4.	Chosaba	1	-	-	1
5.	Chipoketa	3	2	-	1
6.	Khuza	6	1	2	3
7.	Chizama	2	-	-	2
8.	Kikruma	2	-	1	1
9.	Chethaba Town	3	3	-	-
10.	Chazoba	3	-	-	3
	TOTAL -	30	9	3	18

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

TABLE – VII
EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY BENEFICIARIES ON
COFFEE PLANTATION SCHEME.

Sl. No	Name of the Village/ Town	Total No of beneficiaries reported actually functioning the	Total No. of beneficiaries reported spent between Rs. 2000/- - 2500/-	Total No. of beneficiaries No.of beneficiaries reported spent between Rs. 2500/- - 5000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries reported spent above Rs. 5000/-	Total No. of beneficiaries reported can't say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Phek Town	2	-	2	-	-
2.	Phek Village	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Phek Basa	2	2	-	-	-
4.	Chossaba	1	4	1	-	-
5.	Chipoketa	3	-	1	2	-
6.	Khuza	6	-	1	4	2
7.	Chizami	2	-	1	1	-
8.	Kikruma	1	-	-	1	-
9.	Chethaba Town	-	-	-	-	-
10	Chazoba	3	2	-	1	-
	Total-	20	8	6	9	2

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

4.11. From the above figure it shows that out of the total beneficiaries reported actually functioning the scheme 4 beneficiaries reported spent between Rs. 500/-----2500/-, 6 reported between Rs. 2500/-, — 5000/-, 9 reported to have incurred expenditure above Rs. 5000/- and 1 beneficiaries reported can't say how much he had incurred expenditure on his coffee plantation scheme. The figures as presented above are only the verbal information given by the respondents. The actual figures of expenditure is likely to be much less than what is reported by them. Thus it may be said that all are functioning only in name. At the present rate of the Departmental progress, it is very doubtful that the scheme will be a success in the District.

4.12 Information on the nature and reason under which coffee plants died has also been collected from the beneficiaries and the report obtained are presented on table— VIII below:-

**TABLE- VIII
REPORT ON COFFEE PLANTS**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Town	Total No. of beneficiaries actually interviewed	Trees reported died by burning jungle	Trees reported died due to unsuitable climate	Trees reported died due to unsuitable soil	Trees reported died due to late supply of seedlings	Trees Reported died due to insects or animals	Reason not known
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Phek Town	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
2.	Phek Village	6	-	1	-	1	-	4
3.	Phek Basa	3	-	1	-	2	-	-
4.	Chosaba	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Chipoketa	4	-	-	-	3	-	1
6.	Khuza	7	-	-	-	4	1	2
7.	Chizami	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Kokruma	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
9.	Chetheba Town	3	-	1	-	1	1	-
10.	Chazoba	4	3	-	-	-	1	-
	Total -	36	3	5	1	11	4	12

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

4.13. From the above table it indicates that 3 beneficiaries reported that the coffee plants are died due to jungle burning, 5 beneficiaries reported for unsuitable climate, 1 reported for unsuitable soil, 11 beneficiaries reported due to late supply of seedlings from the implementing agency, 4 reported due to insects and animals and 12 beneficiaries could not specify the reasons. In other words 8% of the beneficiaries reported that all the plants died from jungle burning, 14% of the beneficiaries reported from unsuitable climate, 3% reported due to unsuitable soil, 31% reported due to late supply of seedlings from the implementing agency, 11% of the beneficiaries reported due to insects and animals and 33% beneficiaries could not specify the nature and reasons under which the coffee plants died.

4.14. The Evaluation team also tried to collect information from the subsidy receivers whether the scheme is actually functioning on the ground or not. If not functioning the reasons for non-functioning are also collected and presented in table—IX :-

TABLE - IX
REPORT ON FUNCTIONING AND NON FUNCTIONING SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of the village / town	Total of beneficiaries actually subsists Either in full part	Total No. of beneficiaries reported actually functioning scheme	Total No. of beneficiaries report not functioning the scheme	Reason of not function		
					The scheme not started at all	All trees died	Only few plants remains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Phek town	4	2	2	—	2	—
2.	Phek Village	3	—	3	—	2	1
3.	Phek Basa	3	2	1	1	—	—
4.	Chosaba	1	1	—	—	—	—
5.	Chipoketa	3	3	—	—	—	—
6.	Khuza	6	6	—	—	—	—
7.	Chizami	2	2	—	—	—	—
8.	Kikruma	2	1	1	—	—	—
9.	Chetheba town	3	—	3	—	3	—
10.	Chazoba	3	3	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL-	30	20	10	1	8	1

(Source :- Field Investigation)

4.15. As can be seen from the above table, that out of the total beneficiaries who actually received the subsidy, only 20 beneficiaries reported functioning and 10 beneficiaries reported not functioning the scheme. Out of the 10 non-functioning scheme, 8 beneficiaries reported that all the plants were died 1 beneficiaries reported that the scheme is virtually discontinue because all the plants died and only few plants remain and 1 beneficiaries reported that he does not start the scheme at all. Considering the report given by the beneficiaries at table - IX the so called functioning scheme of 20 beneficiaries are also doubtful, if spot verification is made. Unfortunately the evaluation team could not make the spot verification due to shortage on man power. However a scrutiny of table— VIII & IX clearly indicate that the programme of coffee plantation in Phek District is a failure.

4.16. An attempt has also been made by ascertaining how many seedlings has been planted by the beneficiaries and how many plants are in existance. The information so obtained from the beneficiaries are presented below :-

TABLE – X
NUMBER OF COFFEE PLANTS DIED/
IN EXISTANCE

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Town.	Total No. of beneficiaries actually interview	Total No. of plants reported planted	Total No. of plants reported died	Total No. of plants reported in exist stance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Phek Town	4	8000	4600	3400
2.	Phek Village	6	4000	3880	20
3.	Phek Basa	3	3000	790	2210
4.	Chosaba	1	1000	600	400
5.	Chipoketa	4	4900	1700	3200
6.	Khuza	7	9000	3252	5748
7.	Chizami	2	2000	500	1500
8.	Kikruma	2	2600	800	1800
9.	Chetheba Town	3	4000	1300	2700
10.	Chazoba	4	6450	990	5460
	Total -	36	44,950	18,412	26,438

(Source :- Field Investigation)

4.17 Out of the total of 44,950 plants reported planted by the beneficiaries, 18,412 coffee plants reported died due to various reasons like late supply of seedling by the implementing agency, unsuitable climate and soil, destroyed by insects and animals and by burning jungle etc The total number of coffee plants reported present are 26,438. The above figures are merely verbal report of the beneficiaries.

4.18. The coffee plants are supposed to starts bearing from the third and fourth year onward and since coffee plantation scheme was introduced in Phek district from the year 1985-86 it is expected to make the first picking. As such attempt has been made how much quantity of coffee are being produced and the report obtained from the beneficiaries are presented in table — XI.

TABLE – XI
REPORT ON COFFEE PRODUCTION

Sl. No.	Name of the Village/ Town	Year of introduction	Total No of Trees existence	Total Qty. Of fruits	Total Qty. of own	Total Qty. sold in	Total income received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Phek Town	1985-86	3400	...	...	...	...
2.	Phek Village	1985-86	20	...	...	...	...
3.	Phek Basa	1986-87	2210	...	...	...	...
4.	Chosaba	1987-88	400	...	...	...	...
5.	Chipoketa	1985-86	3200	...	...	...	...
6.	Khuza	1985-86	5748	41/2	...	...	...
7.	Chizami	1985-86	1500	...	...	...	...
8.	Kikruma	1985-86	1800	...	...	...	...
9.	Chetheba Town	1985-86	2700	...	...	...	...
10.	Chazoba	1985-86	5460	...	...	...	...
	Total -		26,438	41/2	...	...	...

(Source:- Filed Investigation)

4.19. From the table above it shows that out of the 26,430 coffee trees reported in existence, the beneficiaries so far could produce only 41 Kg. and that too only in Khuza Village. In other Villages/towns there is no production at all even after 6 years. This shows that not a single coffee tree may remain in existence even if the beneficiaries claimed to have 26,438 in existence or it may not be suitable for coffee plantation in the District that it does not bear fruits. The Department may review its suitability or otherwise so that further wastage of energy and resources is avoided.

4.20. After obtaining the actual amount distributed to each beneficiary from the official records of the implementing agency, the Evaluation team approached and interviewed the sampled beneficiaries to know whether they have actually received the amount as per official records. The findings are presented in table — XII below :-

4.21. Out of a total list of 86 beneficiaries of the official records, 36 beneficiaries were actually interviewed by the Evaluation team. It was through this interview and enquiry it is found out that 12 beneficiaries received the cash subsidy as per official record, 18 beneficiaries reported received less than the official record, 4 persons reported that they have applied but not received the subsidy and 2 persons reported that they have neither applied nor received the subsidy. But the official record clearly recorded that the amount has already been disbursed to the persons as indicated in table—XII column 7 and 8. This

information relate to the cash subsidy only. It is suprised to see that not only the amount of money are drawn and disbursed without the knowledge of the so called beneficiaries but also in many cases there were vast difference between the official record of disbursement and the actual amount reported to have received by the beneficiaries. For e.g. a beneficiary form Chazoba Village is reported to have received subsidy Rs. 250/- only as against the official record of Rs. 5000/- each per beneficiary. It is needless to mentioned here that there exist a serious mismanagement in the implementation of the scheme which need immediate attention of the Government.