PART THREE

SYNTHESIS
CHAPTER VI

LEVELS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to assess the levels of development as many as 34 indicators have been considered and quantified blockwise in the absence of individual village-wise data. The indicators used are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Agriculture Sector:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Percentage of net area sown out of total geographical area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Percentage of irrigated area out of net area sown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Percentage of area under cereal out of total net area sown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Yield per hectare (in metric tonne).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Consumption of fertilizer per hectare (in Kg).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Average size of holding (in hectare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Average net area sown per holding (in hectare).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(B) Employment, Industry, etc.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Percentage of agricultural workers to total population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Percentage of villages having small scale industries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(C) Socio-economic Aspects and Amenities:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Population served by one Lower Primary School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Population served by one Middle English School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Population served by one High School.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Percentage of Middle English School within 5 km.
15. Percentage of High School within 8 km.
16. Percentage of Matric and Higher Secondary passed.
17. Percentage of Graduate and Post-graduate passed.
18. Literacy percentage.
19. Medical facilities available per thousand population.
20. Medical facilities available within 5 km per thousand population.
21. Medical facilities available within 10 km per thousand population.
22. Medical facilities available within 20 km per thousand population.
23. Percentage of villages having veterinary dispensary.
24. Percentage of villages having water supply system.
25. Percentage of villages having pucca road communication.
26. Percentage of villages having jeepable road communication.
27. Percentage of villages having bus road.
28. Percentage of villages having bus road within 5 km.
29. Percentage of villages having bus road within 10 km.
30. Percentage of villages electrified.
31. Percentage of household electrified.
32. Number of Community Centres per 1,000 persons.
33. Number of Feeding Centres per 1,000 persons.
34. Percentage of household having C.G.I sheet roofs.
The values of the individual indicators have been standardised by finding out percentage, per capita, per unit area, average, etc. wherever necessary. There are 21 blocks in Nagaland and standardised value of the indicators are given to each of them. Each of the 21 blocks are then ranked in respect to each indicator. The best block according to an indicator is given 1, the second best 2, and so on with the worst block being given 21. The rank scores are then added sector-wise (Agriculture, Employment and Industry and Socio-economic Aspects) and also as a whole to find out Composite Scores which can give a quantitative measurement of relative development. This Composite Score values of the 21 blocks have been found to vary between 207 and 439 (Table 6:1).

In order to express the levels of development in a more rational way the Composite Scores have been divided into three frequency intervals (Map-10). The blocks with rank scores between 200 and 299 are classified as relatively developed blocks. Ten blocks namely: 1. Ongpangkong 2. Zumheboto 3. Changtongya 4. Kohima 5. Tseminyu 6. Mangkolomba 7. Kikrusa 8. Medhiphora 9. Jalukie and 10. Wokha in that order of development fall within this category. The blocks with rank scores between 300 and 399 have been categorised as marginally developed. This category includes the blocks of 1. Baghty 2. Longkim 3. Shamatore 4. Tokiye 5. Phak and 6. Sangsangyu. The blocks with scores 400 and above are the least developed.
NAGALAND

LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT
(BLOCKWISE)
1980—1981

INDEX:
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
BLOCK BOUNDARY

SCALE:
10 5 0 10 20 30 Km

LEGEND:
CATEGORY
RELATIVELY DEVELOPED
MARGINALLY DEVELOPED
LEAST DEVELOPED

RANK VALUE
200 — 299
300 — 399
400 AND MORE

MAP-10
ones and this category includes five blocks namely:  

The table further shows that, districtwise Nokokshung has the least score which means that of all the districts it has attained highest development followed by Kohima, Zumhebote, Wokha, Phak, Tuensang and Mon districts.

The table shows that Ongpangkong block of Nokokshung district is awarded the first rank. Although in the agriculture sector it is slightly least developed than the blocks of the Kohima district, in employment, small scale industry and socio-economic amenities it ranks much higher than any other block. The district headquarters of Nokokshung being located in it, and the population being educationally relatively advanced the block has developed fairly rapidly under the regime of planning attaining first position in the State. This block is followed Zumhebote block containing the Zumhebote district headquarters. Here again agriculture is least developed than the Kohima blocks but socio-economic amenities are well developed. It lags slightly behind the Ongpangkong block only because of higher percentage of agricultural population and the lower percentage of workers employed in secondary and tertiary activities. The level of development in the other eight 'Relatively Developed' blocks are similar to the two described above. All the four blocks of Kohima are considered as relatively developed because their agriculture is based on terrace cultivation and they have
Table 6.1
Nagaland

Scores of Socio-Economic Indicators
(Blockwise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Scores in Agriculture Sector</th>
<th>Scores in other Economic Sector</th>
<th>Scores in Socio-economic Amenities</th>
<th>Composite Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Block</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Kohima District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kohima</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tseminyu</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Medziphema</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Jalukie</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Wokha District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Wokha</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Boghty</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In agriculture sector, district data are used for the blocks within the district as the village level and the block level data are not available.
### III. Mokokchung District
1. Ongpangkong 25 25 14 168 160 176.0 207 213 217.3
2. Cheugtongya 25 25 28 16.5 200 200 200 200 200

### IV. Mon District
1. Mon 38 38 26 34.0 364 364 426 428 430
2. Wekching 38 38 42 34.0 359 359 439 439 439

### V. Tuensang District
1. Longkim 33 33 29 255 255 317 317 317 317
2. Shematore 33 33 39 256 256 328 328 328 328
3. Sangsaugya 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
4. Longleng 33 33 23 347 347 403 403 403 403
5. Kiphire 33 33 33 341 341 407 407 407 407
6. Noklak 33 41 33 354 354 428 428 428 428

### VI. Zumheboto District
1. Zumheboto 25 25 18 26.5 168 207 207 207 207
2. Tokiye 25 25 35 26.5 286 227 227 227 227

### VII. Phek District
1. Kikruaa 28 28 20 31.0 196 292 244 244 244
2. Phek 28 42 31.0 292 292 362 362 362 362

received greater socio-economic benefits being around the State Capital of Kohima and the industrial town of Dimapur. It is to be noted that terrace cultivation in these blocks have been traditional and facilitated by presence of clayey soil sustaining both terraces and water for a very long time. Like the blocks of Kohima district those of Mokokchung are relatively advanced. Apart from Ongpungkong which ranks first Changtongya and Mangkholenba are also advanced for similar reasons as Ongpungkong. It may be noted that this region has been traditionally closely connected with the neighbouring plains of Assam and has roads of transport and communication linking the latter. Agriculture and socio-economic development through interaction with the plains were traditionally more advanced than other parts of Nagaland. Further this is the region where Christianity was first introduced in the early 1880's. Christianity brought with it education, literacy and other elements of modernisation and advancement. Two other blocks belonging to the relatively advanced category are Kikrume of Phok district and Wokha of Wokha district. Both these two blocks are contiguous to one or the other of the eight blocks described above. Kikrume is not very far from Kohima on the one hand and Manipur border on the other trade and commerce and other economic developments influence this block from both the sides. This block has a large population engaged in secondary and tertiary employments thus rendering the block
relatively advanced. The wokha block which also comes under this category had not only first administrative headquarters in Nagaland during the British regime, but is also linked with plains through which trade and commerce and other socio-economic interaction took place with the plains rendering it relatively advanced since the past. Under the regime of planning it developed a large number of small scale industries as also increased its area of terrace cultivation. All these contributed to its present relatively developed condition.

It is interesting to note that, all the relatively advanced blocks are contiguous and covers the western part of the State (Map-10) the only exception here is the Baghty block which is considered as marginally developed.

As stated earlier there are six blocks attaining marginal development during the regime of planning. The first among them is Baghty in Wokha district bordering Assam plains. Baghty is in fact the only block not belonging to relatively advanced group in the western part of the State. The lines of transport and communication from the plains of Assam have not been developed because the block is bordered by extensive reserved forest on its north-western margin. Further the river Dayang in the south and Bahmu in the north-east keep it isolated from the rest of Nagaland obstructing construction of thoroughfares in this block. Moreover, Christianity came
to this area much later than any other part of western Nagaland. Inspite of all these this block heads the marginally developed blocks with the relatively low percentage of workers in agriculture and a high percentage in in secondary and tertiary employments. In socio-economic aspects and amenities also the block is well developed.

The remaining five blocks of this category are in Tuensang, eastern Sumoheato and southern Øhek district, covering a contiguous area. The blocks of the Tuensang district are Longkhum, Shamator and Sangsangyu. Longkhum is contiguous to relatively advanced blocks of Nokokshung district. The Nokokshung-Tuensang road passes through this block and provides easy interaction with the relatively advanced people of Nokokshung district. It is found that the percentage of people engaged in secondary and tertiary occupation is the lowest in this block, but in education the block has made a significant advancement in recent years. Water supply, road communication and such other infrastructural developments have occurred during the last few years. Shamator lying to the south of Longkhum is also a marginally developed block. Although it is not developed in respect of employment pattern it has derived socio-economic upliftment with the establishment of schools, hospitals, veterinary dispensary, community centres, roads and bus services. Again contiguous to Longkhum is the Sang-
Munsyia block bordering Burma. It has come to be a marginally developed block mainly because of the location of the district headquarters of Tinsang in it. Although its agricultural population is high and employment in the secondary and tertiary occupation is low, some socio-economic amenities have percolated to the rural areas from the district headquarters Tinsang. Besides being a border area there are some developments in respect of transport and communication for strategic reasons. All these factors have contributed towards the development of this block in recent years.

Tokiyo in Sanebotoc district bordering Sanebotoc block itself is another block obtaining marginal development in recent years. It has a fairly low percentage of agricultural population and is developed in respect of education, hospital services and water supply establishment.

Just south of Tokiyo lies Phok block bordering Manipur in the south and Burma in the east. Its marginal development may be attributed to the location of the district headquarters Phok in this block and also the strategic location of the block itself. From the viewpoint of employment the block is backward but in respect of some socio-economic amenities like school, hospital services, veterinary dispensary and bus roads have made some headway in recent years, meriting itself to be classed as marginally developed,
As many as five blocks have been found to be lagging behind in development. They are the easternmost blocks of the State bordering Burma and Arunachal Pradesh. In fact both the blocks comprising Mon district and Longleng block of Tsensang formed one contiguous area and Nokhak and Kiphire blocks of Tsensang district formed another contiguous area of backwardness. It may be noted that because of inaccessibility and distance from the then centres of administration these areas were left as unadministered for the most part of British rule. After independence in an effort to consolidate the borders and bring the frontier areas to effective administration the Government of India started constructing lines of transport and communication and establishing administrative centres. The process is still going on and a proper socio-economic infrastructure is yet to be built up. The five blocks have therefore still remained most backward in the State.

A Review of Sector-wise Development:

An analysis of sector-wise development shows that the blocks of the Kohima district are the most advanced ones with permanent terrace cultivation and lesser employment of workers in it followed by the blocks of Wokha, Mokokchung and Sunsebato districts. The blocks of the Mon district are most backward in this respect with shum cultivation on the basis of rampant slash and burn method.
In respect of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors Mangulemba block of Mokokchung district lead the State followed by those of Kohima block (Kohima district), Ongpankhang block (Mokokchung district), Wokha block (Wokha district). The Wokhaing block of Mon district is found to be least developed in this respect.

In respect of socio-economic amenities the Changtengya block of Mokokchung district is found to be most advanced followed jointly by Ongpankhang (Mokokchung district) and Zuheboto (Zuheboto district) blocks. Other blocks following the above in this respect are Tamiminu and Kohima blocks (Kohima district), Kikruma block (Phema district), Medziphema (Kohima district) and Mangulemba block (Mokokchung district). The least developed blocks are those of Mon district namely Mon and Wokhaing blocks.

The above analysis gives an assessment of blockwise levels of development and helps one to identify the socio-economically backward blocks of the State.