

**EVALUATION STUDY ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF  
OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME  
IN LONGLENG DISTRICT**

**DURING  
(2008-2009 - 2011- 2012)**



**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION  
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
KOHIMA : NAGALAND**



**EVALUATION STUDY ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF  
OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME  
IN LONGLENG DISTRICT  
DURING  
(2008-2009 - 2011- 2012)**



**Directorate of Evaluation  
Government of Nagaland  
Kohima : Nagaland**



# FOREWORD

Since attainment of statehood, the State Government has implemented several intervention programmes for upliftment of the weaker sections of the society either under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes or State Plans. The Old Age Pension Scheme implemented by the Department of Social Security and Welfare, Nagaland is one such programme. While the objective of the Old Age Pension programme is laudable, there is a general perception that the mechanism adapted for implementation of the programme has not been fool proof with shortcomings in identification and selection of beneficiaries, and irregularities in the pension disbursement system. In this background, the Old Age Pension Scheme was taken up as a subject for study by the District Evaluation Office, Longleng with the approval of the District Planning and Development Board, Longleng.

The study highlights the shortcomings, the coverage issues and also makes suggestions for improvement in implementation of the programme. It indicates that although deficiencies exist in the selection and in the pension disbursement system, pension benefits do reach the targeted group and that the programme instilled a sense of belonging for the aged.

The study team was led by Shri A. Anden Moklong, District Evaluation Officer, Longleng and was assisted by Evaluation Inspectors, Shri M. Panger and Shri Temsuyanger Longkumer, Sub Inspectors Shri Imtilepden Jamir and Shri Neithozelhou Phira. This study would not have been possible without the support of the District Administration, Longleng and the Social Security and Welfare Department, Nagaland both at the headquarters and in Longleng district, Chairpersons of the Village Councils of the selected villages in Longleng district, the beneficiaries as well as all those who responded to the questionnaire. Special mention must be made of the support provided by Shri Libanthung Lotha, the then Deputy Commissioner of Longleng and Shri Tauhong, Child Development Project Officer, Longleng. The assistance and inputs provided by the technical staff of the Evaluation Directorate especially that of the then Deputy Director, Shri I.Sentinuklu Jamir and Evaluation Inspectors, Smt Avo Rakho, Smt Khriengu Thevo and Smt Avino Yashü facilitated in making the publication a possibility. The Department acknowledges the inputs received from all quarters.

It is anticipated that the Evaluation Report will provide insight for better implementation of the Old Age Pension Scheme.

**22<sup>nd</sup> February 2018**  
**Kohima**

  
**(KEVENO ANGAMI)**  
*Ex-Officio Director*



# CONTENTS

1. Abbreviations
2. List of Tables

## **CHAPTER 1. SCOPE OF THE STUDY** **1**

1. Objective of the Study
2. Reference Period
3. Methodology
4. Sampling Method
5. Sample Size
6. Limitations

## **CHAPTER 2. OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGNOAPS) IN LONGLENG DISTRICT** **3**

1. National Social Assistance Programme
2. Aims of NSAP
3. Implementation of NSAP
4. Transfer of NSAP and Annarpurna under State Plan
5. Identification of Beneficiaries
6. Main Features of the Scheme under NSAP
7. The Line of Poverty
8. About the Old Age Pension Scheme

## **CHAPTER 3. IMPLEMENTATION OF IGNOAPS IN LONGLENG DISTRICT** **7**

1. Profile of Longleng District
2. Implementation of IGNOAPS
3. Overview of the Scheme
4. Composition of Beneficiaries
5. Awareness about the Scheme
6. Delivery of Pension Benefits
7. Economic Status of Beneficiaries
8. Fund Allocation and its Utilization
9. Reporting of Death and Replacement

## **CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSION** **17**

1. Summary of Findings
2. People Speak
3. Suggestions and Recommendations
4. Comments of Social Welfare Department

## **APPENDICES** **23**

1. Tables
2. Schedule –A (Implementing Department): Questionnaire -cum- Master sheet Tabulation
3. Schedule –B (Council Chairman): Questionnaire –cum- Master sheet Tabulation
4. Schedule –C (Beneficiaries): Questionnaire –cum- Master Sheet Tabulation

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	: Additional Central Assistance
AMT	: Amount
APL	: Above Poverty Line
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CDPO	: Child Development Project Officer
CGI	: Corrugated Galvanized Iron
CSS	: Centrally Sponsored Scheme
DNA	: Does Not Arise
DP&DB	: District Planning & Development Board
DWO	: District Welfare Officer
GOI	: Government of India
HQ	: Head Quarter
IGNOAPS	: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
IGNDPS	: Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
IGNWPS	: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
KM	: Kilometre
MORD	: Ministry of Rural Development
MPCE	: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MTRS	: Metres
NFBS	: National Family Benefit Scheme
NOAPS	: National Old Age Pension Scheme
NOS	: Numbers
NSAP	: National Social Assistance Programme
NSS	: Nagaland Social Security
NSSO	: National Sample Survey Office
PM	: Per Month
RD	: Rural Development
SOAPS	: State Old Age Pension Scheme
UCC	: Urban Council Chairman
UTs	: Union Territories
VCC	: Village Council Chairman

## LIST OF TABLES

*Table - 1* : Block-wise distribution of IGNOAPS beneficiaries in Longleng District

*Table - 2* : State-wise Poverty Level for 2011 - 2012

*Table - 3* : Percentage and Number of Persons Below Poverty Line by States 2011 - 2012

*Table - 4* : State-wise Estimates of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for Rural and Urban Areas

*Table - 5* : District-wise Status of Population and Beneficiary Coverage under IGNOAPS

*Table - 6* : Block-wise distribution of IGNOAPS Beneficiaries in Longleng District

*Table - 7* : Economic Status of Beneficiaries

*Table - 8* : Allocation and Utilization of Funds for Old Age Pension Scheme for Longleng District

*Table - 9* : Financial Irregularity Recorded in the Payment Booklet in Longleng District

*Table - 10*: Reporting of Death and Replacement



# SCOPE OF THE STUDY

### OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study was to assess the performance of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Schemes (IGNOAPS) and State Old Age Pension Schemes (SOAPS) in Longleng district with focus on coverage of beneficiaries and to identify the shortcomings in implementation of the scheme. Another objective was to gauge equity in distribution of the pension scheme and to suggest ways and means for further improvement of the scheme. In order to assess the success and failure of the IGNOAPs, the District Planning and Development Board (DP&DB), Longleng entrusted the District Evaluation Office, Longleng to evaluate the scheme as one of its District Specific Studies.

### REFERENCE PERIOD

The reference period for the study was five (5) years from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013. However, due to non- release of pension benefit at the time of survey which was in August 2013, data for 2012 - 2013 has not been included in study.

### METHODOLOGY

Structured schedules were prepared to collect information/data from the implementing Department in Schedule-A, from Village Council Chairpersons in Schedule-B and from the Beneficiaries in Schedule-C.

### SAMPLING METHOD

Purposive Sampling Method was used, selecting samples which were nearest and farthest from the district headquarter. This was done since the general presumption is that habitations and proximity to the district headquarter benefit more than those located at a distance due to communication issues.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

1. Five (5) villages under the three blocks were selected. Longleng has three Blocks.
  - i. Longleng Block:
    - a. Orangkong
    - b. Bhumnyu
    - c. Hukphang
    - d. Yaongyimchen
    - e. Yachem
  - ii. Tamlu Block:
    - a. Nian
    - b. Yongam
    - c. Tangha
    - d. Yongshei
    - e. Yongnyah
  - iii. Sakshi Block:
    - a. Pongo
    - b. Auching
    - c. Sakshi
    - d. Yangching
    - e. Yongphang
2. In all the fifteen (15) villages selected the Village Council Chairperson was interviewed. Fifteen (15) Village Council Chairpersons were therefore covered under the study.
3. In all the fifteen (15) villages, ten (10) beneficiaries of the IGNOAP/SOAP in each village were to be covered. However due to various reasons such as absence of the beneficiaries and death, only one hundred thirty four (134) beneficiaries could be interviewed.

## **LIMITATIONS**

The data collection was carried out exclusively in the selected sample villages falling under three (3) RD Blocks of Longleng district and the data analysis pertains to only these samples.

## **OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGNOAPS) IN LONGLENG DISTRICT**

### **NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**

NSAP is comprised of five schemes, namely- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS) (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS) and (v) Annarpurna. All the five components have their own criteria for selection and entitlement. According to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India (GOI), the common eligibility criterion under NSAP is that the applicant must belong to a family of Below Poverty Line (BPL).

### **AIMS OF NSAP**

The NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the states provide. Unlike the schemes under poverty alleviation programmes in providing employment or improvement of asset to the poverty ridden families, the benefits under NSAP in terms of financial assistance or food security is minimal which intends for his or her sustenance only.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF NSAP**

NSAP schemes are mainly implemented by the Social Welfare Department in the states as nodal agency. But NSAP is implemented by Rural Development Department in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Meghalaya and West Bengal, by the Department of Women and Child Development in Orissa and Pondicherry, by the Revenue Department in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and by the Labour Employment and Training Department in Jharkhand. The NSAP extends to both rural as well as urban areas. Out of the five components of NSAP, the Department of Social Security and Welfare in Nagaland implements 3(three) schemes namely (i) IGNOAPS (ii) IGNWPs and (iii) IGNDPs.

## **TRANSFER OF NSAP AND ANNAPURNA UNDER STATE PLAN**

As a result of the review of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) by the Planning Commission, Government of India in consultation with the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), NSAP was transferred to the State Plan from 2002–2003 onwards. Funds for these schemes are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). The funds are allocated by the Planning Commission and allocated among the states by the MoRD and the Planning Commission and released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of MoRD. The funding pattern under NSAP is 100 percent Central Assistance and is extended to the States/UTs to provide the benefits in accordance with the norms, guidelines and conditions laid down by the Central Government.

## **IDENTIFICATION OF BENEFICIARIES**

- (i) In Rural Areas: As per the revised eligibility criteria new beneficiaries will be identified from BPL list prepared by the States/UTs as per guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) for the BPL Census 2002.
- (ii) In Urban Areas: Identification of eligible beneficiaries will be carried out as per the BPL list required to be prepared in connection with Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the Ministry of Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation.

## **MAIN FEATURES OF THE SCHEME UNDER NSAP**

- (i) *Selection:* The Gram Panchayat/Municipalities are expected to play an active role in the identification of the beneficiaries under the three schemes.
- (i) *Disbursement:* Apart from the disbursal of benefits through the accounts of the beneficiaries in Banks or in Post Office Saving Banks or through Postal Money Order, the assistance under the Old Age Pension Scheme may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meetings in rural areas and by Neighbourhood/ Mahilla Committees in urban areas.
- (i) *Monitoring:* The designated Nodal Secretary at the State level has to report the progress of implementation of the schemes quarterly in a given monitoring format by the 15th of the month of the following quarter. Non reporting of the physical and financial progress report is construed as lack of progress and therefore may result in the non release of Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

## **THE LINE OF POVERTY**

As per the Expert Group set up by Planning Commission, Government of India under the chairmanship of Professor Suresh Tendulkar, the concept of poverty is multi-dimensional. Poverty is defined as an economic condition of lacking both money and basic necessities of life. Basing on large scale survey by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2011-12(NSS 68th round), the Planning Commission has updated the poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 which was released on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2013. The estimate of State-wise Poverty lines for rural and urban areas is given in Table-2. The percentage and number of persons below poverty line for all States/ Union Territories for rural and urban areas and combined are given in Table-3. State-wise estimates of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) for rural and urban areas separately is given in Table-4.

Basing on the methodology of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar, the Planning Commission had updated the All India Poverty line for 2011-12 at Rs. 27 Per Capita Expenditure Per Day for rural and Rs. 33 for urban. State specific poverty line for Nagaland during the survey reference period was Rs. 42 for rural and Rs. 43 for urban respectively. The Poverty Estimate for 2011-12 was further reviewed under the chairmanship of Dr.C.Rangarajan. Subsequently, the revised All India Poverty line is Rs. 32 for rural and Rs.47 for urban. The State specific poverty line for Nagaland is Rs. 41 for rural and Rs. 54 for urban respectively.

## **ABOUT THE OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME**

The Department of Social Security & Welfare implement both the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) and the State Old age Pension Scheme (SOAPS). With the merger of the NOAPS and SOAPS the scheme which is known as the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPs) was formally launched on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2007. The eligibility criteria has also been modified. The modified guidelines have lowered the age limit from 65 years to 60 years and increased the rate of assistance for people in the age-group of 80 years and above. According to the revised eligibility criteria, which came into effect from 01-04-2011, the applicant male/female must:

- (i) Belong to a household below the poverty line.
- (ii) Belong to the age-group of 60-79 years for entitlement of pension benefits @ Rs.200/- per month.
- (iii) Belong to the age-group of 80 years and above for entitlement of pension benefits @ Rs. 500/- per month.



## **IMPLEMENTATION OF IGNOAPS IN LONGLENG DISTRICT**

### **PROFILE OF LONGLENG DISTRICT**

Out of Tuensang district, Longleng district was carved out as the tenth district of the State on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2004. It is 232 km. away from the State capital with an area of 1066.80 sq. km. It is bounded by Assam in the North, Tuensang district in the South, Mon in the East and Mokokchung district in the West. As per 2011 Census, Longleng has a population of fifty thousand five hundred ninety three (50593). It has six (6) administrative head quarters viz. Longleng, Tamlu, Sakshi, Yongnyah, Namsang and Yachem. At the time of survey, there were thirty eight (38) recognised villages under three Rural Development Blocks viz Longleng, Tamlu and Sakshi.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF IGNOAPS**

At the time of survey, the office of the District Welfare Officer (DWO) was yet to be established in Longleng district. As such welfare schemes for senior citizens were implemented by the Child Development Project Office (CDPO), Longleng.

In Longleng district, altogether one thousand seventy one (1071) persons were beneficiaries under IGNOAPS as on the date of survey in August 2013. Out of the total, four hundred eighty three (483) were female and five hundred eighty eight (588) were male. In terms of numbers, Tamlu block ranked the highest with five hundred fourteen (514) beneficiaries where four hundred ninety seven (497) beneficiaries were in the age-group of 60-79 years and seventeen (17) beneficiaries were in the age-group of 80 plus years. With four hundred one (401) beneficiaries in the age-group of 60 to 79 years and twenty one (21) beneficiaries in the age-group of 80 plus years, Longleng block ranked the second, Sakshi block with one hundred thirty five (135) beneficiaries had the least beneficiaries. Table No.-1.

As per the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) Longleng, according to general survey 2012 there were three thousand four hundred ten (3410) uncovered senior citizens in the district. In the sample villages, the approximate number of eligible beneficiaries yet to be covered was seven hundred twenty four (724). During the evaluation survey, it was observed that due to lack of awareness, notwithstanding the criteria that the scheme should focus to cover aged people in the below poverty line category, the perception of the public about the scheme was that it should cover all widows, widowers, landless people, differently disabled people and senior citizens above 60 years. Also due to lack of awareness on the entitled amount of pension, some beneficiaries considered the Department as their benefactors. The scheme has been widely hailed by the people in the district as it had raised the living standard of the beneficiaries.

At the time of survey, Longleng district had thirty (30) tax-paying villages. To assess the impact of the programme, the survey team concentrated on five (5) villages each in the three (3) blocks of Longleng, Tamlu and Sakshi. Out of the targeted one hundred fifty (150) beneficiaries, the survey team could interview only one hundred thirty four (134) beneficiaries. There was shortfall of fifteen (15) beneficiaries under Sakshi block and one (1) in Yaongyimchen village under Longleng Block. In Yongphang village under Sakshi block, out of ten (10), five (5) beneficiaries were reportedly dead. However, the matter was yet to be communicated to the Department. Out of the five (5) live beneficiaries in the village only two beneficiaries could be interviewed but who did not possess identity cum payment booklet.

In Sakshi block, it was observed that the elite group capitalised the opportunity and take maximum benefit of the welfare schemes. In all the blocks, it was observed that most of the identity- cum- payment booklet were kept by relatives who reside in Longleng town. The most disturbing trend plaguing the system of welfare schemes is the existence of vested persons who impersonate the beneficiary and draw pension without the knowledge of beneficiary. Non verifications of beneficiary in the villages is a shortcoming in the selection process by the Village Council. Whereas the other factors contributing to the poor implementation of the scheme include loopholes right from the issue of application forms to the process of selection. Non-dissemination of information, non-sensitization and lack of public awareness about the scheme, lack of physical verification and monitoring on the part of the Department are some of the reasons for the shortcomings in implementation of the scheme.

## **OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME**

In order to ascertain the performance of the Department, the status of implementation of the programme at all levels from State level to block- level is necessary. Table-5 shows that out of the State's population of 19.79 lakhs as per Census 2011, coverage of persons under the Old Age Pension scheme at the State level was 2.38 percent while the coverage was 2.12 percent in Longleng district. In absolute term there were forty seven thousand one hundred ninety one (47191) beneficiaries in the State and one thousand seventy one (1071) beneficiaries in Longleng district at the time of survey. The ratio approximation of beneficiary to that of total population is 1:47 in Longleng district as against 1:42 at the State level. Amongst the districts, Zunheboto had the highest number of persons under the Old Age Pension Scheme with 3.88 percent and with a ratio of 1:26. This means that for every twenty six (26) persons, there was one Old Age Pension beneficiary.

Under Longleng District, Tamlu Block had the highest coverage of 2.75 percent which was above the coverage percentage of Longleng district and that of the State. In Tamlu Block, the ratio of beneficiaries to that of total household was 1:9 and that of beneficiary to population was 1:36. This means that for every thirty six (36) persons there was one Old Age Pension beneficiary.

## **COMPOSITION OF BENEFICIARIES**

Out of one hundred and thirty four (134) beneficiaries interviewed, seventy nine (79) were male beneficiaries and fifty five (55) were female beneficiaries. Of the interviewed beneficiaries only one hundred and twenty three (123) beneficiaries possessed the Identity-cum-Payment Booklet. Six (6) beneficiaries from Yongam village under Tamlu Block reported that they neither possess payment booklet nor received any pension in the past although their names were in the list. Similar cases were found in Auching and Yongphang village under Sakshi block. Three (3) beneficiaries under Sakshi Block reported that the payment booklet was kept with relatives living in Longleng town.

On marital status, data showed that eighty eight (88) beneficiaries were currently married and forty six (46) beneficiaries were single due to death of spouse. Under Tamlu block, twenty four (24) beneficiaries were either widow or widower. They account for 54 percent of the interviewed beneficiaries.

Out of one hundred and thirty four (134) beneficiaries interviewed, fifteen (15) beneficiaries lived in joint family system, seventy (70) beneficiaries lived with

children and forty nine (49) beneficiaries lived alone or separately. In Sakshi block the number of aged persons living in joint family system was one hundred and twenty six (126).

### **OFFICIAL VISITATION AND PHYSICAL VERIFICATION**

Information provided by the Department on official visitation and physical verification by the Implementing Department did not tally with the account of the Village Council Chairpersons (VCC) and beneficiaries of all the sample villages. Nil official visitation and physical verification was reported by all the interviewed beneficiaries whereas only two (2) VCC reported that the officials visited once in 2009 and in 2011. Even in cases where visitation took place, since official visitation register is not maintained in the villages, new Village Council members were not aware of such visitations, if any.

Since there was no physical verification the Department has not had reports of detection of non- eligible persons in the beneficiary list. However, the survey team observed presence of few beneficiaries below 60 years of age but who were listed under Old Age Pension Scheme because of physical disability or poverty.

### **AWARENESS ABOUT THE SCHEME**

As on the date of the survey, the Implementing Department had not conducted any sensitization and mass publicity campaign in Longleng district. However officials affirmed that the Village Councils and beneficiaries were aware of the scheme, procedures, eligibility criteria and entitlement. The survey revealed that the eligibility criteria were not known to one third of the VCCs interviewed. Out of one hundred thirty four (134) beneficiaries interviewed, one hundred and five (105) beneficiaries did not know which Department was implementing the programme, one hundred twenty three (123) beneficiaries did not know about their monthly pension entitlement.

Seventy four (74) beneficiaries reported deduction of pension benefits by the Department. Six (6) VCC were aware of receipt of less pension amount by the beneficiaries. It was confirmed that deduction was necessitated to meet administrative and logistic expenditure during selection process and during disbursement of pension benefit. Although one hundred twenty three (123) beneficiaries were unaware on the pension entitlement yet forty nine (49) beneficiaries responded that there was 'no deduction'. Such responses indicate the low level of awareness about the scheme.

## **DELIVERY OF PENSION BENEFITS**

Success of any intervention programme depend on how the goods and services are delivered to the intended people. To ensure success of the programme both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the scheme has to be looked into. In the case of IGNOAPS, the guidelines and conditions laid down by the Government of India (GOI) on disbursement of pension benefit stipulates disbursal of benefits through the accounts of the beneficiaries in Banks or in Post Office, Saving Banks or through Postal Money Order or the assistance under the Old Age Pension Scheme may also be disbursed in public meetings such as Gram Sabha meeting in rural areas and by Neighbourhood/ Mahilla Committees in urban areas. Recently it has been decided by the GOI to credit pension wherever feasible into a Post Office or Public Sector Bank account of the beneficiaries.

One of the primary concerns of the Government is to deliver the full amount of pension benefits to the rightful beneficiary. However, in the context of Longleng district, the system of delivering the pension benefits through Post Office during 2010 miserably failed since the postman could not identify the actual beneficiaries. Secondly, the illiterate beneficiaries were not in a position to operate Bank Accounts.

Against the backdrop of such operational problems, the actual realisation of financial benefits by the beneficiaries was low and the scheme could not penetrate as desired amongst the targeted group of people in the district. This led to uneven distribution of beneficiaries in the district.

Two-third of the Village Council Chairmen and 64 percent of the beneficiaries interviewed responded that the most convenient way for delivering pension benefits is through the respective Village Councils. In Longleng block, twenty five (25) beneficiaries out of forty nine (49) beneficiaries interviewed expressed desire to receive the pension benefits through church organisations. While four (4) beneficiaries and three (3) VCCs opined that the Department was the appropriate agency for delivering the amount.

Practical mobility and communication issues have to be borne in mind while deciding such issues. Unlike villages under Tamlu and Sakshi block, the villagers under Longleng block are nearest to the district headquarters and beneficiaries can easily commute to Longleng headquarter and receive the pension. Beneficiaries in the other two blocks cannot do so. Therefore, since it is the responsibility of the Department to look after the welfare of senior citizens, it is its bounden duty to find out the most convenient way for the beneficiaries to receive their due entitlement.

## **ECONOMIC STATUS OF BENEFICIARIES**

Age and poverty are the two main criterion to be eligible for pension under IGNOAPs. In view of the possibility of reluctance on part of beneficiaries to disclose their monthly income, the questionnaire sought to elicit responses from beneficiaries on monthly family expenditure, assets owned, whether engaged in any economic activity for income generation, whether any of the adult family members were salaried and the expenditure on basic necessities.

The data on the above items were collected and is analyzed in Table-7. The monthly family expenditure incurred on food, clothing, health care and children's education was taken as monthly consumption expenditure. To ascertain whether the beneficiary was in the category of Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL), Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) has been used. As per the Planning Commission, Government of India's State Specific Poverty Line for 2011-2012, monthly per capita income of Nagaland was Rs.1270 p.m in rural areas and Rs. 1302 p.m in urban areas.

Out of the total interviewed beneficiaries 17 percent were landless. Traditionally, in Nagaland landless people are socially perceived as poorest of the poor. However, out of twenty three (23) landless beneficiaries, the monthly per capita income of twelve (12) beneficiaries (ie, 52 percent of landless beneficiaries) were above poverty line. Possession of dormant/unutilised land as an asset does not earn income/return. It was observed that the highest land holding by a beneficiary was at Yongphang village under Sakshi block with one (1) terrace field, twenty (20) Jhum fields and one (1) forest land. The second highest land holding was that of a beneficiary at Yongnyah village under Tamlu block with the same area of Jhum field and forest land.

Five (5) percent of the beneficiaries lived with family members who were salaried, yet due to large family size, they lived in poverty except one family at Yangching village under Sakshi block whose monthly per capita income was above poverty line.

With the goal to declare their respective villages as cent percent CGI Sheet – roofed households, Village Development Board plays an active role in constructing the CGI Sheet Roofed houses for the poor and destitutes with CGI sheets provided by the Rural Development Department. Amongst the selected beneficiaries 61 percent lived in VDB and IAY supported assisted houses. The other 7 percent of the CGI Sheet Roofed house were constructed with savings of people. It was observed that 23 percent of the beneficiaries lived in traditionally – built kuccha house.

Sixty-Nine (69) percent of the one hundred twenty three (123) Old Age Pension beneficiaries in Tamlu block responded that they utilise the pension amount mostly for food, 18 percent on medical expenses and 13 percent of the beneficiaries spent on children's education. Longleng and Sakshi block reflected similar trends but children's education was given priority.

Sixty-Five (65) percent of the one hundred thirty four (134) beneficiaries interviewed were BPL beneficiaries. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure of 35 percent of beneficiaries were above the State Specific Poverty Line which is Rs. 1270/- for rural areas. Table-7 shows that out of ten (10) landless beneficiaries the monthly per capita income of eight (8) landless beneficiaries were above the Poverty Line. The proximity of villages under Longleng block having access to the district headquarter get opportunity for its people to be engaged in unorganised economic activity and earn.

## **FUND ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION**

The funding pattern envisaged under NSAP is 100 percent Central Assistance extended to the States/UTs to provide the benefits in accordance with the norms, guidelines and conditions laid down by the Central Government. The entitlement of monthly pension benefits per beneficiary is Rs.200 for age-group of 60-79 years and Rs 500 for age-group of 80 + years. There is also a provision for extending financial assistance in the form of Matching Share by the respective States/UTs for which the limit is not fixed. In this context, the Government of Nagaland contributes a matching share of Rs.100 per month per beneficiary.

The guidelines of National Social Security (NSS) Rules 1998 stipulates disbursement of pension benefits within three (3) months from the date of receipt of allocation otherwise the undisbursed amount has to be returned to the Director of Social Welfare and Security.

Prior to 2008-2009, the fund allocation under Old Age Pension for the senior citizens of Longleng district was made through the District Welfare Officer (DWO) Tuensang. As such, the records for the preceding years were not readily available due to non-transfer of records from DWO, Tuensang to the Longleng district.

For Longleng district it is observed that the Department of Social Welfare and Security normally releases the amount for Old Age Pension in the month of August or September and which ultimately is disbursed to the beneficiaries every December. However, taking

into consideration the festive season and the pre-occupation of people in various social obligations in December, the month of September-November would be the ideal period for disbursement of pension benefits.

Table-8 indicates that the disbursed pension amount vary from year to year. For instance, a beneficiary of age-group 60 – 79 years receives Rs.2000 for 10 months as against the stipulated amount of Rs.3600( Rs.200 + Rs.400 pm) for 12 months. And an aged person in the age-group of 80 + years receives Rs.5000 for 10 months as against the stipulated amount of Rs. 7200 (Rs.500 + Rs.100 pm) for 12 months. The state matching share was nil for the year 2009-2010 and 2011-2012. During the reference period of five years there were no records of disbursement of state matching share and the beneficiaries were deprived of pension benefit for nine months.

The number of beneficiaries increased by 44.6 percent in the year 2009-2010 over 2008-2009. The corresponding increase in sanctioned amount was 67.2 percent. The year 2010-2011, recorded the highest sanctioned amount with 93.1 percent over the preceding year. The increase was on account of the hike in the pension rate and on account of the increase in the number of beneficiary. However the following successive years witnessed decrease in sanctioned amount. During the reference period, Longleng district received a financial allocation amounting to Rs.7364000 (Rupees Seventy three lakhs and sixty four thousand) only under IGNOAPs. Due to unexplained fluctuations in pension rate and entitlements, the beneficiaries of the district had to forego the amount of Rs.3024400 (Rupees thirty lakhs twenty four thousand and four hundred) only.

During the study, it was observed that the sanctioned amount was fully utilised except in the year 2008-2009, where the undisbursed amount of Rs.8400 was returned to the Director of Social Welfare and Security as per the guidelines. Despite reports of death of fifty one (51) beneficiaries during 2008-2009 to 2011-2012, the grant of pension benefits for these beneficiaries continued, despite the NSAP and NSS Rules stipulating that the nominees are not entitled for the Old Age Pension.

As per the average calculation, a beneficiary under Tamlu block received Rs.1479 annually as against the entitlement of Rs.2400. Under Sakshi block beneficiaries received an average of Rs.1464 annually and Rs.1388 under Longleng block.

Financial irregularities in disbursement of pension benefits were observed as per the entry of pension amount in the payment booklet. The sanction entitlement of pension

benefits during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 was Rs.2000 for 10 months. Out of one hundred twenty three (123) beneficiaries, five (5) beneficiaries received pension benefits at the rate of Rs.100 per month for 12 months in the year 2008-2009 under the SOAP. As per the revised entitlements beneficiaries should receive Rs. 3600 annually w.e.f 2010-2011. However, the payment booklet showed that some beneficiaries received less whereas some beneficiaries received more pension benefits than the approved amount (Table-9).

## **REPORTING OF DEATH AND REPLACEMENT**

Death is a natural phenomenon which occurs at all stages of life. The longevity of life depends largely on one's lifestyle, availability of medical facilities and the health care system. Senior citizens are more vulnerable to death due to age, illness, diseases and various other factors. Out of the selected beneficiaries the status of reports of deaths during the reference period of 2008-2009 to 2011-2012 was 7, 8, 12 and 24 respectively during these four years.

The low mortality rate of the aged beneficiaries can be attributed to better medical facilities and health care system and accessibility to other medical institutions within and outside the State or non-reporting of death to the concerned Department by the respective Village Council. It was revealed during the survey that the nine (9) VCCs out of fifteen (15) VCCs interviewed had never reported death of beneficiaries to the Department.

Replacement of beneficiaries in case of death of a beneficiary is required to be made within a year. However, death replacement was made only after a gap of 4-5 years. The accumulated number of death replacement during 2011-2012 was 24 under Longleng block, 21 under Tamlu block and 8 under Sakshi block. Equitable distribution of beneficiary amongst villages cannot be maintained when death replacement is not made. (Table-10)

Non-receipt of reports of death from the Village Councils was the reason for non-replacement of beneficiaries by the concerned Department. As such, pension benefits of the deceased continued to be disbursed for years without detection. A system has to be evolved whereby the Village Council and urban wards can be made more pro active as well as accountable for reporting death of beneficiaries to the Department. Consequently, the earmarked amount would be utilized to cover the uncovered eligible persons.



# CONCLUSION

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Due to non-establishment of District Welfare Office at Longleng, Child Development Project Officer, Longleng was in charge of disbursement of Old Age Pension for senior citizens in Longleng district.
2. Schedule for issue of application forms for IGNOAP by the Village Councils was erratic. In almost all the villages, non-availability of application forms was reported.
3. Instances of outside interferences was reported resulting in application forms not being routed through the respective Village Councils.
4. Eligibility criteria was not known to five (5) Village Council Chairpersons out of fifteen (15) Village Council Chairpersons(VCCs) interviewed. Beneficiaries did not know which Department was implementing the Old Age Pension Scheme. Pension entitlements were also not known to the beneficiaries.
5. Nine (9) VCCs out of fifteen (15) interviewed had never reported death of beneficiaries to the concerned Department.
6. In case of death of a beneficiary, the pension benefits were released to the relatives in contravention to the laid down rules under Article 10(ii) of the NSS Rules 1998.
7. Pension amount as recorded in the identity – cum – payment booklet of beneficiaries was not in conformity with the entitlements.
8. Beneficiaries in age-group of 60-79 years received pension amount @ Rs.200/- p.m. despite the rate of pension amount being increased to Rs. 300/- per month.
9. Out of two hundred thirty nine (230) beneficiaries in age-group of 80 years and above in the district, one hundred eighty five (185) beneficiaries were still receiving the pension amount of Rs.200/- per month despite the Central Assistance being enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month with effect from 01.04. 2011.
10. No physical verification was ever made during the reference period of five (5) years. Five (5) beneficiaries out of one hundred thirty four (134) interviewed were below the stipulated age of 60 years.
11. Visit of concerned officers/officials to the village was Nil.

12. One (1) beneficiary was found to be enjoying the benefits of the scheme of both IGNOAPS and IGNWPS.
13. Twelve (12) beneficiaries reported that their names appear in the payment list but they never received the booklet nor the pension amount.
14. Impersonators existed in the guise of authorised relatives of the beneficiary. Such impersonators acted as benefactors and duped the ignorant beneficiaries.
15. Sixty nine (69) percent of the beneficiaries interviewed utilised their pension benefits on food.
16. Thirty five (35) percent of the beneficiaries interviewed were Above Poverty Line.
17. Out of twenty three (23) landless beneficiaries, twelve (12) beneficiaries were Above Poverty Line.
18. Seventy seven (77) percent of the beneficiaries live in CGI sheet-roofed houses.
19. Five (5) percent of the beneficiaries lived with a salaried family member.
20. Sixty four (64) percent of the beneficiaries and two-third of the VCCs interviewed opined that the most convenient channel for disbursement of pension benefit is through the Village Council.
21. The study indicates that there exist two categories of vested people. The first category of people act as aide to the aged person and draw full pension amount but hands over less amount to the beneficiary. The second category keep the aged beneficiary in dark by keeping the payment booklet under their possession and draw the pension amount without their knowledge. Although aware of the problems, Village Councils do not have authority to control such malpractices as they are authorised to recommend only the age and economic status of an applicant.

## **PEOPLE SPEAK**

The impact of Government intervention programme vary from person to person. The reaction of beneficiaries, Village Council members and the general public regarding implementation of the scheme was closely monitored. Some of the comments on the implementation of the IGNOAPs are reproduced below:

1. 'My allotted share should be given to me'. -Helpless old man
2. 'Pension amount should be enhanced and disbursed quarterly'. - a beneficiary
3. 'I am happy and contended with whatever amount received from the Department'. - a beneficiary
4. 'My name appears in the payment list but I have not applied for it. Neither do I receive money nor possess the pension booklet'. - a Goan Bura
5. 'I did not receive pension money but a kilogram of tea leave, sugar and milk powder was sent to me'. - a beneficiary

6. 'No authority other than the concerned VCC should certify the status of the applicant'. - a VCC
7. 'Forms were not issued to the Village Councils but to influential persons only'. - a VCC
8. 'Responsibility should be fixed for non-disbursement of pension benefits to the beneficiary'. - a VCC
9. 'Power should be delegated to the VCC. VCC should not merely recommend the applicants but should also be made to disburse the pension amount'. - a VCC

## **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Old age pension being one of the welfare schemes for senior citizens, it is meant to raise the living standard of senior citizens. Understandably, the welfare of an individual is better known by him/her. The survey gave an opportunity to senior citizens to express themselves about the scheme. Literally, if Old Age Pension is for the welfare of senior citizens then their conveniences/inconvenience has to be looked into and their problems addressed.

1. Longleng being a full fledged district, District Welfare Office, Longleng should to be established at the earliest.
2. Child Development Project Officer, Longleng should be allotted additional fund under Office Expenses to meet the logistic expenditures for implementation of IGNOAPs till the time the District Welfare Office in Longleng is established.
3. Application forms for IGNOAPs should be issued/distributed through the concerned Village Councils/Urban Wards.
4. The concerned VCC/Urban Ward and the local pastor should recommend or verify the age and economic status of an applicant.
5. Age of beneficiary should be verified by the VCC Urban Ward and should be as per the records of the Registrar of of Births and Death in the Village/Ward.
6. No official or private deduction should be made from the beneficiary's pension amount.
7. Physical verification should be done by officials to authenticate the existence of the beneficiary.
8. Sensitization/awareness programmes about the scheme, rights and responsibilities of the beneficiaries and the village functionaries should be organized periodically.
9. To enhance the level of awareness, booklet about the scheme in local dialects should be published, incorporating the information on eligibility criteria, pension entitlements, duties and responsibilities of beneficiary, VCC and the local pastor.

10. Beneficiaries who would be attaining the age of 80 years in the following year should be verified and the list furnished to the Department to enable Department to enhance pension amount.
11. Undeleted names of deceased beneficiaries should be thoroughly cross-checked and deleted.
12. To ascertain and weed out death and bogus beneficiaries, verification should be done periodically.
13. Identity-cum-payment booklet should be kept under the safe custody of respective Village Council/Urban Ward. Since most of aged persons in the district are illiterate, Village Council/Urban Ward should be made responsible for disbursing the pension amount to beneficiaries.
14. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and the NSS Rules 1998 does not provide dispensation for relaxation of the laid down conditions. At the grass root level, the local pastor who recommends and certifies the age and economic status of an applicant should be made aware of the rules and eligibility criteria. He should be made accountable. However, for improvement and further strengthening of the system, official visitation and physical verification should be made mandatory. It would not only increase the level of public awareness but will also check and put a halt to deprivation of the targeted vulnerable group.
15. Transferring the responsibility of disbursement of old age pension to VCC/Urban Ward and making them accountable on the lines of communitization will ensure better delivery.
16. Better co-ordination between Department of Food & Civil Supplies and Social Welfare is required to enable the aged persons who are not covered under old age pension scheme to avail the benefits under the provisions of the Annapurna Scheme which stipulates to provide 10 kgs of food grain per month free of cost to those senior citizens who have not been covered under IGNOAP.
17. With the increase in population of the elderly, the younger generation should be sensitised to the needs of the aged. Government should set up a cell/section for geriatric care within the Social Welfare Department. Annapurna Scheme for the elderly by Food & Civil Supplies and medical check-up and such other related schemes for aged persons under Health & Family Welfare Department should be better co-ordinated to improve the living conditions of elderly/destitute.

18. Other than old age pension scheme, the concept of setting up of Old Age Home for the destitute elderly with necessary facilities like Day Care Old Age Homes and Mobile Medicare for the aged in all the districts should be encouraged. The Government of India provides assistance for setting up of basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care etc. for the aged to encourage productive and active ageing. These facilities need to be capitalized.
  
19. Day Care Old Age Home will provide a common place for the aged to meet their needs of meeting with their peers. The service of the elderly can also be productively utilized for both social and developmental activities in such homes.
  
20. Promote awareness amongst the people to plan in advance for old age.

## **COMMENTS OF SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, NAGALAND**

1. Time schedule for submission of forms is not possible since issue and release of forms/ pension depends entirely on the release by the Ministry. As and when Ministry releases the additional fund for covering new beneficiaries the Department takes necessary steps to ensure that the issue and collection of forms for new additions is completed within three months.
2. The Pension payments are made by the DWOs of a district through the CDPOs officers of every block with notifications given out in the News dailies.
3. Sensitization and awareness programme and verification of beneficiaries are being held in the district.
4. It is mandatory that the VCCs/ town Council certify the beneficiaries before the forms are handed to the DWOs.
5. Senior Citizen Registers are maintained in every village.

## **WAY FORWARD**

1. Department officers may be urged to go for timely physical verification of beneficiaries.
2. Department may re-issue instructions to the DWOs to disseminate information about the pension programmes through the newspapers for wide coverage.
3. Social Audit may be conducted annually.

*Sd/-*  
**(TULULA PONGEN)**  
*Joint Director*

# APPENDICES

**Table-1: Block-Wise distribution of IGNOAPS Beneficiaries in Longleng District**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries in the age-group (60-79) years</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries in the age-group 80 years &amp; above</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
1	Longleng	401	21	422
2	Tamlu	497	17	514
3	Sakshi	119	16	135
Total		1017	54	1071

Source: CDPO Office, Longleng (An extract from payment list 2011-2012)

**Table- 2: State - wise Poverty Level for 2011-2012**

<b>SN</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Monthly Per Capita Income (in Rs.)</b>		<b>SN</b>	<b>States</b>	<b>Monthly Per Capita Income (in Rs.)</b>	
		RURAL	URBAN			RURAL	URBAN
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	860	1009	17	Manipur	1118	1170
2	Arunachal Pradesh	930	1060	18	Meghalaya	888	1154
3	Assam	828	1008	19	Mizoram	1066	1155
4	Bihar	778	923	20	Nagaland	1270	1302
5	Chhattisgarh	738	849	21	Odisha	695	861
6	Delhi	1145	1134	22	Punjab	1054	1155
7	Goa	1090	1134	23	Rajasthan	905	1002
8	Gujarat	932	1152	24	Sikkim	930	1226
9	Haryana	1015	1169	25	Tamil Nadu	880	937
10	Himachal Pradesh	913	1064	26	Tripura	798	920
11	Jammu & Kashmir	891	988	27	Uttarakhand	880	1082
12	Jharkhand	748	974	28	Uttar Pradesh	768	941
13	Karnataka	902	1089	29	West Bengal	783	981
14	Kerala	1018	987	30	Puducherry	1301	1309
15	Madhya Pradesh	771	897		All India	816	1000
16	Maharashtra	967	1126				

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-2012

Note: Computed as per Tendulkar method on Mixed Reference Period (MRP)

**Table - 3: Percentage and Number of Persons Below Poverty Line by States 2011 – 2012**

SN	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.8	5.81	16.98	9.2	78.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91
3	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4	Bihar	34.06	320.4	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.9	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6	Delhi	12.92	0.5	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.3	8.06	5.59
11	Jammu & Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.2	2.53	10.35	13.27
12	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13	Karnataka	24.53	92.8	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21	43.1	31.65	234.06
16	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17	Manipur	38.8	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.4	2.27
20	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1	18.88	3.76
21	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.4	11.28	82.63
26	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	30.4	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30	Pondicherry	17.06	0.69	6.3	0.55	9.69	1.24
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.57	0,04	0	0	1	0.04
32	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
	All India	25.7	2166.58	13.7	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-2012

**Table - 4: State-wise Estimates of Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure for Rural and Urban Areas (in Rs)**

<b>SN</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1563.21	2559.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1455.87	2241.63
3	Assam	1056.98	2090.18
4	Bihar	970.41	1396.65
5	Chhattisgarh	904.04	1776.21
6	Delhi	2690.24	3160.76
7	Goa	2460.77	2934.87
8	Gujarat	1430.12	2472.49
9	Haryana	1925.96	3346.32
10	Himachal Pradesh	1800.62	3173.3
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1601.51	2320.28
12	Jharkhand	919.59	1894.41
13	Karnataka	1395.1	2898.94
14	Kerala	2355.53	3044.22
15	Madhya Pradesh	1024.14	1842.35
16	Maharashtra	1445.89	2937.06
17	Manipur	1334.55	1448.91
18	Meghalaya	1315.11	2293.82
19	Mizoram	1384.44	2426.53
20	Nagaland	1756.7	2279.42
21	Odisha	904.78	1830.33
22	Punjab	2136.39	2743.07
23	Rajasthan	1445.74	2206.93
24	Sikkim	1445.06	2528.11
25	Tamil Nadu	1570.61	2534.32
26	Tripura	1194.14	1996.66
27	Uttarakhand	1551.42	2452.02
28	Uttar Pradesh	1072.93	1942.25
29	West Bengal	1170.11	2489.89
30	Puducherry	2508.19	4439.03
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2543.57	3000.27
32	Chandigarh	1094.2	2346.15
33	Dadra & Nagar	2239.45	2163.94
34	Daman & Diu	2533.07	2666.49
35	Lakshwadeep	2309.92	2959.82
	All India	1287.17	2477.02

Source: NSSO Report of NSS 68th Round

**Table - 5: District-wise Status of Population and Beneficiary Coverage under IGNOAPS**

<b>SN</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population (as per Census 2011)</b>	<b>Existing Beneficiary</b>	<b>Coverage Percentage (%)</b>	<b>Ratio approximation of Beneficiary to that of Total Population</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Nagaland	1980602	47191	2.38	1:42
1	Kohima	270063	6262	2.32	1:43
2	Mokokchung	193171	6633	3.43	1:29
3	Zunheboto	141014	5474	3.88	1:26
4	Wokha	166239	5255	3.16	1:32
5	Mon	250671	5760	2.30	1:44
6	Tuensang	196801	5044	2.56	1:39
7	Phek	163294	5619	3.44	1:29
8	Longleng	50593	1071	2.12	1:47
9	Peren	94954	1659	1.75	1:57
10	Kiphire	74033	1323	1.79	1:56
11	Dimapur	379769	3091	0.81	1:123

Source: Social Welfare, Annual Administrative Report and field survey

**Table - 6: Block-wise distribution of IGNOAPS beneficiaries in Longleng District**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>No. of Village/ Ward</b>	<b>Total No. of Households</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>No. of IGNOAPS Beneficiaries</b>			<b>Coverage of Beneficiary</b>		
					<b>Age- group (60-79) years</b>	<b>Age- group 80 years+</b>	<b>Total No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Ratio of Beneficiary to Household</b>	<b>Ratio of Beneficiary to Population</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Longleng	25	5349	23297	401	21	422	1.81%	1:13	1:55
2	Tamlu	25	4828	18672	497	17	514	2.75%	1:9	1:36
3	Sakshi	9	1856	8624	119	16	135	1.57%	1:14	1:64
	Longleng District	59	12033	50593	1017	54	1071	2.12%	1:11	1:47

Source:- Field Survey

**Table - 7: Economic Status of Beneficiaries**

SN	Block	Beneficiary interviewed	Based on MPCE *		Salaried Family Member of Beneficiary	Landless Beneficiary		CGI Sheet – Roofed Owned Houses constructed by			Beneficiary Engaged in Economic Activity	Mode of Utilization of Pension			
			BPL Beneficiaries	APL Beneficiaries	Total	APL Category	Total	APL Category	Beneficiary	VDB		Children	Food	Medical Expenses	Children's Education
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Longleng	49	23	26	3	Nil	10	8	19	21	7	11	33	7	9
2	Tamlu	50	14	36	Nil	Nil	10	3	2	25	Nil	4	31	11	2
3	Sakshi	35	10	25	4	1	3	1	12	17	Nil	4	21	4	5
Total		134	47	87	7	1	23	12	33	63	7	19	85	22	16
As Percentage of the total No. of Selected Beneficiaries			35%	65%	5%	14%	17%	52%	32%	61%	7%	14%	69%	18%	13%

Source: Field Investigation \* MPCE – Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, NSSO

**Table - 8: Allocation and Utilization of Funds for Old Age Pension Scheme**

SN	Year	Scheme	Total No. of Beneficiary under Longleng District	Rate of Pension (Rs)	No. of Months for which Pension was Sanctioned	Total (Col. 4x5x6) (Rs)	Annual Total Amount (Rs)	Year wise Comparison (%)		Actual for Longleng District		
								Beneficiary	Sanction Amount	Rate (Rs)	No. of Month	Total Amount (Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2008-2009	NOAP	328	200	10	656000	857600			200/100	12	988800
		SOAP	168	100	12	201600						
2	2009-2010	IGNOAP	717	200	10	1434000	1434000	44.6	67.2	300	12	2581200
3	2010-2011	IGNOAP	769	300	12	2768400	2768400	7.3	93.1	300	12	2768400
4	2011-2012	IGNOAP (60-79) yrs	1017	200	10	2034000	2304000	39.3	-16.8	300/600	12	4050000
		IGNOAP (80+)yrs	54	500	10	270000						
Total							7364000					10388400

Source:- Child Development Project Officer, Longleng(Col.2 to 8) Survey Analysis ( Col.9 to13)

**Table - 9: Financial Irregularity Recorded in the Payment Booklet in Longleng District**

SN	Block	Name of village	2008-2009 Sanctioned Pension amt. Rs. 2000 p.a per person		2009-2010 Sanctioned Pension amt. Rs. 2000 p.a per person		2010-2011 Sanctioned Pension amt. Rs. 3600 p.a per person		2011-2012 Sanctioned Pension amt. Rs. 2000 p.a per person	
			Pension amt. Receipt per Beneficiary (Rs)	No.of beneficiaries in receipt	Pension amt. receipt (Rs)	No.of beneficiaries in receipt	Pension amt.receipt (Rs)	No.of beneficiaries in receipt	Pension amt.receipt	No.of beneficiaries in receipt
1	Longleng	Yaongyimchen	2400	1	2800	1	2400	2	-	-
		Orangkong	1800	1	1800	1	1800	1	-	-
			-	-	2600	1	3000	1	-	-
		Hukphang	600	1	2400	1	-	-	-	-
			-	-	3600	1	-	-	-	-
Bhumnyu	-	-	2200	7	-	-	-	-		
2	Tamlu	Nian	-	-	-	-	500	2	500	2
		Yongam	2200	3	1904	2	-	-	-	-
		Yongshei	-	-	2200	1	-	-	-	-
			-	-	600	1	-	-	-	-
		Yongnyah	-	-	3142	1	-	-	-	-
3	Sakshi	Auching	2200	1	2200	3	-	-	-	-
			-	-	1904	1	-	-	-	-
		Yangching	-	-	1800	1	1000	1	1000	2
			-	-	-	-	2400	1	1800	2
			-	-	-	-	3400	1	-	-
		Pongo	-	-	2200	1	-	-	-	-

Source : Payment Booklet of Beneficiaries

**Table - 10: Reporting of Death and Replacement**

SN	Death Reports and Replacement					Total
	Year	Block	Name of the Village/ Town	Reported Death	No. of Replacement for Deceased Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2008-2009	Longleng	(i) Longleng Town	7	7	24
			(ii) Yachem		1	
			(iii) Pongching		6	
2	2009-2010	Longleng	(iv) Orangkong	8	6	21
			(v) Bhumnyu		3	
			(vi) Yaongyimchen		1	
3	2010-2011	Tamlu	(i) Kangching	12	1	21
			(ii) Yongshei		3	
			(iii) Yongnyah		9	
4	2011-2012	Tamlu	(iv) B/Namsang	24	6	8
			(v) Shemnyuching		1	
			(vi) Tangha		1	
5	2012-2013	Sakshi	(i) Pongo	Not yet Reported	4	8
			(ii) Sakshi		1	
			(iii) Yangching		3	
Grand Total			14	51	53	53

Source: Child Development Project Officer, Longleng (An Extract from payment list 2011-2012)

**Schedule-A: Implementing Department (Part - I)**

On Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) and State Old Age Pension (SOAP) in Longleng District

SN	Q.1 Identification			Q.2 Total Figure Of District as per 2011 Census (Provisional)			In case of code-3, Is information on issue of form disseminated to villages? Yes-1, No-2
	Name of Respondent	Designation & Office	Year of taking charge of DWO	Population	Tax paying household	BPL household	
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	10
	In case of code1 & 2, No. of forms issued to each village	BPL list is prepared and put to use for identification. Yes-1, No-2	Base-line adopted in deciding the poverty in rural/urban areas (in per capita daily consumption)		Authenticity of age, economic status of beneficiary is solely based on the recommendation by the V.C.C and local pastor. Yes-1, No-2		Maintained VIP quota during selection. Yes-1, No-2
	11	12	13		14		15
	Village wise ratio of selection is based on-						
	Total population of a village-1		Total No. of aged covered under the programme	What approximate No. of potential target age-group still not covered under IGNOAPS			Q.4 PRESENT STAFF POSITION (In Nos)
If yes, quota reserved (In Nos.)	Total households in a village-2						
	Total BPL households in a village-3						
	As per the form submission-4						
	Others (Specify)-5						
16	17	18	19	20			
				1. CDPO	7. Driver		
				2. Supervisor	8. Peon		
				3. SSA	9. Grade-IV		
				4. UDA	10. AW		
				5. LDA	11. ANH		
				6. Typist	12. AN/Centre		

**Schedule-A : Implementing Department (Part-II)**  
**On Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) and State Old Age Pension (SOAP) in Longleng District**

Q.5 RECEIPT OF SANCTION PENSION AMOUNT																			
SN	Year	Month of receipt of sanction amount	No. of beneficiaries of age group 65 years & above for 2008-09 to 2010-11						No. of beneficiaries of age group (60-79 years) for IGNOAPS (2011-12 & 2012-13)				Rate of pension per month	Total amount received	Rate of pension per month	Total amount received			
			NOAP			SOAP			Male	Female	Total	Male					Female	Total	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total											Male
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	2008-09																		
2	2009-10																		
3	2010-11																		
4	2011-12																		
5	2012-13																		
Q.6 STATUS OF DEAD DURING THE PERIOD																			
No. of beneficiaries of age group (60-79 years)														No. of beneficiaries of age group (80 & above)					
			Female			Total			Male			Total							
20			21			22			23			24			25				

Q.7 DISBURSEMENT OF PENSION AMOUNT MONITORING/SUPERVISION										Q.8
SN	Year	Month of disbursement	Disbursement of pension amount to actual No. of beneficiaries of age group 65 years & above for 2008-09 to 2010-11		Disbursement of pension amount to actual No. of beneficiaries under age-group (60-79 years) for IGNOAPS	Disbursement of pension amount to actual No. of beneficiaries under age-group (80 & above) for IGNOAPS	Undisbursed amount submitted to Director (In lakhs)	Frequencies of visit to villages during the year (In times) No visitation-X	Verification of beneficiaries is being made on regular basis. Yes-1, No-2	Detection of defaulting beneficiaries during the year (In Nos)
			NOAP	SOAP						
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	2008-09									
2	2009-10									
3	2010-11									
4	2011-12									
5	2012-13									

Q9. AUXILIARY QUESTIONS ON NATURE OF IMPLEMENTATION						Q10. Death replacement is done		
Sl. No	<i>Village level functionaries aware of schemes and eligible criteria. Yes-1, No-2</i>	<i>Potential target beneficiaries aware of the procedures and entitlements. Yes-1, No-2</i>	<i>Pension amount is disbursed Monthly-1, Quaterly-2, Half yearly-3, Yearly-4</i>	<i>Mode of payment through- Office (in cash)-1, Bank-2, Post Office-3, Bank Account-4</i>	<i>In case of death of beneficiary during the intervening period the benefit is- Held up -1, Released fully-2, Released partly-3, others(specify)-4</i>	<i>as per the No. of death occurring in the * current year-1, preceding year-2</i>	<i>*from the village where death occurs. Manditorily-1, Not manditorily-2</i>	<i>*the No. of actual death reported- Exactly-1, More than -2, less than-3</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.11 Please state the objective of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

Q12. Is the State matching share received on time?

Q 13. Have you done physical verification of all the beneficiaries in the district? If yes, when was it conducted and what are its findings? If no, mention the problems.

Q14. Whether there are complaints from beneficiaries on account of selection, sanction and disbursement. If so, what action has been taken.

Q 15. Give your suggestion for further improvement of the scheme in Longleng district.

Signature of Investigating Officer

Signature of the Respondent

Contact No:

**Schedule-B: Village Council Chairman/Urban Council Chairman**

On Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) and State Old Age Pension (SOAP) in Longleng District

Sl. No	Q1. IDENTIFICATION				Q2. AS PER 2011 CENSUS (PROVISIONAL)						Q3. AWARENESS ON			
	Name of the Respondent	Block	Village	Distance of village from HQ	Total Household	Total Population	Total No. of BPL Household	Priority given to the helpless and poorest section of the society. Yes-1, No-2	Total No. of IGNOAPS beneficiaries in the village	Approx. No. of potential beneficiaries yet to cover	IGNOAPS	Eligibility Criteria	Implementing Department	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Yes-1, No-2			
12	13	14												
1														
2														
3														

Q4. IMPLEMENTATION										Q5. PREDOMINANT PROBLEMS						
Yearly receipt of form from Department (In Nos.)										Application form recommended by VCC	Selection by SLSP	No. of H/h under consideration for more than one benefit	Non-availability of application form	Non-availability of passport photo	Non-selection	Any other (Specify)
2008-09	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	2012-13	a) All selected b) Few rejected c) All rejected		a) All selected b) Few rejected c) All rejected		Yes-1, No-2					
NOAP	SOAP	NOAP	SOAP	NOAP	SOAP	IGNOAPS	IGNOAPS									
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		

Q6. COMPLAINT BY BENEFICIARIES ON		Q7. RESPONSIBILITY		Q8. MONITORING OF SCHEME					Q9. OPINION ON DISBURSEMENT OF PAYMENT (RANKING)			
Mode of payment	Less receipt of pension benefit	Recommend for collection of payment for individual/group	Report the death of beneficiary	Frequencies of visitation by officers/officials (In times)					Post office	Deptt.	Church organisation	Student Organisation
Yes-1, No-2	Yes-1, No-2	Yes-1, No-2	Yes-1, No-2	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Most desiruous/ convenient-1, Good-2, Not necessary-3			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Q10. COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS ON SCHEME	CONTACT NO.	SIGNATURE OF RESPONDENT	SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR
43	44	45	46

**Schedule-C: Beneficiary**

On Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS) and State Old Age Pension (SOAP) in Longleng District

Sl. No	Q.1 IDENTIFICATION										Q.2 MARITAL STATUS
	Name of the Respondent	Village	Block	Sex	Age	Scheme		Receiving since (Mention year)		Payment book photo	Married-1, Never married-2, Single due to death of spouse-3
						Respondent	Spouse/others, if any	Respondent	Spouse/ others, if any	Matched-1, Unmatched-2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											



<p>Q.14 OPINION ON BETTER DELIVERANCE OF PENSION BENEFIT THROUGH-</p>	<p>Q.15 COMMENTS &amp; SUGGESTIONS</p>	<p>CONTACT NO.</p>	<p>SIGNATURE OF RESPONDENT</p>	<p>SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR</p>
<p>Department-1, Post Office-2, Bank account-3, Church Organisation-4, Student Organisation-5</p>				
<p>41</p>	<p>42</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>44</p>	<p>45</p>















**DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION  
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND  
KOHIMA : NAGALAND**