

PUPPLICATION NO.2:1975.



**EVALUATION REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF
BLOCK PROGRAMMES IN NAGALAND.**

**EVALUATION UNIT,
(PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION DEPARTMENT),
GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND,
KOHIMA.**

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PREFACE.

The present report is the second publication brought out by the State Evaluation Unit which undertook the study in June, 1969 at the instance of the Planning and Co-ordination Department, Government of Nagaland. Despite periodical reporting of physical and financial progress, the State Government felt the need for a qualitative assessment of the Community Development Programme through an evaluation study on its impact. Enjoined with this task Shri. B.S.S. RAO, THE THEN Evaluation Officer conducted the study and submitted the report in April 1970. The study refers to the period from 1953-54 to 1967-68.

However, the unusual time-lag between the submission of report in 1970 and its publication in 1975 may be ascribed mainly to the controversies sparked off by some major findings and observations contained in the report. The difference of opinion especially in the Community Development Branch led the State Government to decide that the report should be subjected to a further review. Accordingly a three-member team consisting of Shri.R.M.Dhar, ex-Deputy Secretary, (Planning Shri. K.Putsure, ex-deputy secretary, Tuensang Affairs and Shri.N.N. Banerjee, ex-Evaluation Officer, Government of Nagaland examined the results of the evaluation study in the light of a short field enquiry and submitted their report in July, 1972. It was found that the review more or less corroborated the findings of its preceding evaluation study.

In fact unbiased evaluation, while performing its task, has to indicate the shortcomings and suggest remedial action for the improvement in future performance. It is with this spirit and intention that this evaluation report has identified the weak-spots and made suggestions which might prove useful to the Government in deciding the necessary follow-up action.

The Evaluation Unit gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance extended by the Community development Branch and various other agencies in carrying out this study.

Kohima,
July.....1974.

(**K.R.DEBNATH**)
Deputy Director of Evaluation.

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION.

The Scheme :

1.1. The Community Development Programme drawn up by the Government of India was taken up as a national scheme during the First Five Year Plan period with a view to transforming the village communities in our country. It was initiated with 55 Community Development Projects, started on a pilot basis in selected areas, on the 2nd October, 1952. The coverage of each project was limited to about 300 villages. For administrative convenience, each project was divided into three units called 'Blocks' of 100 villages, each with a population of about 60,000 to 70,000 and an area of 390 to 400 Sq. Km. each of these projects initially provided with a sum of Rs.65 lakhs, for a period of 3 years, for undertaking integrated economic and welfare activities in the rural areas. Experience showed that it was difficult to spend such a huge amount constructively within a short span of 3 years. Therefore, in the 53 Community development Blocks started in 1953-54, the budget provision was limited to Rs. 15 lakhs as compared to Rs. 21.66 lakhs per development Block during 1952-53.

1.2. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Grow more Food Enquiry Committee, the Community Development Programme was taken up in a diluted shape from October, 1953, in the name of National Extension Service. The N.E.S. Blocks had initially a budget provision of Rs.4.5 lakhs for 3 years. From April'1956, however, the budget allotments of both C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks were reduced to Rs.12 lakhs and Rs.4 lakhs respectively.

1.3. Till March, 1958 the whole programme was divided into three phases : (i) the pre-intensive development or the National Extension Stage lasting for a period of three years; (ii) in intensive development stage lasting for another three years; and (iii) the post-intensive development stage. But from April'1958, the three-phase system was replaced by the two-stage system, each State lasting for five years with an allotment of Rs.12 lakhs for Stage -I and Rs.5. lakhs for Stage- II . During Stage I, rural development activities are undertaken in an intensive scale promoting people's participation. During Stage-II (the post-intensive period) the people are expected to take over the programmes and carry on with the minimum Government help. During this period the emphasis is more on community development than on development programmes as such.* Preceding Stage I, the blocks are kept under pre-extension stage for a period of one year, with a budget provision of Rs.18,000/-. This amount is adjusted from the allotment of the Stage I period.

1.4. With a view to bringing rapid changes in the socio-economic and cultural life of the tribal people, the blocks functioning in tribal area came to be treated separately and provided with.

* Pande: Village Community Projects in India : 1967, P. 171

additional funds amounting to Rs.15 lakhs. The Tribal Development Block scheme was taken up in April'1956. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Elwin Committee, the release of additional funds to Tribal Development Blocks was effected in two stages. During T.D. Stage I lasting for a period of 5 years, these Blocks were allotted a sum of Rs.10 lakhs and during T.D. Stage II lasting for another 5 years, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was granted. To ensure proper utilization of funds the C.D. Blocks, on completion of Stage I phase i.e. after functioning for a minimum period of 5 years, were converted to T.D. Blocks. From 1966-67 the Tribal development Block scheme was deferred and no C.D. Block has been converted to T.D. Block since then.

Objectives :

1.5. The Community Development Programme was designed to achieve certain immediate and ultimate ends. Its main objects can be outlined in simple terms as:

- (a) to bring about a steady transformation in the socio-economic and cultural life of the villagers through guided social change;
- (b) to achieve an integrated rural development through community participation;
- (c) to inculcate the spirit of self-help and co-operation amongst the people; and
- (d) to build up a self-reliant economy with maximum mobilization of local leadership, initiative and material resources.

Programme Content:

1.6. To achieve these goals, the content of the programme has been modified several times to suit the needs and conditions of the local communities and to keep pace with national priorities. However, increase of agricultural production is always given special emphasis. Programmes of local relevance, like welfare and amenities schemes, are taken up keeping in view the local needs. Pattern of expenditure in the Blocks is regulated in accordance with the schematic budget.

Growth of the Programme in the State:

1.7. The Programme was initiated in the then Naga Hills District of Assam in 1953 with the opening of two blocks-one at Kohima and another at Phek. The progress of the scheme, after the formation of NHTA* in 1957, was phenomenal. By the middle of the Third five year Plan almost the entire State, i.e. an area of about 16000 Sq. Km. with a rural population of 3.43 lakhs, was covered by the programme. The district- wise progress of the scheme was as follows:-

* NHTA means Naga Hills Tuensang Area.

Position of Blocks at different Plan period.

District	No. of Blocks functioning on				
	31.3.56	31.3.61	31.3.66	31.3.68	31.3.69
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kohima	2	4	4	4	6
Mokokchung	3	5	7	7	7
Tuensang	1	2	6	6	8
State	6	11	17	17	21

During 1962-63 the Tribal Development scheme was introduced in the State and by the end of 1967, 11 blocks were brought under its fold.

Coverage:

1.8. Area and population-wise coverage of the blocks at the time of study is given in Table-I (Appendix-I).

Content of the programme in the State.

1.9. Under the board framework envisaged by the Department of Community Development of the Government of India, various production and welfare programmes are undertaken by the Blocks in the States, Primary importance is laid on agriculture and allied programmes, followed by schemes for development of communications. Other welfare schemes relating to education, social education, health, sanitation etc. are given tertiary importance. Schemes relating to industries, co-operation, rural housing etc. are taken up on a small scale. The following is the list of schemes undertaken by the Blocks under various heads:-

1. Agriculture:

- Distribution of subsidy @ Rs.750/- per hectare (Rs.300/- per acre) or 50% of the total cost whichever is less, for land development.
- Distribution of subsidy @ Rs.310/- per Km. (Rs.500/- per mile) or 50 % of the cost whichever is less for construction of minor irrigation channels.
- Distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds at 50% subsidy.
- Distribution of pesticides free of cost (Started from 1969-70 only).

2 Veterinary & Animal Husbandry:

- Supply of birds and piglings at 50% subsidy.
- Purchase of breeding bulls for maintenance by Veterinary Extension Staff.

3. Communications:

- Payment of grant @ Rs.1560/- per Km. (Rs.2,500/- per mile) or 50% of the

- total cost for the construction of approach roads and foot paths.
- Maintenance of village roads.

4. Education and Social Education:

- Supply of C.G.I. sheet to schools.
- Distribution of books to libraries and reading rooms.

5. Health & Sanitation :

- Supply of medicines of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres run by the Dias.
- Rural water supply (taken up till 1968-69)

6. Industries :

- Distribution of carpentry and blacksmith tools to artisans at 50% subsidy.
- Supply of sewing machines, knitting machines and other equipments needed for starting household industries.

7. Co-operation :

- Loans for share capital
- Managerial subsidy.
- Construction of buildings for co-operatives

8. Housing.

- Construction of buildings for Blocks office and staff.

1.10. In addition to these schemes taken up under the auspices of the Community Development Programme, the Blocks are entrusted with the execution of two more schemes in the State. These are : (1) Water supply and (2) Local Development Works, Water supply schemes costing up to Rs. 50,000/- (including people's contribution) are being executed through the Block agency from 1967-68. Funds for the purpose are sanctioned by the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates the water supply schemes in the State from a separate budget. Under the Local Development Works scheme, money is allotted to the Blocks for undertaking employment-oriented programmes like construction of play-grounds, community halls, village drains etc. from another head.

Execution of the programme in the State:

1.11. The C.D. programme is implemented in the State by the Department of Community Development under the control and guidance of the Development Commissioner. The Block Development Officers, drawn from the State Civil Service, works under the administrative control of the respective district level Deputy Commissioners.

1.12. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system, recommended by the Balwantray Mehta Committee in 1957, is not adopted in the State. But with a view to preserving the democratic content in the programme block Development Committees are formed with officials and non-officials of the region. These Committees are responsible for planning of development work in the blocks.

1.13. another significant aspect in the functioning of the programme is non-routing of funds by the normal Development departments through blocks. Though the Block has been recognized as the basic unit of planning and execution of development schemes, normal Development Departments, unlike other States, do not route their funds through the Block agency. So, the blocks depend on the funds made available to them under C.D./T.D. budgets and water Supply and Local Development Scheme.

CHAPTER-II.

OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY & SAMPLING DESIGN.

Objective of the Study:

2.1. The Community Development Programme is in its sixteenth year and majority of the Blocks in the State have completed ten years of working. * About Rs.2.43 crores have been spent through Blocks by the Government till March,1968. except some adhoc reviewing of progress and statistical compilation of expenditure and achievements no attempts were made so far to assess, in and achievements no attempts were made so far to assess, in qualitative terms, the impact of Block programmes on the villagers. The Community Development Department, therefore, entrusted this work to the Evaluation Unit as its first task. It was felt that a study of this nature would be of much help in identifying the weak spots and in taking appropriate remedial measures. The scope of this study does not include evaluation of the functioning of the Blocks, their administrative difficulties and the procedural hurdles faced by them in the implementation of the programme.

The main objectives of the study are:

- (1) to study the awareness of the people to the Block programme and Block personnel;
- (2) to assess the knowledge and adoption of improved methods of agriculture;
- (3) to examine the extent of availability of various socio economic facilities in the villages; and
- (4) to have an idea of the overall impact of development programmes on the socio-economic life of the people.

Methodology:

2.2. The study was conducted on a sample basis in ten villages drawn from 5 Blocks. Five to ten percent of the households from these selected villages were interviewed with a structured schedule. Data on financial outlay, physical achievements, etc. were collected from the Blocks, through schedules specifically designed for the purpose. In addition, qualitative information was collected from the B.D.O's extension staff and the villagers with the help of unstructured schedules through personal interviews. The data were supplemented by personal observation and assessment of the situation. The schedules used in the survey were thoroughly pre-tested.

Sampling :

2.3. Basing on the number of years of functioning, 5 of the 17 blocks in position on 31.3.68** were selected purposively, roughly in proportion to the number of Block, operating in each district. The selected Blocks were: Kohima from Kohima district initiated in 1953; Zunheboto and Tokiye in Mokokchung district initiated in 1955-56 and 1962-63 respectively; Mon and Kiphire from Tuensang district initiated in 1957-58 and 1963-64 respectively while Kohima and Zunheboto Blocks were taken to represent.

* This position relates to the period when the present study was undertaken.

**Four Blocks initiated after this date were excluded from the frame of selection, Since they have just completed Pre-extension stage.

Post – Stage II Blocks, Mon and Tokiyo were selected to represent Stage II blocks and Kiphire was chosen from Stage I Blocks. From an alphabetically arranged list of villages covered by each Blocks, two villages were selected at random, for the purpose of field survey. From each village, 5 to 10 per cent of the households depending on the size of the village, were selected by systematic sampling and heads of these selected households were interviewed. In view of the limited staff available, only 5 per cent sample was drawn in case of big villages with over 200 households and in case of small villages 10 per cent households were taken. From the ten selected villages a total of 70 respondents were interviewed. These belonged to different tribes, age-groups, and levels of living.

Limitations:

2.4. The principal limitation to the study was lack of direct communication with the respondents at the primary level. The research staff of the unit did not have the knowledge of the local dialects, so interviews with the villagers were conducted through educated interpreters, generally school teachers and Block staff. Under the circumstances, much probing could not be done while canvassing the schedules at the primary level.

2.5. Another major limitation to the study was non-availability of basic data relating to land utilization pattern, yield level etc. both at the village and the respondent levels. No land survey was ever undertaken in the State and the villagers had hardly any idea regarding the area under cultivation, yield level etc. Under the circumstances it was not possible to collect data in respect of land utilization, cropping pattern and yield levels. Therefore, changes over the years, if any in respect of these items, (which are some of the most important factors for assessing the impact) could not be examined.

CHAPTER-III

OUTLAYS AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

Outlay on CD/TD programmes in the Plans:*

3.1. The outlay on CD/TD schemes in the State during different plan periods was as under:

Outlay on CD/TD programmes.

Plan	Total outlay (Rs.in lakhs)	Outlay on CD/TD (Rs. In lakhs)	% of Col 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
Second Plan	315.72	36.86	11.7
Third Plan	1078.38	104.18	9.7
Annual Plans (1966-67 & 1967-68)	1074.16	72.82	6.8
Total:	2468.26	213.86	8.7

3.2. With the gradual extension of the CD/TD programmes in the State, the progress of the expenditure on these schemes had also increased. In terms of percentage to total outlay, however, there was some decrease in the investment under C.D. and T.D programme.

Total Investment on Block Programmes:

3.3. Together with the execution of schemes under CD and TD Budgets, the Blocks in the State are also entrusted with the execution of Rural Water Supply and Local Development Works schemes. The total investment through Blocks was as follows:

Total investment through Blocks.

Plan	C.D./T.D. Schemes.	(Rs. In lakhs) Rural water Supply.	L.D. works	Total
1	2	3	4	5
First plan	7.26	—	—	7.26
Second plan	36.86	—	—	36.86
Third plan	104.18	—	3.59	107.77
Annual plan (1966-67)	37.07	—	7.82	44.89
Annual plan (1967-68)	35.75	6.00	4.33	46.08
Total:	22.12	6.00	15.74	242.86

* Data relate to 16 out of 17 Blocks functioning on 31.3.68.

Baghty has been excluded due to non-availability of data.

3.4. As can be seen from the above table the investment through the Block agency were substantial. Amount Rs.2,43. crores were spent through the Blocks, till March,1969. This does not, however, reveal the real progress of investment on development side since a good amount of money is consumed on non-development aspects. An analysis of pattern of expenditure under C.D. and T.D. budgets is, therefore, attempted.

Pattern of outlay under CD/TD/Programmes.

Plan	Block Hqrs. including Housing	Eco.Deptt. Agril. (Rural arts & crafts)	Communi- cations.	Social services (Edn.Social, co-op.& others)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
First plan	4,51,187 (62.1)	38,280 (5.3)	85,519 (11.8)	1,51,433 (20.8)	7,26,419 (100)
Second plan	15,17,958 (41.2)	4,36,897 (11.8)	11,81,960 (32.1)	5,48,741 (14.9)	36,85,546 (100)
Third plan	38,24,144 (36.7)	36,20,806 (34.8)	15,26,597 (14.6)	14,46,250 (13.9)	1,04,17,797 (100)
Annual plan (1966-67 & 67-68)	31,11,287 (42.7)	23,02,184 (31.6)	9,65,908 (13.3)	9,03,104 (12.4)	72,82,483 (100)
Total	89,04,576 (40.3)	63,98,157 (28.9)	37,59,984 (17.0)	30,49,528 (13.8)	2,21,12,245 (100)

(Figures in bracket indicate percentages)

3.5. The pattern of outlay indicates that a high percentage of funds was spent on non- productive aspects e.g. establishment and staff quarters. Therefore, the overall outlay on economic development dwindled to less than 30% as against 48% recommended under the schematic budget. In terms of individual programmes the outlay on rural industries and co-operatives was very low (not exceeding even 2%).

3.6. The district-wise variation in the pattern of outlay was also marked. In Tuensang district the outlay on Block headquarters and staff quarters constituted more than 50%. Therefore, the amount left for economic development was very meager. Similar was the case the with communications and social services. This can be seen from the following tables.

Pattern of outlay in the three districts under CD/TD Budgets.

(Figures as % to total outlay).

District	Block Hqrs. including staff quar- ters.	Economic Develop- ment	Communi- cation.	Social services	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kohima	33.5%	29.8%	18.4%	18.3%	100%
Mokokchung	38.3%	30.0%	19.4%	12.3%	100%
Tuensang	51.5%	26.1%	11.5%	10.9%	100%
Total:	40.3%	28.9%	17.0%	13.8%	100%

3.7. In view of the hilly terrain and high cost of administration a certain degree of increase in outlay under Block headquarters as against 20% envisaged in the schematic budget may be inescapable. But , it is needless to mention that the increase in the cost of establishment narrows the scope for productive expenditure .So in order to achieve more economic progress, the quantum of outlay on agriculture , industries, communication and education needs to be increased progressively by restraining expenditure on nonproductive aspects.

3.8. The pattern of district-wise investment under CD/TD budgets revealed that while Tuensang received minimum share ,Mokokchung received the maximum share in all the spheres of development. Of the total investment under economic development schemes Mokokchung received 44.6% as against only 23.5% received by Tuensang. Similarly the investment under communications was only 17.6% in Tuensang as against about 49% in Mokokchung.

Pattern of district-wise investment under CD/TD budget.

(Figures as % to total outlay)

District	Block Hqrs.	Economic Develop- ment.	Communi- cation	Social Education	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5
Kohima	25.8	31.9	33.6	41.1	31.0
Mokokchung	40.9	44.6	48.8	38.3	42.9
Tuensang	33.3	23.5	17.6	20.6	26.1
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.9. This indicates that the rates of investment in the three districts were uneven. The per capital investment under ID/CD programmes was the lowest in Tuensang. In view of its backwardness, it is needless to mention that more investments in the fields of communications and economic development are desired in this region to provide necessary momentum to its socio-economic progress and bring it at par with other areas.

Physical Achievements:

3.10. Accurate data indicating physical achievements of the CD/TD programmes were not available. The data collected from the Blocks, during the survey varies remarkably with the published reports of the Statistical Department. This was mainly due to poor maintenance of records and weak reporting machinery at the Block level. In view of this and the general tendency to inflate the progress of achievement, detailed analysis was not attempted on the basis of data furnished in Table 5.

3.11. The data indicated that Kohima district was leading a head of the other two districts in terms of physical achievements in respect of almost all Block programmes. This could be mainly due to the early initiation of the programme in the region. The relatively greater achievements in the field of agriculture in Kohima could also be explained in terms of advanced technology of the people of the locality. The rate of progress in Mokokchung district, specially in the agricultural field, was more distressing finding that the share of investment was more in Mokokchung district than in other two districts. The progress of achievement in Tuensang was appreciably good as compared to the level of investment.

3.12. The progress of achievement in the social services sector was quite low in all the three districts.

CHAPTER IV.

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME.

The selected villages:

4.1. The survey was conducted as already pointed out, in 10 villages. These villages were on the whole representative in character reflecting the average development work in the respective Block areas. Basic data of the selected villages were as follows:-

Basic data of the selected villages.

Block	Village	Popula- tion (1961)	Total No. of house at the time of survey	No.of house selected hold	Distance from block office (KM)	Distance from main road. (KM)	Distance from VLW Hqrs. (KM)	Type of approach Road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kohima	Thizama	124	30	3	13	8	13	All weather
		931	288	15	43	6	13	Fair weather
Zunheboto	Phuyemi(old)	291	61	6	25	6	Nil	-do-
		152	30	3	11	11	11	All weather
Mon	Longkai	404	73	7	14	2	14	-do-
		357	64	6	16	Nil	16	-do-
Tokhiye	Sutami	438	105	10	25	16	16	-do-
		52	14	2	30	21	21	Fair weather
Kiphire	Kiphire	326	109	11	2	2	2	All weather
		202	67	7	33	2	23	Fair Weather
Total: 5	10	3,277	841	70	-	-	-	-

4.2. The above table indicates that one-half of the village were located at a distance of 25 Km, and above from the block head quarters. Four of the remaining five were located beyond 10 km from the Block. Normally the distance of V.L.W. headquarters from the villages should be much less than the distance from Block headquarters, since the coverage of villages allotted to each village Level Worker is kept reasonably low. But the data indicates that except in a view cases the distance from VLW headquarters was as good as the distance from Block headquarters. This shows that most of the Village Level Workers were functioning from the Block Headquarters.

Availability of auxiliary facilities:

4.3. The figures in Table no.8 indicate that the villages are self-sufficient in the educational facilities at the primary level. All the selected villages had primary schools. For other facilities such as higher educational postal marketing, medical and veterinary, the people had to depend on places located far-off from the villages. Availability of these facilities was quite meager, necessitating traversing of long distances on foot, specially in Kiphire, Mon and Tokiye Block.

Distribution of the Respondents:

4.4. Of the 70 respondents interviewed for the study, 18 each were drawn from Kohima and Kiphire Blocks. 9 from Zunheboto, 12 from Tokiye and the rest 13 were from Mon Block. Tribe-wise the sample comprised of 15 Angamis, 24 Semas, 13 Konyaks and 18 Sangtams.

Size of the Family:

4.5. The size of the families in the sample varied from 7 in Mon Block to 4.2 in Tokiye with an average of 5. The Konyaks were generally found to stay in extended (joint) families unlike other tribes who were observed to stay in nucleus families.

Occupation :

4.6. The only occupation on which the entire sample depended was agriculture. Except in negligible percentage of cases subsidiary occupation to supplement the family income was unnoticed.

Literacy level:

4.7. About 27% of the members in the interviewed families were found to be literate. The literacy percentage was higher in Zunheboto Block than in other 4 selected Blocks. Mon represented the lowest literacy rate with only 17% of literates closely followed by Kiphire with 18%. However, the data support the theory that the State had achieved remarkable growth in the field of education during the last 9-10 years. According to 1961 census the average literacy rate for the State as a whole did not exceed 18% and, and for the Tuensang District it was hardly 5%. The substantial and rapid growth in literacy could be attributed to the quantitative increase of schooling facilities, specially at the primary level.

Agriculture :

Land use and Cropping pattern –

4.8. No data could be collected on the land use pattern owing to the absence of land survey and mainly due to the ignorance of the people.

4.9. Paddy cultivation on the terraced field provided the main source of livelihood for all the respondents from Kohima Block in addition to T.R.C. (Terrace Rice Cultivation), invariably all of them had Jhum lands for shifting cultivation where mixed crops like Paddy, Maize, Millets, and vegetables like Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes /chillies etc, were grown. Sugar-cane and Cotton were also, Tokiye in small quantities. Respondents from Mon, Zunheboto, Tokiye and Kiphire on the other hand had mostly Jhum cultivation

where mixed crops like Paddy, millets, Maize, Sweet Potatos, Taro (Kachu) were only raised. In Tokiye Block, however, a good percentage of people had T.R.C. though in small patches. In the three other predominantly Jhum-cultivated Blocks, viz Zunheboto, Mon and Kiphire, the area under T.R.C. was very meager.

Conversion of Jhum to terrace –

4.10. Shifting type of cultivation of the Jhum hardly provides scope for intensive agriculture and adoption of improved farm practices. So, with a view to improving agriculture in the State much emphasis is being laid on conversion of Jhum lands to terraces. Money is provided under Block budgets to encourage T.R.C through subsidies. The study revealed that through more lands were being converted from Jhums to terraces the increase was not phenomenal, specially in predominantly Jhum areas like Zunheboto, Mon and Kiphire. About 45% of the respondents reported conversion of Jhum lands to terraces during the last 10 years.

But the highest number of cultivators reporting this were from Kohima where T.R.C is in vogue since a long time. Except in Tokiye where conversion of small patches of land to T.R.C. was reported by 11 out of 12 respondents, in areas like Zunheboto and Mon the picture was very disappointed. However, this should not lead to the conclusion that people failed to understand the advantages of T.R.C. Many of the respondents had acknowledged that T.R.C. is definitely an improvement over Jhum and that it gives economic yields. The slow progress in the adoption of the method, on the other hand, was mainly attributed to the lack of adequate irrigation facilities technical guidance and financial help.

Financial assistance from Block agency -

4.11. Land development and construction of irrigation channels for T.R.C. necessitate huge investments. Most of the cultivators in the State cannot afford to take up T.R.C. on account of poverty. So, schemes have been introduced to provide subsidy to cultivators willing to take up land development and minor irrigation works. Sixteen of the respondents (23%) could get financial assistance for land development and construction of minor irrigation channels of these 16. 8 were from Tokiye, 4 from Kiphire, 3 from Mon and only one was from Kohima. None from Zunheboto availed the facility. In terms of amount most of them received money ranging from Rs. 51 to Rs 100. This indicates that the acreage brought under T. R .C . was very small.

Production of new crops -

4.12 Cultivation was mainly confined to crops grown traditionally in the area Less 9% in the sample took up to new crops during the last 10 years. However, it was observed that potato cultivation which was of recent introduction is being adopted by more farmers in Tokiye, Kohima and Zunheboto Blocks. In view of the establishment of the Khandsari project and the proposed Sugar Factory at Dimapur, it was expected that farmers would be taking up sugar-cane cultivation in large scale at least in the Kohima Block area. But this trend was not noticed in both the villages selected from this Block.

Organic manures-

4-13 Traditionally few tribes in the State are acquainted with the use of organic manures. Jhum lands where shifting type of cultivation is followed, are left to nature after burning of the under growth and very little efforts are made to increase the soil fertility .

4-14 The survey revealed that only one-third of the respondents had some knowledge of organic manures like farm litter, green leaves. etc and only one-fourth were in the habit of using them on the fields. Mostly these were from Kohima where T.R. C. is widely in vogue. In the predominantly Jhum areas like Mon, Zunheboto and Tokiye, knowledge and adoption of manures were very meager. In Kiphire nobody had any knowledge of manures.

Fertilizer –

4.15. The use of fertilizers is novel to the cultivators in the State. Even in Kohima Block where permanent cultivation is followed, knowledge and consumption of fertilizers are meager. With a view to increasing food production, chemical fertilizers are being supplied to cultivators at 50% subsidy.

4.16. In the sample less than 19% possessed some knowledge about fertilizers and only about 12% actually used them on the fields. Mostly these belonged to Kohima , and invariably the application was limited to paddy on terraced fields. While the percentage of cultivators possessing knowledge and adopting them in Mon and Zunheboto was almost negligible, it was nil among the respondents from Kiphire and Tokiye Blocks.

4.17. Both in knowledge and adoption, ammonium sulphate figured most, followed by super- phosphate. Awareness to and adoption of other types of fertilizers were insignificant.

Plant Protection measures-

4.18. Plant protection measures are also as new as the chemical fertilizers. It was only recently that the cultivators had taken up to pest-control measures. Even now the use of prophylactic measures is unknown among the farmers.

4.19 In the sample 37% reported knowledge of pesticides and about 31% used them for pest-control on paddy. Mostly these were from Kohima. The percentage of respondents possessing knowledge about pesticides was nil in Kiphire Block and almost negligible in Mon Block. In Zunheboto and Tokiye Blocks it was not so discouraging- One of the primary reasons for the limited knowledge and adoption of plant protection measures was attributed to the absence of large scale pest menace. In Kohima, Tokiye and Zunheboto Blocks, it was reported that many cultivators could come to know of pesticides only during 1969 Kharif when there was pest epidemic on paddy and the State Agriculture Department distributed freely B.M.C. and D.D.T. in the affected areas.

Improved Seeds -

4.20 Local varieties of paddy and potato do not give good yields. So with a view to increasing yield levels improved types of paddy and potato seeds are supplied to farmers at subsidised rates. But, the knowledge about the improved seeds does not seem to have

reached even a substantial number of cultivators. In the selected villages only a negligible percentage had any knowledge of improved seeds and few adopted them.

Improved implements—

4.21 Cultivation is done in the State with the help of primitive implements. In the Jhum areas the entire cultivation is done with the aid of most rudimentary implements like dao and hoe- In the terraced areas too except spades, hoes and other simple varieties no improved types of farm tools are used. So, in order to encourage the use of better varieties of farm tools, the Government introduced the scheme of providing them at subsidised rates to the farmers. But their actual use was seldom noticed. Sickles, improved hoes, jumpers etc. were reported to be in use by a small fraction of cultivators in the selected villages

Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Programmes :

4.22 Domestication of poultry, cattle and pigs is traditional But, harnessing of animal power for agricultural purposes was hardly noticed in any selected village. The knowledge of improved animal husbandry practices like artificial insemination, cross-breeding, etc. was limited to very few people. Approaching the veterinary doctor or technician in case of illness of animals was also reported to be uncommon- The reason for this was said to be nonavailability of veterinary and animal husbandry facilities within easy reach of the people.

Education and Social Education :

4.23 In the field of education the role of Block agency was limited to provision of C. G. I. sheets for the construction of school buildings and extending of financial help for the opening of libraries, reading rooms and night schools- But quantitatively schooling facilities have improved remarkably. In the selected villages the schools were mostly constructed with people's contributions at their own initiative. The Education Department provided furniture and C. G. I. sheets in 8 selected villages.

4.24 Associate organisations like libraries, reading rooms, Youth organisations etc. were hardly organised in any of the villages- In one village only, the opening of a night school for adult education during 1967 under the patronage of Block was reported. But this school did not function for long.

Communication :

4.25 In view of the inadequate communication facilities in the rural areas, much emphasis is laid in Block programmes for the construction of village approach roads and foot paths. Of the 10 selected villages, 3 did not have any approach road- But in the remaining 7, the facilities had improved satisfactorily. In 4 of these 7 villages the Block had extended financial help for the improvement of communications.

4.26 However, the condition of most of these village roads was far from satisfactory, as no regular maintenance work was undertaken. Block had granted some money in a few villages for maintenance work, but this was not regular. The responsibility of undertaking maintenance work at regular intervals was neither felt by the Block nor by the villagers- The villagers always looked upon Government's initiative and financial aid and the Government, in its turn, considered this as the responsibility of the people.

Industry :

4.27 There is very limited industrial activity in the villages. With a view to encouraging formation of small industrial units in the rural sector, tools and equipments are supplied at subsidised rates to the artisans willing to start cottage industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry, wood-carving, sewing and tailoring etc. Besides, training is

imparted in various trades and crafts in the training-cum-production centres. Industrial Extension Officers are posted in the Blocks from Stage I period.

4.28 In all the 4 selected villages from Tokiye and Zunheboto Blocks there was hardly any organised industry except traditional weaving. In one of the selected villages from Kohima Block two local artisans were pursuing carpentry and blacksmithy, but they did not get any assistance either in cash or kind from Government. In the two villages from Kiphire Block there was one Industrial Unit each, but no assistance was provided to them from any agency. In Mon, however, in both the selected villages artisans trained at the Training-cum-Production Centre were helped to establish their units in blacksmithy and carpentry by supplying equipments. However, it needs to be pointed out here that a good number of boys and girls from these villages, who had training from the Training-cum-Production centre at Mon, in trades like carpentry, sewing, blacksmithy, weaving, etc could not pursue the trades due to nonavailability of gainful employment. Follow-up action for proper utilisation of these trained personnel by the department is unsatisfactory.

4.29 In two villages, sewing machines were distributed as gifts to the villagers through the administrative officers. But in both places they were lying un-utilised- A paddy de-husking machine given as a gift in another village (under Mon Block) was, however, reported to be satisfactorily utilised by the villagers.

Co-operation :

4.30 Community Development Programme lays much stress on co-operative action for bringing about social and economic change in the rural areas. With this end in view and to build up corporate life, organisation of co-operative institutions for various purposes at the village level is emphasised. Co-operative Extension Officers are posted in Blocks to carry the message of co-operation and to build up co-operative societies- This aspect, however, received very little attention. In none of the selected villages, co-operative institutions were organised.

Medical and Maternity Facilities :

4.31 Trained auxiliary Mid-Wives and Dais are posted in the Blocks for extending medical and maternity facilities in the villages. Medicines are supplied from Block funds for the purpose. It was however, observed that these personnel mostly confined their activities to Block headquarters attending work in hospitals- As such, the villagers specially those staying in far-off places from the Block headquarters, could not derive any benefit from this scheme.

Drinking water facility :

4.32 Drinking water facilities are very inadequate in the rural areas. Therefore, Blocks have been provided with funds for taking up schemes relating to provision of hygienic drinking water to the villages costing upto Rs. 50,000/-.

4.33 In 5 out of the 10 villages, Blocks executed piped water supply scheme. In two more villages also tanks were constructed with Block's help for storing water emanating from small springs But, in a good number of cases the schemes were executed without sufficient technical survey and guidance. As a result, the investment in these cases proved to be infructuous.

Local Development Works :

4.34 Funds are made available to Blocks for taking up employment-oriented programmes under Local Development Works scheme- It was reported that only in two villages (both from Kohima) such works were undertaken for the construction of play grounds.

People's participation in Community Works :

4.35 The Community Development scheme is primarily designed to be a people's programme. One of its main objectives is to muster as much community help as possible in the execution of its programmes. It is stressed that Government's participation, especially in post-Stage II Blocks, should always be limited to technical help and guidance and minimum financial help for the execution of welfare programmes. With a view to enlisting people's co-operation certain norms have also been laid down prescribing the minimum people's share for undertaking certain construction programmes like approach roads, school buildings, water-supply schemes, etc.

4.36 Co-operative action is inherent in the tribal people. In community development works of common benefit, like construction of schools, supply of drinking water, construction of approach roads, etc. the villagers had contributed both labour and cash voluntarily. It must, however, be mentioned that the Block agency failed to enthuse people to take up the maintenance of the programmes undertaken in the villages. The villagers always looked for Government assistance and initiative for taking up maintenance work- This needs to be discouraged and the people have to be convinced to shoulder the responsibility of maintenance with occasional help from Block agency.

Awareness to the Programme and Personnel:

4.37 The survey did not reveal much too encouraging picture regarding the popularity of the programme among the people. Only about 57% of the people could identify the Block Office. It was noticed that only a small fraction of them were aware of its actual functions. Mostly it was identified as one of the administrative departments of the Government rather than a people's programme meant for rural development- Strangely enough the period of functioning of the Block had no positive correlation with the extent of awareness of the programme among the people. Newly started Blocks like Kiphire and Tokiye were more popular and widely known than older Blocks like Zunheboto and Kohima. Similarly no positive correlation was observed between the popularity of the programme and nearness of the village to the Block or VLW Headquarters.

4.38 Among the functionaries, the B. D O. was better known than other extension officials. About 40% knew their Block Development Officers. But the villagers' knowledge of the spearhead of the programme namely VLW, who should normally be in constant touch with the villagers, was very poor. Only 21 % reported knowledge of this important functionary- Even in the two villages which were declared to be VLW headquarters, the people's knowledge of this official was meagre. Agricultural Extension Officer was known to less than 15% of the respondents. The least known extension officials were the Co-operative and Industrial Extension Officers.

4.39 Popularity of the functionaries, to a large extent, depends on their contact with the villagers. During the survey all those who reported knowledge of the functionaries were asked to indicate the frequency of their visit to the villages- It was revealed that the visits of all the extension officials to the villages were scarce. It was also reported that even these infrequent visits were mostly in connection with non-extension work. Group or individual contacts for extension education were very uncommon.

General reaction to Development Programmes :

4.40 With a view to ascertaining people's reaction to the development programmes in general and the image of their popular Government many questions were put to them during the survey.

4.41 People's response to these questions was very encouraging. More than 87% admitted that the popular Government is taking more lively interest in their welfare at present than a decade ago. The percentage of respondents admitting this was however slightly less in Kohima Block. Almost everybody un-equivocally acknowledged the

improvement in the living conditions of the people. On an average more than 75% felt that the Government is able to meet their important needs. In Zunheboto and Kohima Blocks, however, about two-third and one-half of the respondents respectively did not agree on this point. The main reason for this might have been due to the poor display of developmental activities in the selected villages of these Blocks-

4.42 Among the individual schemes, Education appeared to be the most popular with nearly 93% acknowledging improvement in this field. Communications followed next with 83% acknowledging improvement. Improvement in agriculture and drinking water facilities was mentioned by 77% and 70% respectively. The position was not so encouraging in the fields of medical and veterinary services where about 50% did not see any definite improvement.

CHAPTER V

MAIN FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Coverage:

5.1 The coverage of the Blocks in terms of population, number of villages as well as area was very uneven. Naturally, therefore, uniform progress could not be achieved. Now that the entire State is delimited to 21 Blocks, it would be proper to make them viable units with even coverage, so as to achieve uniform progress and impact.

Outlay

5.2 In contrast to other States where a substantial portion of C. D. budget is met from the State's own resources, Nagaland depends solely on Central grants for financing of the programme. Due to general financial stringency, there is under-budgeting of the Blocks. This, however, should not be taken as an excuse for slow progress and lack of appreciable impact. The over-all pattern of expenditure revealed that the Blocks have been spending about 40% of their total outlay on establishment and staff quarters. As such, the percentage of outlay on economic development, communications and social services did not exceed 29%, 17% and 14%. In the programme it was envisaged that the expenditure on economic development, communications and social services should be up to the tune of 48%, 20% and 15% of the total outlay respectively. In view of the hilly terrain and high cost of administration, some marginal increase in non-productive expenditure can be acceptable. But the enormous increase in outlay in respect of Block headquarters cannot be justified. Restraint on spending on these items, therefore, needs due emphasis.

Supervision:

5.3 The Block Development Officers were observed to be working in isolation- Supervision and guidance to B. D. O's from their Deputy Commissioners, Block level Development Committees as well as State headquarters were lacking.

5.4 The main findings on the impact of the programme on the various aspects of development were as follows :

Agricultural Extension :

5.5 People who were completely ignorant of improved farm practices like permanent cultivation, application of manures, fertilisers, pesticides, improved tools etc. have started to appreciate the advantages of these new innovations. Therefore, improvement in agriculture cannot be disputed- But the progress in knowledge and adoption of the new innovations is not adequate.

5.6 Despite large scale emphasis on land development and T. R. C. programmes, permanent cultivation has not made much headway in the predominantly Jhum cultivated

areas like Zunhe-boto- Knowledge and use of fertilisers, plant protection measures and improved tools have also been meagre specially in backward areas of the State like Kiphire and Mon. The reasons for the lack of substantial improvement in agriculture can be attributed partly to weak extension education and partly to failure on the part of Government to provide to the cultivators the necessary facilities like irrigation, cheap credit and technical guidance.

5.7 Availability of irrigation is a pre-condition for permanent cultivation and adoption of innovations like fertilisers and multiple cropping. The main role of Block agency in this field has been limited to grant of subsidy to cultivators. The villager's knowledge is limited in tapping of irrigation potential- So, this part of the programme has to be shouldered more by the Government. If technical advice and financial aid are made available when irrigation facilities are provided, it would make possible rapid development in agriculture.

Financial aid

5.8 The main role of the Block agency (as well as the Department of Agriculture) in this field has been grant of subsidy to cultivators adopting different agricultural innovations. Subsidy, no doubt, acts as an incentive. But it is an unhealthy means to achieve a healthy end. People, accustomed to " spoon-feeding ", develop a sort of inertia and look always for ready-made Government help. Therefore, this policy needs a change and financial assistance in the form of cheap credit should be made available on a large scale.

Extension Education:

5.9 Extension education which constitutes the main part of the programme has so far received the least attention. Demonstrations, group meetings, individual contacts etc. which form parts of extension education have been least resorted to by the relevant Block personnel- Their contacts with the villagers are scanty, since mostly they confine their activities to Block headquarters. The V. L. W. who is expected to carry the message of the C. D- as a spear-head of the programme is identified by a small fraction of the villagers. People's contact with extension officers in the field of co-operation and industries is almost negligible-

5.10 Adoption of new innovations involves a slow and complicated chain progress. Sustained efforts on the part of extension officials are needed to motivate people to accept new innovations, specially in tribal areas where traditions are hard to change. The greater the amount of contact with the change agents, the greater will be the amount of adoption of agricultural innovations. Therefore, the need to gear up the existing extension machinery can hardly be over-emphasised.

Education and Social Education:

5.11 Notable progress has been achieved in the opening of primary schools. The role of Block agency in the field is limited, but it cannot be under-estimated. The schools definitely play vital role in the change of outlook of villagers and their socioeconomic transformation. Social education programmes like opening of adult literacy centres, libraries, reading rooms, youth organisations etc. which have been limited so far, need attention.

Industries :

512 In the field of industrial extension the role of Blocks has been limited to training of artisans at the Training-Cum-Production Centres and assistance to artisans by way of grant-in-aid for establishment of cottage industries. The achievements in this sector are poor and limited. The artisans trained at the training centres are not fully rehabilitated. Follow-up action for their employment is unsatisfactory. Serious thought needs to be given

to evolve a .State policy for the employment of trained artisans and the role of Blocks in this field has to be defined specifically.

Co-operation:

513 Of all the programmes the role of Co-operatives in the villages has been noticed to be the least. Organisation of co-operative institutions which play a vital part in extending credit and marketing facilities has been minimum. The message of co-operation is yet to be effectively carried to the villages. Sincere efforts in this direction are needed to foster the growth of sound cooperative institutions.

Construction programmes :

514 Construction programmes for the creation of basic amenities such as communications, water supply, schools etc. have made appreciable advance. In many projects the achievement has been reasonable, even though the needs of all the people have not been met fully. People showed good enthusiasm in construction programmes and contributed cash and kind liberally. However, it needs to be mentioned here that sufficient attention has not been given for the maintenance of the completed projects. Responsibility of maintenance of the projects after completion has to be fixed between the public and the Government ie. Block, District or concerned State department. It is needless to mention that if this responsibility is not fixed, the deterioration of the amenities, already created, will adversely affect the morale of the people. Conclusion :

5.15 The substantial development in the field of education and the appreciable progress in the fields of agriculture, communications and water supply, do not leave any room for complacency. Similarly, the limited impact in the fields of industry, co-operation and provision of medical, veterinary and marketing services should not lead one to despondency. The programme functioned under certain limitations up to 1964, due to political unrest. Therefore, the contribution of the various programmes is not much in physical terms. But they have created a spirit of confidence in the people who have started appreciating the Government's genuine interest in their welfare. Creation of confidence is a precondition for the success of any scheme. So, this can be interpreted as a tangible result of the implementation of Block Programmes in Nagaland.

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES – NO. 1 TO 22

TABLE NO- I
COVERAGE OF BLOCKS UNDER THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME OF NAGALAND

Sl. No.	Name of the block	Month & year of initiation.	Coverage as on 31-3-69		
			No. of Villages	Approx. Rural population (000)	Area in sq. km.
1	2	3	4	5	6
KOHIMA DISTRICT					
1. Kohima	April.	1953	37	28	557
2. Chakhesang	Oct.	1953	42	6	803
3. Zeliangkuki	Oct.	1959	50	12	2,150
4. Rengmapughoboto	Oct.	1960	36	13	906
5. Ghaspani	April.	1968	60	15	673
6. Kikrima	April.	1968	43	21	388
MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICT					
7. Zunheboto	Oct.	1955	84	28	777
8. Changtongya	Oct.	1955	34	21	1,036
9. Wokha	Oct.	1955	29	14	777
10. Baghty	Oct.	1959	54	13	906
11. Mankolemba	Oct.	1960	22	13	818
12. Tokiye	Oct.	1962	50	20	4
13. Ongpangkong	Oct.	1964	15	15	269
TUENSANG DISTRICT					
14. Ionkhim	Oct.	1955	29	11	272
15. Mon	April.	1957	40	30	668
16. Wakching	Oct.	1962	31	24	1,155
17. Longleng	Oct.	1962	24	14	552
18. Shamator	Oct.	1962	16	6	274
19. Kiphire	Oct.	1963	54	16	1,036
20. Tuensang Sadar	April.	1968	34	19	699
21. Noklak	April.	1968	30	14	821
Total:-			814	3.43	16,003

N.B. In the absence of exact population data approximate figures have only been given

TABLE NO- II
PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN THE
STATE

Year	No. of Block	Coverage		
		Percentage of rural Population	Percentage of Villages	Percentage of area.
1	2	3	4	5
1953-1954	2	19	22	15
1955-1956	6	41	44	33
1957-1958	7	49	49	37
1959-1960	9	57	62	56
1960-1961	11	65	69	67
1962-1963	15	91	92	92
1963-1964	16	95	98	88
1964-1965	17	100	100	100
1968-1969	21	100	100	100

TABLE NO- III
BOLCK OUTLAY DURING DIFFERENT PLAN PERRIODS

Block	First plan	Second plan	Third plan	Annual Pans (1960-67 & 1967-68)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kohima	3,88,873	8,76,543	747,443	3,96,348	24,09,198
2. Chakhesang	NA.	N.A.	9,49,344	4,35,855	13,85,199
3. Zeliangkuki	-	1,29,865	14,41,430	5,25,212	20,96,507
4. Rengmapughoboto	-	4,532	4,74,773	4,85,642	9,64,947
5. Zunheboto	1,33,287	9,38,143	5,5,41,864	7,81,745	23,95,039
6. Changtongya	34,274	5,43,497	14,06,175	2,80,437	22,64,383
7. Wokha	-	7,64,631	4,81,954	4,29,885	16,76,470
8. Baghty	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9. Mankolemba	-	-	9,56,652	5,05,064	14,60,716
10. Tokiye	-	-	4,27,772	6,06,767	10,34,539
11. Ongpangkong	-	-	1,90,361	4,74,570	6,64,931
12. lonkhim	1,69,985	2,14,237	8,18,190	4,61,493	16,63,905
13. Mon	-	2,14,107	9,58,823	3,85,140	15,58,070
14. Wakching	-	-	2,29,761	3,68,980	3,98,741
15. Longleng	-	-	4,02,081	4,58,983	8,61,064
16. Shamator	-	-	2,81,340	4,92,639	7,73,979
17. Kiphire	-	-	1,09,834	1,94,723	3,04,559
All Blocks	7,26,419	36,85,546	1,04,17,797	72,82,438	2,21,12,245

TABLE NO-IV

ITEM- WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE IN ALL THE BLOCK OVER DIFFERENT PLAN PERIOD

Item	First plan	Second plan	Third plan	Annual plan (1966-67 & 1967-68)	Total till 31-3-68
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Block headquarters	3,34,796	13,68,954	26,75,172	23,72,687	67,51,609 (30.6 %)
2 Housing	1,16,391	1,49,004	11,48,972	7,38,600	21,52,967 (9.7%)
3.Agriculture and Allied subjects	37,612	4,36,887	35,07,740	21,68,633	61,50,872 (27.8%)
4.Rural Art and Crafts	668	-	1,13,066	1,33,551	2,47,285 (1.1%)
5.Communications	85,519	11,81,960	15,26,597	9,65,908	37,59,984 (17.0%)
6.Health and Sanitation	1,04,324	3,53,885	8,44,406	2,51,586	15,54,201 (7.0%)
7.Education and Social Education	43,109	1,83,912	4,63,840	3,04,284	9,95,145 (4.5%)
8.Co- Operation	4,000	459	24,931	2,16,754	2,46,144 (1.1%)
9.Others	-	10,485	1,13,073	1,30,480	2,54,038 (1.2%)
Total:-	7,26,419	36,85,546	1,04,17,797	72,82,483	2,21,12,245 (100%)

TABLE NO- V
DISRICT- WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS (TILL 31-3-1968)

Item	Unit	Kohima		Mokochung		Tuensang		Total
		Actual	Percentage to total	Actual	Percentage to total	Actual	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SUBJESCT								
1. Improved seeds distributed	Qt. Is.	286	29.2	308	31.4	386	39.4	980
2. Chemical fertilizers	Qt. Is.	596	85.9	30	4.3	68	9.8	694
3. Pesticides	Qt. Is.	11	26.1	-	-	31	73.9	43
4. Improved implements	Nos.	9.393	26.2	6.735	18.8	19.715	55.0	35.843
5. Agril. Demonstration laid	Nos.	6	42.9	-	-	8	54.1	14
6. Area reclaimed/ terraced	Hec	8.395	63.1	1,625	12.2	3,284	24.7	13,304
7. Net additional area brought under irrigation	Hec	8.565	81.5	989	9.4	950	9.1	10,504
8. Value of improved tools supplied to artisans	Rs.	72,443	427	85,213	50,3	11,934	7.0	1,69,590
9. Improved animal supplied	Nos	77	28,8	34	12,7	156	58.5	267
10. Improved birds supplied	Nos	1.330	26.8	2,014	40.5	1,625	32.7	4,969
11. Improved fingerling	Nos	54,110	520	40,000	38.4	10.000	9.6	1,04,110
12. Animal castrated	Nos	334	36.0	210	226	385	41.4	929
13. Animal inoculated/ vaccinated. Communication	Nos	32,176	85.7	355	1.0	5,000	13.3	37,531

14. New Roads Built	Kms.	533	44.3	315	26.2	355	29.5	1.203
15. Improvement of Roads Social Services	Kms	1,197	88.4	110	8.1	47	3.5	1,354
16. Primary Health centers	Nos	2	50.0	-	00	2	50.0	
17. Maternity & Child welfares centers	Nos	1	20.0	4	80.0	-	0.0	4
18. Drinking water wells constructed	Nos	248	78.0	51	16.0	19	6.0	3185
19. Drinking water wells renovated	Nos	1.45	74.4	-	0.0	50	25.6	195
20. Adult literacy center	Nos	136	91.3	12	8.1	1	0.6	149
21. Youth Clubs	Nos	93	76.2	21	17.2	8	6.6	122
22. Libraries	Nos	19	59.3	10	37.0	1	3.7	27
23. Co-operation Societies	Nos	19	46.3	15	36.7	7	18.0	41
24. Membership in Co-operative Societies	Nos	706	40.6	610	35.00	422	24.4	1,738

TABLE NO- VI
ITEM - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE IN SELECTION BLOCKS
(TILL 31.3.68)

ITEM	KOHIMA	ZUNHEBOTO	TOKYA	MON	KIPHIRE
1. Block Headquarters	7,50,429 (312)	6,45,556 (26.9)	2,92,241 (28.3)	4,82,338 (31.0)	1,57,309 (51.7)
2. Housing	-	1,21,153 (5.1)	1,57,344 (15.2)	1,97,740 (12,7)	28,378 (9.6)
3. Agriculture & allied subjects	4,82,442 (20,0)	5,21,677 (21.8)	3,26,433 (31.6)	3,82,355 (24.5)	70,982 (23.3)
4. Rural Arts & Crafts	23,070 (1.0)	30,152 (1 2)	5,416 (0.5)	4,6776 (0.3)	2,308 (0.8)
5. Communications	5,4,815 (22 6)	7,20, 297 (30.1)	95,000 (9.2)	2,73,157 (17.5)	36,155 (11.9)
6. Education & Socia Education	1,90,553 (7.9)	95,926 (4.0)	19,863 (1.9)	31,632 (2.0)	4,987 (1.6)
7. Health & Sanitation	3,97,710 (16.5)	1.21.084 (5.1)	1,15,235 (11.1)	1,66,695 (10.7)	3,438 (1.1)
8. Co- operation	20,179 (0.8)	84.100 (3.5)	-	19,477 (1.3)	-
9. Others	-	55,095 (2.3)	23.007 (2.2)	-	-
Total	24,09,198 (100)	23,95,039 (100)	10,34.539 (100)	15,58.070 (100)	3.04.557 (100)

TABLE NO-VII
PHYSICAL ACHIVIMENT OF SELECTED BLOCKS TILL 31.3.68

Item	Unit	Kohima	Zunheboto	Tokiye	Mon	Kiphire
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Improved Seeds distributed	Qqtls.	178	-	2.0	151	11.6
2. Chemical fertilizers distribution	Qqtls.	321	-	-	68	-
3. Pesticides distribution	Qqtls.	1	-	-	24	-
4. Improved implements distributed	Nos.	2,793	950	1200	5,110	1,303
5. Agriculture demonstration	Nos.	3	-	-	8	-
6. Area reclaimed/ terraced.	Hec.	6.212	219	502	2,368	93
7. Net additional Area brought under irrigation	Hec.	7,186	219	-	133	98
8. Improved animals supplied	Nos.	36	12	-	68	-
9. Imp. Birds supplied	Nos.	404	250	-	529	-
10. Animal castrated	Nos.	259	-	-	385	-
11. Animals inoculated/ vaccmated.	Nos.	4,778	-	-	5,000	-
12. P.H.C. centre.	Nos.	1	-	-	1	1

13. Construction of drinking water wells	Nos.	214	11	-	-	5
14. Renovation of drinking water wells	Nos.	90	-	-	36	-
15. Adult Literacy centers.	Nos.	86	8	-	-	-
16. Youth clubs	Nos.	87	-	-	-	-
17. Libraries	Nos.	14	-	-	1	-
18. Mahila Mandal	Nos.	18	-	-	-	-
19. Construction of new roads	Kms.	272	24	57	248	-
20. Improvements of road	Kms.	580	62	-	-	-
21. Value of tools supplied to artisans	Rs.	23,070	19,270	5471	-	958
22. No of co-operative societies	Nos.	14	2	2	1	-
23. membership of Co-operatives.	Nos.	581	84	60	42	-

TABEL NO- VIII
AVAILABILITY OF AUXILIARY FACILITIES IN THE SELETED
VILLAGE

Block	Village	Distances at which a facility is available (in Kms)							
		P.H.C/ Rural Dispensary	Maternity center	Veterinary Dispensary	Stock man center	Post office B.P.O	Primary school	ME school	Market center
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kohima	Thizama Tuophema	10 13	40 43	11 43	10 13	10 13	Available in the village	13 6	13 43
Zunheboto	Phuyeni (old) Khukhepu	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	25 11	-do-	25 11	25 11
Tokiye	Satami Asutomi	16 21	16 21	25 30	16 21	16 21	-do-	Available in the Village 5	16 21
Mon	Longkai Phuktorg	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	14 16	-do-	14 16	14 16
Kiphire	Kiphire Longmatare	2 33	2 33	126 159	2 33	2 33	-do-	2 33	126 159

TABLE NO-IX
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE SELECTED VILLAGE

Block	Village	L.P School				U.P School				M.E School				Junior High School			
		Enrolment			No of Teachers	Enrolment			No of Teachers	Enrolment			No of Teachers	Enrolme nt		Tot al	No of Teachers
		boys	Girls	Tot al		boy s	Girl s	Total		boy s	Girl s	Tot al		boy s	G irls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kohima	Thizama Tuophema	21	9	30	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	7	28	2	90	20	110	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		32	6	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zunheboto	Phuyeni (old) Khukhepu	45	15	60	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20	20	40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokiye	Satami Asutomi	- 20	- 6	- 26	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	94 -	51 -	145 -	11 -	22 -	6 -	28 -	3 -
Mon	Longkai Phuktorg	40	44	84	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		25	3	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiphire	Kiphire Longmatar e	74 34	2 52	86 86	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total		332	174	500	24	90	20	110	4	94	51	145	11	22	6	28	3

TABLE NO-10
TRIBE- WISE AND OCCUPATION- WISE DISTRIBUTION
RESPONDENTS

Block	Tribe					Main occupation
	Total No. of respondents	Angami	Sema	Konyak	Sangtam	Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kohima	18	15	3	-	-	18
Zunheboto	9	-	9	-	-	9
Tokiye	12	-	12	-	-	12
Mon	13	-	-	13	-	13
Kiphire	18	-	-	-	18	18
Total	70	15	24	13	18	70

TABLE NO- 11
FAMILY DATA OF THE RESPONDENT HOUSEHOLD

Block	Average size of the family	Percentage of illiterates in the family	Percentage of literates	Percentage of literates according to level of education		
				Up to 2 nd standard	3 rd to 5 th standard	6 th standard and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kohima	4.5	72.9	27.1	12.3	9.9	4.9
Zunheboto	5.0	63.6	36.4	11.4	13.6	11.4
Tokiye	4.2	70.0	30.0	20.0	8.0	2.0
Mon	7.0	82.6	17.4	10.9	4.3	2.2
Kiphire	4.5	81.8	18.2	9.7	8.5	0.0
Total	5.0	73.1	26.9	12.3	11.2	3.4

TABLE NO- 12
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF LAND UNDER
CULTIVATION AND CROPS GROWN

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. of respondents having		No. of respondents growing							
		Terrace land	Jhum land	On terrace land				On jhum land			
				paddy	paddy	maize	millet	cotton	potato	Other vegs	Fruits
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kohima	18	17	17	17	17	17	16	5	1	17	3
Zunheboto	9	3	9	3	9	9	1	-	6	9	3
Tokiye	12	12	12	12	12	11	9	-	12	9	1
Mon	13	2	13	2	13	13	13	-	-	13	1
Kiphire	18	6	18	5	17	15	18	-	-	18	1
total	70	40	69	39	68	65	57	5	19	66	9

TABLE NO- 13
INTRODUCTION OF NEW CROPS AND T.R.C. BY RESPONDENTS DURING 10
YEARS PRECEDING 1969

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. introducing new crops	No. of respondents recording conversion of Jhum to T.R.C.	No. of adopts satisfied with increased yield due to conversion
1	2	3	4	5
Kohima	18	1	13	13
Zunheboto	9	1	-	-
Tokiye	12	1	11	11
Mon	13	1	2	1
Kiphire	10	2	5	4
total	70	6	31	29

TABLE NO-14
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RESPONDENTS BY BLOCK AGENCY

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. of respondents who availed			No. of respondents who availed subsidy									
		Loan	Grant	subsidy	Less than 50/-		50-100		101-200		201-300		300 and above	
					Minor irrigation	T.R.C.	Minor irrigation	T.R.C.	Minor irrigation	T.R.C.	Minor irrigation	T.R.C.	Minor irrigation	T.R.C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kohima	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Zunheboto	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokiye	12	-	-	8	2	1	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mon	13	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kiphire	18	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	70	-	-	15	2	1	4	7	1	2	-	-	-	1

TABLE NO -15
KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF ORGANIC MANURES

Block	Total no. of respondents	No. reporting knowledge							No. reporting adoption							No. of adopters satisfied with use.
		F.Y.M	Compost	Green Manure	Bone meal	Oil cake	Cowdung	Any type	F.Y.m.	Compost	Green Manure	Bone meal	Oil cake	Cowdung	Any type	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kohima	18	14	1	-	2	1	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	17
Zunheboto	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
Tokiye	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mon	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3
Kiphire	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	70	20	2	1	2	1	3	23	15	1	1	-	-	3	19	19

TABLE NO- 16
KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

Block	Total No. of respondent	No. reporting knowledge						No. reporting adoption						No. of adopters satisfied with its use
		Amm. sul	Super phos	uroa	Muria of potash	Amm phos	Any type	Amm. Sul	Super phos	Urea	Murate of potash	Amm phos	Any type	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kohi ma	18	10	1	-	1	1	10	6	1	-	-	1	6	5
Zunheboto	9	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tokiye	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mon	13	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Kiphire	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	70	11	4	1	2	2	13	7	2	-	-	1	8	7

TABLE NO- 17
KNOWLEDGE AND ADOPTION OF PLANT PROTECTION MEASURES

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. reporting knowledge				No. reporting adoption				No. of adopters satisfied with its use
		B.H.C	Adriane	D.D.t.	Any type	B.H.C	Adriane	D.D.T	Any type	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kohima	18	11	3	-	14	11	3	-	14	12
Zunheboto	9	3	-	2	5	2	-	1	3	2
Tokiye	12	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	2
Mon	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kiphire	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total	70	14	3	9	26	13	3	6	22	16

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. of aware of Block Office	No. knowing			
			B.D.O.	A.E.O.	V.L.W.	Other extension staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kohima	18	6	6	1	2	-
Zunheboto	9	5	4	3	2	2
Tokiye	12	8	3	4	3	5
Mon	13	4	3	2	3	1
Kiphire	18	17	12	-	5	11
Total	70	40	28	10	15	19

TABLE-18
AWARENESS OF BLOCK ORGANISATION AND BLOCK OFFICIALS

TABLE-19
FREQUENCY OF VISITS OF THE EXTENSION STAFF TO THE SELECTED VILLAGES

		B.D.O.				A.E.O.				V.L.W.				Other Extension Staff				
Block	Total No. of Respondent	No. of relevant respondents*	Often	Once a while	Never	No. of relevant respondent*	Often	Once a while	Never	No. of relevant respondent*	Often	Once a while	Never	No. of relevant respondent*	Often	Once a while	Never	Reporting having availed help from extension staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Kohima	18	6	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zunhebo to	9	4	-	4	-	3	-	2	1	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	3
Tokiye	12	3	-	1	2	4	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	-	5
Mon	13	3	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Kiphire	18	12	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	11	11	-	-	6
Total	70	23	10	13	5	10	-	8	2	15	8	6	1	19	11	7	1	18

* No. Knowing the functionality

TABLE NO- 20
COMMUNITY WORK AND PEOPLES PARTICIPATION

Block	Village	School			Approach Road			Drinking Water					Play ground
		Year of under taking	People's share	Govt. share	Year of under taking	People share	Govt. share	Year of under taking	People share	Govt. share	Year of under taking	People share	Govt. share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kohima	Thizam a Tuo phe ma	1964 1965	Labour r Labour r	Nil Furniture	1956 1957	Labour Labour Labour	Nil Rs. 600 /-	1960 1967	Labour r Labour r and Rs.4,0 00/-	Rs. 293 / Pipes	1968 1968	Labour r Labour r and Rs. 1.500/ -	Rs. 2,000/- Rs. 600/-
Zunheboto	Phu yeni (old) Khu khe pu	1963 1988 1955	Labour r Nil Labour r	Furniture Raw material And Rs. 600/-	- 1966	- Labour	- RS. 5.0 00-	1968 1965	Labour r Labour r and Rs.1,0 00/-	Ra w mat erial Rs. 9.0 00/-	- 1967	- Labour r	- Nil
Tokiye	Sata mi Asu tom i	1967 1969 1967	Labour r Nil Labour r	Rs 6.00/- Furniture Nil C.G.I	N.A. -	Labour -	N.A . -	1965 N.A	Labour r Labour r	Ra w mat erial s Nil	- -	- -	- -
Mon	Lon gkai Phu ktor g	1969 1967	Labour r Labour r	Sheets Furniture	1963 1962	Labour Labour Labour	Rs. 400 0/- Rs 1,5 00/-	1966 -	Labour r and Rs,20 0/-	Rs. 20, 640 -	1952 -	Labour r -	Nil -
Kiphire	Kip hire Lon gma tare	1909 1952	Labour r Labour r	Furniture And C.G.I sheets furniture	1967 -	Labour -	Rs. 4.9 42/- -	- -	- -	- -	N.A. -	Labour r -	Rs.8,000 /- -

TABLE NO-21
RESPONDENTS VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Block	Total No. of respond	Agriculture			Education			Medical			Lives stock communication Marketing									
		Imrpoved	Not Imrpoved	Can not	Improve	Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Improve	Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Improve	Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Improve	Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Improve	Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Improve
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Kohima	18	10	3	5	15	1	2	-	16	2	2	13	3	13	5	-	2	15	1	11
Zunheboto	9	6	3	-	9	-	-	6	3	-	5	4	-	4	5	-	4	5	-	8
Tokiye	12	9	3	-	10	2	-	-	12	-	2	10	2	-	3	8	1	3	8	1
Mon	13	11	-	2	13	-	-	10	2	1	11	1	1	13	-	-	13	-	-	5
khphire	18	18	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	18
total	70	54	9	7	65	3	2	34	33	3	35	23	4	58	12	-	40	28	2	45

Employment		Drinking water		
Not imrpoved	Cannot say	Imrpoved	Not Imrpoved	Cannot say
22	23	24	25	26
4	3	8	10	-
1	-	7	2	-
8	1	10	2	-
-	8	7	6	-
-	-	17	1	-
13	12	49	21	-

TABLE NO-22
PEOPLE IMAGE OF GOVERNMENT

Block	Total No. of respondents	No. of respondents reporting that the Government is taking more in rest in their welfare	No. of respondents reporting that the government is able to satins their felt needs	No. of respondents reporting change in living conditions as			
				Improved	No change	Deteriorated	Cannot Say
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kohima	18	13	9	18	-	-	-
Zunheboto	9	7	3	5	2	-	2
Tokiye	12	11	12	12	-	-	-
Mon	13	12	11	13	-	-	-
khphire	18	18	18	18	-	-	-
total	70	61	53	66	2	-	2