

**Status of
Implementation of Food Schemes in Nagaland**

A Report based on Field Survey in eleven districts

**Office of Commissioners of Supreme Court (CWP 196/2001)
(in the case PUCL vs. Union of India and ors.)**

And

Office of Adviser to Supreme Court Commissioners, Nagaland

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD AND EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES AMONGST THE MARGINALISED IN NAGALAND

REPORT OF A RAPID SURVEY

The present report presents the findings of a survey conducted by the different tribal development units of the Nagaland Baptist Church Council in Nagaland in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court to assess the status of implementation of the food and livelihood schemes in poorest districts in the state. This survey was carried out during the months of April to November 2009 in eleven districts of Nagaland. The primary objective of this survey was to evaluate the functioning of the government food, work and social security schemes. The schemes assessed by this survey are those that have been covered by the interim orders of the Supreme Court in the 'Right to Food' case (PUCL vs. Union of India, CWP 196/2001).

The following are the schemes that have been assessed by this survey:

1. Targeted Public Distribution System
2. Integrated Child Development Services
3. National Old Age Pension Scheme
4. Mid Day Meal Scheme
5. National Family Benefit Scheme
6. National Maternity Benefit Scheme
7. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The objectives of the survey were broadly as follows:

- To study and understand the present implementation status of all the state sponsored food, work and social security schemes in the state of Nagaland.
- To develop of the capacity of the Tribal development units of the NBCC to work on the issues of right to food as well as to establish a regular community monitoring system of all the said schemes.
- To assess the compliance of the Supreme Court orders in these schemes.

Area of the Survey:

The study was conducted in 11 districts of the state of Nagaland. The aim was to try and cover as many villages in each district as possible, ideally all the villages. More than 3000 villages across 11 districts of Nagaland were covered under this survey. While the survey was conducted in all the districts, the results are presented for 10 districts, excluding Kiphre. The findings from Kiphre are clubbed in the figures for Tuensang district because overlap in the two districts of the tribes of Sangtam, Yimchunger and Ssemas. The survey was carried out by the NBCC of the state. A preparatory meeting was organized at Kohima and a further training in Dimapur was also held.

The right to food campaign has been officially endorsed by the NBCC (Nagaland Baptist Church Council) as the mandate for ushering social justice by the church in Nagaland in the year 2008. This was further re-emphasized during the Annual session at Athibung by the outgoing General Secretary on 7th Feb, 2009 during his report presentation to the house. The decisions by the NBCC through ECS to survey the villages, is aimed at covering all the 1200 villages of Nagaland, to be executed by the respective tribal church associations. As proposed during the training, represented by all tribal church bodies and by the representatives of the Commissioners of the Supreme Court, it was resolved to complete survey by March end 2009. Of the twenty tribal bodies, ten have already completed initial survey and work is on to complete the same by the month end. The journey to actualize food and work for the poor will not be easy given the many factors such as the Government's own self interest and apathy to maintain conflict to camouflage their hindmost tail. The only hope is for all to know their rights and take assertive action to curb further menace by public servants.

The training was conducted in three phases. The first was an awareness session conducted at the DUDA guest house in Kohima from the 8-10th July 2008. It was well attended by heads of all the 20 Church tribal Associations, except for the Konyaks. The key note address was presented by Mr Alemtemshi, the Development Commissioner, Kohima. He stressed on the need for looking beyond food supply by the Government to look into food production and food security. One major concern was on the issues relating to bio-conservation and for re-looking into jhum cultivation which is considered a gray area in our farming practice. Ms Dipa Sinha, Adviser at the Supreme Court Commissioners Office explained on the role of the Commissioners office to the Supreme Court and what it has achieved during the past few years. The primary agenda of the meeting was to head-on deal on the survey design but since most of the members were not aware of any of the food schemes, much time had to go into explaining what the various schemes were. The members deliberated on the issues at length and even worked out a time frame for undertaking the survey to cover all the villages.

The second was the training for conducting the household survey of all the food schemes under purview of the Supreme Court Commissioners in the case PUCI vs. Union of India and Ors (CWP 196/2001). The trainers from the Supreme Court were the Principal Advisor Mr. Biraj Patnaik and Ms Dipa Sinha. The sessions were conducted from the 24-26th Sept, 2008 at the Ao Baptist Church, Circular Road, Dimapur. All the Development Secretaries of the various tribal Churches were present.

The Third session was held from the 21-23rd Oct, 2008 at the Human Resource Development Centre of the Nagaland Development Outreach. The discussion was around timeframe for completion and the process for tabulation and report finalization. It was felt that the report should not only present a state overview but also district specific report or tribe specific so that issues can be raised at the local level with support of the State Advisor to the Commissioner of the Supreme Court. The survey formats for each village was distributed during the meeting.

The State Adviser to the Commissioners of the Supreme Court coordinated the whole process. The questionnaire developed by the Commissioners Office was used for collecting information. The selection of the area was primarily based on the availability and involvement of the local tribal association.

The number of respondents covered in the survey is as follows:

Scheme	Sample
TPDS	3246
ICDS	3459
NOAP & Annapurna	3331
NREGA	2530

MDM	3176
NMBS/JSY	2011
NFBS	1102
Total	18855

The village was considered as the unit for collection of information in this survey. On an average 10 beneficiaries were interviewed from each village for a single scheme. However it was not always 10 in all the villages and varied in a few places. For example the average number of beneficiaries covered for the NFBS and JSY was less (around 6) than the TPDS and ICDS (10) in a villages.

The survey was carried out by volunteers and there was an active involvement of community members. As one of the objectives of this rapid survey was to establish a regular people's monitoring system, efforts towards this were made during the execution of the survey. The sample size also varies considerably among districts based on the involvement of the association involved in the survey, the involvement of the local community and so on. Since this was the first time that the volunteers were conducting any survey, there was a lot of learning during the process with the quality of the survey varying. In this report, we have therefore included only those questionnaires whose quality was verified to be satisfactory. This is a further reason for the variation in the sample size across districts and across schemes. However, in spite of this process of filtering the data, the number of respondents in most districts for most schemes is large enough, and therefore we present in this report the district-wise findings for each of the schemes.

TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM & ANTODAYA ANNA YOJANA

Implementation of TPDS and AAY in Nagaland – Results of the Field Survey¹

Number of Respondents

The survey covered 9 districts of Nagaland, 298 villages and 3246 respondents. Of these the highest number was from Phek (1022) and the lowest from Wokha (30). The questions were asked to an adult household member.

Number of Respondents			
S.No	District	Number of villages	Number of respondents
1	Tuensang	82	656
2	Mon	10	158
3	Kohima	56	489
4	Zunheboto	37	417
5	Peren	11	110
6	Phek	43	1022
7	Dimapur	22	199
8	Longleng	15	165
9	Wokha	22	30
	Total	298	3246

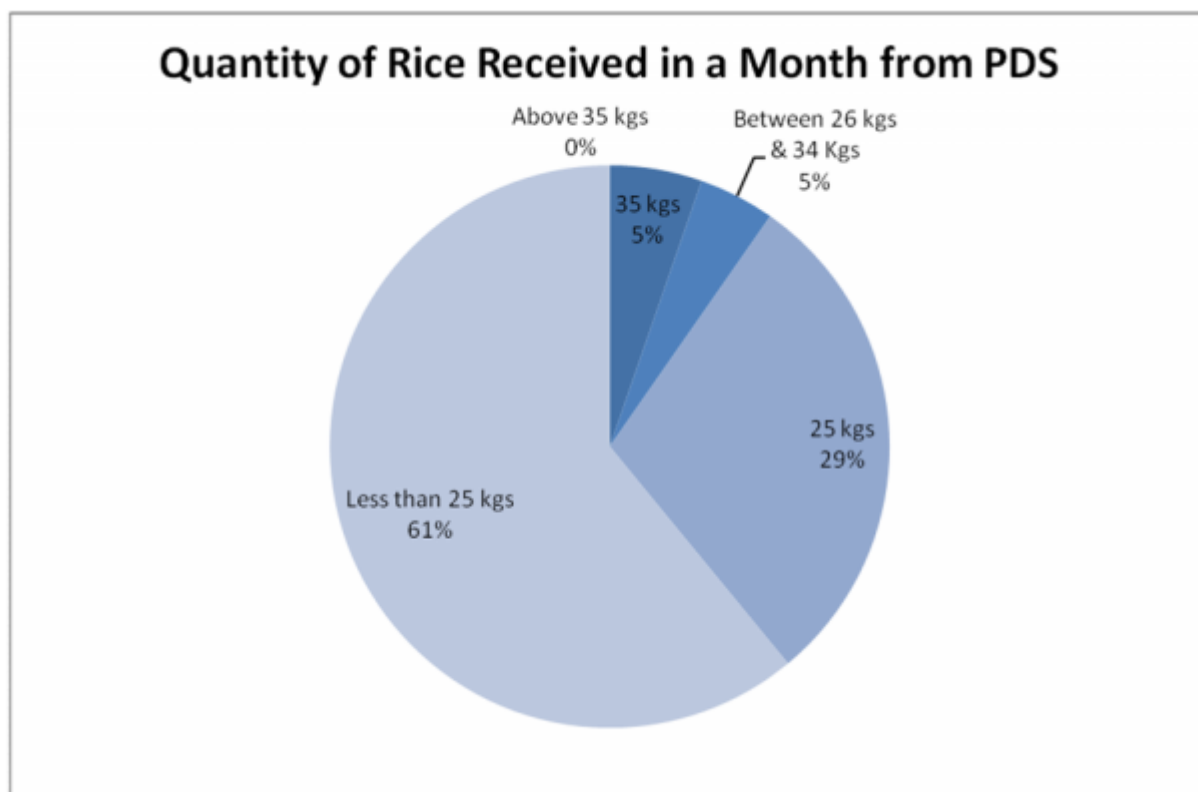
Type of Ration Card

District	% respondents who have a ration card	Type of ration card		
		BPL	Antyodaya	APL
Tuensang	43	77	10	13
Mon	17	86	14.3	0
Kohima	45.2	91	7.2	1.4
Zunheboto	8.2	100	0	0
Peren	57.1	89	1.2	10
Phek	5.3	74	24	2
Dimapur	25.4	60	2.4	38
Longleng	44.6	76	16.4	7.5
Wokha	55.2	100	0	0
Total	25	85	7.9	7.7

¹ In all the tables in this report when we say “Tuensang” it includes Tuensang and Kiphre districts

Of the 2959 respondents who gave this information, only 25% had any kind of ration card. Of the respondents, 85% said they had BPL cards.

Quantity of Grain Received



Looking at the quantity of foodgrain (all rice in Nagaland) received from the PDS in a month, it is seen that of all the respondents 61% received even less than 25kgs of rice. Only 5% received the complete quota of 35kgs rice and about 29% received 25kgs of rice. Another 5% reported getting between 26kgs and 34kgs from the PDS.

Quality of Grain

District	Quality of Foodgrains		
	Good	Average	Bad
Tuensang	7.6	71.0	21.0
Mon	0.0	76.9	23.1
Kohima	12.8	70.6	16.6
Zunheboto	0.5	37.9	61.6
Peren	32.4	67.6	0.0
Phek	0.0	34.0	66.0
Dimapur	0.0	96.7	3.3
Longleng	24.2	33.3	42.4
Wokha	12.0	88.0	0.0
Total	7.5	52.2	40.4

Most of the respondents (52%) felt that the quality of grain was 'average'. Another 40% felt that the quality of the rice given in PDS was bad. Only, a small percentage (about 7.5%) felt that the quality of the rice was actually good.

Other Aspects of PDS Implementation

District	Frequency of opening of the ration shop						
	Everyday	Every alternate /3-4 days a week	Every week but less than twice a week	2-3 times during the month	Once a month	Less Frequently	Never
Tuensang	0.0	0.0	1.5	17.0	40.0	0.0	42.0
Mon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	77.5
Kohima	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9	37.6	12.5	38.6
Zunheboto	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	9.7	0.0	89.7
Peren	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	39.4	13.8	43.1
Phek	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	13.8	0.0	83.6
Dimapur	0.0	4.3	7.1	0.0	31.4	0.0	57.1
Longleng	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	20.3	7.8	70.3
Wokha	7.7	3.8	0.0	30.8	53.8	0.0	3.8
Total	0.2	0.2	0.5	4.1	20.9	3.1	71.0

The Supreme Court orders state that the ration shop should be kept open everyday, regularly. Of the respondents, only 0.2% said that the ration shop was open everyday while another 0.2% said that the ration shop is open on alternate days. As many as 71% of the respondents reported that the ration shop is never open and this is a serious cause for concern.

Further, only about 9% of the respondents said that it was possible to buy rations in installments and 12.2% of the respondents said that they had been refused rations.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

Implementation of the NREGS – Results of the Field Survey

Number of Respondents

The survey covered 10 districts of Nagaland and 2530 respondents. The questions were asked to an adult household member. Two-thirds of the respondents (66.7%) were given job cards and had their job cards with them. More than three-fourths (80.3%) of the respondents said they were aware of the provisions of the NREGA. In the districts of Zunheboto, Phek and Longleng the coverage of job cards was very low and so was the level of awareness on the provisions of NREGA.

S.No	District	% respondents who had job cards	% respondents who said they were aware of provisions of NREGA
1	Tuensang	60.1	48.9
2	Mon	78.4	80.4
3	Kohima	65.0	82.6
4	Zunheboto	31.3	44.1
5	Peren	57.5	89.3
6	Phek	20.4	47.6
7	Dimapur	50.4	82.6
8	Longleng	0.0	29.3
9	Wokha	66.7	51.6
	Total	66.7	80.3

Almost half (48.4%) the respondents reported that they have ever made a demand for work. Of these only 41.3% said that they received work within 15 days of making a demand (which is guaranteed in the Act). Here again, there is a wide district level variation that can be seen. While 90% of respondents in Phek reported having made a demand for work only 16% in Longleng did so (the district with least number of job cards). Further, two thirds of the respondents in Peren reported receiving work within 15 days of making a demand, whereas in Longleng none did and only 5.9% in Phek among those who demanded work received work within 15 days of applying.

S.N	District	% who made a demand for work	% of those who got work within 15 days of making a demand
1	Tuensang	38.5	39.0
2	Mon	67.3	15.8
3	Kohima	70.4	48.3
4	Zunheboto	33.2	49.8
5	Peren	90.8	67.3

6	Phek	38.7	5.9
7	Dimapur	49.2	52.7
8	Longleng	16.0	0.0
9	Wokha	53.3	58.6
10	Mokokchung	64.9	58.3
	Total	48.4	41.3

The workers were asked details of the number of days they worked under the scheme in the last one year and the total wages that they were paid under this scheme during the same period. Of those who worked under the NREGA in the last 12 months, about 80% did so for less than 30 days, while Act provides for work for 100 days. Only 5% worked for 80 to 100 days under NREGA.

S.N	District	Number of days worked under NREGA in the last 12 months			
		Less than 30 days	More than 30 days but less than 50 days	More than 50 days but less than 80 days	Between 80 to 100 days
1	Tuensang	70.0	28.1	0.0	1.9
2	Mon	46.2	48.1	5.8	0.0
3	Kohima	79.3	1.4	11.4	7.9
4	Zunheboto	94.3	3.1	1.4	1.1
5	Peren	84.8	5.1	0.0	10.1
6	Phek	79.2	0.0	0.0	20.8
7	Dimapur	72.2	9.3	0.0	18.5
8	Longleng	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Wokha	10.7	46.4	21.4	21.4
10	Mokokchung	93.3	2.4	0.0	4.3
	Total	80.3	12.6	1.9	5.1

Among all those who had worked under NREGS in the last one year, 71.3% received wages on a daily basis while the rest (29.7%) were paid on the basis of work done. Of all respondents 57.4% said that minimum wages were paid under the NREGS. Further, 45.6% of them said they were content with the number of days of work received under the NREGA.

S.No	District	% were paid on a daily wage basis	% who said they were paid minimum wages	% content with the number of days of work received under NREGA
1	Tuensang	50.9	57.4	60.0
2	Mon	33.3	97.4	64.7
3	Kohima	90.2	66.4	56.5
4	Zunheboto	93.7	32.3	28.6
5	Peren	68.7	92.5	59.0
6	Phek	62.2	14.5	14.1
7	Dimapur	59.6	80.0	45.8
8	Longleng	78.1	82.6	34.0

9	Wokha	71.4	89.7	66.7
10	Mokokchung	89.4	85.9	57.8
	Total	71.3	57.4	45.6

S.N	District	Timing of payment of wages for work done under NREGA				
		Within a week of completing the work	Within a fortnight of completing the work	2 weeks to 1 month after completing the work	1-2 months after completing the work	More than 2 month after completing the work
1	Tuensang	26.6	16.6	21.2	18.0	17.6
2	Mon	13.0	0.0	21.7	39.1	26.1
3	Kohima	35.4	0.0	26.5	25.9	12.2
4	Zunheboto	21.3	1.4	8.7	39.1	29.5
5	Peren	51.7	23.4	10.0	0.0	14.9
6	Phek	32.1	29.6	6.2	21.0	11.1
7	Dimapur	35.2	22.2	25.9	0.0	16.7
8	Longleng	37.9	48.3	6.9	6.9	0.0
9	Wokha	24.1	3.5	20.7	10.3	41.4
10	Mokokchung	45.0	18.8	23.8	3.8	8.8
	Total	31.8	13.2	16.6	19.8	18.6

When asked about the timing of the wage payments, only 45% were paid within the stipulated time of less than 15 days of completing the work. A further 16.6% of the workers were paid after two weeks but within one month of completing the work. The remaining 38.4% of the workers were paid with a delay of more than a month after completing the work.

S.N	District	% who sign attendance daily at the worksite	Attendance marked on:			
			Muster roll	Register/notebook	Piece of paper	Other
1	Tuensang	60.6	28.8	44.6	1.7	24.9
2	Mon	69.2	5.7	20.9	0.0	73.4
3	Kohima	71.5	34.1	53.0	3.8	9.1
4	Zunheboto	46.2	13.5	80.1	6.4	0.0
5	Peren	79.3	41.6	46.5	4.9	7.0
6	Phek	11.1	12.4	40.8	5.0	41.8
7	Dimapur	82.3	16.4	82.0	1.6	0.0
8	Longleng	27.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
9	Wokha	64.5	35.7	32.1	17.9	14.3
10	Mokokchung	81.7	49.3	50.7	0.0	0.0
	Total	54.7	26.0	48.8	3.0	22.1

Only 54.7% of the respondents said that they signed an attendance daily at the worksite. Signing on the muster roll and making the muster roll on the website for public scrutiny is one of the provisions in the NREGA to ensure transparency in the system of providing work and giving payments under the Act. However, it was seen that only 26% of the respondents said that their attendance was directly marked on the muster roll while the rest reported that the attendance was marked in a separate notebook, a piece of paper or any other such place.

22.5% of the respondents said that they knew other families that were staying back in the village and not migrating because of work available under the NREGS and 40% said that they would have migrated if they hadn't got work under this scheme.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES Introduction

Implementation of the ICDS – results of the field survey

Number of respondents:

The respondents for the survey on ICDS were mothers of children under six. The survey covered 11 districts of Nagaland, 326 villages and 3459 respondents. Of these the highest number was from Phek (817) and the lowest from Wokha (33).

Number of Respondents			
S.No	District	Number of villages	Number of respondents
1	Tuensang	78	751
2	Mon	11	158
3	Kohima	37	267
4	Zunheboto	32	470
5	Peren	31	305
6	Phek	42	817
7	Dimapur	20	199
8	Longleng	17	151
9	Wokha	24	33
10	Mokokchung	34	308
	Total	326	3459

The table below looks at the responses of women on the coverage and regularity of the anganwadi centre. A majority of the women (82.2%) reported that there was an anganwadi centre in the village and a large number of them said (87.8%) that their child was enrolled in the anganwadi. However, only 3.2% of the women said that the anganwadi was open everyday. Almost 70% of them felt that the anganwadi is opened only occasionally and a sizeable percent (15%) said that the anganwadi centre in their village is never open. 12.2% reported that the anganwadi centre is open once a week. This has to be investigated further and action taken if it is found that the anganwadi centres are not opened regularly. The Supreme Court orders clearly state that all the services of the ICDS must be provided for all the beneficiary groups of the programme (children under six, pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls) in the country. There is no way that the services of the ICDS can be provided if the anganwadi centres are not even opened.

S.No	District	% who reported that there is an AWC in the village	Regularity of opening of AWC				% respondents whose children are enrolled in AWC
			Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never	
1	Tuensang	67	4.5	13	77	5.9	89
2	Mon	70.2	0	23.5	62.7	13.7	93.3
3	Kohima	95.3	4.1	9.7	78.5	7.7	88.8

4	Zunheboto	54.8	0	4.8	34.3	60.9	73.2
5	Peren	94.1	1	18.5	80.4	0	95.4
6	Phek	98.1	2.5	11.5	74.6	11.5	92.9
7	Dimapur	91.6	0.6	25.8	68.1	5.5	87.1
8	Longleng	87.3	1.5	0.7	52.6	45.2	68
9	Wokha	90.6	3.1	21.9	71.9	3.1	93.9
10	Mokokchung	93.1	10.2	13.8	73.8	2.3	92.9
	Total	82.2	3.2	12.2	69.5	15	87.8

Supplementary Nutrition Programme

District	% who said onsite feeding	Kind of food given				
		Hot cooked meals	Noodles/ <i>wai wai</i>	“Ready to eat” food	Dry rations	Others
Tuensang	20.0	3.6	22.0	34.0	38.0	2.0
Mon	18.8	10.0	48.0	10.0	22.0	10.0
Kohima	16.0	4.5	29.1	25.4	39.8	1.2
Zunheboto	35.4	2.5	36.3	26.6	23.8	10.6
Peren	30.5	6.3	38.5	26.4	27.4	1.4
Phek	21.7	4.0	41.2	16.8	37.9	0.0
Dimapur	33.3	13.5	25.6	28.8	25.0	7.1
Longleng	1.8	0.0	67.0	18.6	13.6	0.8
Wokha	81.8	13.8	34.5	48.3	3.4	0.0
Total	23.9	4.7	35.1	25.4	31.5	3.4

Of all the respondents only 23.9% said that their children received on the spot feeding in the anganwadi centre. The remaining (76.1%) reported that take home rations were given. This is not surprising given the fact that the anganwadi centres are not even opened most of the time. The type of meal supplied was a hot cooked meal for only 4.7% of the respondents’ children and dry ration for about one-third (31.5%). Most children received some sort of processed food either in the form of noodles (35.1%) (*wai wai*) and ready to eat foods (25.4%). The Supreme Court orders clearly state that the supplementary nutrition given in anganwadi centres should be procured in a decentralised manner and children in the age group of 3 to 6 years should be given hot cooked meals. In response to letters from the Commissioners of the Supreme Court, sent after this survey was conducted, the Government of Nagaland has responded that it has now making a transition to a system of decentralised production and procurement.

District	Frequency of Receiving SNP				Quality of SNP		
	Everyday	Once a week	Once in a fortnight	Others	Good	Average	Poor
Tuensang	0	18	9.5	73	4.1	40	56
Mon	0	29.4	26.5	44.1	14.3	38.8	46.9

Kohima	4.	16.6	23.2	55.5	17	50.2	32.8
Zunheboto	0.	24.4	11.9	63.4	3.2	25.5	71.3
Peren	0.	13.7	17.2	55.7	15.5	62.0	22.5
Phek	0.	13.9	12.4	73.6	4.6	38.0	57.4
Dimapur	0.	31.7	12.0	55.6	7.5	61.9	30.6
Longleng	0.	2.8	43.7	12.6	0.0	35.1	64.9
Wokha	0.	32.1	39.3	28.6	0.0	86.7	13.3
Total	0.	18.0	14.7	63.9	6.7	42.0	51.3

On enquiring about the frequency of receiving SNP, only 0.6% said that the SNP was given every day, while about 18% reported getting once a week and about 15% once a fortnight. Almost 63.9% (in the 'others' category) reported that they got the SNP once in a month, once in two months and so on. Only about 6.7% of the respondents felt that the quality of food supplied was good while about 42% felt that it was of average quality. As many as 51.3% of the respondents felt that the quality of food given was poor. Either ways it's a non issue since the centre is hardly open once a week.

Other Services of ICDS

The anganwadi worker is supposed to make regular home visits to counsel mothers on nutrition and health. Among the respondents only about 20% said that anganwadi workers made home visits. Further, the anganwadi worker is supposed to weigh all the children under six years of age every month to monitor their growth and identify children who are malnourished for referral and further treatment. Less than a quarter of the respondents (23.3%) said that their children were weighed at least once in three months. A further 7.4% of the respondents reported that children are weighed once or twice a year. Alarmingly, almost 60% of the respondents reported that their children have never been weighed in the anganwadi centres.

District	% who said anganwadi workers made home visits	Frequency of weighing children			% who were counselled after growth monitoring	% who said preschool activities are conducted
		At least once in 3 months	Once in 6 months or 1 year	Never		
Tuensang	17	6.4	1.9	44	12.0	17
Mon	26.1	15.1	15.2	33.3	38.6	28.6
Kohima	33.2	12.4	9.7	37.7	22.0	37.1
Zunheboto	21.9	33.4	3.8	30.8	5.7	2.2
Peren	37.2	13.4	5.8	33.8	35.8	43.8
Phek	5.5	8.2	4	37.9	12.9	20.2
Dimapur	42.9	30.4	3.6	30.8	38.7	34.0
Longleng	3.7				8.5	1.1
Wokha	50	20.0	24.4	26.7	57.7	56.3
Total	19.8	23.3	7.4	59.1	16.8	21.4

Of the women who said that their children were ever weighed in the anganwadi centre, only 16.8% said that they were counselled about their children's growth after the weighing was done.

Another important service that the ICDS provides is pre-school education. Of all the respondents only 21.4% said that any preschool activities are conducted in the anganwadi centre. There is a great variation in all of this amongst the different districts. For instance while 56.3% respondents in Wokha said that preschool activities are conducted, in Longlend and Zunheboto only 1.1% and 2.2% (respectively) women said that any preschool activities are conducted.

NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME/ JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA

Implementation of the NMBS/JSY – Results of the Field Survey

Number of respondents:

The respondents for the survey on NMBS/JSY were BPL mothers of children under one year of age. The survey covered 9 districts of Nagaland, 296 villages and 2011 respondents. Of these the highest number was from Phek (407) and the lowest from Wokha (19).

Number of Respondents			
S.No	District	Number of villages	Number of respondents
1	Tuensang	81	435
2	Mon	10	158
3	Kohima	53	221
4	Zunheboto	30	400
5	Peren	29	141
6	Phek	42	407
7	Dimapur	18	150
8	Longleng	15	80
9	Wokha	18	19
	Total	296	2011

Of the eligible respondents only 12.2% had even applied for benefit under the NMBS. Of these women who applied for the scheme, 14.2% applied in the first trimester of their pregnancy, 23.2% in the second trimester, 17.6% in the third trimester of the pregnancy and the remaining 45.1% applied after delivery. Since this benefit is to be received in the third trimester towards nutrition support for the pregnant women, the application should ideally be during the first two trimesters. However, more

than half of the respondents applied either during the third trimester or even after delivery.

District	% women who applied for benefit	Timing of application			
		1 st trimester of pregnancy	2 nd trimester of pregnancy	3 rd trimester of pregnancy	After delivery
Tuensang	8.2	27.9	11.6	25.6	34.9
Mon	44.4	15.0	20.0	20.0	45.0
Kohima	23.0	18.4	23.7	18.4	39.5
Zunheboto	12.8	16.7	25.0	20.8	37.5
Peren	35.6	4.3	2.2	17.4	76.1
Phek	3.1	7.7	50.0	11.5	30.8
Dimapur	1.0				
Longleng	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wokha	16.7	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0

Total	12.2	14.2	23.2	17.6	45.1
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As mentioned in the introduction with frequent changes in the scheme, there was reported to be a widespread confusion on the ground on whether women who had home deliveries were eligible for any benefit under this scheme. Therefore the respondents were asked for the place of delivery.

Among

all the respondents, the majority 82.7% had a home delivery, while the rest had a hospital delivery.

District	% home delivery	number of children			
		One	Two	Three	More than 3 children
Tuensang	87.9	13.9	19.5	18.8	47.9
Mon	76.3	19.4	16.7	19.4	44.4
Kohima	74.2	22.3	36.0	21.1	20.6
Zunheboto	75.6	17.5	15.7	34.5	32.3
Peren	83.2	24.4	30.4	14.8	30.4
Phek	89.2	9.2	37.2	24.3	29.2
Dimapur	80.5	19.3	38.6	18.1	24.1
Longleng	79.6	19.6	30.4	30.4	19.6
Wokha	94.4	0.0	23.5	35.3	41.2
Total	82.7	15.9	27.8	23.4	32.9

Further, another criterion used on the ground to determine the eligibility for receiving benefit under the NMBS is the number of children. The original scheme restricted the eligibility only for the first two births, however later this was modified to include all pregnancies. Later, a Supreme Court order to this effect was also passed. Among the respondents in this survey, 15.9% had one child, 27.8% had two children, 23.4% had three children and 32.9% had four children.

District	Given money/benefit	Amount of Benefit Received		
		Rs.500	More than Rs.500	Less than Rs.500
Tuensang	8.2	8.9	77.8	6.7
Mon	11.4	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kohima	15.8	9.1	87.9	3.0
Zunheboto	7.7	44.4	38.9	16.7
Peren	16.4	5.3	89.5	5.3
Phek	5.8	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dimapur	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.0
Longleng	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
Wokha	6.3	25.0	50.0	25.0
Total	9.2	13.3	79.5	5.4

Of all the respondents only 9.2% of them received benefit under the NMBS. Of these about 13% received Rs. 500, about 80% more than Rs. 500 (those who had hospital deliveries received the additional amount under JSY). A few respondents (5.4%) said they got less than Rs.

500 indicating some corruption in the implementation of the scheme. Further, among those who received the benefit, only about 6% did so during their pregnancy and 61.2% immediately after delivery. A significant of the beneficiaries (32.9%) received the payment much after the delivery.

District	Timing of Payment		
	During pregnancy	Immediately after delivery	Much after delivery
Tuensang	6.3	70.8	22.9
Mon	33.3	50.0	16.7
Kohima	0.0	53.1	46.9
Zunheboto	16.7	58.3	25.0
Peren	0.0	22.2	77.8
Phek	6.5	69.6	23.9
Dimapur	0.0	100.0	0.0
Longleng	0.0	80.0	20.0
Wokha	0.0	100.0	0.0
Total	5.9	61.2	32.9

The issue of non-coverage of women having home deliveries by the JSY scheme in the state was brought to the notice of the Government of Nagaland by the adviser to the Commissioners, after this study was conducted. Consequently, the Government of Nagaland has issued orders to ensure payment of benefit retrospectively for all women who delivered in the last one year, irrespective of the place of delivery.

District	Food for self	Medical care for self	Nothing specific, when in the family pool
Tuensang	18.2	68.2	13.6
Mon	11.1	88.9	0.0
Kohima	22.7	45.5	31.8
Zunheboto	48.5	39.4	12.1
Peren	39.3	50.0	10.7
Phek	17.7	67.7	14.7
Dimapur	0.0	100.0	0.0
Longleng	33.3	66.7	0.0
Wokha	33.3	66.7	0.0
Total	28.1	55.6	16.3

Finally, considering that the NMBS is towards nutrition support for the woman during pregnancy, she was asked what use the money was put to, in case she received a benefit. More than half (55.6%) the women who received benefit under the NMBS/JSY said that the amount was used towards their own health, to pay for medicines or treatment for themselves. Another 28.1% said that the money received under this scheme was spent on food for themselves. A smaller but significant proportion of women (16.3%) said that the money was spent on nothing specific but included in the family pool.

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

Implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme in Nagaland – Results of the Field Survey

Number of Respondents

The respondents for the mid day meal survey were children in the primary school. The survey covered 10 districts of Nagaland, 320 villages and 3176 respondents. Of these the highest number was from Phek (828) and the lowest from Wokha (21).

Number of Respondents			
S.No	District	Number of villages	Number of respondents
1	Tuensang	83	687
2	Mon	11	158
3	Kohima	46	194
4	Zunheboto	33	450
5	Peren	16	147
6	Phek	44	828
7	Dimapur	19	200
8	Longleng	13	150
9	Wokha	21	21
10	Mokochung	34	341
	Total	320	3176

Of all the children who were asked whether hot cooked meals were provided in the school for lunch, more than 85% responded positively. However, almost 65% of the children felt that the quantity of the food provided in the mid day meal in school was inadequate. In the districts of Mon, Zunheboto and Wokha not only is the coverage of hot cooked meals low, but also a high percent of children in these districts reported that the food given is not sufficient in quantity. Further, only 18.8% said that the food was provided throughout the year indicating that there are many disruptions in provision of food in schools. The least percent of children in Longleng said that the mid day meal is served regularly. On the other hand while the coverage was high in Tuensang, according to the responses of the children this provision of mid day meal in the schools was very irregular with only 10% of the children saying that MDM is provided regularly throughout the year.

The mid day meal guidelines of the government and the Supreme Court orders direct that mid day meal should be continued even during the long holidays in summer in drought prone districts. Therefore children in drought prone districts covered in this survey were asked about this. Less than 10% of the children in these areas said that mid day meal was provided during the long holidays.

District	Hot Cooked Meal is provided in school (%)	Quantity of meal is sufficient (%)	Mid Day Meal is served regularly (%)	MDM is given during summer holidays in drought prone districts (%)
Tuensang	93	76.0	10.0	17.0
Mon	63.5	49.0	21.2	28.3
Kohima	90.6	77.3	17.1	11.1
Zunheboto	61.6	54.4	10.9	9.9
Peren	82.5	53.6	25.2	9.9
Phek	95.8	43.5	12.2	0.4
Dimapur	81.0	72.2	41.8	49.3
Longleng	79.3	64.3	4.3	4.4
Wokha	65	66.7	23.8	18.8
Mokokchung	97.4	92.1	54.2	11.4
Total	87.0	64.2	18.8	9.9

Having a varied menu is one of the indicators of the quality of the food provided in the mid day meal. About 50% of the children reported that a variety was provided in the menu. About 60% of the children said that the school did not provide them with plates and that they had to bring plates from home to eat the mid day meal. Almost two-thirds of the children (64.2%) said that they were given a second helping when asked for.

District	Varied menu provided	Bring own plates from home	Second helping given
Tuensang	41.0	29.0	79.0
Mon	61.7	34.0	63.8
Kohima	70.6	23.8	77.3
Zunheboto	36.6	56.3	36.6
Peren	70.3	30.7	58.7
Phek	43.0	18.1	55.3
Dimapur	47.7	48.5	79.6
Longleng	44.6	82.0	79.1
Wokha	55.0	52.4	60.0
Mokokchung	82.2	13.2	70.1
Total	50.7	31.1	64.2

NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME & NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

Implementation of NOAPS in Nagaland – Results of the Field Survey

Number of Respondents

The respondents for the NOAPS survey were old people above the age of 65 and from BPL households who were therefore eligible to receive an old age pension. The survey covered 9 districts of Nagaland, 301 villages and 3331 respondents. Of these the highest number was from Phek (772) and the lowest from Wokha (34).

Number of Respondents			
S.No	District	Number of villages	Number of respondents
1	Tuensang	54	440
2	Mon	11	158
3	Kohima	56	421
4	Zunheboto	34	446
5	Peren	51	663
6	Phek	39	772
7	Dimapur	21	239
8	Longleng	17	158
9	Wokha	18	34
	Total	301	3331

Of all the respondents only 34.4% were beneficiaries of the old age pension scheme. While the highest coverage was seen in Wokha (83.3%), the coverage in Longleng was very low (12.1%). Of those who received pensions, almost 80% said that they got even less than Rs. 200 per month. The Government of India contributes Rs. 200 per person per month towards the old age pension and in fact, also urges the state government to contribute an additional Rs. 200 thereby making the total pension amount Rs. 400.

District	% respondents who are beneficiaries of pension scheme	Amount of pension received		
		Less than 200	Rs.200	More than Rs.200
Tuensang	45.9	75.7	17.1	7.2
Mon	39.2	15.4	46.2	38.5
Kohima	52.5	78.5	5.8	15.7
Zunheboto	34.2	92.3	5.0	2.8
Peren	31.0	91.5	7.8	0.7
Phek	22.5	59.3	40.7	0.0
Dimapur	32.0	74.2	17.7	8.1
Longleng	12.1	100.0	0.0	0.0

Wokha	83.3	84.6	15.4	0.0
Total	34.4	79.4	14.5	6.1

District	Had to pay to be selected	Timing of Payment		
		Yes, in the first week of month	Yes, but not in the first week of month	Irregular
Tuensang	33.0	26.0	5.0	69.0
Mon	38.7	0.0	47.6	52.4
Kohima	11.6	1.0	9.9	89.0
Zunheboto	42.6	0.0	5.8	94.2
Peren	28.7	2.1	1.4	96.4
Phek	11.7	1.3	5.6	93.1
Dimapur	16.0	1.6	39.1	59.4
Longleng	13.3	7.7	7.7	84.6
Wokha	46.2	7.4	0.0	92.6
Total	24.6	5.7	8.7	85.7

Almost one-fourth of the beneficiaries (24.6%) reported having to pay a bribe to receive the pension. Further 85.7% of the respondents reported that the payment of pension was very irregular with only

5.7% getting it every month within the first week and another 8.7% saying that they receive their pensions regularly every month even if not in the first week. This will hopefully be rectified with the recent decision of the Government of Nagaland to pay the pensions through bank and post office

accounts.

District	% who said they have to travel a great distance to get pension	% who said they faced apathy of officials in getting pension	% who said Family members take away the money	% who said Pension amount is enough to satisfy the food needs for one month	% who felt getting free grains is better than getting pensions
Tuensang	85.0	31.0	46.0	6.9	20.0
Mon	78.6	66.7	66.7	17.2	20.0
Kohima	36.9	3.0	47.6	3.8	47.3
Zunheboto	88.7	30.1	13.6	5.7	50.0
Peren	90.7	14.3	23.3	7.5	27.3
Phek	73.6	28.6	16.7	0.0	23.2
Dimapur	43.4	22.6	0.0	5.9	100.0
Longleng	100.0	100.0		0.0	100.0
Wokha	88.5	11.1	16.7	0.0	50.0
Total	69.9	19.0	30.3	4.6	31.2

Almost 70% of the beneficiaries said they had to travel long distances to get the pension, about 19% of them reported facing apathy from government officials and about 30.3% reported that the pension amount was taken away from them by others. Further, only 4.6% of the beneficiaries felt that the pension amount is sufficient to cover their monthly food expenses and 31.2% felt that it was better to get free grains rather than monetary pensions.

Implementation of NFBS - Results of the Field Survey

The aim of the survey was to visit homes of families that are eligible for NFBS and look at the functioning of the scheme. However, nothing much could be done regarding to this scheme in the survey as it seems as if the scheme is not functioning at all in the state. Of the 796 families visited in the ten districts where there was a death of a breadwinner only two families had received benefit under the NFBS (one in Tuensang and the other in Zunheboto), in spite of 34 of them applying for it.

Summary of Findings

The survey was conducted to assess the implementation of the food and employment schemes in the state of Nagaland. Another objective of the survey was also to mobilise local communities to continuously monitor the performance of the scheme. Keeping these twin objectives in mind the survey was designed in a manner where it could be easily carried out by volunteers and field workers. The survey gives a broad idea of how the various food and employment schemes are doing in the state of Nagaland, especially in relation to the Supreme Court orders on these schemes. The respondents of the survey were those who were eligible to receive benefit under each of the schemes.

The main findings of the survey are as follows:

Targeted Public Distribution System and Antodaya Anna Yojana

1. Among respondents 25% had ration card.
2. More than 60% of the respondents reported getting less than 25kgs of rice in a month from the PDS
3. About 40% of the respondents felt that the quality of grain that they get from the PDS is bad.
4. Only about 0.2% of the respondents said that the ration shops are open everyday and 71% if the respondents said that the ration shops are never open.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

1. 66.7% of the respondents had job cards
2. 48.4% of respondents applied for work under the employment guarantee scheme
3. About 41% of them received work within 15 days of applying.
4. A large majority (80%) received work for less than 30 days in the last year.
5. 57% of the workers said they were paid minimum wages in the NREGS works. There were however major delays in payment.

Integrated Child Development Scheme

1. About 82.2% of the respondents said that an anganwadi is available in the village and 88% of them had their children enrolled in the anganwadi.
2. Only 3% said that anganwadi is open everyday and less than 1% reported that the supplementary nutrition was given everyday.
3. 5% of the mothers said that their children were given hot cooked meals at the anganwadi.
4. In only about 23% of the cases weight was regularly monitored.

National Maternity Benefit Scheme/Janani Suraksha Yojana

1. About 12% of the respondents had applied for benefit under the NMBS and about 9.2% of the respondents received benefit under the NMBS/JSY.

2. More than 90% of the respondents were given the benefit after the delivery.
3. Most of the women reported that the benefit they received was spent on food or medicines for themselves.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

1. More than 85% of the children said that they were given a hot cooked meal in school
2. Only about 19% of the children said that the meal was provided throughout the year.
3. About 50% of the children said that a varied menu was provided in the mid day meal and less than 64% felt that the quantity of food given in the mid day meal was sufficient.

National Old Age Pension Scheme

1. Of the respondents 34.4% were beneficiaries of the pension scheme.
2. 86% of the respondents said that the pension was not paid regularly.

National Family Benefit Scheme

1. Only 2 out of 800 eligible respondents received benefit under the NFBS.

Next Steps

After this survey, there have been a number of meetings between the Adviser of the Commissioners to the Supreme Court and the government officials where the preliminary findings of the survey were discussed. Some follow up action such as shifting to payments through bank/post office accounts for distribution of old age pensions and clearing the backlog of payment of maternity benefits for women who had home deliveries since April 2009 have been taken by the Government of Nagaland.

A process of monitoring of the food schemes by local committees has been started on a pilot basis in one village in each of the blocks in the state. This pilot initiative has therefore started in 48 villages in the state. These villages will have a 'social concern committee' comprising mainly of the women who will monitor all the schemes under purview of the Supreme Court. It is further planned that after one year a similar survey will be carried out in these 48 villages to assess impact of the local monitoring process on the performance of the food schemes. The findings of the present survey from these villages will then be used as baseline to make the comparison and assess the changes. The follow up survey will be conducted in partnership with the government involving the Rural Development, Health, Social Welfare, Education, Food and Civil supplies and the Planning departments. This was decided in a meeting the Adviser held with the Commissioner/Secretaries of the above departments.