



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

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

**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
KOHIMA**

PREFACE

This is the twenty-eight Evaluation Report brought out by the Directorate of Evaluation, Nagaland, Kohima. The Village Development Board Programme (VDB) is introduced in the State 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. The Government of Nagaland is therefore, interested to assess the achievement of the programme in all the districts of Nagaland. The Evaluation Department was entrusted to undertake District-wise Evaluation Study of the VDB Programme. This study related to the working of VDB in Mokokchung District.

1. As far as possible the study tried to penetrate into more details of its present working system and the impact of the Programme on the rural masses. The study also gives some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the programme. It is hoped that this report will be of much help to those who are concerned with the implementation of the programme.
3. The Department gratefully acknowledges the co-operation received from the officials of the concerned Departments, VDB Secretaries, as well as the rural people who are the beneficiaries.
4. The Study was conducted under the direction supervision and guidance of Mr. N. Zeliang, Joint Director of Evaluation; and the final touch of the report was made by him.
5. Mr. Vikeshe Zhimomi, District Evaluation Officer, Mokokchung and his staff conducted the study and prepared the first draft of the report. The useful service rendered by them deserved much appreciation.

Sd/-

Dated, Kohima,
The 5th September 1993.

(L: COLNEY)
Director of Evaluation
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CHAPTHR – I.

Main Finding and Recommendations.

1.1. The Village-wise allocation of fund are distributed by the Rural Development Department according to the number of tax-paying house holds. As such the list of tax-paying house hold is one of the most important record, which has to be maintained by the Villages as well as the District administrations. However it was found that the Villagers are not maintaining any list of house hold in the Village. It is expected that the total numbers of household will fluctuate due to people who left the Village or those families who migrated to the village or on account of marriages etc. The administrative officer should therefore insists for maintenance of household register for checking the number of house hold in the Village.

1.2. The majority of the villagers are still practicing Jhum cultivation and less interest is given to the. It is felt that the VDB should give emphasis on TRC and Jhum cultivation be discouraged.

1.3. It is found that the expenses of VDB Secretaries while on tour made from the Village Council fund. It is advisable that some amount of honorarium or TA is given to the VDB Secretaries, by the Rural Development Department.

1.4. The privilege is given to the Villagers to take loan from their fixed deposit, should be encouraged but at the sometime should strictly enforced the repayment of the loan; It was found the villagers who have taken loan from this deposit are still not repaying the loan. This is not a healthy sign for successful implementation of the scheme.

1.5. At present the checking of the VDB account is done by the Village Council members. To avoid the mismanagement of the fund and for proper maintenance of account the Rural Development Department officials who are expert in account matters should be associated with the auditing of the VDB account. He should quite help and assist the VDB as to how the accounts are to be maintained.

1.6. Another important aspect is about the proper maintenance of official records and documents. It was found during investigation that most of the VDB Secretaries are not keeping their official record properly relating to various Village Development Board activities; It is felt that the Rural Development Department should prepared and bring out the uniform system for maintenance of records to be followed by all the VDBs in the state.

CHAPTER — II.

INTRODUCTION

General Identification :

2. 1. The Mokokchung District covers a total area of 16,500 SQ. KM. and the total population of 1,04,193 according to 1981 census. There are 3 (three) blocks namely Ongpangkong, Changtongya and Mangkolemba. There are 109 Villages with 17,698 number of households in the District. Under Ongpangkong block which is the selected Block for the Evaluation study there are 18 Villages with 25,970 number of population and 5,277 number of households.

In Mokokchung District the transport and Communication system are better than the other District of the state. Bus services facilities have been provided to almost all the Villages.

Of the VDB:

2. 2. The Village Development Boards consist of members representing all clans (Khels) including at least one women member chosen by the Village council and one literate member is chosen as the Secretary. The VDB formulates schemes for the Development of the Village as well as for individuals and groups residing therein.

The Block Development Officers are not only to associate themselves in the formulation of Block Plans but also give guidance for the Village Level Planning. The VDB select different schemes for their Village or priority basis and also undertake the responsibility for management of the Village Community fund.

Genesis of the VDB in Ongpangkong Block:

2. 3. In the past, there was no recognised institution at the Village level for development works for the Village Community. The Village people used to do their works on community basis for the welfare of the Villager. Through this joint efforts they maintained the welfare of their own society. . But, at present, every recognised Village has a Village council under Nagaland Village and Area Councils Act, 1978. The Village Council have the power to constitute Village Development Board for their respective Village. The Village Development Board is the development wing as well as the effective body which can be entrusted with the responsibility for Development work in the Village.

Organisational Structure:

2. 4. (a) State Level: - The Rural Development Department is the sanction authority and main agency to control the Village Development Board Programme in the State.

(b) District Level: - In the District, the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of District Planning Board as well as Village Development Boards. The District Planning Board approves all the Villages Plans.

(c) Block Level: - The Block Development Officers is the over all incharge at the Block Level. He has to guide and assists the Villagers at the time of preparation of Village Plans till the completion of the scheme. He has to visit and supervise the work done by the Village people from time to time; He has to submit tentative Village Plan as well as the complete report of the project to the Chairman of the VDB for necessary approval.

Village Plan:

2.5. The Village Development Board has to prepare a tentative Village Plan every year within the allocated fund. The VDB after fixing their own priority prepared Village Plan according to the model schemes prepared by the Directorate of the Rural Development.

Funds to Village Development Board.

2.7. In Nagaland grant-in-aid is given to the Village Development Board of all the Villages having a recognised Village Council every year for carrying out developmental activities in the villages; The Government also contribute a matching grant to the VDB of the Village Community. Fund make in a fixed deposit in the name of the VDB.

2.8. The VDB is allowed to withdraw an advance payment after 30 days from the issued to clearance from the BDO for execution of the works. This advance payment has to be utilised for purchase of the raw materials for new scheme.

Needs for the Evaluation Study.

2.9. The State Government is interested to know the success or failure of this experimental grass root level planning through an evaluation study; Accordingly, the planning Coordination Department of the State Government has entrusted this task to the Evaluation Department for assessing how the VDB Programmes are sunning in the villages, what are the problems confronted to the VDB's at the time of preparation as well as execution of the Village Plan in successive year, and the impact of the programmes on the Villagers.

Objective of the Study.

2.10. The main objectives of the study are as under :-

1. To study the working of the VDB and its progress.
2. To assess the people participation in the "preparation of Village Plan.
3. To ascertain how the VDB maintained their fixed deposit and the utalisation of year wise allocation of fund.
4. To study its difficulties/problems if any and
5. To suggest possible measure for improvement.

Sampling Method.

2.11. Out of the three blocks in Mokokchung District Mokokchung block has been selected for the purpose of this study. Out of the 18 (eighteen) Villages in the selected block, 5 (five) Villages have been selected through a random sampling method. The sampled Village VDB Secretaries of the Village Development Boards and the General Public were interviewed. An equal members of 10 (ten) respondents from each sampled villages have been interviewed.

Period of study.

2.12. The reference period of the study is from 1985-86 to 1987-88.

Source of Information.

2.13. The information was collected both from the Primary and Secondary sources :-

(a) Primary Sources :- The Primary data has been collected from Village Development Boards, Village council members and selected knowledge able persons etc.

(b). Secondary sources. The secondary datum are collected from the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mokokchung, State Bank of India Mokokchung and Block Development Officer, Ongpangkong and other official documents.

Field Work.

2.14. The field work on this Evaluation study was carried out by the officers and staff of the District Evaluation Officer Mokokchung through a well structured schedule prepared for the study.

CHAPTER — III

Function of Village Development Board in Ongpangkong Block.

3.1. An attempt has been made to present the identification particularly about the selected villages on the year of its VDB formation, total numbers of households and actual tax paying households. In Nagaland the Rural Development Programme had been introduced in 1971 only with common fund programme and common belongings. Infarct, common fund are not new thing for Nagas. The terms, common belongings is traditionally familiar to the Village people. As in earlier case even after the introduction of VDB programme, the Village are not maintaining the record on actual number of households. In fact the village will have fluctuation in the numbers of house hold every year due to families migrating from village to town and new families established, or families reduced due to death. Since tax paying households is the criteria for allotment of fund to the village, it importance need no emphasis.

In order to avoid this problem the Government should take step for maintaining a Register of households for each village to record the house numbers and name of the families.

TABLE NO.I.

BASIC DATA OF THE SELECTED VILLAGES.

Sl. No	Name of the Village.	Year of VDB Started.	Total No. of Tax Paying Households.					
			Actual No. of house-hold	Tax paying house-hold.	Actual No. of house-hold	Tax Paying house-hold	Actual No. of house-hold	Tax Paying household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Ungma	1977	900	738	1005	785	980	782
2.	Settsu	1980	45	44	50	44	58	53
3.	Mokokchung	1981	400	329	404	338	408	345
4.	Chungimpang	1984	302	262	305	274	380	278
5.	Khensa	1981	629	460	634	471	429	452

(Source: — Field Investigation)

TABLE NO.II.

PADDY CULTIVATION

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of Household.	Total No. of household who are having wet cultivation.	Total No. of households who are having Jhum cultivation.	Is the paddy sufficient for the whole year to all the villagers.	Total No. of household for whom their paddy is not sufficient for the whole year.	How many months in a year they can continue with their own produce.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ungma	980	120	980	No	640	6 Months
2.	Settsu	53	3	53	No	30	6 Months
3.	Mokokchung	400	50	400	No	100	4 Months
4.	Chuchuyimpang	260	40	450	No	200	5 Months

(Source - Field Investigation)

Communication Facilities :

3. 2. Ongpangkong Block Office is not far from District Head-Quarter, only about 2\ Km. More over there is a regular Government bus service every day. So the transport facilities is much better than other blocks in Mokokchung District. As can be seen from Table-II the location of the selected Villages are that 2 (two) Villages namely Ungma and Settsu are on the way to Zunheboto, Khensa Village on the way to Dimapur and Chuchuyimpang on the way to Amguri road. All these roads are either National High way or state High way. Their District to different important Headquarter are as under :-

TABLE NO. III.

**THE LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE AND THEIR MODE
OF TRANSPORTATION FROM DISTRICT
HEADQUARTERS ETC.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village.	District Mokokchung Headquarter		Distance from Sub-Divisional Headquarter		Distance from Block Headquarter Ongpangkong	
		Distance	Mode of transportation	Distance	Mode of transportation	Distance	Mode of Transportation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ungma	2Km.	Bus.	2 Km.	Bus	5 Km.	Bus
2.	Settsu	10Km.	Bus.	10 Km.	Bus	14 Km.	Bus.
3.	Mokokchung	1Km.	Bus.	1 Km.	Bus	6 Km.	Bus.
4.	Chuchuyimpang	5Km.	Bus.	5 Km.	Bus	10 Km.	Bus.
5.	Khensa	8Km.	Bus.	8 Km.	Bus	3 Km.	Bus.

(Source :- Field Investigation)

Paddy Cultivation :

3. 3. The main cultivation is paddy. Out of the total household at least 70% to 80% are practicing Jhum cultivation and the rest was practicing both Jhum and Terrace cultivation. In Ongpangkong block the villagers are giving more importance to Jhum cultivation. Detailed position are presented below in table - III :-

3. 4. It is important to know whether the Paddy production of the village is sufficient for the whole year or not. On enquiry it was found that many of the Villagers are not self sufficient of their own products. They could continue with their own products for 4 to 6 months only, after that they are to depend on the market rice.

In order to increased their production and to be self sufficient, Villagers should be encouraged more to go for Terrace (rice) cultivation. One of the aspects of low production is the practiced of Jhurm cultivation; To increased the production more emphasise should be given for the Terrace cultivation and at the same time improved seeds, fertilisers, tools and implements should be provided to the villagers. The VDB should be instructed to take special care on this aspect also.

3. 5. The composition of the VDB members are presented in table-IV. below :-

TABLE NO. IV.

COMPOSITION OF THE VDB IN THE SELECTED VILLAGERS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village.	No. of Khels in the Village.	No. of male member in the board	No. of women member in the board	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Ungma	2	25	2	27
2.	Settsu	1	4	1	5
3.	Mokokchung	2	9	2	11
4.	Chuchuyimpang	8	9	2	10
5.	Khensa	3	8	2	10

(Source: - Field Investigation)

3.6. The composition of the VDB are made as per the Model rule of 1980. The numbers of the Boards members are based in conformity with the members of Khels prevailing in a particular village. These members are selected by the Villagers in the open air meeting. Each VDB should include at least a women members. The tenure of the members are normally for 3 years. The Deputy commissioner of the concerned District Act as the Ex-Officio Chairman of the VDB.

3.7. The reaction of the VDB Secretaries in regards village plan are presented in a tabular from below. They have reported¹ that the Plans have been prepared for need of village people and the villages as well as the member are also well aware of their needs.

TABLE NO. V.

REACTION OF VDB SECRETARIES IN REGARDS TO VILLAGE PLAN.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village.	QUESTION		
		Whether the village plan has been prepared as per need of the village people.	Whether any scheme has been forced in the village against their will.	Whether all the board members are aware about the village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ungma	Yes	No	Yes
2.	Settsu	Yes	No	Yes
3.	Mokokchung	Yes	No	Yes
4.	Khensa	Yes	No	Yes

(Source: - Field Investigation)

Physical Achievements :

3.8. The Village wise Physical achievements during the period 1985-86, and 1986-87 and 1987-88 as reported are as under: -

1. **Ungma:-** 1985-86 - Approach Road, 1986-87-Electricity Supply and Foot Step, 1987-88 - Water Supply.
2. **Settsu :-** 1985-86 - Foot steps and Water Supply, 1986-87 - Electricity Supply & Foot step 1987-88 Construction of Approach Road.
3. **Mokokchung :-** Construction of Foot step, Water Supply during 1985-86, construction of Approach Road during 1986-87, and Electricity Supply 1987-88.
4. **Chuchuyimpang :-** Water Supply and Foot step in 1985-86 Approach road in 1986-87 and construction of culvert at Approach road in 1987-88.
5. **Khensa :-** Water Supply, in 1985-86 Approach road in 1986-87 and construction of foot steps in 1987-88.

CHAPTER - IV

Financial Aspects.

4.1. In this Chapter an attempt has been made to present the financial aspects of the VDB's.

Financial resources .

4.2. The VDB's raises its funds from four sources for its various development activities. They are as follows: -

- (a) Annual Government grant-in-aid.
- (b) Villagers own deposits in the Bank.
- (c) Government matching grant.
- (d) Interest accrues from the total deposits.

4.3. It was found that the VDB's are maintaining three bank account for the Community fund. These are: -

- (a) Special saving account(R).
- (b) Term deposit or Fixed Deposit account.
- (c) Normal Saving Account.

4.4. These bank accounts are jointly operated by the Chairman and Secretary of the VDB.

Special Saving Account.

4.5. The Rural Development Department Govt, of Nagaland gives an annual Grant-in-aid to the VDB's of all Villages having recognised village council, for undertaking various developmental activities as per the Village Plans drawn by the VDB's and duly approved by the District Planning Board. After obtaining the necessary sanction order from the Department the respective BDO's draw the amount and redeposit them in the bank into a special saving account of the VDB's.

The VDB is authorised to withdraw an advance payment after 30 days from the issue of clearance from the Block Development Officer for execution of the works. This advance payment has to be utilised for the purchase of raw-materials.

4.6. Out of the total annual Grant-in-aid to VDBs 25% are allotted for women's programme. During 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 the fund allotment was Rs. 200/- per tax paying household. The village wise allotment of grant-in-aid for 3 years for the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 is presented in the table below: —

TABLE NO.VI.

**YEAR WISE ALLOCATION OF GRANT IN ATP TO
VDB FROM 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	ALLOCATION OF GRANT - IN - AID					
		1985-8		1986-87		1987-88	
		Total No. of tax paid household.	Alloted amount.	Total No. of tax paid household.	Alloted amount.	Total No. of tax paid household.	Total Alloted.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Ungma	738	1,20,000/-	785	1,20,000/-	782	1,20,000/-
2.	Settsu	44	10,000/-	44	10,000/-	53	10,600/-
3.	Mokokchung	329	65,800/-	338	67,600/-	345	69,000/-
4.	Chuchuyimpang	262	52,400/-	274	54,800/-	275	55,000/-
5.	Khensa	460	92,000/-	470	94,200/-	452	90,400/-

(Source: — Directorate of Rural Development Kohima, Nagaland)

Fixed Deposit (or) Term Deposit.

4.6.' The Village Development Board are permitted to open and maintained a fixed or term Deposit account. In return Government gives a matching cash grant-on fixed deposits. The ceiling amount of the fixed deposits is Rs. 75,000/-. The VDB drive maximum benefits out of the matching grant received from the Government.

4.7. Financial investment against fixed deposits account in respect of the selected villages are presented in Table— VII below : -

TABLE NO. VII.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENT IN FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT BY THE VDB.

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Total amount in fixed deposits (in Rs.)	Amount received under matching grant (in Rs.)	Date of receiving matching grant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ungma	1,50,000	75,000	16-2-1981
2.	Settsu	33,000	10,000	21-10-1981
3.	Mokokchung	1,50,000	75,000	5-10-1981
4.	Chuchuyimpang	1,50,000	75,000	18-8-1981
5.	Khensa	1,50,000	75,000	5-10-1981

(Source: — Office of the Deputy Commissioner Mokokchung)

4.8. As shown in the above Table—VII 4 (four) Villagers out of five villages have already reached the ceiling amount of Rs. 75,000 and they have received Governments matching cash grant of Rs. 75,000/- each.

4.9. The Bank allow to draw 75% of the value of the term deposits to be used for employment generation and other income generating schemes. This advance/loan taken upto 75% of the total fixed deposit is not subject to scrutiny and is given in the recommendation of the VDB. Advance taken by the Villagers and their trend of Payment is given in the table below : —

TABLE NO.VIII.

**STATEMENT ON ADVANCES REPAYMENT AND LIABILITY AGAINST
FIXED DEPOSITS.**

SI. No.	Name of the Villages.	Total amount in the fixed deposit A/C.	Amount with drawn as advance loan.	Advance repayment of loan.	Liability up to.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Ungma	1,50,000	89,51,123	-	89,51,123
2.	Settsu	33,000	21,21,455	-	21,21,455
3.	Mokokchung	1,50,000	51,60,273	-	51,60,273
4.	Chuchuyimpang	1,50,000	No.	-	-
5.	Khensa	1,50,000	No.	-	-

(Source: — SBI, Mokokchung)

4. 10. As shown in the Table - VIII Ungrma, Settsu, Mokokchung Village has taken advance loan but still no repayment of loan has been done where as two villages Chuchuyimpang and Khensa Village has not take any advance loan.

Audit and Accounts .

4. 11. The VDB accounts are formally audited regularly by the Village council. However it is observed that for better management the Department of rural Development made compulsory and systematic audits of all the VDB accounts on a regular basis. Yearly auditing of VDB accounts should strictly be enforced.

Record & Documentation.

4.12. It was found during field investigation that most of the Village Development Boards are not properly maintaining the necessary Register and file for recording various activities of VDB. All the Villages are maintaining only cash book. It is suggested that Chairman of the Village Development Board insist on keeping all the required records and Register, nor did they take interest to maintain them in a systematic manner.

CHAPTER — V

5. 1. In this Chapter an attempt is made to assessed the Impact of the VDB of the Village by peoples interviewing knowledgeable. People interviews expressed by the respondents are discussed point wise.

5.2. Naga people are co-operative by nature. So, when the Village Development Boards was introduced in Naga-land, people cam forward and extend their full co-operation for the betterment of their own society. The people contributes towards the VDB programme when required by the society, are presented in table – IX.

TABLE NO. IX.

PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS VDB.

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Year of Opening VDB	VILLAGE CONTRIBUTION		
			Money	Materials	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ungma	1977	-	-	Physical
2.	Settsu	1980	-	-	Labour
3.	Mokokchung	1981	-	-	”
4.	Chuchuyimpang	1981	-	-	”
5.	Khensa	1981	-	-	”

(Source: - Field Investigation).

The works in which the villagers are taking part with the VDB activities are construction of Community Hall, approach road, footpaths, foot ball ground etc. The annual labour contributed by the villagers in these type of works are reflected in the above tables. (Table IX)

5.3. For successful implementation of the programme timely supervision, guidance and checked by the concerned Government Officers can not be over emphasized. The number of visits made by the Government official during 1985-86 to 1987-88 as reported by the respondents are shown in table - X.

TABLE NO. X.**VISIT MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village	D. C.	SDO (E)	Block personal	RD Officials	Other Official
		1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988	1985 to 1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ungma	3	-	6	2	1
2.	Settsu	3	-	3	-	-
3.	Mokokchung	3	-	6	-	-
4.	Chuchuyimpang	-	-	6	1	-
5.	Khensa	3	-	6	-	-

(Source: - Field Investigation).

5. 4. The distribution of respondents according to occupation and literacy is shown in the table - XI below. Out of 50 respondents 28 persons are cultivators and 22 persons are Government servants and the literacy out of the 50 respondents 35 are literate and 15 are illiterate.

TABLE NO. XI.**RESPONDENTS AND OCCUPATION.**

SI. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondents	Family status		Main occupation of the respondents		Literate status	
			Single family	Joint family	Cultivation	Govt. service	Literate	Other etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ungma	10	10	—	6	4	7	3
2.	Settsu	10	10	—	6	4	9	1
3.	Mokokchung	10	10	—	5	5	6	4
4.	Chuchuyimpang	10	10	—	6	4	8	2
5.	Khensa	10	10	—	6	4	5	5
	TOTAL: -	50	50	—	29	21	35	15

(Source: - Field Investigation)

5.5. In order to ascertain the knowledge of the respondents about the VDB and its functionaries 50 persons were interviewed and the out come of this exercise is presented in table —XII below: —

TABLE NO. XII.

RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE VDB PROGRAMME.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondents	No. of respondents who have the knowledge about the VDB	No. of respondents who know the Chairman of VDB	No. of respondents who know Secretary of VDB
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ungma	10	10	10	10
2.	Settsu	10	10	10	10
3.	Mokokchung	10	10	10	10
4.	Chuchuyimpang	10	10	10	10
5.	Khensa	10	10	10	10
	Total	50	50	50	50

(Source: — Field Investigation)

5.6. All the fifty respondents have expressed their knowledge about the existence of the VDB. All the 50 respondents could identify the Chairman and the VDB Secretary besides 6 (six) respondent were taking part in village plan. This shows the awareness of the villagers regarding the importance of the VDB programme.

Village Plan: - An attempt has been made to ascertain the awareness and or participation in the preparation of their village plan by interviewing the knowledgeable persons. The views of the respondents are presented below: —

TABLE NO. XIII.

VILLAGE PLAN.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondents	No. of respondents knowledge about the village plan.	No. of respondents take part in the village plan.	No. of respondents that village plan is prepared as per need of people
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ungma	10	9	2	10
2.	Settsu	10	8	1	10
3.	Mokokchung	10	4	-	10
4.	Chuchuyimpang	10	6	2	10
5.	Khensa	10	8	1	10
	Total	50	35	6	50

(Source: — Field Investigation)

5.8. In Table No.— XIII above shows that almost all the respondents are aware of the village plans. Out of 50 respondents 35 are aware of the village plan and 6 are taking part in village plans. According to the respondents the village plan is prepared as per needs of the village people.

5.9. The individual villagers are also getting various development assistance through the VDB. It is reported that 102 persons have got financial assistance for land development. Horticulture purchase of buffaloes etc. through the VDB. The detailed position are presented below: —

TABLE NO. XIV.

BENEFITS RECEIVED BY INDIVIDUAL
THROUGH V.D.B.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Irrigation Channel	Land Development	Horticulture development	Purchase of buffalo	Rice Mill	Other	Total of respondent who have received Asstt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Ungma	-	16	12	-	-	29	57
2.	Settsu	-	1	3	-	-	3	7
3.	Mokokchung	-	-	3	2	-	4	9
4.	Chuchuyimpang	-	-	-	2	1	5	8
5.	Khensa	-	6	5	-	-	10	51
	Total	-	23	23	4	1	51	102

(Source: -Field Investigation)

The views expressed by the selected 50 respondents regarding the change on living condition is presented below: —

TABLE NO. XV.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHANGE IN LIVING CONDITION OF THE VILLAGERS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Total No. of respondents	No. of selected respondents who have reported about change in living conditions		
			Improved	No. Change	Indifferent
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ungma	10	10	-	-
2.	Settsu	10	16	4	-
3.	Mokokchung	10	10	-	-
4.	Chuchuyimpang	10	10	-	-
5.	Khensa	10	10	-	-
		50	50	4	-

(Source: — Field Investigation)

The over all assessment regarding the change in the living conditions of the rural poor through the implementation of the VDB programme as reported by the respondents are presented in table No. XV above. Out of the 50 respondents 4 persons reported that practically there is no change in the standard of living of the people whereas 46 reported that the implementation of the VDB programme is one of the aspects that brought some relief to the villages.