

PRIORITISATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES BY NGOS IN NAGALAND

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to report on prioritisation of developmental activities carried out by those non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which are working for all round development of Nagaland, India. In this study, 120 employees of 45 identified NGOs of Nagaland, India, were included and considered as respondents. Five developmental activities were identified and presented in ten possible pairs (combinations) to the respondents and they were asked to select one over the other from each pair separately, which were considered more preferable from their point of view. After that, method of Paired Comparisons was followed to establish the hierarchy of developmental activities. As per scale value, development of 'health' sector is the highly preferred activity, 'education' is the second preferred and 'development of livestock' is the least preferred activity.

Introduction

Development is a continuous, pluralistic and widely participatory process and basically means, advancement of an area, revealing, unfolding or opening up something which is latent and a change that is desirable (Mondal et. al. 2009). It referred to as a continuous and rigorous process of progress, mobilising the people towards self-reliance, assuring and /or ensuring equitable distribution of benefit of opportunity, resource and social justice among all sections of the society. It may be defined as, the process of creating and maintaining a situation in which all citizens of the country can lead a desirable and satisfying life.

The World Bank (2004) defines 'rural development' as a strategy designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group

of people- the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of rural development to the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas. The group includes small scale farmers, tenants and the landless labourers and artisans.

The objectives of rural development, according to the World Bank (2004), are not restricted to any single department but spread over several, and the resultant mix serves to raise agricultural output, create new employment, improve health and education, expand communications, provide housing etc., for improving the quality of life.

Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are the organisations which are outside the direct control of government agencies or autonomous bodies and are engaged in providing financial and non-financial services to

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the community. In development sector, NGOs are playing a major role in rural development since time immemorial. For the purpose of rural development, NGOs adopt various developmental activities.

Nagaland State was inaugurated as the sixteenth State of India on 1 December, 1963. It has a Geographical area of 16527 sq km (Govt. of Nagaland, 2006) and total population is 1,980,602 (as per 2011 census). Density of population is around 120 per sq km. Average annual rainfall ranges from 2000-3000 mm and temperature ranges from 4°C to 31°C. The topography of the State is undulating, full of hill range which breaks into wide chaos of spurs and ridges. The altitudes vary between 194 to 3840 meters above the mean sea level and 92 per cent area is hilly in nature (Raatan, 2004).

A quarter of the population of developing countries still live on less than \$1.25 a day (Chen and Ravallion, 2008). One in six people lack access to clear drinking water (United Nations, 2008) and 1.6 billion lack access to electricity (IEA, 2007). In India, the present scenario is complicated and going to be more complex. A recent National Sample Survey Organisation's (2005) survey revealed that nearly 40 per cent of farmers would like to quit farming, if they have the option to do so. Nearly 75 per cent of children in the country are under-weight due to inadequate nutrition; more than 75 per cent of pre-school children suffer from iron deficiency (National Policy for Farmers, 2006); more than 32.67 per cent of population are below the international poverty line (World Bank, 2011) and more than 31.1 per cent of rural population are illiterate (Census of India 2011a). Government sector is unable to reach qualitatively with desired resources to all the resource-poor people for upliftment of their existing condition. As a result they are also pressurised to change their development approach to reach the destination. Possible ways are only few, like privatisation of development activities, private-public partnership, and the resultant paradigm shift from

subsidy-oriented strategy to market-driven approach. Private-public partnership or Government-NGO collaboration is a relatively synonymous term in Indian development field. As per CSO survey (2009) in India, as on March, 2008 about 3,174,420 registered NPIs i.e., non-profit organisations (broadly synonymous with voluntary organisations or NGOs) and in Nagaland, around 7330 NPIs were present and engaged for all round development of the society. To overcome the hindrances of development mainstreaming of all the NPIs / NGOs and Government-NGOs collaboration, and to encash such type of opportunity, a study related to present involvement and hierarchy of the development issues from the view point of NGOs are essential.

With this end in view, the present study was conducted with the following objectives: To identify important rural development activities carried out by non-government organisations in Nagaland; and to establish the hierarchy of rural development activities as perceived by NGO's employees in Nagaland.

Methods of Study

The State of Nagaland has a beautiful landscape and consists of 11 administrative districts viz., Kohima, Dimapur, Kiphri, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha and Zunheboto. Out of the total 11 districts, 6 were selected purposively for the present study, namely, Dimapur, Kohima, Mokokchung, Peren, Tuensang and Wokha. In this study 85 NGOs were identified by obtaining list from reliable sources (Viz. NABARD, renowned NGOs working in the State and from website). Out of the total identified NGOs, 45 NGOs were finally selected for those which have completed more than four years from the date of their inception (NGOs selected for the study is presented in Appendix-I). From every selected NGO, one respondent from the higher level of employees and minimum one respondent from the lower level of employees were considered for this study. Higher level of

employees of NGOs include the top level of functionaries, like director, secretary, topmost functionaries of sub-office of the large NGOs. Lower level employee of NGOs include those who are not designed in higher level of position and directly involved in grassroot level implementation of works. Accordingly, 45 higher level of employees and 75 lower levels of employees totaling 120 respondents were selected for the study (Brief profile of the employees/respondents appended in Tables 5 and 6).

Pair comparison method of psychological scaling was used for this study. This method makes it possible the quantitative investigation of all kinds of values and subjective experience (Edwards, 1969). In this method, the stimuli (items, statements or variables) are presented in pairs in all possible combinations and the respondents are asked to select one stimulus over the other from each pair, which is judged as more favourable. This method is known as the Method of Paired Comparisons. This method of psychological scaling also provides an estimate of the distances between each of the stimulus, in comparison to the stimulus with least preference, whose scale value is (arbitrarily) brought down to the level of 'zero'. If there are 'n' stimuli, the number of pairs which may be obtained are $n(n-1)/2$. For example, if there are 4 stimuli, the number of pairs will be $4(4-1)/2=6$. The stimuli or items for judgment should be distinct from each other and easily understandable. To eliminate response bias, both the stimuli in each pair and the pairs themselves, are randomly arranged. The stimuli are then presented to the respondents, who are asked to select one stimulus over the other from each pair, which they consider as more favourable. The stimuli selected are appropriately marked.

The F-matrix : The first Table consists of frequencies corresponding to the number of times that each stimulus is judged more favourable than the other. The cell entries

correspond to the frequency with which the column stimulus is judged more favourable than the row stimulus.

The P-matrix: The P-matrix gives the proportion of times the column stimulus is judged more favourable than the row stimulus. This is obtained by dividing each of the cell entries in the F-matrix by N, i.e., total number of respondents. The cell entries in the diagonal line which are blank in the F-matrix are assumed to be N/2; this again is divided by N, to get the proportion of 0.500 in each cell of diagonal line in the P-matrix.

The Rearranged P-matrix : The rearranged P-matrix is then made with the stimulus having the smallest column sum at the left and that with the highest at the right.

The Z-matrix : The Z-matrix gives the normal deviates corresponding to the proportions in the Table of P-matrix. The Z-matrix corresponding to the rearranged P-matrix is obtained by converting the p_{ij} entries to z_{ij} entries with the help of the table of Normal Deviates (Edwards, 1969) and this is presented in Table 4. The column sum (Sums z) for each stimulus is obtained by adding the respective cell entries, taking the sign into considerations. The means (Mean z) are obtained by dividing the sums with the number of stimuli in each column (5 in the present case). The absolute scale value of the stimulus with the largest negative deviation (0.687) is added to all the column-means to make the scale value for this stimulus zero and all others with positive sign. The hierarchies of developmental activities are presented in Table 4. In paired comparisons, the data were used as there was no P_{ij} value equal to or greater than 0.99 or equal to or less than 0.01. For analysis of data, F-matrix which consist of frequencies corresponding to the number of items that each column stimulus was judged more favourable than the row stimulus, followed by P-matrix, rearranged P-matrix and Z-matrix were computed.

For internal consistency check the absolute Average Discrepancy (AD) was

calculated as per Edwards (1969) and was found to be 0.0327. Since the absolute Average Discrepancy is quite small, it may be inferred that the scale values obtained in the study are consistent.

Considering the various developmental works/activities from various reliable sources, researcher included important development sector for research purpose to identify the hierarchy of developmental activities by NGOs.

Developmental activities mean most common and broad developmental activities or development fields undertaken by NGOs. After rigorous consideration of available literature, proper discussion with well versed personnel in development sector, NGOs' employees and proper blending of pre-testing experiences, it was clear that basic requirements for survival, livelihood and amenities were inadequate in Nagaland. Proper initiatives from public sector to address the same were relatively insufficient compared to the requirement.

NGOs are trying to address the same with obvious approach of all round development of the people and the areas by intervening the sectors which are directly responsible for better livelihood, where support from outside is highly expected, but support and intervention from public sector is lacking, majority of people will be covered and immediate benefit will be experienced by the beneficiaries from rural areas. In this way some broad development areas emerged out with various sub-components (eg. under health sector sub-components are AIDS control, awareness, rehabilitation, drug addiction etc.) and those were presented in broad development activities. Further, it is important to inform that in 'Method of Paired Comparisons' more stimuli will form more pairs which create more difficulties to the respondents to select the appropriate one (eg., if 5 stimuli then 10 pairs will form and 6 stimuli then 15 pairs will come). In this way all the above mentioned issues taken into consideration and following five developmental activities (sectors) were

considered in this study: Agriculture and allied activity; Livestock development; Rural infrastructural development; Education and Health sector.

In brief, the "Agriculture and allied activity" includes the scientific and commercial cultivation of agricultural and horticultural crops, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural and horticultural product; and non-timber forest product collection, processing and marketing. Similarly, "Livestock development" includes the activities related to commercial and scientific rearing and marketing of livestock. Simultaneously, "Rural infrastructural development" includes the activities related to construction and renovation. Further, process of developing capabilities and qualities of people through formal, informal and non-formal types of educational activities considered as "Education". Lastly, provision and creation of support and services for the beneficiaries in relation to their health, rehabilitation and healing of drug addicted and AIDS infected people are considered under "Health sector".

The five development activities/sectors or stimuli were presented to the respondents (employees of NGOs) in pairs and, in ten possible combinations. Researcher convinced each respondent up to the desirable level of understanding about the context under this study. The respondents were asked to select one developmental activity over the other from each pair separately, which they considered more important. Later the Method of Paired Comparisons was applied to derive a rank scale value of them. Intention was concentrated in this study to find out the relative importance of and degree of differences among the considerations within the sets of five developmental areas.

Result and Discussion

The concept of development can be viewed as a process of realising certain goals or values, such as better livelihood, improved

housing, better nutrition, improved health, improved transportation, better communication and increased command over resources etc. It is primarily a process of transformation that involves the whole society; its social, political, economic and physical structure as well as the value system and way of life of the people for the purpose of self-reliance.

Table 1 : F Matrix of Developmental Activities

Developmental activities	Agriculture and Allied (A)	Livestock (B)	Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	Education (D)	Health (E)
Agriculture and Allied (A)	-	18	59	66	78
Livestock (B)	102*	-	92	91	100
Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	61	28	-	77	80
Education (D)	54	29	43	-	71
Health (E)	42	20	40	49	-

*To be understood as 102 respondents preferred agriculture and allied activity to livestock and so on (i.e. the column stimulus was judged more favourable than the row stimulus).

Table 2 : P Matrix of Developmental Activities

Developmental activities	Agriculture and Allied (A)	Livestock (B)	Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	Education (D)	Health (E)
Agriculture and Allied (A)	0.500	0.150	0.491	0.550	0.650
Livestock(B)	0.850	0.500	0.766	0.758	0.833
Rural infrastructural Development (C)	0.508	0.233	0.500	0.641	0.666
Education (D)	0.450	0.241	0.358	0.500	0.591
Health (E)	0.350	0.166	0.333	0.408	0.500
Total	2.658	1.290	2.448	2.857	3.240

Table 3 : Rearranged P Matrix of Developmental Activities

Developmental activities	Livestock (B)	Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	Agriculture and Allied (A)	Education (D)	Health (E)
Livestock(B)	0.500	0.766	0.850	0.758	0.833
Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	0.233	0.500	0.508	0.641	0.666
Agriculture and Allied (A)	0.150	0.491	0.500	0.550	0.650
Education (D)	0.241	0.358	0.450	0.500	0.591
Health (E)	0.166	0.333	0.350	0.408	0.500
Total	1.290	2.448	2.658	2.857	3.240

Table 4 : Z Matrix of Developmental Activities

Developmental activities	Livestock (B)	Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	Agriculture and Allied (A)	Education (D)	Health (E)
Livestock(B)	0.000	0.726	1.036	0.700	0.966
Rural Infrastructural Development (C)	-0.729	0.000	0.020	0.361	0.429
Agriculture and Allied (A)	-1.036	-0.023	0.000	0.126	0.385
Education (D)	-0.703	-0.364	-0.126	0.000	0.230
Health (E)	-0.970	-0.432	-0.385	-0.233	0.000
Sum Z	-3.438	-0.093	0.545	0.954	2.01
Mean Z	-0.687	-0.018	0.109	0.190	0.402
Add largest negative deviation	+0.687	+0.687	+0.687	+0.687	+0.687
Rank (Scale Value) R	0.0005 th	0.6694 th	0.7963 rd	0.8772 nd	1.0891 st

Table 5 : Educational Qualification of Respondents of the Study

Status of the Respondents	Educational qualification of respondents														
	Total	X		XII		Graduate		P.G.		Ph.D.		Technical		Others	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Higher	45	1	2	4	9	17	38	19	42	2	4.4	2	4.4	5*	11
Lower	75	5	7	8	11	34	45	19	25	3	4	3	4	3	4

* In higher level of employees 'Others' qualification included as extra.

Table 6 : Work Experiences of the Respondents of the Study

Status of the Respondents	Total	Work experiences in NGO sector							
		Up to 5		Up to 10		Up to 15		Above 15	
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Higher	45	10	22.22	15	33.33	10	22.22	10	22.22
Lower	75	52	69.33	21	28	2	2.66	0	0

Work experiences in present NGO									
	Total	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Higher	45	13	28.88	16	35.55	9	20	7	15.55
Lower	75	58	77.33	16	21.33	1	1.33	0	0

Study shows that (Table 4), out of five developmental activities, "Health" had the highest scale value (1.089) and was considered as the most important developmental activity, viewed by NGOs employees of Nagaland. The second developmental activity as perceived by respondents was "Education" with 0.877 of scale value. The third developmental activity was "Agriculture and Allied Sector" with scale value of 0.796 where fourth developmental activity was Rural Infrastructural Development worked with 0.669 of scale value and "Livestock" sector was the fifth developmental activity as perceived by the employees of NGOs.

Study shows that (Table 4) Health and allied services to the rural people of Nagaland is most important and highly preferred development sector with high scale value (1.089) as per NGOs' consideration as perceived by employees of NGOs of Nagaland. In Nagaland, health and allied services are in pitiable state which results in high mortality rate, lack of proper implementation of vaccination, reliance and dependence on traditional belief. Hospital and medical facility from government sector is very weak and in under-developed condition (hospital Nos.38; availability of bed is 1850 against projected population of 2171000 in March, 2008) where private sector also not flourished. Road communication and transportation facilities are not established up to the mark. AIDS and drug addiction are relatively common problems in the State. More or less all common diseases are present, and due to negligence, lack of awareness and poor health care it causes sometimes extreme outbreak of diseases that leads to even death. Non-availability of health services from public sector and inability to access private service (in other parts of the country) due to huge financial involvement are resulting to the presence of primitive tribal practices.

In general, development affects health, and health affects development. Development in health sector, establishment of health centre, communication, transportation, market facility,

educational status and economic condition of the people are directly related to easy and immediate access to health services. Development is also responsible for various health problems. Industrial, agricultural and service sector's modernisation are directly responsible for environmental pollution through indiscriminate use of natural resources-forest, raw materials; chemical and synthetic substances and these are the reasons for various types of diseases and health hazards. Simultaneously, illness and unexpected / premature death of productive and earning human resource have directly hampered development and drastically reduced steady development. A study of worker productivity in a Kenya tea estate found the average daily output of HIV-positive workers to be 23 per cent less than that of healthy workers in the same field (Gillespie et.al, 2005).

As a result, NGOs are giving priority in health welfare services to support those people who have problems, and these may be the reasons for selection of health service sector as first preferred development sector and scale value differences between first and second preference is 0.212, (i.e., 1.089-0.877), which indicates the highly preferred development activity with high scale value differences compared to second development sector.

Education of rural people has got the second highest scale value (0.877) and considered as second important developmental activity as perceived by the employees of NGOs. Literacy, elementary education, vocational training, adult continuing education etc., are the common areas of contribution and involvement by NGOs. In India the achievement in higher education is significant in the post-Independence era through the creation of large number of universities, quality institutions and quantum jump in enrolment of students in higher education. But the literacy rate, primary education and school dropout rate etc., have not yet attained the desirable condition. In India literacy rate is 65.35 per cent and dropout (Class I-X)

rate is 59.87 per cent whereas in Nagaland literacy rate is 67.11 per cent which is higher than National average, and dropout (Class I-X) rate is 67.43 per cent which is also higher than the National dropout rate. A study of UNESCO's International Institute of Educational Planning study on corruption in education says that 25 per cent teachers of schools of India were absent on any given day.

In rural areas education is the most valuable asset after the two critical assets i.e., land and water. Not only that education is often considered as the most valuable asset for rural people to pursue the opportunities of knowing the existence of innovation and adoption of innovation, but also it helps and supports to take decision in more rational way in every respect of daily life directly related to the development and upliftment of individual or a social unit. Development also includes parameters like awareness, knowledge level and educational status of the people; and these are direct outputs of the existence and creation of educational institutes and infrastructures in the area which come under the primary responsibilities of development sector. As a result, it is clear from the discussion that education has direct effect on development and development has also direct effect on education.

Accordingly, NGOs are giving priority in improvement of educational status of the people with the rational thinking of 'education for all' and 'education for all round development' of the area and these may be some of the reasons for selection of improvement of education status as second preferred development sector and scale value is 0.877 which indicates the highly preferred development activity with high scale value.

Agriculture and allied sectors' development have got the third highest scale value (0.796) and considered as third important developmental activity as perceived by the employees of NGOs (Table 4). Agriculture has

direct role on food security, poverty alleviation and national economic development. It is a source of livelihood for an estimated 86 per cent of rural people of the world and provides employment for 1.3 billion people worldwide (World Development Report, 2008).

Indian economy still remains predominantly rural. During 1999-2000, 72 per cent of population and 76 per cent of workforce in India were rural with agriculture as their mainstay (Reddy, 2008). Recent trend of contribution of agriculture in Gross Domestic Production (GDP) is in decreasing order where problems like farmer indebtedness, farmer's suicides are prominent. According to the NSSO (2005) survey, 27 per cent of farmer households found the vocation unprofitable, 8 per cent felt it risky and 5 per cent disliked it because of lack of social status and other reasons; 40 per cent of the farmers would like to try out something new for a living.

In Nagaland, agriculture is in underdeveloped condition compared to the national status, and traditional Jhum (Jhum is a traditional rainfed and shifting cultivation practices on hill slope where mixed cropping is continuing) cultivation is still prominent. Use of fertilisers and agricultural chemicals for crop production is negligible but more than 80 per cent of rural populations solely depend on agriculture as their means of livelihood. Owing to non-adoption of improved management practices and technology, productivity is low compared to the national average. Climatic condition of Nagaland is very much favourable for all types of agricultural and horticultural crops. But farmer's knowledge level and awareness about the potentiality of the land, environment and agriculture is lacking. Capacity building and skill upgradation of farmers about agriculture is urgently needed. It is already viewed that agriculture is an excellent instrument for poverty alleviation, food security and all round development of the people and the area, and these may be some of the reasons for selection

of agriculture as a third preferred developmental activities by the NGOs with 0.796 scale value.

Rural infrastructural development is the fourth preferred developmental activity as perceived by employees of NGOs of Nagaland with scale value of 0.669. In Indian context, basic infrastructural facilities like schools, health care centre, means of transport and communication, electricity, all weather roads, drinking water facilities etc., are lacking in village areas and these infrastructure facilities are important determinants of development. In this connection, Government of India has initiated various infrastructure development programmes viz., Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and others to make available the minimum infrastructure. In spite of that there are millions of people living in remote hilly and tribal areas where required and targeted infrastructure has not been achieved. In consequence, in the State only 23 rural hospitals/ health care centres are present with the responsibility of 1317 Government recognised villages (Ministry of health and family welfare, Government of India, as in March,2008); Banking service is extremely lacking and 30 Rural Development Blocks (State having 52 Rural Development Blocks) having no commercial government undertaking banks; as a result, people are unable to access the services like credit and savings and they are bound to take help from local moneylender with high interest for their urgent crisis; drinking water facility is also an important consideration from rural infrastructure point of view and condition of the State is pathetic, and according to Parliament (India) Starred Question No. 25, dated 16.7.2002, in Nagaland 349 (23 per cent) habitations are not covered by drinking water facilities where another 569 (37 per cent) habitations are partially covered by drinking water facilities. Therefore, it is very much essential to improve the rural infrastructural conditions and facilities from

pitiable state to desirable condition and these are some of the reasons for considering the rural infrastructural development as an important development sector as perceived by employees of NGOs. The scale value is 0.669 and compared to the fifth preference (arbitrarily 0) it is very high again and compared to the third preference, differences is 0.133 (0.796-0.669), which is very less and it can be considered as preferred and important development sector.

Livestock sector development is the fifth preferred developmental activity as perceived by employees of NGOs of Nagaland with scale value of arbitrarily zero (0). Poultry, pig, cattle, goat and dog are the common domesticated livestock animals of Nagaland. People are mainly rearing animals for meat purpose either for domestic consumption or for marketing of meat; whereas poultry birds for meat and egg and in case of cattle milking is very rare among the traditional people. The scope of sustainable livelihood development of people by livestock sector is enormous and multi-dimensional, and NGOs are also involved in this sector to uplift the socio-economic condition and livelihood of the people. But in this study other developmental activities are fundamental and most important and that's why livestock sector is a least preferred developmental sector with scale value of arbitrarily zero (0).

All over the nation NGOs are playing a pivotal role for all round development of the rural people with various developmental objectives i.e., development of particular sector or various sectors, like better health service, improvement of existing educational status, creation of rural infrastructure, improvement of agriculture and allied sector, livestock sector for socio-economic upliftment and self-reliance of the people.

Conclusion

NGOs were continuing with various developmental activities for development of their territory of working area. The present

findings were based on the responses of 120 employees of NGOs spread over six districts of Nagaland. In this study five developmental activities/sectors have been taken into consideration and out of them Health sector development has the highest scale value (1.089) and considered as the most important developmental activity and livestock sector development is the least preferred developmental sector which was viewed by employees of NGOs of Nagaland. The second developmental activity as perceived by respondents was "Education" with 0.877 of scale value. The third developmental activity was "Agriculture and Allied Sector" with scale value

of 0.796 where fourth developmental activity was Rural Infrastructural Development work with 0.669 of scale value and "Livestock" sector was the fifth developmental activity as perceived by the employees of NGOs. Accordingly this study carries a pragmatic approach for policy prescription in this tribal State where due emphasis is to be given to the highly preferred sector i.e. health as well as least preferred sector i.e. livestock, from the view point of functionaries / performance of NGOs, because there is necessity for more intervention of public- private development organisations for required development of these sectors.

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APPENDIX-I

Name of the NGOs Selected for the Study	District
1) Akimbo Society	Dimapur
2) ANMA Integrated Development Association	Dimapur
3) Bacay's Women and Child Welfare Society	Dimapur
4) Bethesda Youth Welfare Centre	Dimapur
5) Community Awareness and Development	Dimapur
6) Development Association of Nagaland	Dimapur
7) Guardian Angel	Dimapur
8) NANDI Foundation	Dimapur
9) Nagaland Development Outreach	Dimapur
10) NEDHIV	Dimapur
11) North East Foundation for Youth	Dimapur
12) People in Need Foundation	Dimapur
13) Prodigals Home	Dimapur
14) Resource Centre	Dimapur
15) World Vision	Dimapur
16) Youth Alive Society	Dimapur
17) Awakening Bells Centre	Kohima
18) Enable	Kohima
19) Entrepreneur Associates	Kohima
20) Family Planning Association	Kohima
21) Kekhrie	Kohima
22) KNP+	Kohima
23) KRIPA	Kohima
24) Nagaland Voluntary Health Association	Kohima
25) NNP+	Kohima
26) Old Age Home	Kohima
27) YARD	Kohima
28) Agape Youth Welfare Organisation	Wokha
29) Christian Youth for Social Action	Wokha
30) Ebenezer Rural Welfare Organisation	Wokha
31) Inter-denominational Care and Counselling Centre	Wokha
32) Kyong Hungjantaren Ekhung	Wokha
33) Metatriqs Youth Centre	Wokha
34) Tirzah Women Welfare Society	Wokha
35) YANKE Multi-purpose Welfare Society	Wokha
36) Zenka Multipurpose Welfare	Wokha
37) Care Counselling Centre	Mokokchung
38) Care and Support Society	Mokokchung
39) Passion Fruit Farmers Association	Mokokchung
40) Watsu Mundang	Mokokchung
41) Changsangli Multi-purpose Welfare Society	Tuensang
42) Eleutheros Christian Society	Tuensang
43) NNP+	Tuensang
44) Care and Support	Peren
45) Rongmai Baptist Association	Peren

