



**DRAFT  
ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)  
AND  
ANNUAL PLAN (2007-2008)**



**GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH  
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING  
ITANAGAR**

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## CHAPTER- I

### ARUNACHAL PRADESH A MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

**1.1** Arunachal Pradesh still remains an underdeveloped State with a traditional economy. The State continues to be in the lowest quartile in terms of major indicators like literacy, per capita income etc. A large portion of population suffers from deprivation in matters of health, water supply etc. Even after more than 56 years of economic planning, the country has so far not been able to address adequately the specific requirements of Arunachal Pradesh. The impact of economic planning is neither impressive nor is there any visible impact of economic liberalization. Opening up of economy through the process of liberalization has not been of any relevance to Arunachal Pradesh till today. In fact, the liberalization process in India left Arunachal Pradesh untouched.

**1.2** In order to have better grasp of the economy of Arunachal Pradesh, it is imperative to refer to the pre-independence era of NEFA, now Arunachal Pradesh. The reasons are rooted in history. The economy of Arunachal Pradesh had suffered century-old isolation in the past. The long isolation and separation from the mainstream of the country posed formidable problems to the efforts of socio-economic development of the State. The economy was centred around cultivation of crops. In the absence of an established administration, every inhabited village was an island. The indigenous tribal people were sustaining themselves from the bounties of nature. There was hardly any play of money in the territory. Exchange was generally through barter. Thus, savings was unknown and capital formation was conspicuously absent. Absence of capital market, entrepreneurship and avenues of investment were responsible for stagnation of the economy. The practice of imparting education was through respective religious institutions. The road transport facility was absent. The road statistics depicts the situation that there were only three jeepable roads in 1947. There was virtually no accent on development process in Arunachal Pradesh till independence. Unlike other States of India, Arunachal Pradesh was not fortunate enough to inherit some semblance of infrastructure, both economic and social, at the time of independence.

**1.3** In Arunachal Pradesh, the process of administrative organization started only after independence. In real terms the pace of development was accelerated only after the Chinese aggression in 1962. With this followed the programmes of road construction, setting up of schools, opening of health care facilities etc. Extension services were set up in the areas of agriculture, horticulture and other allied activities, more particularly weaning away of jhumias from prevailing practices of Jhum cultivation. Multifarious developmental activities carried out during the succeeding plan periods have now resulted in spread of education, creation of infrastructure, adoption of settled agricultural practice, growth of some tiny small scale cottage industries, health care institutions and the like. Such development has now put the State in the process of growth and modernization. However, it would take some more years for the sustainable growth of active enterprises capable of acting/inter-acting with open economy of rest of the country particularly for the feeble play of market forces in the remote and border areas of the State.

**1.4** Arunachal Pradesh with its mountainous terrain is still characterized by a very low economic growth rate. The State is suffering from impaired economic development due to inhospitable terrain, and disproportionately high cost of providing administrative, social and economic infrastructure. As the State started its planning process from very scratch in most of the economic parameters, the growth rate is substantial and impressive, even though the State is lagging behind in all aspects of economic development in comparison to other States. This has left the State far below the all India average of development. About 80% of population of the State lives in rural areas. Poverty is not chronic but acute. The size of habitations in the hilly State is small and scattered over a large area. More resources are required to deliver basic essential services per habitation as compared to States in the plains. The cost of all development works and in particular delivery of basic social services like primary health and education are very high. Being located in the high precipitation zone, the working season is restricted only for five months i.e. from November to March every year. The State is poor and backward amidst plenty. Despite having vast potential of hydropower, crude oils, mineral resources, rich forests and tourism, it still remains one of the least explored and exploited regions of India as harnessing/tapping of latent potential is yet to be done properly and in a scientific manner

because of financial crunch apart from the inherent economic barriers of development mentioned above. Diversity and uniqueness of natural resources, particularly enormous hydropower potential, oil and natural gas and tourism offer a strong comparative advantage to transform this strategically located State into one of the richest States of the country. The market institutions are still underdeveloped. The State is lagging behind the national average in most components of infrastructure. In Arunachal Pradesh the basic minimum services are to be provided to the people involving substantial high expenditure on infrastructure and other socio-economic services, which make the cost of construction and maintenance of infrastructure extremely high. The high cost of creating and maintaining infrastructure has severely limited the development of roads, power and other socio-economic infrastructure. Inaccessibility restricts movement of men and materials. The cost of construction is escalated not only because of high transportation costs of construction materials but also due to non-availability of local skilled and un-skilled manpower. Road blockades caused by frequent slips and land slides result in an unwarranted delay in execution of works.

**1.5** Mobilization of adequate resources is a sine qua non for financing the Annual Plan. Raising the level of negotiated loan or EAP for financing the plan/programmes will not help the State substantially on account of its low resource base and limitation of taxation. The scope for raising tax revenue further is very limited due to narrow tax base, which is the result of an underdeveloped economy with very low level of commercial activity and low consumer purchasing power. The low population density and poor infrastructural facility in the State is the primary bottleneck to enhance the scope of taxation. Most of the State's population lives in scattered villages away from the mainstream and their integration and involvement into the market economy is still a far cry. Economy being mainly agrarian in character, the scope for taxation in rural areas is basically nil. As already stated, the economy of Arunachal Pradesh is characterized by highly inadequate infrastructure, predominance of traditional agriculture, poor industrialization as well as poor capital formation. As a result, the State is not in a position to meet even an appreciable part of its revenue expenditure needs, let alone the capital expenditure needs. The revenue from forest (timber operations) was the primary source of revenue prior to December 1996, when the Supreme Court imposed a ban on timber operations. In 1995-96, the revenue from the forest was in order of Rs.49.00 crore but fell to Rs. 7.59 crore in 1997-98. In future, the sale and generation of power would be the major source of non-tax revenue. However, till basic infrastructure is created and the mega hydro power projects are commissioned and stabilized and reforms are implemented in the Power sector, this sector will be unable to yield any substantial revenue.

**1.6** The State Govt. has not been able to contain the growth rate of revenue expenditure corresponding to its revenue receipts as well as its non-plan expenditure inspite of best efforts. To generate additional tax revenue, the State Govt. has taken up to mobilize the State's Own Resources through imposition of Sales Tax on 82 items w.e.f 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2000. To augment the non-tax revenue, the State Govt. took measures like doubling of electricity tariff w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> February 2000, increasing of bus fare from December 2000, 15% across the board increase in timber royalty. New non-tax revenue taxes like MV Tax, Water and Accommodation charges have been imposed. In health sector, some charges have been fixed for availing medical services by the patients. The State affected approximately 10% increase in the fare for the Pawan Hans Helicopter Services from 21<sup>st</sup> July'2002. Further, vehicle user charges from the Government employees who are provided with Govt. vehicles, are imposed at the rate of Rs. 150/- per month per vehicle. To reduce both plan and non-plan expenditure austerity measures in office expenses have been taken up. As per the all India level decision, Arunachal Pradesh has also introduced Value Added Tax (VAT) w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 to augment revenue.

**1.7** Rapid and sustained socio-economic development depends first and foremost on adequacy of resources. The State's resource base is weak. There has been substantial erosion of plan funds to meet the unavoidable non-plan expenditure which in turn has caused severe set backs to the whole development process. The State plan investment has largely dependent on Central assistance as the scope of internal mobilization of resources is limited in Arunachal Pradesh in view of low tax base. However, the Central assistance to the State plan has been declining in real terms due to cost escalation and burden of Non-Plan expenditure. As a result plan development activities of the State Government have been affected adversely and remained almost stagnant for the last few years. These trend needs to be reviewed and reversed. The expenditure of the State has risen sharply compared to its growth of revenue. The State has not been able to contain Non-Plan expenditure inspite of best efforts. The State has been penalized by not granting adequate Non-plan revenue gap

grant as the State has not been able to transfer the committed liabilities/maintenance of assets from Seventh Plan onwards. Major chunk of plan outlays is used for salaries, maintenance of assets and committed liabilities. This leads to State's limitation to take up new schemes and also to continue financing of ongoing/spill over schemes. As a result, a large number of assets created in the last plan periods have now been in deteriorating condition resulting in declining productivity. Such projects are not found remunerative and self-sustaining. The assumption that the completed schemes will give enough return for their maintenance has not been realized in the State. If such trend continues, the expenditure on committed liabilities/maintenance of assets during Eleventh Plan will have to be borne under Plan unless it is transferred to Non-plan.

**1.8** The additional burden on plan expenditure due to non-plan deficit is affecting the Annual Plan size of the State due to resource shortfall. This is due to State's limitation in mobilizing its own resources and non-transfer of committed liabilities to Non-plan. The reasons for shortfall of plan resources could be attributed to -

- Continuous deterioration in the State's BCR position,
- Deduction of one percent normal Central assistance for non-submission of audited figures of State plan outlays for previous years,
- Additionality in plan expenditure in the form of payment of DA, Bonus to Govt. employees etc.

**1.9** The State is burdened with a heavy debt servicing liability. The quantum of repayment of debt during 1987-99 was less than Rs. 500.00 crore per annum. However, during the period from 2000-01 till date the debt liability repayment is more than Rs.1700.00 crore annually in addition to 31% on salary and wages component from the Normal Central Assistance, which is a very alarming situation. In the absence of substantial revenue, the State Government does not have any option but to raise resources from borrowing from financial institutions like NABARD (RIDF loan), HUDCO, ADB and other short term and long term negotiated loans.

**1.10** Evaluation of the strength and weakness of the economy of the Arunachal Pradesh will help in understanding various aspects of the economy and its problems in a proper perspective. The areas of strength and weaknesses in the key sectors of the State's economy are evaluated below:

## **STRENGTH**

### **Vast natural resources**

- Existence of vast natural resources like forests, hydropower and tourism potential is the greatest strength of Arunachal' economy.

### **Horticulture**

- Fruit processing units appear to be feasible particularly for pineapple, apple and orange.
- Commercial plantation would be highly rewarding with appropriate tie up with local growers either individually or through cooperatives.
- Cold storage facilities and assured marketing would bring about spontaneous increase in horticulture crop production.

### **Forestry**

- Vast land still available outside the reserved/protected forest areas can facilitate tree farming in a commercial way.
- There are tested varieties of trees, which will have wide market both inside, and outside the country.

### **Medicinal and aromatic plant farming**

- Existence of plant wealth consisting of low altitude tropical types, mid hills sub-tropical types, high altitude temperate and alpine types. Being located in the Himalayas, they are reputed since time immemorial. High altitude ones being unique habit plants do not find parallel elsewhere.
- Different species can be cultivated under forest plantations, marshy areas, open areas, marginal plants, jhum fallows and wastelands.
- Multi-tier cropping and inter-cropping possible.
- Short gestation in many cases.

- Value addition possible.
- Plantation can be harmonized with the needs of conservation and preservation of ecological balance.

#### **Orchid/ floriculture**

- The State has been pursuing R&D studies on orchid cultivation and has developed packages for growing Cymbidiums, Dendrobiums, Paphiopedilums, Vandas etc..
- The State Forest Research Institute (SFRI) has trained local entrepreneurs and supported in orchid cultivation and trade in Hapoli, Yachuli, Bomdila and Dirang areas.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation has been promoting export oriented orchid cultivation in the N.E. Region. Under this the Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Agency (APEDA), National Horticultural Board (NHB) and NABARD have various financial packages/schemes to support farmers, entrepreneurs, institutions and private investors for augmenting quality production of plants and cut flowers for export purposes.
- Orchid farming could be one of the alternatives to the existing jhum or terraced cultivation in the State.
- Orchid farming is eco-friendly. Hence, there is a need for substantial investment in modernizing the cultivation/farming for export purposes.
- More than 500 species of local orchids and 5000 varieties of flowering plants.

#### **Tea Cultivation**

- There is tremendous scope and potential for cultivation of tea in the south bank districts of Tirap, Changlang, Lohit and Lower Dibang Valley.
- Commercial plantation would be highly rewarding with appropriate tie up with local growers either individually or through cooperatives.
- Support from NABARD, Tea Board will be available.

#### **Hydro Power**

- A large number of rivers, streams and rivulets offer scope for generation of power through hydel projects.
- Threats of submergence can be reduced / eliminated by constructing low height dams in stages viz: run-off the river projects.
- Projects can be designed consistent with the policy of conservation of nature and bio diversity.
- Demand exists for power within state and the country.
- With a national grid system in the making, the power generated can be wheeled through regional grids and integrate with national grid for distribution to the load centres.
- Scope for development of T & D lines.
- The State is promoting PPP.

#### **Tourism**

- Pollution free nature.
- Hospitable culture of local people.
- Existence of Tawang monastery, Gorsan Chorten, Pasuramkund and archeological sites at Malinithan, Bhismanagar etc.
- Existence of suitable sites for adventure, rafting, angling etc.
- Large scope for promoting PPP in tourism sector.

#### **Mining and Mineral Development**

The reserves of mineral resources are also capable of supporting industries like

- Fertilizer plants, refractory units based on dolomite.
- Calcium carbide manufacturing units and cement plants.
- Gasification and coking plants based on coal deposits.
- Namchik-Namphuk coal field at Kharsang of Changlang district offers wide scope for PPP.

- Oil and natural gas exploration in Kumchai area of Cahngalang District.

#### **WEAKNESS**

- Mountainous and hilly terrain with sparse population
- Low per capita income
- Inequitable distribution of income and poverty
- Predominance of agriculture, primitive method of cultivation and lack of modern technical know how.
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure.
- High dependency ratio
- Prevalence of unemployment and under employment
- Low rate of capital formation.
- Poor quality of human capital
- Lack of industrialization
- Low level of productive efficiency due to inadequate nutrition and malnutrition
- Low level of livelihood
- Poor economic organisation
- Absence of proper marketing linkages.
- Absence of R&D facility.

**1.11** To sum up, the economy of Arunachal Pradesh has not been able to fully overcome the gravitational pull of stagnation. Its economy is faced with vicious circle on demand side as well as supply side. Arunachal Pradesh's economy is characterized by low growth rate, wide gap between the State and national per capita income caused partly by increasing population, hostile physical environment, inadequate infrastructure, and low productivity in many sectors. As Arunachal economy is passing through the preparatory stage of economic development, breaking the deadlock of vicious circle is the main concern. There is a pressing need and task before the planners of to recognize and address historical neglect, extent of economic backwardness, the strength and weaknesses of economy of the State, ethnic, cultural and physiographical diversity of the State and requirement of threshold level of development. Taking full cognizance of the present state of development and the requirement of the State, re-orientation and restructuring of strategies and policies best suited to Arunachal Pradesh need to be concretised to achieve the "inclusive growth"-the cherished developmental vision of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. It is appropriate that while finalising the plan investment for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 for Arunachal Pradesh, a predominantly tribal State, the Planning Commission may also focus on weaknesses of past economic planning.



## CHAPTER- II

### DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES, ISSUES IN CERTAIN KEY SECTORS OF ECONOMY AND PRIORITY IN THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN

#### Agriculture and Allied Activities

**2.1** The economy of Arunachal Pradesh is predominantly agrarian. Agriculture and allied activities have overriding importance as a source of livelihood to the people of Arunachal Pradesh.. According to 2001 Census about 79.66% of the State's population is dependent on agriculture and 62.29% of total working population is engaged in agriculture. The cultivators and the agricultural labourers constituted 57.44 % and 3.85% of the total main workers respectively during 2001. The percentage of marginal workers to the total population in 2001 was 16.35%. The average combined work participation rates in Arunachal Pradesh, both urban and rural, during 2001 were 43.97%. as against 46.24% in 1991 in the State. Although the State is yet to attain self-sufficiency in food grains production, there are certain pockets where the farmers are able to produce a marketable surplus. Like other States of North Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh is also confronted with identical problems like prevalence of Jhum cultivation. Agriculture is beset with problems of a poor and deteriorating land resource base, small and fragmented land holdings, lack of assured irrigation facilities, lack of appropriate technology and inadequate credit and marketing facilities. Low agricultural yields and traditional farming are mainly subsistence which is today compounded with increase of population, shrinking Jhum cycle and decreasing productivity of land. Therefore, special emphasis is required to be given on control of shifting cultivation, ensuring better land management, introducing improved cultivation in slope land through agro-forestry, horticulture and encouraging other household activities. So far the State has not been able to achieve the desired growth rate to attain self-sufficiency in food grain production. Most of the foodgrains consumed in the State are sourced from mainland States involving huge transportation subsidies. The goal of the State Government during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be to increase cropping area, cropping intensity and yields to attain self sufficiency in production of food grains and cereals while starting a 'Green Revolution in Arunachal'. For this, the State Govt. seeks the Planning Commission's support especially in taking up medium irrigation projects in all the food grain producing areas of the State to create assured irrigation facilities.

**2.2** The economy of the State, being largely agrarian, irrigation has to play a vital role to increase agricultural output to keeping with food requirement for the increasing population. As the characteristic feature of Arunachal Pradesh is frequent occurrence of natural calamities like heavy rainfall, landslides and floods etc, emphasis is to be given to the creation of extensive irrigation facilities so that dependence on nature and uncertainty in agricultural production can be minimized. A total irrigation potential of 1.03 lakh hect has been created since inception. Expansion of irrigation facilities and controlling of flood menace are also to be given due emphasis during 11th plan. Utilization of ground water potential also needs to be tapped at higher scale and Command Area Development works also need to be taken up in a big way to bridge the huge gap of about 60% between creation and utilization of irrigation potential in the State.

**2.3** In a hilly State like Arunachal Pradesh, horticulture holds a big promise to raise the economic status of people. Development of horticulture is important as this sector can generate employment opportunities and increase rural income. Horticulture has a good scope to transform the economy of rural and hilly areas in the long run. Under Horticulture Technology Missions, every year additional areas are covered under various kinds of plantations. There is expectation that there will be a good production of tropical and temperate fruits in a few years. In that case the main problem will be availability of storage facilities, processing of fruits and fruit products and their marketing. Establishment of fruit processing units predominantly in the private sector with support and assistance from the Government is called for. All out assistance from the concerned Ministries and agencies for this and for marketing is the urgent need. Given the extent and scope of production of tropical, sub-tropical and temperate fruits in the State, horticulture in the State can be a foreign exchange earner for the country. For the development of horticulture, one of the major constraints is the lack of quality seeds and plant material both in terms of suitable species. A large number of indigenous fruits which have vast potential, need investigation and development.

**2.4** Animal husbandry, particularly livestock, constitutes another major potential area for development on account of land-man ratio, bio-diversity and environment etc. Livestock plays a critical role in the rural economy of Arunachal Pradesh. In addition to being an important source of food and income, it is also a critical store of wealth for farm families and an insurance mechanism for coping with household related crisis and innumerable traditional and religious functions. The demand for livestock and dairy products has been on the increase which is stimulating dairy farming and poultry rearing particularly around the emerging urban centres. But the State's ability to capitalize on emerging market opportunities has been impaired due to inadequacy of quality support and technical services. Currently, the requirement of table birds and eggs for the Capital Complex is largely met by local production. The dairy products are also becoming increasingly popular amongst the tribal people as a source of nutritious food and animal protein.

**2.5** There are number of constraints/weaknesses in regard to fishery development in Arunachal Pradesh. The variable climatic and altitude within the State necessitates adoption of different technologies for different areas. Secondly, the socio-economic condition of the people makes it difficult for introduction of modern technology and practice of commercial fish farming. High rainfall and perennial problem of floods and under-utilization of aquatic resources in low lying areas of foot hills of the State, non-availability of standard quality seeds in right season and inadequacy of technology transfer, insufficient rearing tank area in seed production farms for raising fingerlings have accentuated the problem of increasing the productivity. Scientific methods of fish farming have been introduced on a very limited scale. Finally, no comprehensive programme for utilization of substantially large water area for development of pisciculture has been taken up in the State due to paucity of fund.

**2.6** About 82 % of geographical area of the State is under forest cover which is among the highest in the country. Having regard to the abundance and diversity of forest resources and existence of a fragile economy of Arunachal Pradesh, there is enough justification for special attention and efforts to be directed towards environmental management for the conservation restoration and development of deteriorating eco-system of the State. Arunachal Pradesh is one of the 'Hot Spots' of bio-diversity in the world because of abundance of varied flora and fauna including medicinal and aromatic plants. The forests have pervaded the life and culture of the tribal people of the State. The forests are not only an important lively support system for tribal communities of the state but they form an integral part of their cultural life also. People are living in harmony with forests for generations. However, the harmonious balance between the forests and tribal communities has been disturbed due to enactment of conservation related regulations. No strategy to conserve the forest eco system would be successful unless the basic and compelling needs of the society are met. The restrictions on this score have choked the State's limited resources. The most serious conflict emerges now from the enactment of forest conservation laws. Existing forest conservation laws hinder the planned development process in Arunachal Pradesh particularly in the execution of major development projects like construction of roads and laying of power transmission lines. The projects of such nature have been delayed for want of forest clearance. The forests of the State act as a huge carbon sink sequestering global emissions of carbon- dioxide. It is necessary that the clauses of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) applying to India be invoked so that Arunachal Pradesh can benefit from carbon financing as compensation and also for restoration of degraded forests. This will also encourage preservation of the existing forests and prevent further destruction. The efforts of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in regeneration of degraded forests in the State require to be given an increased thrust. There is a demand for medicinal plants as crude drugs, herbs, aromatic plants, food supplements, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and perfumery products in the national and global markets. For conservation and protection of such medicinal and aromatic plants, the local knowledge and practices need be adopted in association with local people. The gregarious flowering of bamboos often creates ecological and socio-economic problems particularly in the North East areas due to lack of infrastructural management facilities. Hence there is urgent need to tackle the menace.

### **Poverty Alleviation Programmes**

**2.7** For reasons of poor communications, prolonged monsoon and wet climatic conditions, the working season in the State is limited mostly to the winter/dry months. Release of funds for Rural Development Programmes under CSS in instalments is often not

fully utilized within the time frame. The problem of poverty is yet to be tackled effectively in Arunachal Pradesh. Poverty in Arunachal Pradesh is a rural phenomenon as about 80% of the State's population is rural. While Arunachal Pradesh had a relatively high level of population growth over the last decade, it has posed serious problems in terms of provision of essential services and ensuring adequate opportunities for its people. The State recorded 26.85% of decadal growth rate during 1991-2001 in comparison to all India average of 21.34 %. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, poverty alleviation programmes will have to be intensified, modelling them appropriately for their adoptability in the State. Special consideration is necessary from the Central Government in waiving off the population criteria while allocating funds for development keeping in view the difficult terrain and topography of Arunachal Pradesh and its sparse population.

### **Infrastructure**

2.8 Infrastructure development with respect to improved connectivity, through roads and improved provisions of electricity, finance and market linkages are crucial for the growth process. Further, diversification of agriculture into commercial crops and development of other high value products would obviously require strengthening of infrastructure in the State.

2.8.1 Arunachal Pradesh is not fortunate enough to inherit infrastructure from the British Raj. At the time of independence there were less than 100 km. of dirt roads. At the time of attaining statehood in 1987 the total road length was only 3419 km. and today it stands at 16213.78 km., a quantum jump in progress. The NH-52 and NH-52 A and NH-153 has a total length of 419.52 km. in the State. The State is still quite deficient due to inadequate capacity, with pavement, poor geometric, poor riding quality, weak and distressed bridges and presence of a number of semi-permanent timber bridges and lack of wayside amenities. The present road density of Arunachal Pradesh is 18.17 km. per 100 sq. km. against all India average of 80 Km per 100 Sq,Km. Lateral road link is absent. There is urgent need to open up the potential and backward areas of the State through road connectivity for rapid economic development. Establishing continuity of connectivity by filling missing link, constructing bridges and protective/retention works is also one of the prime objectives of the State. Construction of Porter/Mule tracks/Foot Suspension bridge along the rural link road is also required to facilitate movement in the interior areas of the State as well as movement of defence personnel in the international border areas where taking up of construction of roads may take some more times. Consorted effort is also required to establish communication network to cater the growing needs of the districts and administrative centres. The priority areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be on to open up the potential and backward areas of the State through road connectivity for rapid economic development, establishing continuity of connectivity by filling missing link, constructing bridges and protective/retention works, completion of on-going schemes.

2.8.2 Railways have a token presence in Arunachal Pradesh. The State's long felt demands for upgradation of Guwahati-Murkongselek meter gauge line to broad gauge, construction of new lines from Harmutty to Itanagar, Murkongselek to Pasighat in East Siang District and extension of railway link from Lekhapani in Asom to Kharsang in Arunachal Pradesh have not yet materialized. Given that a large number of power projects are expected to begin commission in the near future in the State, conversion and extension of railway lines will result in more traffic for the railways. This will have the cumulative effect of more revenues for the railways given the quantum and volume of materials like cement and steel required to be transported and also simultaneously reduce the transport costs for the projects resulting in cheaper power. The gauge conversion from Guwahati to Murkongselek, railway line from Harmutty to Itanagar and the other lines mentioned earlier should be declared as projects of national importance by the Planning Commission to get assured and full funding for early completion.

2.8.3 The abysmal air infrastructure of the State needs special attention of the Govt. of India. Arunachal Pradesh till date doesn't have an airport for the State Capital. The Greenfield airport proposed at Karsingsa (Itanagar) will serve the capital and neighbouring Asom as and when it comes up. Since the Greenfield airport at Karsingsa(Itanagar) is reflected in the Approach Paper, it is hoped that the project will be completed expeditiously. Apart from this, a new Greenfield Airport at Pasighat and another one at Sarkam in Upper Siang District which will be in place of the earlier proposal of having one at Yingkiong is also required since the Auxiliary Landing Ground (ALG) there was washed away by the flash flood of Siang river (Brahmaputra) on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2000. Renovation of the airport at

Tezu and 10 other existing Auxiliary Landing Grounds in various parts of the State in order to make them fit for fixed wing aircraft need to be completed during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**2.8.4** The State has enormous hydel power potential. Its untapped hydropower potential is estimated to be 50,000 MW. In the hydro power sector, Arunachal Pradesh is already on the road to become the 'Hydro Power House' of the country. Due to techno-economic limitation this enormous potential has remained unexploited. There are large numbers of mini/micro hydel projects, which are languishing for want of fund for completion. Exploitation of resources of new projects and renovation of existing projects along with transmission and distribution line, development of a network of 132 KV State Grid from East to West for connecting various major generating stations and Central sector power inlet points require heavy investment. Substantial investment will have to be made for construction of Intra and Inter State Grids to evacuate the power out from various locations across the State, which is beyond the means of the State Govt. Further, there is urgent need for construction of sub-transmission network at various locations to synchronize their completion with generating projects. With exploration and exploitation of its hydro-power potential, Arunachal Pradesh will turn from an aid-seeker to a generous donor state in due course of time. Appropriate technologies such as renewable sources of energy will have to form the basis of basic requirements like cooking, heating and lighting in the remote and inaccessible areas of the State.

**2.8.5** Apart from hydro power potential, the State is well endowed with coal deposits, natural gas and petroleum. Petroleum exploration, exploitation and production are going on under the NELP. A value addition to the mineral products by setting up mineral based industries in the vicinity of the deposits is to be considered in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Private entrepreneurs, investors and other government agencies shall be invited for long term joint venture projects in the State. Provision of power and transport subsidies by the Central Government will be useful in development of mineral resources. It will also attract private investors to set-up mineral based industries in the remote parts of the State.

## **Education**

**2.9** For historical reasons, Arunachal Pradesh is a late starter in the field of educational development. Before independence the State, the then NEFA, had only two primary schools with negligible literacy rate. Therefore, the State is lagging behind in terms of percentage of literacy amongst the north eastern States. There exists gender disparity in literacy in the State. The reasons for slow spread of education among girls are poverty, negative parental attitudes, poor accessibility to schools and other infrastructure like hostels etc. Arunachal Pradesh is also lagging behind in the field of higher education and technical education in comparison to other States. There is only one University i.e. Rajiv Gandhi University and seven Government colleges and also one World Bank aided Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic Institute at Itanagar. Recently some private colleges have been set up by NGOs. The literacy rate has increased although it remains lower than the national average. The literacy rate of the State was 54.34% as per the 2001 census which is lower than the All India average by 10.5% points. Since the population of Arunachal is dispersed, the standard norms of population followed everywhere in the country are not relevant. According to the All India Seventh Educational Survey, 2002, about 48% of habitations did not have a primary school within one kilometer distance. At the upper primary stage, 68.83 percent of all habitations did not have school facilities within three kilometres. Thus, the absence of adequate schooling facilities both at primary and upper primary levels result in large scale prevalence of dropouts and non-enrolment. The State Government has taken major initiative under 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' since 2000-2001 to provide education for children population in the age group 6 to 14 years to achieve the goal of UEE through a time bound integrated approach. Though implementation of SSA has resulted in significant increase in the number of children completing elementary education, lack of adequate State share is the main hurdle for smooth implementation of SSA. As female literacy rate is low, the State needs to pay special attention to girls' education especially ST girls. Their percentage of enrolment is to be increased.

## **Health**

**2.10** At the time of independence, the State had a primitive economy with a low level of development (when evaluated by conventional indicators like Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) and education levels). The absence of modern health services, low literacy and fluctuating and low levels of income, kept the mortality rate high. In spite of a high birth rate, the high mortality rate kept the rate of population growth low. Improvement in health has not been able to keep pace with the spread of education or with the growth of income. The health status of the people of Arunachal is not commendable when measured by conventional indicators, in absolute terms and in comparison with other States and regions of India. In Arunachal, the hilly and steep terrain, inaccessibility and scattered habitations result in poor access to medical facilities and consequently to poor health. In the State, 28 percent of the people are expected not to survive beyond the age of 40 compared to the 16.7 percent at the national level. Difficult terrain, which increases the unit cost of service delivery, as well as resource constraints have their impact in the health profile of the State. The State is beset with major health problems. Two of common diseases that are extensively and intensively seen are malaria and TB. Generally the contributory factors are malnutrition, special geo-physical, geo-climatic variables present in the region. Inaccessibility of health services due to inadequate infrastructure and non-availability of skilled manpower adversely affect the health status of the people. As such, delivery of effective public health care services is one of the most challenging tasks facing Arunachal Pradesh. The State is still not able to meet the needs of the people in an efficient and cost effective manner.

### **Water supply, Sanitation and Sewerage**

**2.11** The State has suffered from acute problems of basic amenities like water supply, sanitation and sewerage. Despite a huge potential surplus of water resources that could be harnessed, scarcity of water is a common phenomena. Incidences of reduced discharges and drying up of springs have increased gradually. The drinking water facilities in many rural areas in Arunachal Pradesh were extended in the 1970s/ 1980s. The existing systems have outlived their utility. Augmentation and extension are needed to rejuvenate and cater to the needs of the increasing populace. These schemes cannot be taken up under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP). Similarly, a large number of habitations in the remote and inaccessible areas need to be covered under the water supply program.

### **Social Welfare & Nutrition**

**2.12** The welfare and developmental measures need to be directed towards empowering the socially disadvantaged groups especially women and development of child, resettlement of handicapped, welfare of destitute. In the field of Social welfare, special focus will be required on juvenile, rehabilitation for persons with disability, implementation of nutrition programme and financial assistance to Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

### **Industries**

**2.13** Industrial development in Arunachal Pradesh is still in a nascent stage. Local entrepreneurship is yet to emerge. Limited accessibility coupled with limited opportunities have resulted in non development of entrepreneurial skills. Therefore, there is an urgent need to address the inherent deterrent factors such as poor infrastructure particularly power, transport and communication responsible for sluggish growth of industrial development. These aspects need to be seriously examined in terms of capacity building so that local people can develop their own models of growth and progress.

### **Tourism**

**2.14** Tourism constitutes the most latent industry in Arunachal Pradesh. Despite the tremendous tourism potential, infrastructure remains woefully inadequate. Given its rich and varied natural and socio-cultural characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh has a large potential to develop the following categories of special interest tourism: (a) eco-tourism; (b) village

tourism; (c) cultural and religious heritage tourism ; (d) nature tourism ; (e) adventure tourism and (f) health tourism. The Govt. of India's intervention for promotion of tourism in the State is inescapably required in view of poor resource base and this will include (i) development of tourism infrastructure facilities like hotels, tourist lodges, cottages, motels, (ii) development of tourist circuits, (iii) development of adventure tourism, cultural and heritage tourism, (iv) opening up of new tourist circuits, and (v) inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in International Buddhist circuits and development action plan, thereof.

### **Implementation of Bharat Nirman Programme & Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

**2.15** Effective implementation of Bharat Nirman Programme will prove to be a cutting edge of the plan for the poor. However, in the context of Arunachal Pradesh, full realization of Bharat Nirman Programme targets is subject to availability of adequate resources and relaxation of its guidelines. A flexible approach needs to be adopted on a case-by-case basis. Under the rural water supply component of Bharat Nirman Programme, potable water has to be provided to all uncovered habitations and also address slipped back and water quality affected habitations. Under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, funds are being released by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission on 50: 50 basis for coverage of partially covered (PC) and not covered (NC) habitations with matching provision made under the State sector by the State Govt. To achieve the target of rural water supply under Bharat Nirman Programme, Rs. 150 crores as State share is needed every year for the next three years over and above the average sectoral allocation of Rs. 30 crores being made by the State Govt every year. This is beyond the capacity of resources of the State. Similarly, for the implementation of irrigation projects under Bharat Nirman Programme as per the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) norms, the ratio of funding pattern of Centre and State is 75 : 25. These are only a few examples. The funding pattern varies across many departments/ministries and schemes with the result that due to inadequate financial resources of its own, the State is unable to take advantage of many Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Much needed poverty alleviation programmes, rural infrastructure and self-employment programmes, etc. remain under-implemented due to the State's inability to provide matching share. Keeping this situation in view, funding of CSSs should be made as 100% grants. If not, then the proportion of Centre to State share should not exceed 90 : 10. Only this way, Arunachal can take advantage of CSSs for its rapid socio- economic development.

### **Marketing infrastructure**

**2.16** Marketing infrastructure is another major issue posed to the State which is vital as physical access to markets for sale and realization of remunerative prices for local produce. Good marketing infrastructure is also necessary for a sustained growth in producers' incomes and also helps them respond to the current trends in market demand.

### **Employment**

**2.17** Inadequate economic development and backwardness of Arunachal Pradesh has a natural fall-out in its inability to provide employment opportunities to its unemployed youths. The high rate of unemployment is due to lack of employment opportunities particularly in the context of absence of industrialization. While other States have played the role of facilitators for employment generation in various sectors/areas of development, employment in Arunachal Pradesh is solely dependent on Government organizations and Government related activities. The scenario in the unorganized sector is not encouraging for employment generation. The 11<sup>th</sup> plan should aim at creation of new jobs. The agriculture and horticultural sectors are quite small at this stage to have a major role in reducing unemployment in the State. The thrust of 11<sup>th</sup> plan on self employment should be a process oriented approach involving micro-finance and micro-credit flows.

### **Gender inequalities**

**2.18** One of the challenges before the 11<sup>th</sup> plan is to address gender inequalities. This could be achieved by better access to health, education and income. Apart from civil society initiatives, meaningful implementation of Gender Budgeting Initiatives adopted by

the Govt. of India would ensure women's empowerment. An integrated approach empowering women through convergence of existing services, resources, infrastructure and manpower available in both women-specific and women related sectors should be the priority areas of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The planning in the grassroots through PRIs and the District Planning Committees have to reflect concerns of women in the development plans. Economically empowering programmes for women who have control over land holdings for agriculture or homestead purposes should be initiated.

### **Banking scenario**

**2.19** The banking scenario in Arunachal Pradesh is not encouraging particularly in regard to Credit-Deposit ratio. The ratio for Scheduled Banks is 17.25% and 23% for all banks only, which is lowest amongst the North-Eastern States. Private entrepreneurship among the local people is yet to emerge because of bank's inability to provide short term and long-term investment. The State is also facing difficulties in implementation of credit linked schemes viz. SGSY where assets are to be given to the beneficiaries by providing subsidies and bank credit. The banks are not in a position to cover all existing blocks located in the remote areas of the State because of problem of pre-verification of income status of the beneficiaries and post-verification of income. The recovery rate in industrial sector is very low. The lack of access to the formal banking system with prevalence of blocks and districts without banks is another issue. Even where access to banks exists, the low credit-deposit ratio and the strict rules for mortgage of lending in the priority sectors are problem areas which have to be attended to at the earliest.

### **Border Area Development**

**2.20** Amongst the North Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh shares the longest international border with 1640 km. with China, Myanmar and Bhutan. There are about 1447 villages situated on the border blocks. These border areas are yet to open up due to their isolation and inaccessibility. Places and administrative centres like Thimbu in Tawang District, Damin, Sarli and Tali/PipSorang in Kurung Kumey District, Taksing in Upper Subansiri District, Pidi and Monigaon in West Siang District, Tuting, Gelling and Singa in Upper Siang District, the whole of Dibang Valley District and Vijayanagar in Changlang District have no road connectivity till date and the most basic of needs viz. foodgrains continue to be dropped by helicopter sorties till today. The backwardness of these areas become more pronounced in view of the advanced stage of development achieved on the other side of the Indo-China border. There is an imperative need to provide the basic amenities of life to the villages situated near the international borders to obviate sense of neglect and alienation among the fellow brethren. The little assistance given under Border Areas Development Programme (BADP) to 29 border blocks does not suffice for development of major infrastructure. The Planning Commission has approved. Rs.49.01 crore under Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during current Annual Plan 2006-07. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released an amount of Rs. 32.98 crore only. The anomaly has been taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs. If the allocation for BADP is not restored to Rs.49.01 crore serious setbacks will arise in the efforts to develop the border areas of the State during Annual Plan 2006-2007.

### **Border Trade**

**2.21** From time immemorial, the tribal communities living in the border areas of Arunachal Pradesh had trade relations across the borders and are still continuing intermittently without the Government's patronage. Trade and economic development are inter-dependent and the future economic rejuvenation of the State lies in cross-border trade. The State suffers the obvious disadvantages of a long transport lead and heavy transport cost. On the other hand, free trade between the NE Region and the South East Asian countries including China and Bhutan would be in consonance with India's 'Look East Policy'. There is an urgent need to open up the international borders at Sigong (Simu-La) near Jorging, Landu-La (Ringong) near Tuting, Kepang-La near Gelling, Kibithoo, Nampong, Mechuka, Taksing, Sarli and Bumla among others in the Tawang sector for free flow of goods and trade between Arunachal Pradesh and its neighbours. Arunachal with its vast natural resources could take up horticulture, agriculture activities, medicinal and aromatic plants and send across to China in exchange for commodities required by Indian

villages. This would open a new vista of employment opportunities for the State apart from boosting up the economy of the hitherto neglected border State. In the process, Arunachal will transform itself to be the 'Gateway of India in the North East' towards South East Asia, China and Bhutan. Initiative from the Govt. of India will facilitate trade through head load and on mules with China to benefit the people on both sides of the international border.

### **Regional disparity**

**2.22** The 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan document accepts the reality of increasing regional disparity. Arunachal Pradesh is the largest State amongst the NE States. But the State is lagging far behind in terms of development indicators in comparison to even other States of NE Region. From the point of view of social indicators also, there exists among the N.E States a wide variation. To tackle the problem of regional disparities and backwardness, the focus during 11<sup>th</sup> plan should be on recognition of backwardness of individual States as the main factor to be taken into account in the transfer of financial resources from the Centre to the States, encouragement of investment in backward States both through mobilizing more internal resources as well as ensuring a much larger flow of resources from outside through different mechanisms. The issue of orientation of working of the financial institutions has to be addressed to be effectively in favour of poorer States. Further, dovetailing of public sector projects with regional development plans by consciously developing regional linkages and implementation of special area specific development programmes would reduce the existing regional imbalances.

### **Resources for Financing Plan**

**2.23** In the Context of Arunachal Pradesh, public investments will play a pivotal role to achieve the targets under the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The strategy to raise public investment will pose serious challenges for backward States as the possibilities of increasing revenues are extremely limited. In the last four years of the 10th Five Year Plan, the State Government has taken various steps for enhancing revenues and minimising wasteful expenditure. But the State Government has not been able to raise resources to a significant level. In the State, the scale of economic activities is very small and the private sector does not have any significant presence. The State used to get annual revenue of about Rs. 60 crore to Rs. 70 crore from forest produce and royalty alone till 1996. After the subsequent ban on logging operations by the Supreme Court, annual forest revenue has trickled down. Along with the order banning timber operations, a 5% cess was directed to be levied on imported timber, which was to be distributed to the affected States in proportion to their forest cover. Also the hundreds of crore of rupees being collected for compensatory afforestation and net present value of timber as a consequence of developmental and infrastructural projects should be given back to and used within the concerned State only. Till the basic infrastructure is created and the resources of the State such as hydropower start generating revenue, the expectation of substantial own revenues to meet the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan goals will not be possible.

### **Priority areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

**2.24** In the light of the development perspectives and areas of concern outlined above, the State Govt will give priority to the following objectives to achieve balanced socio-economic development during the State's 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:

- (a) Stress on productive sectors of agriculture, horticulture and food processing with emphasis on marketing for attainment of self-sufficiency in food by adoption of modern practices.
- (b) To ensure optimal utilization of land resources for cultivation, emphasis will be on assured irrigation system suiting the geographical requirement in different parts of the State.
- (c) Protection and conservation of bio-diversity along with stress on afforestation programmes.
- (d) Thrust on creation and maintenance of economic and social infrastructure.
- (e) Exploration and exploitation of hydropower potential and mineral wealth like coal, oil and natural gas etc.
- (f) Employment generation for the people living below poverty line and unemployed educated youths.
- (g) Improvement of educational, health and nutritional profile of the population;



- (h) Development of agro and forest based industries
- (i) Infrastructure development in Tourism sector including adventure and eco-tourism etc.
- (j) Strengthening of institutional infrastructure for Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal administration.

### CHAPTER-III

#### A SYNOPSIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH : CHALLENGES AND WAY AHEAD

**3.1** The basic purpose of planning is to widen people's choices and improve the well being of the people. In this context, human development is the key issue so that people could lead a long and healthy life, they could acquire knowledge so as to have better vertical mobility in life and last, but not the least, to achieve a descent standard of living of all. Economic development does not mean the growth of income alone ; genuine socio-economic development requires that the quality of life of the people be improved and that the production process and polity be organised in a just an humane manner. The successive Human Development Reports brought out by the UNDP since 1990 has placed the human element at the centre of development and growth evaluation process. It would, therefore be appropriate to highlight the progress of human development in Arunachal Pradesh.

**3.2** The National Human Development Report,1991 revealed that in terms of HDI, Arunachal Pradesh with 0.388 ranked 29<sup>th</sup> amongst the States of India. The Rajiv Gandhi University brought out first ever Arunachal Pradesh Human Development Report, 2005 based on indicators like educational attainment, life expectancy and income. The Human Development Report is an important research-cum-policy document. The report focuses on the current levels of achievements, the areas of concern, intra-district disparities, gender inequalities and the possible ways of progress with reference to crucial socio-economic indicators. The district-wise preliminary estimates of Human Development Index (HDI), Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Human Poverty Index( HPI) of the report are presented in Table -1 and Table -2 respectively.

**Table-1**

Sl No	Districts	Life Expectancy		Education		Income		HDI	Rank
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank		
1	Tawang	0.413	11	0.405	12	0.541	2	0.453	10
2	West Kameng	0.473	7	0.519	6	0.526	4	0.506	5
3	East Kameng	0.308	13	0.442	11	0.458	12	0.403	13
4	Papum Pare	0.613	1	0.694	1	0.478	8	0.595	1
5	Lower Subansiri	0.457	10	0.580	4	0.443	13	0.493	7
6	Upper Subansiri	0.356	12	0.495	7	0.477	9	0.443	11
7	West Siang	0.506	5	0.657	2	0.489	7	0.551	3
8	East Siang	0.585	2	0.615	3	0.531	3	0.577	2
9	Upper Siang	0.484	6	0.477	8	0.503	5	0.488	8
10	Dibang Valley	0.465	8	0.538	5	0.567	1	0.523	4
11	Lohit	0.522	3	0.464	9	0.499	6	0.495	6
12	Changlang	0.512	4	0.454	10	0.472	10	0.479	9
13	Tirap	0.461	9	0.398	13	0.460	11	0.440	12
Arunachal Pradesh		0.484		0.525		0.493		0.501	

HDI of districts of Arunachal Pradesh : 2001

**Table-2**

GDI and HPI of districts of Arunachal Pradesh : 2001

Sl No	Districts	Gender related Development Index (GDI)		Human Poverty Index (HPI)	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	Tawang	0.538	6	43.453	10
2	West Kameng	0.424	12	36.115	4
3	East Kameng	0.400	13	49.270	13
4	Papum Pare	0.611	3	33.085	2
5	Lower Subansiri	0.483	9	45.465	11
6	Upper Subansiri	0.471	10	42.068	8
7	West Siang	0.585	4	34.694	3

8	East Siang	0.654	1	31.069	1
9	Upper Siang	0.539	5	42.460	9
10	Dibang Valley	0.627	2	38.668	6
11	Lohit	0.538	6	38.508	5
12	Changlang	0.490	8	41.739	7
13	Tirap	0.432	11	47.457	12
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.529		39.475	

**3.3** The fact sheet on human development in Arunachal Pradesh has many plus points. Although Arunachal Pradesh has shown a better record in improving its literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio, yet it lags behind considerably, even with reference to medium human development States, not to speak of catching up with high human development States of India. Public expenditure on education has not made perceptible progress in realizing the desired goal. Health indicators reveal a continuous improvement in life expectancy and IMR, though the achievement is not commensurate with the investments made in the last succeeding plan periods. Equally distressing is the fact that majority of population continue to live under insanitary conditions and do not have access to life saving drugs. The gender related development indicators reveal the gender gaps in literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio and existence of a strong gender bias. The HPI for Arunachal Pradesh is estimated to be 39.47%, a value, that is high by any standard. The HPI for the country as a whole is estimated to be 33.1% which is much lower than the HPI of Arunachal Pradesh. A high HPI implies that the benefit of human development has not spread sufficiently to impact human poverty in the State. Public expenditure on health has been considerably low. Similarly, Arunachal economy is characterized by inequality of income and consumption, although there is further scope for reducing inequality by poverty eradication programme targeted to the poorest of the poor. Arunachal Pradesh can not and should not remain poor amidst plenty. It has to accelerate the pace of economic development in harmony with its latent potential. It has the potential to become a “donor State” if the State’s potential is tapped and exploited. Arunachal Pradesh has to evolve appropriate strategy, policy and development programmes to break the vicious circle of low economic growth by fostering investment first to step up its growth so that it can reap the benefits of better human development in terms of higher productivity.

**3.4** Arunachal Pradesh Human Development Report-2005 has attempted to suggest new strategies for sustainable human development in the State and policy measures to address certain development issues and concerns being confronted by the State. Some of the policies recommended in the report for certain key sectors of economy in the context of Arunachal Pradesh, which require immediate follow-up actions during 11<sup>th</sup> plan are indicated below.

#### **Education sector**

- Access to education needs to be improved in some districts.
- Specific strategies need to be devised to engage with local communities to ensure that education becomes universal, especially at the primary and elementary levels.
- The State will also need to tackle the issues of retention and efficiency, by imposing minimum instructional parameters at various stages of the education process, and making significant investments in inputs that enhance learning at the primary level. These are essential to keep students interested.
- The problem of teacher absenteeism is largely due to the lack of suitable residential accommodation, the non availability of food that they are used to (the teachers are usually from outside the State) and their unfamiliarity with the conditions prevalent in many of the remote areas. These problems need to be addressed. The recruitment of teachers from the villages nearby is an option which can be exercised once local people are available for employment.

#### **Health sector**

- More focus should be given on districts with low Life Expectancy at Birth and high Infant Mortality Rates.
- The Government, along with village communities, should intervene in the areas of public sanitation and the provision of safe drinking water.
- The Government needs to tackle the issue of absenteeism and inefficiency in the delivery of public services. Many PHCs in the remote areas of the State are nonfunctional due to absenteeism of doctors, compounders and nurses. Another problem commonly referred to by the people in these areas is the distance to the nearest medical centre.

- The Government should ensure that the limited available resources are distributed equitably to the remote areas. Currently, the inequitable delivery systems are biased in favour of accessible urban areas.
- Improved public delivery of food grains in the remote rural areas should be undertaken to provide food security to people who require it. In the monsoon, many areas are completely cut off and access to Common Pool Resources (CPRs) such as roots and tubers, which provide sustenance, becomes difficult.
- Awareness creation and health education should be a major part of the Government's healthcare programme.
- The disease-surveillance system should be strengthened to control diseases like jaundice, malaria, dysentery and diarrhea.
- The private sector should be encouraged in the provisioning of health services, given the limited resources of the Government. Joint initiatives are being encouraged especially in the urban areas and scarce resources are being directed to the more inaccessible regions.
- Investigation facilities, machines and specialist services need to be built up simultaneously along with primary healthcare services, at least in some areas, so that patients are not forced to travel long distances (usually to neighbouring Assam and sometimes to Kolkata and even Delhi) for treatment.
- Mobile clinics and a chain of village health workers should be considered to expand coverage of health care.

#### **Income**

- Since agriculture continues to be a significant contributor to the State's income, increasing productivity in agriculture by using modern cultivation techniques, such as double cropping and increased irrigation, is a priority. The Government must facilitate a change from the largely subsistence mode of production to the market mode by providing finance, negotiating 'contract agreements' and buy-backs by corporate houses that require agricultural produce. In addition, the private sector should be persuaded to set up agricultural processing plants in Arunachal. Cold storage facilities, transportation and marketing assistance, are the other areas that require attention for the development of this sector.
- After agriculture, the three most promising sectors where Arunachal has enormous potential are: horticulture floriculture, plantation and tourism. The Government should provide insurance cover to the farmers, so that they can undertake ventures with high returns. Useful technological interventions, like biotechnology, are also desirable for certain cash crops like ginger.
- Local entrepreneurs should be encouraged to establish fruit and flower processing industries.
- The tourism potential of Arunachal's beautiful valleys, verdant forests, spectacular rivers and fascinating people can provide employment and income to local people. However, tourism requires that complementary infrastructure be adequately developed.
- Financial support to local entrepreneurs to set up forest-based industries such as furniture, medicinal plants, extraction of citronella oil, etc., is needed.
- Bank finance is a major constraint, compounded by the prevailing institution of property rights whereby right to tribal land is inalienable. Banks need to devise special and flexible schemes that are suitable for the region, keeping in mind the specificities that prevail here. They need to adopt an innovative approach rather than insist on meeting conditions, which require changes in the customary community property rights.
- The development of the financial market requires strengthening (which also entails the strengthening of contract-enforcing mechanisms).

#### **Gender Inequality**

- Implement a gender-budgeting initiative, which has already been adopted by the Government of India and include the following measures:

- A mechanism to collate gender disaggregated data from relevant departments should be developed to obtain the gender-wise relevant statistical database, targets and indicators.
- A gender audit of plans, policies and programmes of various Ministries with pro-women allocations should be conducted.
- Provisions for women in composite programmes under education, health and rural development sectors, should be segregated to protect the provisions, by placing restrictions on their use for other purposes.
- Enhance women's capacities (especially access to education and health).
- Expand opportunities for women to earn income and participate in decision-making forums.
- Ensure legal justice for women.
- Realize the goal of universal high quality primary education for women, by implementing area specific targeted programmes.
- Provide women with easily accessible and cost-effective facilities for higher education and distance education.
- Improve the quantity and quality of access to health services in rural areas.
- Expand employment opportunities for women, particularly in the public sector.
- Enforce the legally prescribed minimum and equal wages for women and men both in the formal and informal sectors.
- Encourage women entrepreneurs, particularly in micro-enterprises, through effective credit support, skill enhancement and other measures.
- Prepare and maintain a gender disaggregated and accurate database for effective policy formulation.
- Representation and participation of women in the legislative, judiciary and executive bodies should be made mandatory.
- Provide gender-sensitization training for male members of the legislature, civil servants, and other members of the Government to achieve gender equality in governance.
- Strengthen the State Commission for Women, so that it can better address the problems faced by women in Arunachal.

#### **Deprivation and inequality**

- Allocations need to be enhanced, so as to expand health and schooling facilities, which will largely benefit the poor.
- In order that the community reclaims the public space, various redistribute mechanisms which are in-built into the traditional socio-economic system can be revived by increasing community participation in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of Government programmes.
- In reducing human poverty, better monitoring of existing Government programmes must be undertaken, since the delivery is inadequate. Secondly, a State-specific design of programmes that factor in the special needs and objectives of the State, is required. These interventions need to be designed appropriately and sensitively and applied in a target-specific manner to be effective.
- In order to reduce educational deprivation, emphasis should be given to the establishment and monitoring of village *Aaganwadis* and *Sarva Shiksha Kendras*, so that children belonging to the interior and inaccessible villages can start going to school at the right age.
- A special effort is required to reduce adult illiteracy. The curriculum of this programme should be designed in such a way as to cater to the day-to-day requirements of the people. An awareness of health and childcare programmes and related precautions can form the backbone of this initiative.
- Sanitation and hygiene measures, childcare practices, how to give supplementary food to young children, and knowledge of locally available nutritious food, can all be imparted through an integrated programme, which has the potential to have a far-reaching impact.
- Steps should be taken to increase access and connectivity of remote villages and settlements.

- A district-wise analysis of priority areas is required, so that each district can focus on the area where its relative deprivation is the highest and move forward from there.

### **Infrastructure**

- There is a wide gap between urban and rural areas and between the larger villages (in terms of population) and smaller villages. The first task of the Government should be to increase the road connectivity of the districts that have a relatively low HDI. The Government of Arunachal will have to continue with high public investment expenditure in the infrastructure sector (particularly in the remote and inaccessible rural regions of the State). At the same time, private investment particularly in the provisioning of education and health infrastructure needs to be encouraged together with community and local enterprise.
- A proper strategy of infrastructure development has to be framed, keeping in mind the special circumstances of each district. This strategy should ensure that the allocation of funds is directed towards the creation and maintenance of infrastructure facilities in the hill districts. State planners should give due attention to transmission and distribution losses of electricity and establish proper institutional facilities which can support and make investment effective. The Government needs to revive the community spirit of the local people and redefine the private sphere in the development process.
- Adequate attention needs to be given to the provision of institutional infrastructure, especially of market institutions.
- On the programme design side, it is imperative to develop a ‘feedback loop’ in the development strategy so that the appropriateness/relevance of the schemes is continually tested in the field and feedback is generated in a systematic manner, which can then be incorporated back into the scheme/project/programme.
- Given the necessity of continuing Government interventions for the development of the State, convergence between departmental responsibilities has to be emphasised to reduce the truncated functioning at the cutting edge.
- Traditional water harvesting systems should be revived and integrated with piped water supply so that the problem of drinking water availability is addressed in a sustainable manner.
- In building of public utilities such as schools and hospitals, appropriate technology should be used. The Public Works Department (PWD), along with the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), should design and develop materials using locally available materials for low-cost construction.
- All developmental work should be subject to a concurrent Government and social audit.

**3.5** Furthermore, the Arunachal Pradesh Human Development Report- 2005 in the way forward suggests, among others, the following actionable areas where the State Government’s interventions are required in regards to drinking water supply and health sectors and other critical areas. These are as follows:

- The Government along with village communities should intervene in the areas of public sanitation and the provision of safe drinking water.
- The Government needs to tackle the issue of absenteeism and inefficiency in the delivery of public services. Many PHCs in remote areas of the State are non-functional due to absenteeism of doctors, pharmacists and nurses. Another problem commonly referred to by the people in these areas is the distance to the nearest medical centre.
- Improved public delivery of food grains in the remote rural areas should be undertaken to provide food security to people who require it. In the monsoon, many areas are completely cut off and access to Common Pool Resources (CPRs) such as roots and tubers which proved sustenance become difficult.

**3.6** In view of such convincing evidences, the State would require heavy investments in social sector, viz., health, education and gender inequalities during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. A

laggard State like Arunachal Pradesh is caught in the vicious circle of low economic growth and low human development. The State has to break this vicious circle by fostering investment first to set up growth and later to take up human development.

## CHAPTER- IV

### ISSUES RAISED BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH DURING REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT APPROACH PAPER FOR 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE YEAR PLAN HELD ON 8<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2006 AT SHILLONG

**4.1** The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, while attending the Regional Consultation on the draft Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan taken by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission held on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2006 at Shillong, raised certain state specific issues which are reproduced below for consideration during 11th plan:

#### State Specific Issues

#### **4.2. Agriculture dynamism**

**4.2.1** Agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh is backward, rainfed and at a subsistence level with 60% of cropped area under shifting cultivation. More than 80% of farmers belong to the category of small and marginal farmers. According to 2001 Census, out of the total working population of 4,82,206 (male 2,93,549 and female 1,88,657) of the State, the number of cultivators is 2,81,822 and that of agricultural labourers is 18,569, i.e, 62.29% of the working population of the State is engaged in agriculture. Thus, agriculture is the main stay of the economy of the State.

**4.2.2** Agriculture in the State is vulnerable to vagaries of the monsoon and is influenced by the annual variability in the rainfall pattern. There exists the problem relating to small and fragmented size of land holdings, quality of soil, ownership of land. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme(AIBP), which was designed to bring on-going irrigation projects to quick completion does not appear to have tangible benefit. In Arunachal Pradesh only small-localized irrigation projects could be taken up. But the potential created even by such small projects could not be utilized due to inadequate follow up by Command Area Development activities. The gap between creation of irrigation potential and actual utilization is about 60%. Agricultural diversification is yet to be taken up to ensure sustainability in agriculture development to meet best use of available resources under prevailing varied agro-climatic conditions.

**4.2.3** The main problem afflicting agriculture is lack of assured irrigation facilities. Existing schemes being taken up under irrigation sector are essentially micro in nature and they are not sufficient to fully cater to the actual needs. They only assist in diverting water from seasonal streams/rivers to the fields. To address the demand for need based and perennial irrigation, medium size irrigation projects have to be taken up in all the predominant food grain producing areas of the State. This will entail heavy investment for which special assistance is required. Poor extension support to agriculture, lack of technical know-how and R&D facility are the other constraints being faced by the State. There is an urgent need to review the policies and functioning of the ICAR to embark upon R & D activities in the State.

#### **4.3 Railways in foothills.**

**4.3.1** At present the railways have a token presence in Bhalukpong in West Kameng District with a total length of 3 Km MG line only. Railways play a very important role in the economy and therefore, the State does need their active presence.

**4.3.2** Time and again the State has been pressing for upgradation of Guwahati – Rangia- Murkongselek meter gauge railway line to broad gauge, laying of Lekhapani (Assam) -Kharsang extension line and railhead from Bedati(Assam) to Itanagar. The State Capital Itanagar needs to be connected immediately with the rail-head from Bedati (46 Km) for which survey and investigation has already been carried out by the Railway Board. The Lekhapani-Kharsang extension project, if constructed, will give a fillip to the economic and industrial activities in Changlang district which has proven deposits of coal, oil and natural gas. A rail track from Bhalukpong to Lekhapani through Seijusa, Itanagar, Doimukh, Likabali, Pasighat, Roing, Tezu, Wakkro, Miao and Kharsang would immensely boost the socio-economic development of the State as the people of Arunachal Pradesh can not

depend on other States for communication due to natural calamities, bandhs and violence. Proper transportation facilities through railways will facilitate exploration and exploitation of huge deposit of minerals and marketing of horticulture and agriculture produces outside the State.

#### **4.4 Road Connectivity**

**4.4.1** The present road density of Arunachal Pradesh is 18.17 km. per 100 sq. km. against all India average of 80 km per 100 sq. km. The roads are still deficient due to inadequate capacities, alignments, pavements, poor riding quality, weak and distressed bridges, presence of a number of semi-permanent timber bridges and lack of wayside amenities. Out of 3857 villages, only 1407 villages (36.47%) are connected by road. There are 34 administrative circles which are yet to be connected by motorable roads. On the other hand, four district headquarters do not have all-weather roads. Lateral road links are also absent. More than 76% of the villages have population less than 250 which is the threshold level for qualifying under PMGSY. Construction of Porter/Mule tracks/Foot Suspension bridge along the rural link road is also required to facilitate movement in the interior areas of the State as well as movement of defence personnel in the international border areas where taking up of construction of roads may take some more times.

**4.4.2** Over 11000 Kms of road would be needed to connect the remaining unconnected villages. Of this, about 3000 Kms would be for linking villages with population of 250 and above. The investment needed would be to the tune of Rs. 2700.00 crore. The State Govt. has a proposal to construct 125 foot suspension bridges to semi-permanent standard at a cost of Rs.20.00 crore. Under PMGSY, road connectivity to villages below 250 population should be allowed as a special case. Substantial fund for PMGSY is also required to provide connectivity to the unconnected 34 administrative circles. Further, more roads of the State should be taken up under SARDP-NE. There are more than 1500 Nos. on-going road projects which are languishing years together for completion. Therefore, one time grant of Rs. 300.00 crore for the said purpose will ensure expeditious completion.

#### **4.5 Repair and modernization of landing strips**

**4.5.1** There are 85 helipads and 11 ALGs constructed over the years to meet the requirement of urgent landing and emergency connectivity particularly in the remote localities. Such air connectivity is necessary in view of the fact that there is lack of road connectivity to many administrative centers located in the remote and inaccessible areas of the State. Since the State is strategically located, the defence personnel mostly use the ALGs and, therefore, upkeep and maintenance of the ALGs assume importance.

**4.5.2** It is appropriate that the Govt of India may provide adequate fund for improvement, upkeep and maintenance of these ALGs from strategic point of view. Inter-district air connectivity is an urgent felt necessity as the surface roads in the State remain disrupted due to natural calamities like floods, landslides etc. Landing grounds located in remote stations like Mechuka, Tuting and Vijoynagar and district headquarters at Daporijo, Along and Ziro are required to be developed for operation of fixed wing 19-20 seater aircrafts. Necessary funds may also be provided for a new landing strip at Sarkam in place of the Yingkiong landing ground that was destroyed during the June 2000 flood. This will cater to a large population of Upper Siang District.

#### **4.6. Utilisation of hydro power potential.**

**4.6.1** The hydro potential of Arunachal Pradesh has been assessed at 50,000 MW. If tapped properly, it can make the power requirement of the NE region, but will also go a long way in exporting power to other States of the country. The State has so far developed only 33,210 KW under the State sector from 53 nos of mini/micro /small hydroelectric projects, whereas the peak hour demand is about 90,000 KW. Thus, the State has a deficiency of power to the tune of 66,790 KW, which presently met out by the DG sets for about 20,000 KW and import about 25,000 KW from the Central sector. The remaining shortfall is handled by restoring to power cuts/load shedding.

**4.6.2** Considering the fact that development of hydro electric project would boost the economy of the State, the State Government has taken a policy decision to develop the hydro electric projects through various agencies. The Government has already allowed CPSUs like the NHPC, NTPC (Hydro), NEEPCO etc. for investigation and preparation of DPRs so that implementation decision can be taken up in a time bound manner. Recently 3(three) Companies, namely; Reliance Energy Ltd (REL), Jay Prakash. Associates Ltd (JAL) and D.S. Constructions Ltd (DSCL) have been entrusted for execution of 5 (five) projects to

generate 4800 MW of power. J.P.Associates Ltd. would execute 1600 MW Lower Siang HEP and 500 MW Hironong HEP, Reliance would execute 700MW Tato II HEP and 1000 MW Siyom HEP while D.S.Constructions Ltd would develop 1000 MW Naying HEP. The Kameng Hydro Electric Project of 600 MW is now under implementation by NEEPCO. However, implementation of Lower Subansiri HE Project of 2000 MW capacity by the NHPC is under litigation.

**4.6.3** The State Govt plans to execute selected power projects by participating in equity of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed with successful bidders for executing the projects. Since the quantum of funds required for the equity will be in thousands of crores, Planning Commission can assist the State Govt by contributing to the equity and if not, then assisting in getting cheap long term loans, if required. For evacuating the power so generated, sufficient intra-state and inter state grid lines will be required for which also, assistance will be required.

## **4.7 Rural Electrification**

**4.7.1** Arunachal Pradesh has already started harnessing its huge estimated hydro potential of 50000 MW. Returns on investment made on hydel projects have not started flowing because of long gestation periods. There is a discernable regional variation in the percentage of villages electrified. So far 2195 villages out of 3857 villages have been electrified. The villages that are left out of electrification are located in the remote and inaccessible areas including the international borders. This is also in contrast to the habitations located on the other side of the border where developed power and road infrastructure is clearly visible from this side of the border. Under such conditions, construction of mini/micro hydel projects in localised areas and T&D lines is an urgent necessity. For this also, funding assistance is invariably required.

## **4.8 Development of Horticulture & Floriculture**

**4.8.1** Horticulture has a good scope to transform the economy of rural and hilly areas of the State in the long run. Under Horticulture Technology Missions, every year additional areas are covered under various kinds of plantations. The total area under horticulture is around 18, 000 Ha. Various types of fruits of all kinds of agro-climatic zones are being planted. The expectation is that there will be a glut of produce of tropical and temperate fruits in a few years.

**4.8.2** The main problem relates to processing of fruits and fruit products and their marketing. Establishment of fruit processing units predominantly in the private sector with assistance from the govt side is a solution. All out assistance from the Planning Commission for this and especially for marketing is the urgent need.

**4.8.3** Arunachal Pradesh is a natural home of many flowers particularly in the higher altitude areas. A large variety of indigenous species and orchids grow extensively in the State. Considering the potential of floriculture for production of quality flowers, seeds and bulbs and its role in the rural economy, emphasis has to be on development of floriculture. Since cultivation of floriculture is capital intensive in nature, a good network of cold storage facility and road connection to nearby airport is absolutely necessary. There exists potential to explore and exploit the indigenous flora on BOOT basis for large scale production and marketing outside the State.

## **4.9 Boost to Tourism**

**4.9.1** Tourism is considered one of the most potential areas in Arunachal Pradesh on account of its serene nature, alpine mountains, varied and vibrant culture and unique biodiversity. But tourism could not make much headway in the State due to the problems of accessibility. The investment friendly "Tourism Policy- 2003" of the State provides various incentives for development of tourism for employment generation and income and to attract private investment in this sector, but no visible achievement has been made for generation of substantial revenue and employment. Given its rich and varied natural and socio-cultural characteristics, Arunachal Pradesh has a large potential to develop the following categories of special interest tourism : (a) eco-tourism ; (b) village tourism; (c) cultural and religious heritage tourism ; (d) nature tourism ; (e) adventure tourism and (f) health tourism. The constraints in development of tourism sector are (i) poor accessibility due to remoteness of the State from Highways, poor road network and absence of air connectivity (ii) poor state of other infrastructure (iii) Travel restrictions imposed by PAP/RAP (iv) Shortage of hotels, restaurants, motels and wayside amenities.



**4.9.2** The Planning Commission' intervention for promotion of tourism in the State will include (i) Development of tourism infrastructure facilities hotels, tourist lodges, cottages, motels (ii) Development of existing tourist circuits (iii) Opening up of new tourist circuits (iv) Inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in the national Buddhist circuit and development action plan thereof (v) Development adventure tourism, cultural and heritage tourism, destination, rural tourism and eco- tourism.

#### **4.10 Exploration/Exploitation of Natural resources like oil, gas, mines and minerals**

**4.10.1** There are confirmed economic deposits of very good quality dolomite, limestone, graphite, granite, marble stone etc. in Arunachal Pradesh. Survey and investigation carried out so far have established deposits of coal, crude oil and natural gas. Extraction of crude oil has already been carried out by M/s Oil India Ltd and M/s Geo Enpro Petroleum Ltd on a small scale. There is an estimated 84.23 million tonnes of coal deposits in Namchik-Namphuk coal fields around Kharsang circle of Changlang district. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has approved the coal mining project in 133.65 hect. of Namchik-Namphuk Coal fields.

**4.10.2** But for viable economic exploitation of natural resources, additional survey and investigation is urgently needed. This is beyond the capability and resources of the State Government. The assessment of natural resources conducted by the GSI and the Mineral Corporation of India is only indicative. The Planning Commission can help by directing the concerned agencies of the Central Govt to carry out survey and investigation afresh in all areas of the State. The expenses likely to be incurred for this purpose should also be borne by the Planning Commission. Setting up of a gas turbine plant in Kharsang area of Changlang district could also be explored.

#### **4.11 Implementation of RSVY**

**4.11.1** Arunachal Pradesh did not get a fair deal from the Planning Commission for selection of backward villages under Rashtriya Shram Vikas Yojana, now renamed as Backward Regions Grant Fund. Unlike other States, only one district, viz., Upper Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh was selected for implementation of RSVY during 2004-05. There exists a glaring inter- district disparity in the State in terms of development necessitating an appropriate planning strategy for balanced regional development. The State Government is not in a position to deliver and ensure justice to all the districts in terms of allocation of funds, equitable and balanced growth due to paucity of adequate resources. The situation is further compounded by scattered and thinly populated area which has compelled the State Government to thinly spread available funds. In terms of high incidence of poverty, low growth, and poor economic and social infrastructure, per capita income, literacy rate, gross enrolment ratio, health care units, IMR, MMR, life expectancy, water supply, rural electrification, all districts have extremely low value of Human Development Index in comparison to other States of India. Therefore, in addition to Upper Subansiri district, the entire State may be considered for inclusion under RSVY now BRGF for fostering economic growth to achieve balanced and sustainable development and above all to reap the benefits of better human development.

#### **4.12 Coverage of All Blocks Under Border Area Development Programme**

**4.12.1** The rationale of the State Government to bring all C.D. blocks within the ambit of BADP may not be illogical on the ground that besides being a tribal State, it should be endeavour of the Govt. of India to consider suitable enhancement of allocation of BADP from a strategic point of view to achieve balanced development irrespective of location of blocks. Despite fund constraints, the State is committed to accelerate the pace of development in the border areas to remove the fundamental causes of alienation, starvation, illiteracy, mal-nutrition, migration of people from border regions to the middle and lower regions in the State in search of better facilities and other forms of dissatisfaction. Being a very sensitive border State, any investment in Arunachal Pradesh should be treated as a national investment to promote unity and integrity of the country.

#### **4.13 Burden of Maintenance of Assets & Spill-Over Committed Liabilities**

**4.13.1** The infrastructure created years ago has decayed and is in urgent need of renewal and repairs. A large number of assets created in the last plan periods has now been in deteriorating condition resulting in declining productivity. The State is also saddled with a load of incomplete on-going schemes spilled over from 8<sup>th</sup> and 9th Five Year Plans with

huge carried over liabilities. These projects are languishing years together due to paucity of funds. Since the committed liabilities for maintenance expenditure in respect of previous plan schemes constituted a significant share in the plan expenditure, a special dispensation is required from the Planning Commission for this.

#### **4.14 Promotion of Border Trade**

**4.14.1** The flourishing border trade of the past is languishing in the post liberalization phase. The State suffers the obvious disadvantage of a long transport lead and heavy transport costs. On the other hand, free trade between the NE Region and the South East Asian Countries would be in consonance with India's "Look East Policy". It is emphasized that it is not enough to promote low value and low volume border trade but also to use the outlet for full-flagged international trade. There is an urgent need to open up the International borders at Jorging, Gelling, Kibitho, Nampong, Mechuka, Taksing, Sarli and Tawang sector for free flow of goods and trade between Arunachal Pradesh and its neighbours. Unless huge investment is made, promotion of border trade will be a far cry. For this apart from funding assistance from the Planning Commission for infrastructure, assistance is needed to expedite clearances from concerned ministries."

## CHAPTER-V

### FIVE YEAR PLANS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH A RETROSPECTIVE

5.1 Arunachal Pradesh entered the field of effective planned development much later than most of the States of India. Arunachal Pradesh had to build from virtually a zero base. There were practically no roads, no schools, no hospitals and almost the entire territory was seriously deficient in food grains requirements. The isolation and lack of rudimentary developmental infrastructural facilities in the area was so acute that even at the micro level it was not possible to make any appreciable investment in the initial plan periods. Private and corporate sector investments were non-existent. The plan investment started flowing through Five Year Plans and there from the annual plans took care of all socio-economic affairs as far as practicable under the contemporary situations. The planned economic development was started in Arunachal Pradesh with a paltry plan outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh during First Five Year Plan. In the initial plan periods the priority sectors were communication, agriculture, education, health and cottage industries. With a low-income base, the State was constrained in mobilizing resources. Until the Sixth Five Year Plan, development inputs in the State were negligible. In fact, development activity gathered momentum only from the Sixth Five Year Plan.

5.2 The plan investment made during plan periods 1951-78 show that the transport and communication sector received the highest priority with the investment of 39.2% of the total plan outlays. The social services and agricultural including forests received second and the third priorities respectively. The agricultural programme including co-operative and industrial development received the second priority with 25.4% as against 25.21% in the social service sector during the referred plan period. During Fourth Five Year Plan, the transport and communication sector was accorded highest priority with 53% followed by social services (18%) and agriculture (16%). The remaining plan outlay was invested in power, irrigation, industries, mining etc. The transport and communication sector continued to receive the highest priority during Fifth Five Year Plan also while agriculture and social service sectors were accorded second priority.

5.3 Since finance is the crux of all developments, investment made through various plans right from First Five Year Plan (1951-56) up to the Tenth Five Year (Plan 2002-2007) may be viewed as under:

( Rs. in lakh)

Plan period	Approved Outlay	Revised Outlay	Expenditure
1 <sup>st</sup> Five year Plan (1951-56)	421.00	300.00	201.22
2 <sup>nd</sup> Five year Plan (1956-61)	951.00	509.56	356.64
3 <sup>rd</sup> Five year Plan (1961-66)	715.00	715.00	920.37
Annual Plan 1966-67	267.15	267.15	257.26
Annual Plan 1967-68	250.00	250.00	296.66
Annual Plan 1968-69	330.69	330.69	277.04
4 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (1969-74)	1799.00	1799.00	2046.47
5 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (1974-79)	6330.00	6330.00	4239.33
Annual Plan 1979-80	2341.00	2340.50	2250.91
6 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (1980-85)	21200.00	22290.65	22498.00
7 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan(1985-90)	54900.00	55561.00	55024.15
Annual Plan 1990-91	18300.00	16849.00	16580.57
Annual Plan 1991-92	23000.00	20700.00	20687.06
8 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (1992-97)	189923.50	172872.50	171159.62
9 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan ( 1997-2002)	319100.00	275226.00	248664.16
10 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan (2002-07)	388832.00	403329.00	361135.06
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1028660.34</b>	<b>979670.05</b>	<b>906594.52</b>

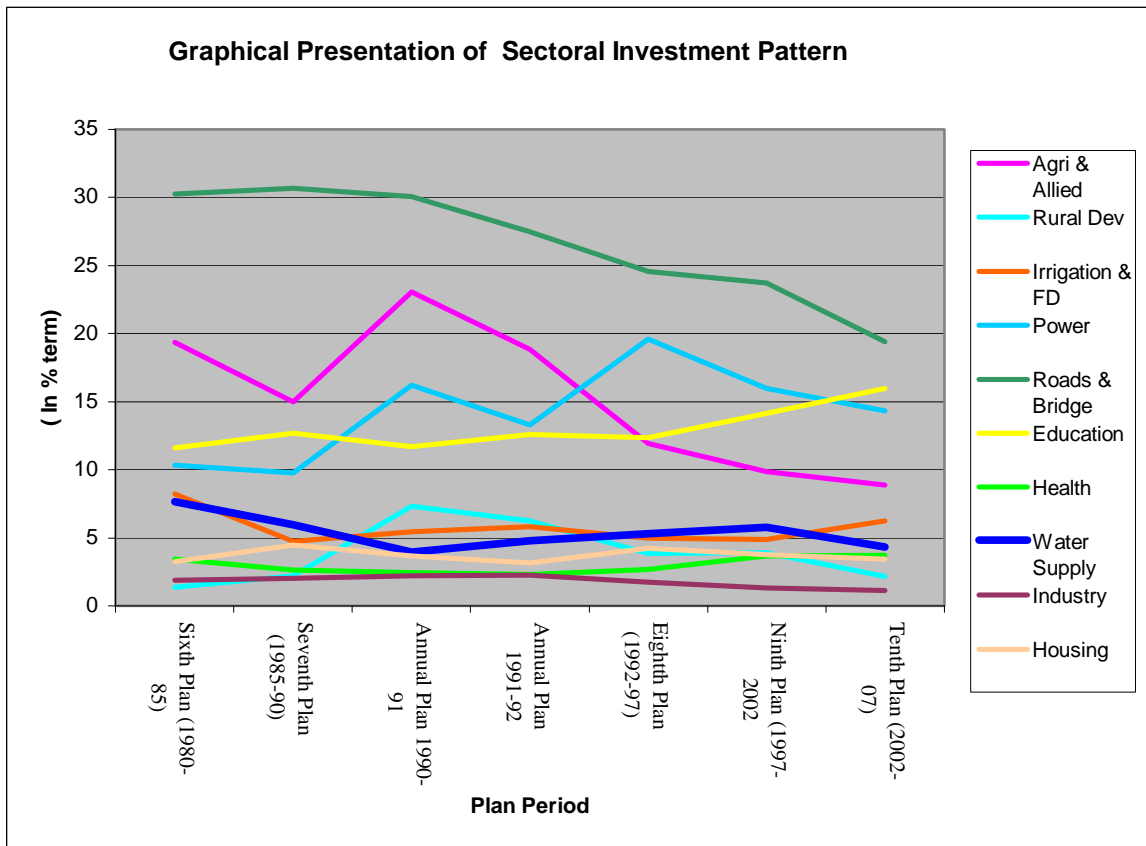
5.4 The above table depicts erratically but constant accelerated growth in the investment for economic development at percentage scale from First Five Year Plan. The percentage increase in plan outlay could be viewed in the light of increase in price level in Indian economy. This is revealed from the above that relative increase in plan outlay during different plan periods has been high above the distortion due to corresponding rise in the price level. Besides, although the observations of link index with respect to above plan outlays indicates erratically a phenomenal increase, which is not matching with the development requirements of Arunachal economy. It is evident from above that during the last 56 years of planning, the average annual plan size of the State was only Rs.173.14 crore, which is too meagre for a most backward State like Arunachal Pradesh to meet its barest requirements.

5.5 The intra-allocation of plan outlay among different sectors reveals the priorities and strategies of economic development by the State Govt. in consonance with the persistent situation. The sectoral plan investments made from Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) to 2004-05 in some of important sectors are indicated below:

(Rs. In lakh)							
Head of Development	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Annual Plan 1990-91	Annual Plan 1991-92	Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6		6
Agri & Allied Activities	4354.03	8233.33	3828.00	3900.00	20429.00	24499.24	32090.68
	(19.35)	(14.96)	(23.09)	(18.85)	(11.94)	(9.85)	(8.89)
Rural Development	301.5	1222.26	1215.00	1295.00	6596.00	9754.00	7741.70
	(1.34)	(2.22)	(7.33)	(6.26)	(3.85)	(3.92)	(2.14)
Irrigation & Flood Control	1847.68	2607.88	905.96	1207.39	8549.37	12137.52	22650.56
	(8.21)	(4.74)	(5.46)	(5.84)	(4.99)	(4.88)	(6.27)
Power	2329.45	5388.69	2688.63	2749.11	33569.25	39751.00	51830.51
	(10.35)	(9.79)	(16.22)	(13.29)	(19.61)	(15.99)	(14.35)
Roads & Bridges	6810.46	16891.35	4987.59	5689.17	42094.65	58938.32	71486.00
	30.27	(30.70)	(30.08)	(27.50)	(24.59)	(23.70)	(19.42)
Education	2614.24	6980.12	1943.30	2605.79	21156.65	35202.43	57728.62
	(11.62)	(12.69)	(11.72)	(12.60)	(12.36)	(14.16)	(15.98)
Health	767.03	1458.88	404.92	472.50	4547.00	9063.69	13423.60
	(3.41)	(2.65)	(2.44)	(2.28)	(2.66)	(3.64)	(3.71)
Water Supply	1724.62	3271.53	655.39	990.04	9121.09	14349.30	15569.30
	7.67	5.95	3.95	(4.79)	(5.33)	(5.77)	(4.31)
Industries	424.12	1124.10	366.54	468.61	2962.92	3220.29	4092.68
	(1.89)	(2.04)	(2.21)	(2.27)	(1.73)	(1.30)	(1.13)
	725.76	2443.04	607.46	648.74	7197.48	9342.46	12400.01
	(3.23)	(4.44)	(3.66)	(3.14)	(4.21)	(3.76)	(3.43)
<b>Total Plan Outlays</b>	<b>22498.00</b>	<b>55024.15</b>	<b>16580.57</b>	<b>20687.06</b>	<b>171159.62</b>	<b>248664.16</b>	<b>361105.37</b>
	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

5.6 It has been observed that the Central assistance to the State plan has been declining in real terms due to cost escalation and burden of non-plan expenditure. The super saturated liabilities on non-plan fund is a cause of grave concern. A major chunk of plan fund is engulfed by salaries maintenance of assets and committed liabilities. The non-plan expenditure is increasing at the rate of 18% annually leaving the other developmental activities starved of funds, thereby affecting the Annual Plan size during the last couple of years. As a result, plan development activities of Arunachal Pradesh have been affected adversely and remained almost stagnant for the last few years. The State has not been able to contain non-plan expenditure due to impacts of Fifth Pay Commission. Arunachal Pradesh has been penalized by not granting adequate non-plan revenue gap grants due to State's inability to transfer its committed liabilities and maintenance of assets from Seventh Five Year Plan onwards. This leads to State's limitation to take up new schemes and also to

continue financing of on-going/spill-over schemes. As a result, a large number of assets created over the last plan periods have deteriorated resulting in declining productivity. Such schemes/projects are now not found remunerative and self-sustaining. The Central revenue transfers have been in the range of 88% to 92% from 1996-97 onwards. The State Government has also not been able to contain the growth rate of revenue expenditure corresponding to its revenue receipts. The revenue expenditure has been largely driven by the growth of its plan component, which has increased at an average rate of 15.2% annually. Under the prevailing economic scenario, the barriers/inherent development constraints need recognition and call for adopting more specific/holistic approach with sound financial backup in consonance with the ground realities prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh. In this context, Central Government's direct intervention and special dispensation for rapid economic development of the State is of paramount importance.



**5.7** Following broad inferences/ conclusions could be made about the pattern/trends of sectoral plan investment in Arunachal Pradesh during the referred plan periods:

- Over 75% plan fund was allocated for the development of economic infrastructure sectors including roads & bridges; power, irrigation & flood control and these got higher priority than the Social sector.
- Compared to the share of economic infrastructure, the Agriculture & Allied Activities and Rural Development registered 10.82% and 3.47% respectively.
- Within economic infrastructure, roads & bridges sector got lion's share of plan outlay followed by power sector and irrigation & flood control sector.
- The plan outlays on Social sector like Education, Health, Water Supply and Housing remained static up to 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan but increased steadily from 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan onwards.
- Among the Social sector, Education received highest priority since 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan onwards followed by Health sector.
- The industry sector received least priority throughout the plan periods.
- The variation in the allocation of plan outlays in different plan periods mentioned above reflects the shift in the priorities accorded to the various sectors. So far as the inter-se priority among the different sector of the economy, it was not evenly distributed, and
- The pattern of resource allocation was in consonance with the requirements of structural change and socio-economic development.

**5.8** It is difficult to deny that during the last successive Five Year Plans, Arunachal Pradesh has made certain achievements. However, the analysis of past performance candidly reveals the limitations of economic planning in the State. The economic planning has failed to fulfil the aspirations of people of this most backward State

because rarely have targets laid down under various plans has achieved. The previous planning process lacked a clear perspective and as a result suffered in terms of appropriate strategy and policy for this State. The investment made in the past in Arunachal Pradesh has not been commensurate with the growing requirements. Due to lack of adequate road network the State is still far behind in fulfilling the requirement of elementary education, basic health care facilities, drinking water and electricity etc.

**5.9** Arunachal Pradesh is characterized by ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and physiographical diversity. Therefore, the State is a challenge to economists and planners. Unlike Mizoram and some other States of the country, Arunachal Pradesh possesses a heterogeneous demographic character with distinct variations from each other in regards to dialects, culture, social customs and ethos. In addition, its strategic location, its vastness and availability of rich natural resources, land systems, ecological factors and poor infrastructure call for a tailored policy approach and policy framework in the matters of development efforts. Sadly speaking, such kind of specific fine-tuning in the economic planning is missing. Centrally conceived programmes and projects, which are uniformly applied to all the States, do not always meet the local needs optimally. Finally, it can be said that the limitations imposed on this State are of historical neglect and geographical isolation and remoteness and hence it is a Herculean task to discharge the constitutional responsibilities consistent with the growing population and their hopes and aspirations on the part of the State Government in view of its inability to raise resources and other deterrent factors. But given the untapped natural resources and potentials of the State, through improved infrastructure and communications, Arunachal Pradesh can accelerate its pace of development at par with other better-off States of India. Since “ Inclusive Growth” policy will be the cornerstone of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Arunachal Pradesh can expect that the Planning Commission will appreciate and recognize the State’s very often repeated pleas and development constraints/issues and accord preferential treatment in the matter of providing Central Assistance during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to break the vicious circle of low growth and low investment.

## CHAPTER – VI

### TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2002-07) AN OVERVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND AREAS OF CONCERN

**6.1** The Tenth Five Year Plan has been in operation since 2002-2007. The main focus of the State's Tenth Plan has been on:

- (i) Sustaining the thrust on creation and maintenance of physical infrastructure such as roads and airport ;
- (ii) Harnessing of latent hydro potential and development of mini and micro hydel projects;
- (iii) Universalization of Elementary education and eradication of illiteracy,
- (iv) Alleviation of poverty;
- (v) Improving the nutritional and health profile of the population;
- (vi) Investing in the productive sectors of agriculture, horticulture and food processing with particular emphasis on marketing,
- (vii) Development of Tourism,
- (viii) Exploration and exploitation of proven mineral wealth such as coal, oil and natural gas;
- (ix) Development of industries based on local resources,
- (x) Generation of employment for the people below poverty line and educated unemployed youths,
- (xi) Scientific exploitation of timber resources in accordance with working plans, and
- (xii) Development of manpower resource.

**6.2** The Tenth Plan envisaged achieving an average 8% growth target. However, due to State's poor resource base, it would not be possible to realize the envisaged growth rate.

**6.3** The Planning Commission initially approved 10<sup>th</sup> Plan size at Rs.3888.32 crore only against the State Government's projected outlay of Rs.4627.00 crore. Against Tenth Plan approved outlay of Rs.3888.32 crore, Planning Commission ultimately approved the revised outlay of Rs. 4033.29 crore including One Time ACA of Rs.88.00 crore and Special Plan Assistance of Rs. 90.70 crore. The anticipated expenditure is Rs. 3611.35 crore. Given the present status of economy, investments made during Tenth Plan have been found inadequate to meet the State's barest requirements.

**6.4** The Scheme of Financing and broad sectoral distribution of outlays of the Tenth Plan are as under:

**(a) Scheme of Financing**

(Rs. in crore)

Component	Agreed Scheme of Financing of Tenth Plan	Revised Scheme of Financing of Tenth Plan
<b>A. State's Own Resources</b>	492.07	48.47
BCR	-572.53	-589.43
State Provident Funds	191.07	264.43
Misc. Capital receipts (Net)	-208.63	-257.09
Special Grants (TFC)/EFC	86.61	138.16
Small Savings	59.42	384.85
Market Borrowing (SLR)	70.22	112.80
Negotiated Loans and Other Finance	275.61	318.30
ARM agreed to at Dy. Chairman Level	590.30	37.75
Adjustment of Opening Balance	0.00	-361.30
<b>B. Central Assistance</b>	<b>3396.25</b>	<b>3984.82</b>

Normal Central Assistance	2,460.37	2961.48
Addl. CA for Externally Aided Projects	55.00	51.50
Others (ACA)	880.88	971.84
<b>C. Approved Plan Outlay (A)+(B)</b>	<b>3888.32</b>	<b>4033.29</b>

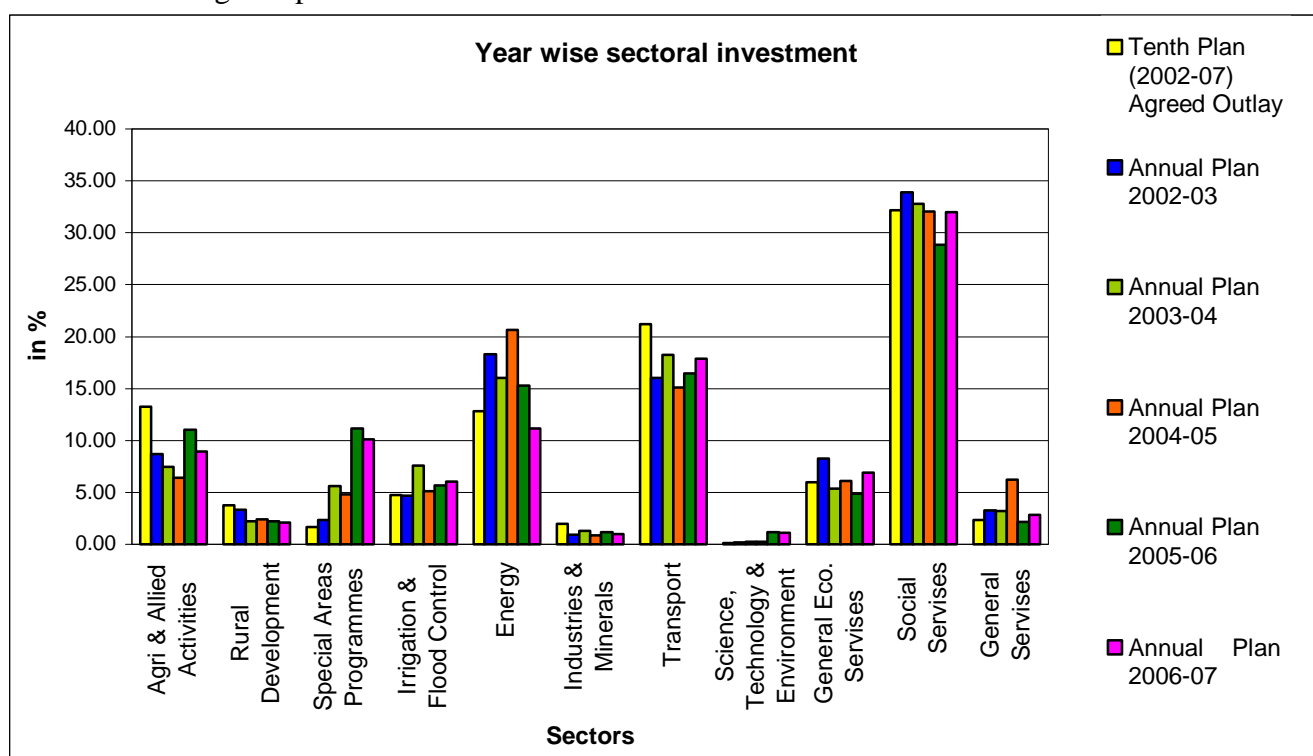
**(b) Sectoral distribution of outlays & expenditure**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sectors	Tenth Plan Agreed outlay	Tenth Plan Revised outlay	Anti. Expdr. during 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan
Agri and Allied Activities	51530.48 (13.25)	32846.78 (8.14)	32090.68 (8.89)
Rural Development	15817.20 (4.07)	9348.26 (2.32)	7741.70 (2.14)
Special Areas Programme	6500.00 (1.67)	27566.00 (6.83)	19891.58 (5.51)
Irrigation & Flood Control	18437.48 (4.74)	22300.56 (5.53)	22650.56 (6.27)
Energy	49811.92 (12.81)	62158.56 (15.41)	51830.51 (14.43)
Industry & Minerals	7635.88 (1.96)	3876.00 (0.96)	4092.68 (1.13)
Transport	82441.96 (21.20)	62271.75 (15.44)	71486.00 (19.42)
Science Technology and Environment	462.00 (0.12)	2461.57 (0.61)	2104.05 (0.61)
General Economic Services	23170.34 (5.96)	51017.56 (12.65)	22876.19 (6.38)
Social Services	123932.68 (31.87)	116709.30 (28.94)	115284.02 (31.92)
General Services	9092.06 (2.34)	12772.66 (3.17%)	11087.09 (3.07)
<b>Grand Total :-</b>	<b>388832.00</b>	<b>403329.00</b>	<b>361135.06</b>

Note:- Figures in bracket indicate the % of sector wise outlay in relation to total outlay.

**6.5** A graphical presentation of the sectoral allocation shows the pattern of investment during 10<sup>th</sup> plan.





**6.6** Following broad inferences/ conclusions could be made about the pattern/trends of sectoral plan investment in Arunachal Pradesh during the 10th plan period:

- A major chunk of plan fund are allocated for the development of Social & Service sector (31.92%) followed by Transport (19.42%) and Power sector(14.43%).
- Compared to the share of Social & Service sector, the share of allocation for Agriculture & Allied Activities and Rural Development have been 8.89% and 2.14% respectively against projected investment of 13.25% and 4.07% respectively during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- Among the Social & Service sector, Education sector has received highest priority (14.34%), followed by Water Supply & Sanitation ( 3.95%) and Health sector (2.68% ).
- Within economic infrastructure, Transport sector including roads & bridges have lion's share of plan outlay (19.42%) followed by power sector (14.43%) and irrigation & flood control sector with 6.27%.
- The industry and mineral sector has received least priority with 1.14% throughout the plan periods.
- Percentage of investments in Special Areas Programme, Irrigation & Flood Control, Science & Technology, General Economic and General Service sectors exceeded the projected investment. In contrast, investments in sectors like Agriculture and allied activities, Rural Development, Industries and Minerals and Social Service were lower than the projected investments. The sluggish growth of above mentioned sectors is attributed to deterioration of SOR.
- The variation in the allocation of plan outlays in different Annual plan periods of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan reflects the shift in the priorities accorded to the various sectors.

**6.7** Tenth Plan envisaged following monitorable targets :

- Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012;
- Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period;
- All children in school by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007;
- Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 2007.
- Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%;
- Increase in Literacy rate to 75% within the Plan period;
- Reduction of Infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012;
- Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012;
- Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012.
- All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water.

**6.8** The monitorable targets like providing gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force and increase in forest cover by 25% by 2007 and 33% by 20012 mentioned above are not fully applicable in Arunachal Pradesh. For example, the State is still covered with 82 % of its geographical area under forest cover. However, all out efforts were made to achieve the other monitorable targets. But, no noticeable progress could be made due to resource crunch.

## **6.9 Performance review of some of the key sectors**

### **Agriculture**

**6.9.1** The major thrust areas under Agriculture during Tenth Plan are: -

- Enhancing productivity and production
- Increase in seed efficiency
- Balanced use of bio-mass/organic and inorganic fertilizers for (INM) technology

- Optimum use of irrigation potential and adopting moisture management technique for greater water use efficiency and improving productivity:
- Water management
- Management of land resource on watershed basis in particular reference to shifting cultivation
- Promoting agro-based industry
- Re-organization of Agriculture Research based on agro-climatic zones
- Integrated Pest Management
- Emphasis on development of marketing infrastructure.

**6.9.2** The annual growth rate in agriculture sector in the State hardly reached 1% against national average of 4%. The target of growth rate (in term of value added) envisaged for the X<sup>th</sup> Plan could not be achieved due to un-favourable behaviour of rain and other calamities in form of excess rain or no rain or drought like situation over the years.

**6.9.3** In spite of several efforts, the desired growth rate in Agriculture during the X<sup>th</sup> plan period could not be achieved. The productivity of crop remained below the national average, which is an area of great concern. Various efforts were made to accelerate the rate of productivity of food crops and cash crops, but due to several constraints, there has been not any break through in achieving higher productivity and production. The major constraints are:-

- Lack of infrastructural facilities like communication, irrigation and post-harvest facilities.
- Poor extension- research linkage.
- Low rate of seed replacement and cropping intensity in addition minimum use of critical farm inputs.
- Lack of plain cultivable land, Cultivation mainly on sloppy jhum and terraced area restricting adoption and spread of new farm technologies.
- Poor capital investment in agriculture.
- Recurring losses in crop production due to natural calamities.
- Non-existence of processing and marketing infrastructure facilities.

**6.9.4** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, against the revised outlay of Rs. 7922.00 lakh the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan,2006-07 would be Rs. 7399.22 lakh. Sub-head-wise details are as under :

#### Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
Crop Husbandry	6352.84	6046.01
Agri. Research & Education	343.16	327.29
Marketing & Quality Control	1226.00	1025.92
Total	7922.00	7399.22

**6.9.5** The target of production of food grains during Tenth Plan is 287500 MT and likely achievement will be 221995 MT. The Ninth Plan production level was 217450 MT. In case of cash crop production, against the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan target of 205500 MT, the anticipated achievement would be 191650 MT. The Ninth Plan production level was 173522 MT. The following table depicts the trend of productivity /area coverage of major crops during 10th Plan:

#### Year-wise production/area coverage in respect of major food grains

Crops	Unit	Ach. Level up to 9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2002- 07	Ach. 2002- 03	Ach 2003 -04	Ach 2004- 05	Ach. 2005- 06	Anti ach 2006- 07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	Area in hect	119455	132000	124584	119205	121642	122267	123500
	Prod. in MT	134621	170000	152500	154589	134950	146191	120900
Wheat	Area in hect	3805	5150	4114	4150	4278	3976	5150
	Prod. In MT	5341	8500	6250	6320	6652	6140	7500

Coarse grain	Area in hect	50047	71950	61658	60889	60200	64665	71000
	Prod.in MT	70362	97000	75852	75836	76359	80274	84000
Pulses	Area in hect	6766	10900	7305	6909	7046	7720	10000
	Prod.in MT	7126	12000	7793	7455	7591	8285	9595
Total	Area in hect	180073	220000	197661	191153	193166	198628	209650
	Prod.in MT	217450	287500	242395	244200	225552	240890	221995
Oil Seeds	Area in hect	2756	32700	28484	28024	27139	27566	28630
	Prod.in MT	29307	36000	29821	28388	26281	23695	31795
Other Commer corps	Area in hect	32160	31266	28692	28667	30316	29242	31400
	Prod.in MT	144215	169500	138698	145179	141747	141810	159850

**6.9.6** Despite all efforts, the desired growth rate in agriculture during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan could not be achieved due to unfavourable behaviour of rain and other natural calamities in the form of excess rain or drought like situation over the years. The productivity of crops remains below the national average, which is an area of great concern. The larger dependence of crops on monsoon has adversely affected the use of inputs and adoption of improved crop production technologies. Seed availability and seed replacement for most of the crops have remained inadequate and below the desired levels. Lack of HYV seeds is also one of the factors responsible for low production. The consumption of fertilizer has declined because of the fact that the State Govt. has recently stressed on organic farming. The per capita availability of food grains is also declined. The coverage of high yielding variety, and assured irrigation facilities is very limited. In a nutshell, it may be stated that the performance of the agriculture sector during the 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is not satisfactory. The deceleration of growth and stagnation in productivity are matter of concern as the current production level of food grains insufficient to meet even the domestic consumption.

### Horticulture

**6.9.7** Following strategies have been adopted for promotion and development of horticulture during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :

- Ensure quality planting material
- Reduction of losses through development of sustainable infrastructure and appropriate practices
- Increase /development of quality planting materials within the State
- Developing quality laboratory testing facilities
- Increase credit support to the farmers
- Develop standardized cultural and packaging practices
- Develop post-harvest and other technologies in collaboration with agencies like CSIR, RRL, DRDO, NEC, NCDC, NERAMAC.
- Enactment of Nursery Act and preparation of Rules etc. as may be required under the same.

**6.9.8** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Rs. 3821.57 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan,2006-07 would be Rs. 3700.26 lakh..

**6.9.9** Swabhimani Rozgar Yojana funded under ACA of Rs.6.50 crore aimed at self employment generation for unemployed youths of the State through horticultural gardening. Under this scheme about 1840 youths were benefited during 2004-05. A total of 1840 hect. were covered under various horticulture crops which included apple- 160 hect, walnut-230 hect, orange- 1020 hect, pineapple- 107 hect, lichi- 220 hect, banana- 91 hect and kiwi- 10 hect.

**6.9.10** During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, thrust has been given for area expansion and adoption of commercial crops/ varieties based on agro-climatic conditions. This has mainly been achieved through Technology Mission of SFAC started from 2001-02. Area under various kinds of fruits with improved varieties were expanded under Mini Mission-II ( Area Expansion) Programme. Spices, aromatic crops and micro irrigation systems were also developed besides giving support for organic cultivation. The year-wise release of fund under MM-II during 2001-02 to 2005-06 and proposal for 2006-07 are indicated below.

( Rs. in lakh)

Year	Fund released	Expenditure
2001-02	727.35	727.35
2002-03	1099.00	1098.67
2003-04	1220.20	1220.54

2004-05	1500.00	1207.25
2005-06	1300.00	1300.00
2006-07	2558.75	2558.75(Anti.)

**6.9.11** The physical achievements under MM-II during the referred plan periods are as under:

( Area in hect.)

Crops	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 ( Anti.)
Fruits	1474	4067	2119	2600	1500	7310
Vegetables	110	650	300	1000	400	1300
Spices	1068	1800	800	1710	700	2500
Flower	50	100	20	10	1600	1600
Aromatic Plant	358	50	399	500	1000	1700
Medicinal Plant	107	50	200	400	200	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>3167</b>	<b>6717</b>	<b>3838</b>	<b>5860</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>15110</b>

**6.9.12** The State funding for diversification of horticulture activities has remained limited throughout the plan period and thus only the important plan/programmes have been maintained. Following are the deterrent factors, which contribute to poor performance:

- Inadequate nursery base, poor quality of seeds and planting materials dependence on other States for procurement of basic plantation materials, small and uneconomical average farm size, higher order of perishability of horticulture produces leading to high degree of losses ,
- Lack of modern and efficient infrastructure facilities
- Poor technological support, poor post-harvest management
- Absence of nursery Act & Regulation, absence of marketing and storage facilities
- Absence of packing technologies and inadequate storage facilities, vulnerability of crops to pest and diseases
- Non-emergence of watershed approach and inadequate irrigation facilities. The research and development support is non-existent. There are no proper linkages between the State plan schemes and schemes taken up under the Horticulture Technology Mission.

**6.9.13** The year-wise production in respect of various horticultural crops and spices during Tenth Five Year Plan are given below :

**Year-wise production/area coverage in respect of total fruits and spices**

Name of Crops	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 ( Anti)	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod
Apple	7352	8846	7852	9288	8403	9474	9086	9600	9770	9790
Walnut	2654	53	3054	56	3516	58	3700	62	3774	65
Citrus	21295	25444	21864	26716	23360	27251	23605	27800	25000	28356
Kiwi					190	62	348	62	500	90
Pineapple	7749	33903	7849	35598	7913	36310	7913	37040	8250	37780
Banana	4358	13834	4868	14526	4914	14817	4914	15113	5275	15293
Others	5694	14358	5944	15076	5916	15262	5916	15567	6210	16590
<b>Total Fruits</b>	<b>49102</b>	<b>96438</b>	<b>51431</b>	<b>101260</b>	<b>54212</b>	<b>103234</b>	<b>55482</b>	<b>105244</b>	<b>58779</b>	<b>107964</b>
<b>SPICES</b>										
Large cardamom	3542	533	3842	360	4142	572	4527	583	4935	635
Black pepper	1120	124	1320	130	1612	133	1612	135	2120	200
Others	6968	34235	7174	35947	7618	36666	7811	37399	7967	38000
<b>Total Spices</b>	<b>11630</b>	<b>34892</b>	<b>12336</b>	<b>36437</b>	<b>13372</b>	<b>37371</b>	<b>13950</b>	<b>38117</b>	<b>15022</b>	<b>38835</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60732</b>	<b>131330</b>	<b>63767</b>	<b>137697</b>	<b>67584</b>	<b>140605</b>	<b>69432</b>	<b>143361</b>	<b>73801</b>	<b>146799</b>
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### Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

**6.9.14** To stimulate the growth of dairy farming and poultry rearing, the strategy adopted in the Tenth Plan is as under:

- Genetic upgrading of cattle and buffalo through expansion of Artificial Insemination (AI) network and delivery of breeding services to the farmers.
- Dissemination of appropriate technologies in the field of animal production, management and the health care.
- Upgradation and intensification of Animal health Services for protection of livestock with special emphasis on conservation and management of indigenous species.
- Promote cultivation of fodder crops by the farmers to improve animal nutrition and productivity of pasture lands.
- Improve and support processing facilities with emphasis on modernisation of Abattoir and feed milling units.
- Developing market infrastructure for livestock products.
- Improving database.

**6.9.15** The sub-head-wise of outlays and expenditure are detailed below :

#### Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
Animal Husbandry	3472.00	3708.16
Dairy Development	147.00	144.85
Total	3619.00	3853.01

**6.9.16** The anticipated level of production of milk, egg and wool during Tenth Plan is as under: :-

#### Physical targets and achievements

Items	Units	Target for Tenth Plan (2002- 2007)	Ach 2002-03	Ach 2003- 04	Ach during 2004-05	Ach during 2005-06	Anti achi 2006-07
Milk	000 tons	48.50	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50
Egg	Million Nos.	38.50	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50
Wool	000 Kg	60.40	59.60	59.80	60	60.20	60.40
Meat	000 MT	20.60	-	-	-	20.20	20.60

**6.9.17** Although there have been a number of initiative since early '80s to augment the livestock production and improve the quality and supply of draught animals, the quality and accessibility of health and breeding services in this difficult area remains poor. On the health side, the focus on the past plan periods has been enhancing the supply of veterinary services by establishing and strengthening the capabilities, but such investment was made mostly for the curative services. A large manpower was deployed for curative health services and implementation of livestock development schemes and up-gradation programmes. However, the share of professionals for disease investigation and control was very limited. The primary emphasis in this sector during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan has been on clinical services with limited resources which are gradually being expanded . But inspite of all-out efforts, the quality of services still remains poor. Another impediment is engulfment of nearly 80% of plan fund for meeting committed liabilities such as salary, wages and other establishment cost leaving very little for essential supply of medicines and feed ingredients. Moreover, participation of the private sector in this area has been very low and negligible. It is only after the Supreme Court's ban on timber operation in 1996 people have begun to take up animal husbandry and dairy activities. This sector has failed to capitalise on the new

market opportunities due to inadequate availability and quality of support services and other impediments mentioned below :

- The State's inability to bear recurring cost of farms, subsidy, extension and training etc.
- Land encroachment in the project sites and levy of land revenue on departmental land and farm activities. The demands for poultry and dairy products far exceed their production.
- Due to shortage of fund, State Government is not able to provide adequate fodder to animals and poultry birds of Government farms.
- Non-availability of layer farm is another critical weakness which results in low production of eggs from the existing poultry farms

### Fisheries

**6.9.18** The Tenth Plan has focused on an integrated approach to sustainable development of aquaculture and aimed at optimization of production and productivity and conservation of aquatic resources, streamlining marketing arrangements and transfer of technology to farmers for maximizing production.

**6.9.19** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, against the outlay of Rs. 1143.21 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan, 2006-07 would be Rs. 1189.16 lakh..

**6.9.20** The physical targets and anticipated achievements of fish production and fingerlings during 10<sup>th</sup> plan are indicated below:

#### Physical targets and achievements

Items	Target for Tenth Plan	Ach. 2002-03	Ach. 2003-04	Ach. 2004-05	Ach during 2005-06	Anti ach 2006-07
Fish production ('000 Tonnes)	3.5	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.75
Fish Seed Prod. (Million)	30	25	25	26	26	27.00
Finger ling distribution (Million Nos)	10.00	8.5	8.5	9	9	9.50
Fish Farm Capacity (Hect)	1100 (A)	63(A)	55(A)	68(A)	50(A)	75(A)
Paddy- Cum- Fish Culture (Hect)	250(A)		50(A)	50(A)	100(A)	61(A)

**6.9.21** The fish production has registered an increase by 5.76% (2600 Tonnes in 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan to anticipated 2750 Tonnes at the end of 10th Plan). Increased production of fish has registered an increase in its contribution to the State Gross Domestic Product(GSDP). The achievements of fish production, fish seed production and fingerlings distribution will be fall short of targets during Tenth Plan due to following impediments:

- Paucity of resources, adequate infrastructure and modern technical know how
- Targets of fish production will not be achievable due to re-appropriation of the year-wise outlays and the achievements have been made as per the yearly allocation of plan resources.
- The variable climate and altitudes within the State necessitate adoption of different technologies for different areas.
- Due to high rainfall and the annual occurrence of floods ,comprehensive water area suitable for pisciculture is left unutilized.
- Underutilization of aquatic resources in low lying areas of foot hills of the State,
- Non-availability of standard quality seeds in right season,
- Inadequacy of transfer of technology from lab to land,
- Insufficient rearing tank area in seed production farms for raising fingerlings have accentuated the problem of increased in productivity.
- The sluggish performance of fish farm capacity is due to lack of technical and financial supports.

- Scientific method of fish farming has developed only on a limited scale.
- No comprehensive programme for utilization of substantially large water area for development of fish farming has been taken up due to paucity of funds.

### Forestry & Wild Life and Ecology & Environment

**6.9.22** During Tenth Plan following priorities have been accorded.

- Improvement and strengthening of institutional arrangements
- Development and adoption of improved plantation techniques for increasing forest productivity.
- Use of modern technologies such as remote sensing, GIS and creation of database and updating of forest inventory.
- Participatory forest management and involvement of communities
- Integrated approach to fulfil the need of the people.
- Protection of Wild Life with due emphasis for maintenance of existing wild life sanctuaries and national parks.

**6.9.23** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, against the outlay Rs. 10358.00 lakh under Environment & Forest the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan,2006-07 would be Rs. 9825.03 lakh. Against outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh under Ecology & Environment, expenditure incurred will be Rs. 48.36 lakh. The sub-head-wise details are as under :

#### Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
Forestry & Wild Life	10358.00	9825.03
Ecology & Environment	50.00	48.36
Total	10408.00	9873.39

**6.9.24** In addition to normal plan assistance, the Twelfth Finance Commission awarded Rs. 100.00 crore at the rate of Rs. 20.00 crore annually for a period of five years from 2005-06 to 2009-2010 for maintenance of forest area as per the Working Plan prescriptions to restore forest wealth available in the State. Schemes/projects like forest regeneration, afforestation, avenue plantation, forest protection and management have been taken up under this Grant.

**6.9.25** The important physical targets during Tenth Plan, achievement during 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are indicated below:

#### Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target	Ach during 2002-03	Ach during 2003-04	Ach. during 2004-05	Ach during 2005-06	Anti Ach 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area Planted	Hect	30,000	5439.5	0.00	3938	10	6
Area covered under Apna Van.	Hect.	1000	Tending 579	Tending 170	Tending 200	-	Creation 1185
Distribution of Seedlings	Lakh	22.5	2.50	2.50	2.50	-	-
Working Plan	Sq Km	5000	Maint of assets	Survey 1000 Sq Km	Maint of assets	-	Maint of assets
Revenue earnings	Lakh	1560.83	900.63	1050.00	1371.00	1200.00	-

**6.9.26** It is seen that some headway has been made in afforestation programme particularly Social forestry. Area covered under afforestation programme during Tenth Plan

will be 117671.50 hectare as against Ninth Plan achievement of 108278 hectare. During 10<sup>th</sup> plan period, 9387.50 hect has been raised.

**6.9.27** The item of works under Twelfth Finance Commission grants include forest regeneration , recreation forestry, working plan, forest research ,education and training and forest protection and management. Anticipated achievement under Tenth Plan are as under:-

Item	Unit	Achievement 2005-06	Ant Achievement 2006-07	Total Tenth Plan anticipated Achievement
Forest re-generation				
a) Creation	Ha	2855	7703	10558
b) Maintenance		830	1162	20002
Distribution of seedlings	No	6,57,503	7,21,500	13,79,003
Avenue plantation				
a) Area	Ha	91	150	241
b) Plantation	No	4150	7550	11700
Modern Nursery	No		6	
Non timber forest produce				
a) Advance work of bamboo plantation	Ha	288	288	288
b) Creation of bamboo plantation	Ha	-	288	288
Re-creation forestry				
a) Park	No	4	7	11
b) Botanical Garden		1		1
Working Plan (survey & enumeration)	Sqm		1000	1000
Protection & Management				
a) Vehicle	No	1	9	10
b) Check gate	No		29	29
Approach road	Km	4	5	9
Building	No	28(Pt)	67	95

### Rural Development

**6.9.28** The thrust areas during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are :

- Creation of self-employment by individuals and collective efforts through Self Help Groups for taking up any economic activity and generate employment opportunities with the help of Govt. subsidies and credit available from banks.
- Generation of employment opportunities to women and economically backward tribal society.
- Wage employment opportunities through creation of community based infra-structural assets in order to sustain economic development.
- Assistance to construction of new dwelling houses and upgradation / improvement of existing houses to poor people.
- Development of non- forest wasteland on micro- watershed approach with the active participation of the people i.e. user groups, Self Help Group, PRIs and NGOs.
- Other programmes relate to infrastructure development of rural economy.

**6.9.29** Review of schematics Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan

### Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)



**6.9.29.1** The financial target for 10<sup>th</sup> plan period (2002-07) under SGSY was Rs. 600.00 lakhs of which releases made as on date is Rs. 145.94 lakhs upto 2005-06 and the percentage achievement is 24.32%. During 2006-07, an amount of Rs. 66.02 lakhs is provided.

**6.9.29.2** The physical target during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period was to assist 300 units of Self-Help Groups and 16,170 individuals respectively. The achievement after completion of 4<sup>th</sup> year of 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan was 216 SHG and 4149 individuals beneficiaries and there are targets of covering 89 SHG and 1349 individuals by end of 5<sup>th</sup> five year of 10<sup>th</sup> plan.

**6.9.29.3** The poor performances of SGSY Scheme in the State have been mainly due to :

- i) Late release of Central share at the end of the financial year.
- ii) Poor inaccessibility of villages and interior areas in the state.
- iii) Lack of bank credit facilities.
- iv) Poor marketing outlets of the products.

**6.9.29.4** The SGSY scheme has a compulsory component of bank credit to be availed by the beneficiaries. But as many blocks are without any bank and hence inaccessible areas could not be covered. Moreover, one of the hindrances has been due to parking of SGSY fund in Arunachal Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank branches which has gone defunct in the last two years. The poor infrastructure and services of banking sector have been the main causes of hindrances to performances of SGSY Scheme.

### **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

**6.9.29.5** Financial plan outlay for 10<sup>th</sup> plan was Rs. 2294.00 lakhs of which releases made upto 2005-06 was Rs. 1457.72 lakhs (63.54%) and there is target of Rs. 424.89 lakhs for final year of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan 2006-07.

**6.9.29.6** The physical target for 10<sup>th</sup> plan period was to generate 115 lakh Mandays of which upto end of 4<sup>th</sup> year, 103.21 lakh Mandays have been generated (89%). Target for final year 2006-07 is 20.40 lakh Mandays.

### **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

**6.9.29.7** IAY is one of the components of Bharat Nirman Programme. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period, Central Government has revised the cost of construction of houses to Rs. 27,500/- per unit from Rs. 12,500/-. The funding pattern is 75:25 between centre and State.

**6.9.29.8** As the subsidised cost of housing is not adequate, State Government had decided to supply only CGI sheets for roofing to those families who require assistance. The financial plan outlay was for Rs. 1150.00 lakhs for new construction and Rs. 330.00 lakh for Upgradation. Financial achievement upto 4<sup>th</sup> year of 10<sup>th</sup> plan is Rs. 781.41 lakh (53%) and target for 2006-07 is Rs. 229.23 lakh.

**6.9.29.9** The physical target for 10<sup>th</sup> plan is 21527 new construction and 11240 Upgradation of which achievement upto end of 4<sup>th</sup> year of the plan was 13069 new construction and 6545 Upgradation which are 61% and 55% respectively. A target of 3950 for new construction and 2172 for Upgradation respectively is provided for 2006-07.

### **DRDA Administration**

**6.9.29.10** Prior to 1999, the salaries and allowances of employees of the District Rural Development Agencies (autonomous bodies) and establishment cost were met out of schemes implemented. After issue of Revised central guidelines on DRDA Administration in 1999 the establishment cost of DRDAs are met from the grants in Aid under DRDA Administration. There are 589 posts sanctioned in 15 DRDAs in the state of which 561 posts are filled up.

**6.9.29.11** During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period an outlay of Rs. 775.00 lakhs have been utilized by end of 4<sup>th</sup> year of five year plan. An amount of Rs. 284.31 lakh is provided for 2006-07.

### **State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)**

**6.9.29.12** SIRD is an autonomous body funded between centre and state in 50:50 ratio and compensation to 5 faculty members are met 100% by the centre. The institute is responsible for conducting training and research on Rural Development Schemes and Pachayati Raj system. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period the institute conducted 116 programmes of various training covering 4261 persons participants.

### National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

**6.9.29.13** The National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme was launched in Upper Subansiri District on 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2006. The scheme is implemented in 450 villages under 215 Panchayats implemented through 8 CD blocks of Upper Subansiri District. The Centre has released Rs. 272.85 lakhs during 2006-07 for 16,926 job seekers. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is provided during 2006-07 to meet state share to the programme.

#### Hariyali

**6.9.29.14** Arunachal Pradesh has 1817595 hectares of wasteland area as per records. The funding pattern between central and State Government is in the ratio of Rs. 5500/- and Rs. 500/- per hectare and each project is to be completed by end of 5 years. The scheme is sponsored by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India and an area of 348471 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs. 20908.26 lakhs is sanctioned. The cost to be shared by State Government. is Rs. 19171.41 lakhs Presently, 125 projects are in progress.

#### Block Level Administration

**6.9.29.15** There are 56 CD Blocks created prior to 9<sup>th</sup> plan and during 9<sup>th</sup> plan another 5 CD blocks were established without sanctioned manpower and 26 CD blocks in 10<sup>th</sup> plan. 31 (5+26) CD blocks are still without sanctioned manpower and infrastructure facilities. These blocks are manned by Circle Officers as ex-officio Block Development Officer with his/her supporting staff. Owing to financial constraint of the State Government, no post could be created for these new blocks. An outlay of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs was kept in 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan of which an amount of Rs. 1396.87 lakh was utilized. Another Rs. 430.00 lakh is kept for 2006-07.

#### Monitoring Cell

**6.9.29.16** An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakh was kept in 10<sup>th</sup> plan target of which Rs. 54.18 lakh has been utilized by the end of 4<sup>th</sup> year of 10<sup>th</sup> plan. Another Rs. 18.75 lakh has been provided for 2006-07.

#### Other Rural Development Programmes

**6.9.29.17** The plan outlay of Rs. 1238.00 lakh was kept in 10<sup>th</sup> five year plan, out of which Rs. 862.04 lakh have been utilized and provision of Rs. 295.84 lakh is kept for 2006-07.

#### Capital outlay

**6.9.29.18** Presently, there are 31 new CD Blocks without sanctioned manpower and basic infra-structural facilities. The new blocks are manned by Circle Officers and their supporting staff. Rural development programmes cannot be depended on them as they are already over burdened with their administrative responsibilities. Due to fund constraints no new construction could be taken up during last plan except one or two. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakh was proposed @ Rs. 200.00 lakh every year but it could not be utilized wholly due to constraints of state fund. The housing problem has to be addressed in the 11th plan period.

**6.9.30** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, against the outlay Rs. 8621.45 lakh under Rural Development the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 7572.28 lakh. The sub-head-wise details are as under:

#### Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
SGSY	225.99	205.94
DRDA Administration	913.84	858.84
Block Level	1849.00	1810.88

Administration		
Monitoring Cell	78.65	72.50
SGRY	2301.08	1915.04
Hariyali	276.04	275.97
ORDP	1726.58	1300.81
SIRD	78.74	75.89
IAY	1171.53	1056.41
Total :-	8621.45	7572.28

6.9.31 Important physical targets for Tenth plan, achievements during last four years of Tenth Plan and anticipated achievement of 2006-07 is indicated below:

**Physical targets and achievements**

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target	Ach 2002-03	Ach 2003-04	Ach 2004-05	Ach 2005-06	Anti Ach 2006-07
2	3	4		5		6	7
i) SGSY	a) No of Group	300	21	17	68	110	89
	b) No of Individual Swarozgari	16170	831	1007	1364	947	1349
SGRY	No of Mandays in Lakhs	115	23.69	22.62	32.63	24.26	20.40
Rural Housing		-		-		-	
a) IAY	No. of House						
	New Const.	21527	2220	4596	2726	3527	3950
	Up-gradation	11840	1188	2121	1436	1800	2172
Hariyali)	Area in Hect.	26000		-		25078	18572

6.9.32 Following are the impediments which pose problems for proper implementation of poverty alleviation programmes in the State :

- Income generation is not possible in most of the villages in hilly terrain without road connectivity and absence of forward and backward linkages and organized markets
- Inadequate banking services in Arunachal Pradesh have adversely affected the credit linked schemes.
- Inability of providing State share due to resource constraint.
- The coverage of beneficiaries under IAY is limited given the resource constraints. .
- It is also difficult to estimate whether wage employment programmes like SGRY have been able to offset reduction of employment opportunities.
- The State is facing difficulties in implementation of credit linked schemes viz. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana where assets are to be given to the beneficiaries by providing subsidies and bank credit. The banks are not in a position to cover all existing blocks located in the remote areas of the State because of problem of pre-verification of income status of the beneficiaries and post-verification of income.
- In the absence of patta system of land/formal documentation of land, mortgaging of land for securing loans by the local entrepreneurs is difficult as at present the financial institutions are hesitant in accepting land as security. Out of 85 blocks, more than 26 blocks are outside the service area of commercial banks. These commercial banks are unable to provide service beyond 25 kms radius as per RBI directives.

**Water Resources (IFCD)**

6.9.33 The priority of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan(2002-2007) for Irrigation and Flood Control sector has been on:-

- (i) Completion of ongoing projects.

- (ii) Undertaking Ground Water Survey and exploitation of Ground Water for irrigation in foothill areas of the State.
- (iii) Maximizing utilization of created potential through augmentation, renovation and maintenance of irrigation projects and other Command Area Development works.
- (iv) Organizing farmers in the commands of individual irrigation projects for effective utilization of potential.
- (v) Survey and Investigation of flood plain zones towards evolution of comprehensive flood management programme.
- (vi) Developing a perspective plan for management of river basins of the State for mitigating the flood problems through integrated watershed and soil conservation measures.
- (vii) Survey and investigation of potential Major and Medium Irrigation projects.

### **Review of X<sup>th</sup> Plan**

**6.9.34** The Water Resources department is confronting following obstacles in implementation of schemes:

- The undulating topography does not offer much scope for taking up major and medium irrigation projects.
- The geology of the region is undulating and fragile. This situation combined with high intensity of rainfall induces water and landslide related damages on the completed irrigation projects thereby rendering the completed projects defunct .

### **Major and Medium Irrigation**

**6.9.35** The physical achievements made during X<sup>th</sup> plan upto 2005-06 in the form of DPR publication are :

- (i) Medium Irrigation at Pappu Valley under East Kameng District. This project, with an estimated cost of Rs. 2600.00 lakh envisages irrigation potential creation of about 2000 hectare and power generation of 750 KW.
- (ii) Deopani Multipurpose Project under Lower Dibang Valley. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.7703.00 lakh having 9120 hectare irrigation potential with 4.50 MW power generation.
- (iii) Medium Irrigation Project at Paya, Hatiduba, Yeliang and Zeko villages under Sunpura Circle. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1330.00 lakh having 2170 hectares of CCA.

**6.9.36** Besides above DPRs, the DPR of one more scheme “Medium Irrigation at Sille Remi under East Siang District” would be brought out within April 2007. This project is likely to cover about 3000 hectare CCA with estimated cost of about Rs. 2700.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred during X<sup>th</sup> Plan under this sector till the end of 2005-06 is Rs. 160.00 lakh. Outlay made for 2006-07 is Rs. 48.00 lakh and hence the anticipated expenditure of X<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 208.00 lakh which equals the revised outlay of X<sup>th</sup> Plan under Major and Medium Irrigation sector.

### **Minor Irrigation**

**6.9.37** The anticipated financial achievements during 2006-07 is Rs 4680.00 lakh and corresponding anticipated potential creation is 3344 ha. With this, the anticipated financial achievement during Xth Plan is Rs 178652.56 lakh and corresponding anticipated potential creation is 14,103 ha.

### **Command Area Development**

**6.9.38** During X<sup>th</sup> Plan, all the spillover ongoing schemes of IX<sup>th</sup> Plan have been converted as centrally sponsored schemes. Following the guidelines of Govt. of India, holistic approach to command area development and water management has been initiated. Seven nos. of schemes costing Rs. 1250.35 Lakh with CCA of 7250 ha have been implemented with rejuvenation of existing farmer’s organization and formation of consolidated water users associations. Financial achievement of Rs 800.00 lakh from State Plan with physical coverage of 7530 Hectare has been made till 2005-06. During 2006-07, an outlay of Rs.

240.00 lakh (State Share) would be utilized to achieve utilization area coverage of 800 hectare. With this, the anticipated financial utilization during X<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs 1040.00 lakh with physical achievement of 8300 hectare.

### Flood Control

**6.9.39** The revised outlay made under this sector during X<sup>th</sup> plan was Rs.3540.00 lakh. The expenditure incurred from the normal State Plan fund till 2005-06 is Rs. 3000.00 lakh with physical achievement of 7000 hectare protection area. The outlay provided during the year is Rs. 540.00 lakh. With this, the cumulative anticipated expenditure during X<sup>th</sup> Plan under this sector is Rs. 3540.00 lakh with anticipated physical achievement of 9800 hectare protection area. However, during X<sup>th</sup> Plan certain CSS schemes have been augmented and an expenditure of Rs. 4601.61 lakh has been incurred till 2005-06. Anticipated expenditure during 2006-07 from Central grants (NLCPR, NEC and critical Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Works in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley Programmes) is Rs. 2229.00 lakh. With this the anticipated CSSs expenditure of X<sup>th</sup> plan is Rs. 6830.61 lakh with anticipated physical achievement of 30000 hectare protection area.

**6.9.40** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, against the outlay Rs. 22650.56 lakh under Irrigation and Flood Control, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 18596.70 lakh. The sub-head-wise details are as under ;

### Outlay & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
Major & Medium Irrigation	208.00	207.87
Minor Irrigation	17862.56	14128.83
Command Area Development	1040.00	1040.00
Flood Control	3540.00	3220.00
Total	22650.56	18596.70

**6.9.41** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

### Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Target 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Achievement				Anti Ach 2006-07
			2002 -03	2003 -04	2004 -05	2005- 06	
Major/Medium irrigation (Survey & Investigation)	Hect	4000	1200	1200	100	2000	200
Minor Irrigation project							
a)Ground Water Irrigation	Hect	2000	200	15	15	21	53
b)Surface Water Irrigation	Hect	18000	2300	2624	1508	4327	3344
CAD	Hect	6500	1800	1750	2405	1574	770
Flood Control Protected area	Hect.	2500	500	500	500	500	650

**6.9.42** The Tenth Plan envisaged target for creation of an additional irrigation potential of 18000 hectare with an outlay of Rs.17862.56 lakh . The achievement upto the end of Tenth Plan will be 14103 hectare corresponding to the achievement up to Ninth Plan is about 1.00 lakh hectare. Due to overall constraint of resources, there has been shortfall in the financial provision for minor irrigation to avail full quota of AIBP loan .

### POWER

#### Power (Transmission & Distribution)

**6.9.43** The major thrust of the Power (T&D) during Tenth Plan is to ensure that the anticipated demand is met substantially in a reliable and cost effective manner. The Tenth Plan lays emphasis on maximizing benefits from the facilities already available in the Power sector through improvement in the operational efficiency of power generation unit and overall reduction in system losses and enhancement in the efficiency of the end-use of electricity. The on-going projects will be accelerated and completed at the earliest.

**6.9.44** During Tenth Plan thrust of the Power ( T&D) has been on:

- Development and improvement of Transmission and Distribution Systems..
- Trading of surplus power.
- Completion of on-going schemes
- Computerization of accounting and bill system

**6.9.45.1** Development of transmission network in Arunachal Pradesh at 132 KV and above voltage level is taking place slowly due to paucity of fund. With the taking up of major hydel projects in the State, evacuation of power from this region to rest of the country has become the need of the hour. The transmission system required for evacuation of power from generating stations is a priority. Therefore, the department is in the process of developing a State grid at 132 KV. This grid proposes to connect generating stations to the rest of the State up to Tezu via Ziro, Daporijo, Along, Pasighat, Roing, Tezu, Namsai and Deomali. The grid has already reached Ziro, Daporijo and Along during 2005-06. Besides, 132 KV line from Along to Pasighat has been sanctioned during 2005-06 under NLCPR. Another scheme of grid to draw Central sector power from Kathalguri in Assam to Arunachal Pradesh via Deomali at 220 KV voltage has also been taken up under NLCPR.

**6.9.45.2** Development and improvement of T&D systems have been taken up under APDRP, NLCPR and NEC during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan period and considerable progress has been made. In rural electrification, new programme of RGGVY schemes have been started, but the actual progress would take place in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan only.

### **Hydro Power**

**6.9.46** Thrust areas during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan have been on

- Survey and investigation of hydro power potential
- Development of mini and micro hydel projects.
- Renovation / improvement of ageing mini/micro hydel projects with a view to bring them back to the level of initial installed capacity.

**6.9.47** Major achievements during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are highlighted below :

- The State has so far developed 62 numbers of hydel stations with an installed capacity of 35.16 MW. The State Government is developing more numbers of micro/mini hydroelectric projects keeping in view the eco-friendliness of this type of projects and also considering the local need as the habitation pattern is mostly rural oriented and scattered in nature.
- Recently the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has liberalized the policy for development of the available hydro power potential in the State. The hydro power policy has been adopted recently by the State Government which envisages development of projects in a very eco-environment and people-friendly manner.
- Considering the fact that development of hydro electric project would boost the economy of the State, the State Government has taken a policy decision to develop the hydro electric projects through various agencies. Besides the CPSUs like NHPC, NTPC (Hydro) & NEEPCO etc. the policy encourages private developers also.

### **Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency(APEDA)**

**6.9.48** Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency is the nodal agency for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of IREP and NRSE. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan the emphasis has been on meeting the energy requirement in the selected blocks, scattered villages and hamlets where conventional power supply through grid is not economically viable.

**6.9.49** During 10<sup>th</sup> plan, the outlays of Power sector including IREP is Rs. 62990.56 lakh and the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 will be Rs. 51608.05 lakh. The head-wise details are as under :

### Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
1	2	3
Power ( T&D) and Hydro Power	61192.90	50032.85
APEDA		
a) NRSE	1355.66	1120.09
b) IREP	442.00	455.11
Total	62990.56	51608.05

**6.9.50** Anticipated achievements under Power Sector during Tenth Plan will be as under:

#### Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target	Anti Ach during Tenth Plan	Remarks
Hydel Generation	MW	18.49	18.49	Out of 3875 villages only 2195 villages electrified up to 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct,2006 (56.64%)
Transmission/Sub- Transmission		-		
(a) 220 KV Line		19.00	19.00	
(b) 132 KV line	KM	169.00	169.00	
(c) 33 KV Line		377.50	302.00	
(d) <u>11 KV Line</u>		<u>110.00</u>	<u>78.00</u>	
Total		675.50	568.00	
Rural Electrification	No. of Village	195		

**6.9.51** The State Govt. is experiencing following impediments in execution of power projects:

- Technology specific to the eastern Himalayan soil and sub soil condition is not widely documented.
- Identification of assured / potential bulk consumers.
- Mountainous terrain and inhospitable climate
- Heavy precipitation area restricting the working season only for five months i.e. from November to March every year.

#### Industries, Textile & Handicrafts and Geology & Mining

##### Industries

**6.9.52** With a view to accelerate the pace of industrial development, the Tenth Plan strategy lays emphasis on :

- Establishment of Industrial undertakings in the Private and Cooperative sectors for sustainable development of the state.
- Investors from outside the state will be encouraged to invest in the state.
- Outside entrepreneurs may be allowed to hold the land on lease for a period of 30 years.
- Industries based on locally available raw materials.

##### Textile & Handicrafts

**6.9.53** The Tenth Plan envisaged to provide incentives to the local artisans to improve design and quality products in view of competitive market in the neighbouring

States. However, despite the efforts of the government to modernize looms and incentives to the local entrepreneurs and NGOs, the achievement was not at the desired level in the first two years of Tenth Plan.

### Geology & Mining

- 6.9.54 The focus of this sector during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan have been on :
- Survey and investigation of mineral wealth like dolomite, graphite, limestone, marble stone etc.
  - Scientific exploration and exploitation of crude oil and coal in Changlang and Tirap districts.
  - Coordination in exploitation of potential deposits in small scale manner for generating revenue and employment.
- 6.9.55 The Industry and Mining sector is facing following impediments:
- Lack of infrastructure like roads, adequate power, rail and air links , skilled manpower pose major problems. In the absence of proper link roads, the unit cost of production and transportation cost is quite expensive.
  - The resource based industries like agro based, wood based and mineral based industry are plagued by lack of power and problem of recovery of costs ; thus making the products non-competitive.
  - In case of demands based industry, the problems are supply of raw materials, high transportation cost inflating the input cost and high capital cost of setting up.
  - The financial institutions are reluctant to lend long term loans in view of lack of mortgages against the loans . The recovery of loans from the industrial units is also poor.
  - Marketing infrastructure is almost nil in the State.
  - Low level of entrepreneurship is one of the main reasons behind the under development of industrial sector. The private entrepreneurs are unwilling to invest in the State due to inherent problems.
  - Acquisition of land for setting up of industrial estates/ units in view of prevailing land tenure system.
  - Despite the efforts of the State Government to modernize looms and incentives to the local entrepreneurs and NGOs, the achievement is not at the desired level. This sector has been facing a number of problems like old technology and traditional production technique, lack of raw materials, inadequate inputs like dyes and chemicals, lack of new design, need for up-gradation of skills and inadequate marketing intelligence and feed back; besides inherent disadvantages like unorganized structure and weak financial base of the local artisans.
  - Lack of technical expertise of resources for exploration and exploitation of mineral wealth.

6.9.56 The outlay & expenditure during Tenth Plan under Industry and mining sector is as under :

#### Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Tenth Plan Revised outlay	Anticipated expenditure
Industries including ITI	2005.00	1944.43
Textile & Handicraft	1701.00	1668.64
Geology & Mining	751.00	726.78
Total	4457.00	4339.85

6.9.57 The targets of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and year-wise achievements during last four years Tenth Plan period and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under .:

#### Physical targets and achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Target	Ach	Ach	Ach	Ach	Anti
			Tenth Plan (2002-07)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	ach 2006-07



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Industry</b>								
<b>A. village &amp; Small Industries</b>								
1.	SSI units	Nos	500	96	100	100	100	100
<b>B. Textile &amp; Handicraft</b>								
1.	Production of Handloom cloth	Mtr	1000000	189500	166368	138985	141428	185620
2.	Production Mulberry raw silk	Kg.	65000	1950	3257	21028	478.2	500
3.	Production of Oak Taser	Kg.	600000	113000	130000	23000	180000	300000
4.	Production of Eri Cocoon	Kg	85000	4750	9848	3584	7566	13400

#### 6.9.58 Achievements of Geology & Mining sector during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are:

- The Ministry of Coal, Government of India has approved mining plan for Namchik Open Cast to be undertaken by the Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Development Corporation Ltd.
- Presently there are two petroleum fields which are being operated in the state . These are Ningru petroleum Mining lease comprising of 540.668 sq.km having Kumchai & Manabum prospects and Kharsang petroleum mining lease area comprising of 11 sq.km in Changlang district. The Ningru petroleum mining lease area is operated by M/s Oil India limited and Kharsang petroleum mining lease area is operated by a Consortium of four Companies viz . Oil India Ltd.,Geo-Petro International Inc Enpo India Ltd and Geo-Enpro Petroleum Ltd. The exploration activity of crude oil is in full swing in the State.
- Recently the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has also granted a Petroleum Exploration License to a Consortium of three companies viz. Geo-Petrol International Inc, Canaro Resources Ltd and National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. for a area of 295 sq.km (Block AA-ONN-2003/2(NELP-V)) in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh.The license shall initially be valid for a period of three years w.e.f 16<sup>th</sup> February 2006.
- There are also existing Petroleum Exploration Licenses with Oil India Ltd in the State .These are in Ningru ,Ningru-Extn. PEL area , Jairampur PEL area ,Jairampur Extn. PEL area ,Namchick PEL area ,Pasighat PEL area, Namsai PEL area ,Deomali PEL area ,Deomali Extn. PEL area . Oil India Ltd is doing extensive investigation in these PEL areas in the State which are likely to yield good results for development of petroleum and natural gas in the State.

#### Roads & Bridges

**6.9.59** In land locked States like Arunachal Pradesh, surface communication is the only means of communication between the districts and outside the State. The surface communications are not reliable and also are disproportionately capital intensive. Maintenance of roads becomes forbiddingly costly in the State. Historical neglect and late start of development process are the main contributory factors for poor state of road infrastructure in the State.

**6.9.60** From a miniscule length of 160 Km of dirt roads during the Independence Era, Arunachal Pradesh now has a road-length of 15619.00 Km developed over the years by various road construction agencies as under –

Sl. No.	Agency	Length (Km)	Type of Road	Source of funding
1.	P.W.D.	6692.00	NH/MDR/ODR	State Plan/ NEC/ CRF/ NH
2.	B.R.O.	4524.00	NH/MDR/ODR	NH/ GS/ CSG
3.	RWD/Forest	4403.00	ODR/VR	State Plan/ PMGSY
	Total	15619.00		

**6.9.61** Though Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in the NER in terms of geographical area, the road density works out to paltry 18.65 Km per 100 Sq. Km, which is the lowest in the country against the National road density of 84.00 Km per 100 Sq. Km. and the North Eastern average road density of 60.00 Km per 100 Sq. Km. Out of 157 Administrative Centres, around 30 still remain unconnected and amongst 3880 villages (as per 2001 Census), 2489 are yet to be connected.

**6.9.62** Most of the existing roads have missing links in the form of major and minor water gaps, weak pavement and lack of road protection and cross-drainage structures. The pavement profile of the roads developed by PWD are as under –

1) Earthen	:-	2917.25 Km
2) Metalled	:-	1693.69 Km
3) Carpetted	:-	<u>2081.12 Km</u>
<b>Total =</b>		<b><u>6692.06 Km</u></b>

**6.9.63** The major thrust areas under road sector during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are :

- Completion of on-going schemes
- Completion of balance work of road proposals in hand
- Construction of link road to un-connected villages.
- Linking of district HQ with National Highway standard from NH-152
- Construction of East West National High Way
- Construction of International Trade Roads to China, Myanmar and Bhutan.

**6.9.64** The financial outlays and expenditure during Tenth Plan is indicated below:

#### Outlays & Expenditure

( Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Revised outlay 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Anti. Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan.
Roads & Bridges		
(a) RWD	7387.92	6869.67
(b) PWD roads	55479.83	60130.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>62867.75</b>	<b>66999.92</b>

**6.9.65** Based on the source of funding of schemes executed by PWD, the road construction works can be broadly divided into the following –

- 1) State Normal Schemes.
- 2) Centrally Sponsored Schemes like CRF, NLCPR, NEC, ACA/SPA etc.
- 3) Loan-linked schemes like RIDF under Loan from NABARD.

**6.9.66** The Tenth Plan Outlay for the above schemes are as under -

1) a) State Normal	:-	Rs. 178.55 Crores
b) State Pre-empted	:-	Rs. 184.10 Crores
c) State Share for RIDF & NLCPR Schemes	:-	Rs. 13.11 Crores
2) Centrally Sponsored Schemes :		
a) ACA/SPA	:-	Rs. 34.42 Crores
b) C.R.F.	:-	Rs. 70.11 Crores
c) N.E.C.	:-	Rs. 204.42 Crores
d) N.L.C.P.R.	:-	Rs. 55.15 Crores
3) Loan Linked Schemes under RIDF	:-	<u>Rs. 121.02 Crores</u>
<b>TOTAL =</b>		<b><u>Rs. 860.88 Crores</u></b>

**6.9.67** Around 393.12 Km of new earthen roads is expected to be added to the road-network of the state during the Tenth Plan from State Normal Outlay. Similarly, another 269.56 Km is expected to be metalled and another 168.42 Km of roads is targeted to be carpeted by March 2007.

**6.9.68** Under CRF against the Tenth Plan target of completion of 20 schemes, 14 have been completed and another 6 are posed for completion by March 2007. Under RIDF, against a Tenth Plan target of 15 schemes, 7 have been completed and another 5 are expected to be completed by March 2007.

**6.9.69** Similarly, 3 NEC schemes have been completed during the Tenth Plan. The NLCPR schemes have been sanctioned during the past two years and some are in advanced stages of tendering. The ACA/SPA schemes for which allocation has been conveyed by the Planning Department are however held up owing to non-receipt of expenditure sanction from the Government.

**6.9.70** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

**Physical targets and achievements**

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target	Achiv 2002-03 to 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07 anti achiv	Anti. Ach at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	2	3	4		3
1. Survey & Investigation	KM	1082.80	673.41	84.00	757.41
2. Earth Work	Km	548.50	339.34	53.78	393.12
3. Protective Works	Meters	10952.50	7690.50	1409.00	9099.50
4. Pavement (Soiling/Metalling)	KM	377.73	225.09	44.47	269.56
5. Carpeting/recarpeting	KM	282.47	130.80	37.62	168.42
6. Cross Drainage Works	Nos	640	424	118	542
7. Pucca Drain	Meters	56504	31878.74	7.50	31886.24
8. Porter/Mule Track	Km	1433.49	582.56	212.50	795.06
9. Permanent/Steel/Bailey bridges	Meters	1506.00	667.00	427.61	1094.61
10. Foot Suspension Bridges	Meters	4375.00	2179.93	1545.00	3724.93

**6.9.71** The Rural Works Department is the Nodal Agency for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The phase-IV & Phase-V road works are in progress which include the habitations of 500+ and above to be connected under Bharat Nirman. The current status of PMGSY works in Arunachal Pradesh is given below ;

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Phase-I (2000-01)	Phase-II (2001-03)	Phase-III (2003-04)	Phase-IV (2004-05)	Phase-V (2005-06)	Total
Amount release upto 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec, 06	40.95	86.43	-	52.00	Amount yet to be released	179.38
Expd. upto 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec, 06	40.95	86.42	-	35.24		162.61
Length of road (Kms)	317.97	728.76	-	340.04	399.87	1786.64
Length of roads completed 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec, 06 (Kms)	317.97	724.76	-	233.99	-	1276.72

**6.9.72** The PMGSY is a special central intervention as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched in December 2000 with an objective to provide connectivity to unconnected habitations in the rural areas by means of all weather roads to the eligible habitations with population of 250 and above. Seventy six percent of the habitations in the state are populated with less than 250 population as per 2001 census and these can not be provide connectivity under PMGSY being ineligible habitations. There are 107 road works under Phase-IV & Phase-V in progress. The roads works under PMGSY upto Phase-II was executed both by the State Public Works and Rural Works Department. However, from Phase-IV onwards, the schemes are executed by the RWD which is also the nodal agency. The phase-wise status of projects cleared by the Govt. of India and their present status is as follows ;

**Phase-I programme (2000-01)**

1. No. of road projects approved.	202
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2. Approved cost (in lakhs)	4095.00
3. Approved road length (km)	317.97
4. No. of road completed	202
5. Road length completed.	317.97
6. Expenditure (in lakhs)	4095.00
7. Total habitation connected	75

**Phase-II programme (2002-03)**

1. No. of road projects approved.	137
2. Approved cost (in lakhs)	8643.27
3. Approved road length (km)	728.76
4. No. of road completed	137
5. Road length completed.	728.76
6. Expenditure (in lakhs)	8643.27
7. Total habitation connected	187

**Phase-IV programme (2004-05)**

1. No. of road projects approved.	64
2. Approved cost (in lakhs)	10622.57
3. Approved road length (km)	340.04
4. No. of road completed in all respect.	-
5. Road length completed till Dec,06 (km)	233.99
6. No. of roads in progress	64
7. Expenditure upto Dec,2006 (in lakhs)	3524.47
8. Total targeted habitation	95
9. Total habitation connected so far.	-

**Phase-V programme (2005-06)**

1. No. of road projects approved.	43
2. Approved cost (in lakhs)	20406.00
3. Approved road length (km)	399.87
4. No. of road completed in all respect.	-
5. Road length completed till Dec,06 (km)	Work has recently been awarded
6. No. of roads in progress	-
7. Expenditure upto Dec,2006 (in lakhs)	-
8. Total targeted habitation	55
9. Total habitation connected so far.	-

**6.9.73** Details of habitation being connected in phase-IV and phase-V are as follows ;

**Phase-IV**

Sl. No.	Habitation category	No. of habitation
1	1000+	13
2	500-999	18
3	250-499	41
4	<250	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>

**Phase-V**

Sl. No.	Habitation category	No. of habitation
1	1000+	8
2	500-999	27
3	250-499	4
4	<250	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>55</b>

**6.9.74** In hill states, the road construction work is taken up in two stages and the DPRs are prepared accordingly. The first stage will consist of formation cutting, slope stabilization, protection works and drainage works. The second stage includes the WBM layers and bituminous surface course. All the road works under phase-IV & phase-V will later be proposed for stage-II works.

**6.9.75** The proposal of stage-II phase-II road works were placed to the Empowered Committee, Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2007 for consideration for a road length of 498.73 with an estimated cost of Rs. 209.68 crores.

**6.9.76** Under Bharat Nirman 93 unconnected habitations with population 500 and above is to be connected with road length of 1104 Km. Road work to provide connectivity for 34 habitations under Phase-V is in progress.

Sl. No.	Description	Year			
		2005-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1.	No. of habitations to be connected	34	37	22	93
2	Road length under New Connectivity(Km)	355.25	400.32	348.70	1104.28

**6.9.77** 20 habitation under Bharat Nirman would be connected from the World Bank funded PMGSY in the district of Lohit, Tirap and Changlang during the period 2007-09. The Action Plan of the World Bank is as follows :

Year	No. of Roads	Length (in KM)	Habitation to be covered		
			1000+	500+	Total
World Bank (Tranche-I) (2006-07)	11	64.95	7	6	13
World Bank (Tranche-II to IV) (2007-09)	27	158.41	3	4	7
Total	38	223.36	10	10	20

**6.9.78** A road length of 1500 Kms to provide connectivity to 160 habitations of 250+ population is proposed to be taken up during Eleventh Plan period . Details of yearwise road length to be taken up are given below :

Project	(Rs in Km)					Total
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Regular PMGSY	340.00	280.00	330.00	260.00	290.00	1500.00

### PHASEWISE TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT PMGSY

Sl. No.	Description	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1	<b>Phase-I (2000-01)</b>			
	i) No. of road projects.	202	202	
	ii) Total cost (in lakhs)	4095.00	4095.00	
	iii) Total road length (km)	317.97	317.97	
	iv) Total no. of habitation.	75	75	
2	<b>Phase-II (2001-03)</b>			
	i) No. of road projects.	137	137	
	ii) Total cost (in lakhs)	8643.27	8643.27	
	iii) Total road length (km)	728.76	728.76	
	iv) Total no. of habitation.	187	187	
3	<b>Phase-IV (2004-05) (Till December,2006)</b>			
	i) No. of road projects.	64	-	All road works are likely to be completed by March,07
	ii) Total cost (in lakhs)	10622.57	3524.47	
	iii) Total road length (km)	340.04	233.99	
	iv) Total no. of habitation.	95	-	

4	<b>Phase-V (2005-06) (Till December,2006)</b>		
	i) No. of road projects.	43	Work has recently been awarded
	ii) Total cost (in lakhs)	20406.00	
	iii) Total road length (km)	399.87	
iv) Total no. of habitation.	55		
5	<b>Phase-VI (2006-07)</b>		
	i) No. of road projects.	73	Proposal placed and discussed in the Empowered Committee, MoRD on 24 <sup>th</sup> Jan,2007. Approval awaited.

### Tourism

**6.9.79** Following activities have been taken up for tourism development during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan :

- Infrastructure development like tourist lodge, tourist huts, cafeteria etc.
- Information, propagation and publicity campaign through national advertisement, documentary films, video clips, print posters, pamphlets, leaflets etc.
- Development of adventure tourism, eco-tourism etc.
- Organization of fairs and festivals.

**6.9.80** Arunachal Pradesh holds great potential for development of Tourism. Though the State Government has considered tourism as an industry, no significant achievement has been made for generation of substantial revenue and employment due to following factors:

- Remoteness of the State from transport highways, poor road network and absence of air connectivity.
- Travel restriction imposed by ILP/RAP/PAP regime
- Shortage of hotels, restaurants, motels and wayside amenities
- The general backwardness of the area in terms of infrastructure facilities

**6.9.81** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Rs. 2641.65 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 2037.35 lakh.

### Civil Supply

**6.9.82** Streamlining the public distribution system with focus on the poor and weaker section of the society is one of the priority areas of the State. During 10<sup>th</sup> Plan emphasis has been on

- Opening of new FPS in the remote rural areas of the State which are still uncovered.
- Enhancement of godown capacity.
- Bringing about general improvement in the functioning of the PDS.

**6.9.83** The PDS in the State is functioning under extremely difficult conditions like inadequate and difficult surface communication, absence of FCI godowns in the district HQs, widely scattered population etc.

**6.9.84** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Rs. 730.00 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 598.74 lakh.

**6.9.85** The important physical targets and anticipated achievements during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as under:

#### Physical targets & achievements

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target	Anti.ach.at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	2	3	4
a) Opening of Fair price shops	Nos	250	250

b) Population to be covered.	Nos	1,75,000	1,35,000
c) No. of beneficiaries of Annapurna Schemes	Nos	-	4761

**EDUCATION  
Overview**

**School Education**

**6.9.86** With the implementation of SSA, there has been a noticeable increase in enrolment and the dropout rates have shown a decline in Arunachal Pradesh. However, this department is besieged with many teething problems, such as poor physical infrastructure, non-availability of trained teachers, inadequate text books, teacher absenteeism, teachers' reluctance to serve in the interior and border areas etc.

**6.9.87** The focus School Education during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are on

- Universalisation of Elementary Education.
- Removal of illiteracy.
- Encouragement of girls' education.
- Providing better physical facilities and improvement of school education.
- Qualitative improvement of education.
- Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

**6.9.88** Some of the impediments which hinder in the field of education sector are

- Difficult terrain and non-coverage of small thinly populated villages and widely scattered habitations
- Lack of adequate physical infrastructure like school buildings, hostels and ancillary facilities etc.
- High dropout rate
- Inadequate number of teachers, particularly in science stream.
- Lack of State's matching share for implementation of SSA.
- Dearth of vocational and technical institutions.

**6.9.89** The outlay & expenditure during Tenth Plan under School Education sector is as under :

**Outlay & Expenditure**

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Tenth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
Elementary Education	35061.11	33776.51
Secondary Education	13679.18	13481.07
Adult Education	813.24	780.01
Others(NCC/Scout & Guides etc)	1511.56	1280.01
Total :-	51065.09	49317.60

**6.9.90** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

**Physical targets and achievements**

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target	Ach 02-03	Ach 03-04	Ach 04-05	Ach 05-06	Anti ach 06-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Elementary Education</b>							
i) Class I-V.							
a) Boys	Nos.	102025	90370	97342	100064	105636	111000
b) Girls	Nos.	83475	76313	82911	84609	89954	94000
c) Total	Nos.	185500	166683	180253	184673	195590	205000
ii) Class VI-VIII.							
a) Boys	Nos.	35000	30546	31183	32698	35075	37000
b) Girls	Nos.	30000	25561	26191	26972	28996	30000
c) Total	Nos.	65000	56107	57374	59670	64071	67000
<b>Secondary Education</b>							
i) Class IX - X.							
a) Boys	Nos.	17000	14519	14910	15692	16387	17200

b) Girls	Nos.	11300	10009	10923	11651	12218	12800
c) Total	Nos.	28300	24528	25833	27343	28605	30000

ii) Class XI-XII.							
a) Boys	Nos.	8000	7406	8072	8664	8405	8800
b) Girls	Nos.	4700	4322	3159	5512	5543	5800
c) Total	Nos.	12700	11728	13231	14176	13948	14600

**6.9.91** With the implementation of SSA, there has been a noticeable increase in enrolment and the drop-out rates have been declining in Arunachal Pradesh. The drop-out rate at Elementary Education has decreased from 62.63% in 2004-05 to 54.11% in 2005-06.

### Higher & Technical Education

**6.9.92** In the field of Higher Education, the State has yet to achieve significantly in comparison with other States of the country. It has the lowest number of institutions of higher learning in the country and the region . There are only seven colleges, one polytechnic and one university.

**6.9.93** Following are the thrust areas in Higher & Technical Education during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan:

- Bring about qualitative improvement and consolidation of higher education through creation of infrastructural facilities for existing institutions.
- Strengthen Science Education at collage and university level.
- Improve the standard to make higher education more relevant to national needs in general and Arunachal Pradesh in particular and to forge forward and backward linkages of higher education with employment and economic development.

**6.9.94** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Rs. 10240.69 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 8346.17 lakh.

**6.9.95** Some of the major achievements made during the Tenth Plan are highlighted below :

- Issue of NOC to 14 NGOs for different types of higher learning institutions.
- Introduction of computer evaluation test and computerisation of results
- Completion of a two storied college building at Govt College in Bomdila, 500 seated auditorium and 50 seated boys hostel at D.N. College in Itanagar , approach road , water supply and external electricity connection to Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic, Itanagar .
- Constitution of a State Level Quality Assurance Council and Quality Assurance Cell at Directorate and Internal Quality Assurance Cells in colleges in the State .
- Establishment of a NGO based Polytechnic College at Basar.

### Health & Family Welfare

**6.9.96** Arunachal Pradesh presents a remarkably dismal picture. The problem of accessibility, inhospitable & difficult terrain, large areas required to be covered by PHCs, high cost of infrastructure, non availability of cold storage facilities, low literacy rate etc have made the delivery of health care services in Arunachal Pradesh extremely difficult.

**6.9.97** The thrust areas during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are :

- Consolidation of PHCs, CHCs and General Hospitals etc., control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, improvement of family welfare measures.
- Maximizing benefits from the existing infrastructure and capacity along with completion of the ongoing schemes.
- Emphasis on Primary health care infrastructure, including construction of institutional and residential quarters , particularly in the rural areas.
- There is a wide gap between the sanctioned health facilities and health manpower to operate the facilities. Therefore, making basic healthcare and reproductive and child health services accessible and affordable to the rural population will be one of the thrust areas.



- Emphasis on National programmes like Family Welfare, TB, Malaria, control of blindness, leprosy eradication programme and AIDS control programme will also continue to be implemented with financial assistance from the Govt. of India.
- Operationalization of the Arunachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society and Voluntarily Counselling and Testing Centers (VCTC) at General Hospitals at Naharlagun and Pasighat and District Hospital at Bomdila and Tezu.

**6.9.98** Impediments in implementation of health related schemes in Arunachal Pradesh are:

- Geographical isolation, low density of population, widely scattered small habitations, altitudinal and climatic variations found within short distances and difficult slopes.
- Inadequacy of economic overheads like basic infrastructure and communications such as, road connectivity, high transportation and construction costs of infrastructure particularly in the upper reaches of the State.
- So far as scenario of delivery of effective public health care services is concerned, it is one of the most challenging tasks facing Arunachal Pradesh. Among the many reasons for persistent poor state of health care delivery is State's inability to meet out the needs of the people in an efficient and cost effective manner. Given the vast rugged and undulating mountainous terrain and social, cultural and economic diversity, it is abundantly clear that substantial inputs are needed for healthy human development resources in the State.
- Due to vastness of geographical area and difficult terrains coupled with extremely disperse habitation pattern compounded by lack of road connectivity, especially in rural and remote areas bordering international boundaries, the existing health care facilities can not be accessed by the rural population.
- Operationalizing the entire sanctioned primary health care infrastructure will need a huge infusion of resources. In addition to physical infrastructure, creation of a health facility involves creation of the necessary manpower. There is a wide gap between the sanctioned health facilities and health manpower needed to operate the facilities. Therefore, making basic healthcare and reproductive and child health services accessible and affordable to the rural population has still remained unfulfilled goal.

**6.9.99** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Rs. 13339.41 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 13423.60 lakh.

**6.9.100** National Rural Health Mission has been launched in the State to address infirmities and problems across rural primary and secondary health care. The major constraint for implementation of National Rural Health Mission is that most of the existing 31 CHCs do not have the requisite physical infrastructure and specialist man-power as per recommended staffing pattern. Full operationalisation of the selected CHCs in accordance with Indian Public Health Standards will also involve additional expenditure on patient's diet, hospital consumable and maintenance of sanitation and hygiene.

**6.9.101** A pilot project for Delivery of Primary Health Care Services is implemented in the State through PPP from 2005-06. One PHC in each of the 16 districts has been handed over to reputed NGOs/Voluntary Agencies like the Future Generations Arunachal Pradesh, Karuna Trust and VHAI (Voluntary Health Association of India). The project is expected to ensure improved health care facilities for the people of the identified PHCs.

**6.9.102** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

#### Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Target (2002-2007)	Ach 02-03	Ach 03-04	Ach 04-05	Ach 05-06	Anti ach 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
i) Sub Centre	No.	125	25	14	47	51	50

ii) Primary Health Centre	No.	40	8	8	11	4	5
iii) Community Health Centre	No.	25	5	2	4	15	3

### Water Supply & Sanitation

**6.9.103** Thrust Areas during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as follows :

- Provision of drinking water to every settlement/habitation
- Measures for rapid expansion and improvement of sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State through Central and State investment such as ARWSP.
- Strengthening of operation and maintenance system and involvement of people's participation in capital cost sharing and in operation & maintenance of rural water supply.
- Construction of low cost latrines under TSC.

**6.9.104** Impediments in implementation of water supply schemes in the State are

- Rugged terrains of the State make implementation of water supply scheme cost prohibitive
- Scattered and sparse habitation pattern
- Re-emergence of NC/PC, habitations due to problem of accessibility for immediate repairs of existing assets.

**6.9.105** By the end of XI<sup>th</sup> plan, all the habitations of the state are proposed to be provided with water supply as per the national agenda of Bharat Nirman. To fulfill the commitment, the department is taking up W/S schemes in all the uncovered, partially covered, Slipped Back habitations along with public institutions & renovations/extension of existing w/s system to ensure safe drinking w/s by 2012 . The left over habitations are mostly located in most remote areas, having 4/5 stages of head load coverage of materials on foot march & are thinly populated. Materials in these habitations are airlifted or carried through head load incurring huge carriage or load manifestation charges.

**6.9.106** Considering the degree of deficiency in existing w/s system, it has been planned with necessary arrangement for treatment of water to be supplied to the consumers. Since, the state is a very high rainfall area, the turbidity of water is found to be very high & there is also the problem of excess iron in the foothill areas. The surface water is also being contaminated due to rapid urbanization & coming up of shanty towns & habitations in a haphazard manner resulting in occurrence of many water borne diseases. Though most of the towns have proposal for treated and filtered w/s but due to paucity of fund, the programme could not be implemented in time. Presently, the per capita water supply in the urban areas is about 61.68 LPCD which is far below the norms fixed by the government

**6.9.107** Under NLCPR, the Ministry of DoNER has sanctioned 8 nos. of water supply projects at Bomdila, Along, Pasighat, Roing, Daporijo, Naharlagun, Lumla and Rani-Sille area.

**6.9.108** The scheme of "Improvement of W/S at Yingkiong township" has been taken up with project cost of Rs. 416.63 lacs, which includes an LIC loan of Rs. 113.00 lacs.

**6.10.109** Under RIDF, providing Water Supply to Hapoli Township, Basar Township, Tuting Township and Jengging Township is under implementation pooling in resources from NABARD.

**6.9.110** Under 10 % Lump sum provision for the benefit of NE Region, providing Water Supply to Tawang, Jairampur, Seppa and Namsai is under implementation.

### Sanitation

**6.9.111** In general, the sanitary environment in the state is very poor due to lack of awareness about hygiene and civic sense. Under this programme, low cost latrines, garbage clearance in towns, other than the declared urban areas are carried out including storm water drainages in a very few selected habitations. The performance of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is not satisfactory because of the State's inability to provide adequate matching share.

### Operation and Maintenance

**6.9.112** Due to insufficient O & M fund, many of the water supply systems remain unattended and become non functional. The major problem faced in maintenance of existing water supply schemes during rainy season is that because of flash floods and land

slides, the distribution system and intake points get badly damaged, even sometimes entire systems are washed away. Due to inaccessibility, immediate restoration of the system becomes difficult. Thus, the system remains unattended and ultimately becomes defunct which is one of the main reasons for re-emergence of NC/PC from FC habitations:

**6.9.113** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, of Rs. 16865.30 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 15569.30 lakh.

**6.9.114** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

**Physical targets and achievements**

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan target (2002-2007)	Ach 02-03	Ach 03-04	Ach 04-05	Ach 05-06	Anti ach 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rural Water Supply							
a) NC	Nos	329	28	48	92	117	13
b) PC		893	86	121	162	166	139
c) Intt		76	125	150	306	329	317

**6.9.115** Implementation of the programmes of Total Sanitation Programme and Swajaldhara are not satisfactory.

**Urban Development**

**6.9.116** There has been rapid unplanned urbanisation in Arunachal Pradesh, mostly uncontrolled and un-regulated.. This requires augmentation of civic services .

**6.9.117** Thrust Areas during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan have been

- Channelize urbanization in a systematic planned manner and preparation of comprehensive Urban Development Plan.
- Implementation of Urban Sanitation Programme for maintaining hygiene in urban areas.
- Creation of basic urban infrastructure like footpaths, passenger waiting sheds, parking places, and
- Control measures for protection of towns from natural calamities like landslide, erosion and beautification of towns.

**6.9.118** Major impediments in implementation of schemes confronted are inadequate state's matching share to avail full quota of Central Assistance and lack of adequate manpower.

**6.9.119** Against the outlay of 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of Rs. 7347.30 lakh, the anticipated expenditure upto the end of Annual Plan 2006-07 would be Rs. 3335.72 lakh.

**6.9.120** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

**Physical targets and achievements**

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)	Ach 02-03	Ach 03-04	Ach 04-05	Ach 05-06	Anti ach 2006-07
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Drainage /storm water	Km	39	2.285	1.34	2.85	3.97	2.58
2. Footpath	Km	31.8	0.35	0.84	1.69	0.36	0
3. Upgradation of houses	Nos	130	0	22	27	9	0
4. Town park/Children park	Nos	54	4	1	3	0	0
5. Dustbin	Nos	1725	140	128	71	16	26
6. C/o Community hall	Nos	0	2	0	0	7	6
7. C/O Tourist Lodge	Nos	0	0	2	1	0	0

**Social Security, Welfare and Nutrition**

**6.9.121** The department of Social Welfare, Women & Child Development is responsible for the welfare, rehabilitation, other nutritional programmes and ICDS for the disadvantaged who requires special attention .

**6.9.122** The thrust areas under this sector during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as under :

- Programmes for Old age pension, resettlement of handicapped, welfare of destitute people in the society, construction of Juvenile home, National Programme of Rehabilitation for Persons with Disability(NPRPD).
- Programmes for the welfare of women and children.
- Nutrition Programme
- Implementation of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
- Financial Assistance to Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board (APSWAB)

6.9.123 The tribal population of Arunachal Pradesh is not homogeneous rather it is heterogeneous in character. There are wide variations amongst the ethnic groups in nutritional status and access to nutrition and health services. There is also glaring urban and rural disparity in nutritional status in the State. Failure to provide adequate matching share has resulted in nutritional deprivation amongst women and children, perpetuating the vicious cycle of mal-nourishment, especially amongst children, pregnant and lactating women of rural areas. In view of resource constraints, the plans/programmes under ICDS projects have been jeopardized. Due to problem of accessibility and lack of infrastructure, the coverage of Anganwadi Centres and Special Nutrition Programme are yet to reach the targeted groups in the remote and far-flung areas of the State.

**6.9.124** The outlay & expenditure during Tenth Plan under Social Security and Welfare is as under :

#### Outlay & Expenditure

(Rs. in lakh)

Head of Development	Tenth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3
Fund under Article 275 (1)	1060.00	1060.00
Social Security and Welfare	2702.00	2684.71
Special Nutrition Programme	3738.00	3738.00
Total :-	7500.00	7482.71

**6.9.125** The important physical targets for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, achievement during last four years of Annual Plan and anticipated achievement during 2006-07 are as under:-

#### Physical targets and achievements

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Five Year Plan 02-07		Annual Plan 06-07	Tenth Plan 2002-07
		Tenth Plan target (2002-2007)	Annual Plan (02-03 to 05-06 actual achievement)	Anti achievement	Anti achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Old age pension					
a) State	Persons	6898	5565	1333	6898
b) NSOP( Central)		40373	25873	14500	40373
c) NFBS(Central)		1308	523	785	1308
Relief and Rehabilitation with disabilities	Persons	316	256	60	316
Welfare of Children in need care and protection	Nos.	1902	1402	500	1902
Women Welfare Programme	Persons	143	123	20	143
Juvenile Justice Home	No	1	1	1	2

Article 275(1) of Constitution					
a) Road	No.	2	2	-	2
b) Building	No.	1	-	1	1
Special Nutrition Programme					
a) AWC	Centre	3037	2359	678	3037
b) Children	No	140516	119518	20998	140516
c) Mother	No.	31987	29772	2215	31987
Pregnant and nursing mother and Adolescent girl	No	500	500	500	500
	No	1000	1000	1000	1000

### Special Area Development Programmes

#### Border Area Development Programme

**6.9.126** With a view to meet the special needs of the people and to remove the critical gaps in physical, social infrastructural and promotion of sense of security amongst the local population living in the border blocks of Arunachal Pradesh, BADP is implemented in 29 Nos of border blocks during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**6.9.127** The year-wise allocation of funds under BADP and number of schemes implemented in Arunachal Pradesh are shown below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Indo-Myanmar Border		Indo-China Border		Indo-Bhutan Border	
	Fund allocation	No. of scheme implemented	Fund allocation	No. of scheme implemented	Fund allocation	No. of scheme implemented
1997-98	4.00	33	-	-	-	-
1998-99	4.00	122	5.00	150	2.00	21
99-2000	4.00	86	7.00	124	2.00	68
2000-01	2.08	35	3.59	47	1.08	61
2001-02	4.17	193	7.17	305	2.17	67
2002-03	4.03	159	7.21	245	2.27	60
2003-04	2.78	157	4.72	154	1.50	38
2004-05	2.75	146	6.75	230	1.71	40
2005-06	4.96	188	11.52	339	2.69	72
2006-07	7.96	336	20.47	875	4.55	137
Total :	40.73	1455	73.43	2469	19.97	564

**6.9.128** International border- wise outlays and expenditure during Tenth Plan are given below :

( Rs. in lakh)

International border	Tenth Plan Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	2	3
a) Indo-Myanmar	7201.00	4381.76
b) Indo-China	4591.22	4114.98
c) Indo-Bhutan Border	2113.74	1514.26
Total	13907.96	10011.00

**6.9.129** So far Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs.9041.59 lakh have been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**6.9.130** The Planning Commission approved. Rs. 49.01 crore as SCA for Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during 2005-06. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs released Rs.19.35 crore only. As the allocation for BADP was not restored to Rs.49.01 crore, the Annual Plan Outlay 2005-06 got reduced to Rs. 925.29 crore. Similar anomaly has been noticed during the Annual Plan 2006-07 also. Against the approved outlay

of Rs. 49.01 crore, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released only Rs.32.98.crore thereby the plan size of Annual Plan 2006-07 has been reduced from Rs.1056.00 crore to 1039.97 Crore.

### Backward Regions Grant Funds (Erstwhile RSVY)

**6.9.131** The Programme of Backward Regions Grant Fund is being implemented in Upper Subansiri District. The Planning Commission released Rs. 7.50 crore during the year 2004-05 and Rs. 7.50 crore during the year 2005-06. Utilisation Certificate of the released amounts have already been sent to Planning Commission.

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6.9.132 Arunachal Pradesh has experienced difficulties in implementation of certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes particularly where State's matching share is involved. About Rs.39.00 crore per annum has been provided as State's matching share. Central/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes generally require the State Government to provide a contribution varying from 10% to 50% of the scheme cost. The Central Government designs the cost norms of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes without giving any flexibility or consideration to local conditions. Much needed poverty alleviation programmes, rural infrastructure and self-employment programmes, etc. remain under-implemented due to State's inability to provide matching share. A special category state like Arunachal Pradesh has very little resources of its own and is almost completely dependent on Central transfers for its finances. In such a situation, it is more or less impossible to provide "matching contributions", resulting in the State's inability to implement these schemes in any significant manner.

**6.9.133** About 250 Nos. Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented in Arunachal Pradesh during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The outlays and anticipated expenditure of Central and State share during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan are as follows:

#### Outlays and Expenditure

( Rs. In lakh)

Outlays			Expenditure		
State	Central	Total	State	Central	Total
6599.16	114030.08	120629.24	6599.16	114030.08	120629.24

#### Bharat Nirman Programme

**6.9.134** Out of six components of Bharat Nirman Programme, components like rural drinking water supply, irrigation, rural roads, rural electrification and rural housing involve substantial state's matching share. Due to poor financial resources of its own, the State is unable to take advantage of this programme.

#### Other Central Sector Schemes

##### North Eastern Council (NEC)

**6.9.135** The major investment of NEC has been in the Transport & Communication and Water & Power Development in the State. The NEC is also providing funds for Agriculture & Allied Programmes, Social & Community services and other integrated/ umbrella type schemes. During 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07) the NEC has released Rs 193.74 crore only against the budgeted outlay of Rs 324.58 crore in respect of Arunachal Pradesh. The year wise fund released, Nos. of schemes sanctioned and expenditure incurred during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan (up to December, 2006) are as follows:

( Rs. in crore )

Year	Fund released	Nos. of schemes sanctioned.	Expenditure incurred.
2002-03	36.48	8	30.00
2003-04	44.71	3	41.50
2004-05	29.31	16	29.21
2005-06	48.01	28	35.62
2006-07 (Upto	35.23	10	NA

December, 2006)			
<b>Total:</b>	<b>193.74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>136.33</b>

### Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)

**6.9.136** Under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), 77 Nos. of projects of both physical and social infrastructure nature with total project cost of Rs. 670.946 crore have been sanctioned by the Government of India till date. Funds released against these projects as on date is Rs. 404.378 crore, which includes Rs.21.700 crore released during current year (2006-07). Out of 77 Nos. of sanctioned projects, full funds have been released against 39 projects, of which the Completion Certificates for 30 projects have already been submitted. The year wise numbers of projects sanctioned, fund released and expenditure incurred under NLCPR during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan - 2002-07 (up to December, 2006) are as follows:

(Rs in crore)			
Year	Nos. of projects sanctioned.	Fund Released	Expenditure incurred
2002-03	14	200.862	45.25
2003- 04	1	61.192	46.49
2004-05	-	39.431	19.24
2005-06	18	81.229	55.24
2006-07 ( Up to January, 2007 )	7	21.700	8.15
Total:	40	404.378	174.37

### Overall performance during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2002-07) - An appraisal

**6.9.137** The foregoing paras reveal that performance under Agriculture and Allied activities had little impact during the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. The performance of poverty alleviation programmes like SGSY and SGRY is also not satisfactory due to reasons like late receipt of Central share at the fag end of the financial year, inaccessibility of villages, lack of adequate state's share and inadequate credit support from nationalised banks. There has been no tangible benefit derived from the AIBP in view of State's inability to provide matching contribution. Reasonably good performance has been noticed in road sector. In contrast, the performance in power sector is abysmally low. Similarly, schemes implemented under industry have not taken off mainly due to lack of infrastructure and resources. Under education sector, the achievement is more or less satisfactory. However, implementation of SSA is beset with teething problems like matching State Share. With regard to health sector, there are many deterrent factors such as geographical isolation, low density of population, scattered small habitations etc. The State is not in a position to provide adequate State Share for availing full benefit from Centrally Sponsored Programmes such as ARWSP. Despite having enormous potential in tourism sector, no head way could be made owing to inadequate infrastructure. With a background of severe limitation on resource mobilization and requirement of huge investment for infrastructure development, the State is in a vicious circle of low growth and low investment and hence Arunachal Pradesh still remains one of the most backward States of the country. The Normal Central Assistance allocated by the Planning Commission for 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is not adequate in view of persistent negative BCR and cost escalation. As such, allocation of almost all departments either remained stagnant or declined in real terms due to continuous deterioration in the State's BCR position in the plan period which leads to the departments' inability to take up developmental works except meeting the salary, wages, maintenance of on-going schemes and carried over committed liabilities like establishment and administrative expenses. This has compelled the necessity of diverting more than prescribed limit of diversion of plan fund to meet the non-plan gap.

## CHAPTER-VII

### GROWTH TARGETS, RESOURCES AND INVESTMENT NEEDS DURING ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

**7.1** The National Development Council meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 2006 accepted a GDP growth rate of 9% per annum for the country. This would necessarily entail augmentation of investment both at State and Central level. It is imperative that apart from reform process being accelerated by the Centre, it would be prudent to augment investment substantially in backward States like Arunachal Pradesh. The State is entirely dependent on Central assistance to meet its requirement of funds for development. Although the envisaged growth rate is admirable, Arunachal Pradesh still has a long way to go before dreaming of such a high rate of growth. The realization of an accelerated GDP growth rate will require supportive policies, adequate investments, and reorientation/restructuring of policies and removal of infrastructural impediments that are coming in way of faster economic growth in the backward and remote areas. Further, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan document has set monitorable socio economic targets in key areas such as income and poverty, education, health, women & children and environment. Although adoption of monitorable targets is laudable but the realisation of intended targets and their sustainability have to be backed by adequate resources for a cash poor state. It is desirable that targets for each identified sector are finalised in consultation with the individual states. The specific targets should be based on an assessment of the State's potential and additional flow of resources should be ensured for this purpose. As regards the New Social Interventions, the Govt. of India shall have to supplement the efforts of the State logistically and financially.

#### Income levels and sectoral composition of GSDP

**7.2** The growth rate of Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) is the single most important indicator of the development of a State. At the time of independence the per capita income of Arunachal Pradesh, the then NEFA, was one of the lowest. In the absence of data it is not possible to assess the actual level of income in the State vis-a-vis other States of the country in 1950s and 1960s. The estimation of domestic product of the State began in 1970-71 and estimation of districts began from 1993-94. In 1970-71 the per capita income was just 56.14% of per capita national income. On an average, during 1970s the State's per capita income was 63.38% of the national per capita income. From 1991-92 to 1995-96 the per capita income in Arunachal Pradesh remained higher than the national average. However, the growth of income in the State declined from 1996-97 onwards. For the period 1971-2003, the NSDP registered an average annual growth rate of 7.16% per annum. The growth rate was much higher in the seventies (7.07%) and in the eighties (7.81%) than in the nineties (4.54%). It implies that the growth rate of NSDP has shown a sharp decline since 1993-94.

**7.3** The growth of GSDP from 1993-94 to 2004-05 is 183.97% at current prices and 49.64% at constant prices. In 2004-05 Net State Domestic Product(NSDP) is estimated at Rs.226630 lakh at current prices and Rs.118902 lakh at constant prices as against Rs. 81213 lakh in 1993-94. The growth of NSDP from 1993-94 to 2004-05 is 176.57% at current prices and 45.12% at constant prices(1993-94). The per capita income (Per capita NSDP) for 2004-05 is estimated at Rs.19741 at current prices and Rs. 10357 at constant prices as against Rs.8733 for the year 1993-94. Thus, the growth of per capita income from 1993-94 to 2004-05 is 124.04% at current prices and 17.55% at constant prices.(1993-94). Contribution of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors to total GSDP is estimated at 29.79%, 27.72% and 42.49% and their contribution to total NSDP is 32.31%, 25.29% and 42.40% respectively at current prices during 2004-05. The estimates at constant prices for 2004-05 reveal that the contribution of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors to total GSDP is estimated at 28.66%, 27.84% and 43.50% and their contribution to total NSDP is 31.09%, 25.42% and 43.50% respectively. It may be stated that the tertiary sector has played the overwhelming role in sectoral contribution to the growth of the State's domestic product. The growth rate of tertiary sector is positive in all districts. The negative growth of forestry and logging is mainly attributed to the imposition of the Supreme Court's restriction on the timber



operation since 1996 which resulted in the substantial revenue losses. The State Government has suffered losses of about Rs. 300.00 crore annually during the period 1996-97 to 2000-01. The growth contributory role of primary sector is found to be fluctuating. The general stagnation of secondary sector needs to be addressed by improving the basic infrastructure and promoting entrepreneurship through promoting local entrepreneurs and inviting private investors from the outside the States. Though the performance of the primary sector appears to be encouraging in terms of productivity, at the same time a significant shift to the tertiary sector is observed. The tertiary sector is absorbing a large proportion of workers compared to the primary sector. However, the tertiary sector has now reached the super saturated point to absorb more manpower which has led to growth of unemployment in the State.

**7.4** The anticipated annual growth rate during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is 9.68% at current prices. The GSDP growth in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors at current price is estimated at 4.49%, 20.17% and 8.13% respectively. Similarly, contribution of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors to the State GSDP at current prices are estimated 31.91%, 24.98% and 42.07% respectively.

### **Revenue Growth**

**7.5** From 1996-97 onwards the Central revenue transfers have been in the range of 88% to 92%. This clearly shows extreme dependence on Central transfers. With the levy of Sales tax from June, 2000 in the State, the sales tax revenue rose from Rs. 8.2 crore in 2000-01 to 17.6% in 2002-03. The average annual growth rate of non-tax revenues, which include the gross receipts under power and transport sectors, has come down substantially.

### **Mobilization of State Own Resources**

**7.6** Arunachal Pradesh, being one of the Special Category States, is solely dependent on Central assistance for plan investment as the scope of internal mobilization of resources is limited in view of low and poor tax base. The low population density and poor infrastructural facility in the State is the primary bottleneck to enhance the scope of taxation and hence very limited. Most of the State's population lives in scattered villages away from the mainstream and their integration and involvement into the market economy is still a far cry. The economy being mainly agrarian in character, the scope for taxation in rural areas is basically nil. Although the gross revenue from Power and Road Transport are on positive side, on deduction of operation cost, the net revenue comes to be negative. There is not much scope to enhance Non-tax revenue collection except in two areas, i.e. State Lottery and Royalty from Minerals and if the government decides to increase the number of lotteries, the quantum of government revenues in this area could substantially increase. The public utility services such as electricity and road transport are operated under highly adverse circumstances in the hilly and rugged terrain. The government-run electricity generating and supply system has to serve the domestic demands of the scattered rural population. This service not only involves high transmission and distribution losses but also high operational and maintenance cost. The state government also receives 12% free power from Ranganadi Hydel Project. Forestry sector has been a major source of revenue for the state. During the early nineties this sector had been contributing Rs.36 crore per annum to the State exchequer. But in December 96's Hon'ble Supreme Court's order suspending tree felling/ processing of timber and imposition of other regulatory restriction have brought down the revenue. Further, this revenue was mainly realized from disposal of High Power Committee (HPC) cleared inventoried timber. The quality of this timber had deteriorated and realization was much less than expected. The State Govt., therefore, has suffered loss of revenue of above Rs.300 crore since 1996-97. The economy of Arunachal Pradesh has passed through difficult circumstances during last couple of years. The growing fiscal gap has put severe strains on the economic system. The State is solely dependent upon the Central assistance for its development because of weak resource base. Starting with a poor base and getting further heated in the process of growth; the economy of Arunachal Pradesh is beset with scarcities of resources. The regulatory measures have failed to save the economy from extreme difficulties like debt-servicing liability and debt trap.

### **Fiscal Management**

**7.7** The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has initiated fiscal and governance reform to restore fiscal sustainability, improve governance to accelerated economic growth. The State Govt. has taken up to mobilize the State's Own Resources through imposition of Sales Tax

on 82 items w.e.f 15<sup>th</sup> June, 2000. To augment the non-tax revenue, the State Govt. has taken measures like doubling of electricity tariff w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2000, increasing of bus fare from December, 2000, 15% across the board increase in timber royalty. In health sector, some charges have been fixed for availing medical services by the patients. The State has also effected approximately 10% increase in the fare for the Pawan Hans Helicopter Services from 21<sup>st</sup> July'2002. Service charges also been imposed on Govt. accommodation and water charges have also been enhanced from 2000-2001. To reduce both plan and non-plan expenditure the proposals like levying of Property Tax, reduction of subsidies, austerity measures in office expenses and down sizing of Govt. establishments etc. are mooted. Restructuring of three Public Sector Undertakings viz. Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation, Arunachal Pradesh Forest Corporation Limited and Arunachal Pradesh Mineral Development and Trading Corporation are being taken up. The State Govt. has signed a MoU with the Govt. of India on Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme (MTFRP) to improve its finances.

### Investment need during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

**7.8** Taking GSDP at current prices at Rs.2556.37 crore for 2004-05 and Incremental Capital Output Ratio(ICOR) with 8 for a growth of 9% growth rate, investment of following order would be required for Arunachal Pradesh during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan :

#### Investment requirement to maintain the Eleventh Plan growth target of 9% at par with the national level

(Rs. In crore)

Year	GSDP	Investment requirement during Eleventh Plan
		With ICOR=8
2004-05	2556.37	-
2005-06	2797.11	-
2006-07	3060.53	-
2007-08	3348.75	2411.10
2008-09	3664.12	2638.17
2009-10	4009.19	2886.61
2010-11	4386.75	3158.46
2011-12	4799.87	3455.90
Total		14550.24

**7.9** The rationale of envisaging 9% GSDP growth for Arunachal Pradesh during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan at par with the national level is that the GSDP growth at current prices during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan for the State is estimated at 9.68%. Therefore, the envisaged GSDP growth target in Arunachal Pradesh during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is achievable.

**7.10** Requirement of massive investment of Rs. 14550.24 crore during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, though seems ambitious, is absolutely necessary taking into consideration the following factors:

- Historical neglect and late starter in the economic planning in the State.
- Topographical and climatic hindrance for faster development.
- Highly precipitated zone restricting the working season only for five months.
- Scattered and sparse pattern of habitations, density of population being 13 persons per sq. km, which is lowest in the country.
- About 33.47% of the total population of the State is living below poverty line as against national ratio of 26.10 % in 1999-2000. In comparison to rest of the country, the decrease in poverty ratio has been slow because of difficulty in coverage of large areas under poverty alleviation programmes due to problem of accessibility, declining GDP growth rate and higher growth of population than all India average, inter-alia, because of immigration from neighbouring States.
- Abysmally poor and inadequate physical and social infrastructure.

- The problem of issues of basic infrastructure like roads & communication, power, medical and educational facilities need to be addressed and ability to keep up with the rest of the country will be a Herculean task unless approached in a mission mode.
- In the context of planning, problems of basic amenities like water supply, sanitation, drainage and sewerage etc. need to be appreciated and recognized. Sustainable planning approach is the need of the hour.
- Being mountainous State and because of vulnerability to natural calamities, the life of the assets like roads, building etc. is comparatively short. This compounded by acute scarcity of maintenance funds.
- In comparison to plain areas of other States, unit cost of construction and implementation of various schemes and projects are disproportionately high in the State as all construction materials are to be transported from the outside the State over very difficult terrain on head load.
- Remote and inaccessible areas of the State are suffering from the syndrome of isolation and alienation. In the absence of road connectivity to these areas, the cost of delivery of goods and services are extremely high. The State spends more than Rs.80.00 crore annually for carrying out air dropping of essential commodities to the far-flung villages and administrative centers. Delivery of basic social services like primary health care and education are cost prohibitive in Arunachal Pradesh because of remoteness and inaccessibility. Therefore, more resources are required to deliver services per habitation compared to a State in the plains.
- Low agriculture yields and traditional farming are mainly subsistence which is compounded with increase of population, shrinking jhum cycle and decreasing productivity of limited arable land.
- Capital formation capabilities and resource mobilization for financing the plans are major issues being confronted by the State.
- Lack of marketing infrastructure and access to market of surplus agricultural and horticultural produces have deprived the farmers from remunerative prices.
- The population criterion and BPL index adopted for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Programmes prove to be a stumbling block and stand to be deprived on this basis of funding.
- Employment in Arunachal Pradesh is solely dependent in Government organizations and the Government related activities. The scenario in other unorganized sectors is not encouraging for employment generation. As absorption capacity of manpower in the Government organizations has almost reached the point of super-saturation, unemployment problem has become a cause of great concern to the State Government. This has resulted in growing sense of alienation and economic insecurity among the educated youths.
- While technological progress is the index of development, the techniques of production are backward in Arunachal Pradesh. Deficiency of capital hinders the process of scrapping of old techniques and installation of modern techniques. Agriculture, which provides subsistence to about two third of the population of the State, is characterized by primitive method of cultivation and wide prevalence of Jhum cultivation.
- The State Govt. needs to reach out to a large number of remote and inaccessible border areas to deliver administrative and developmental services. The administrative arrangements need to be modernized. This ranges from requirement of office automation, introduction of information technology, up-graded record keeping including digitization and enhancing capabilities of training institutions etc.

The above factors amply justify need of heavy investment in Arunachal Pradesh without which the envisaged target growth of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is unlikely to be achieved.

**7.11** The projected outlay of Rs.8790.55 crore for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for the State is exclusive of Rs. 858.11 crore for NEC, Rs.1623.18 crore for NLCPR, Rs. 2614.64 crore for CSS as recommended in the Draft Report of the Working Group on 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan( 2007-2012) for development of N.E. Region and requirement of 10% loan component of NEC, NLCPR, CSS and NCA to be borne by the State Govt during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. If the

aforsaid provisions are taken into consideration, projected outlay will stand at Rs. 13886.48 crore which is also exclusive of 10% loan component of NEC, NLCPR, CSS and NCA. In this connection it may be reiterated that the requirement of Rs. 7201.99 crore for the State Plan projected earlier during Working Group Meeting for Development of N.E Region held at New Delhi on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2006 and in the Regional Consultation of Draft Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan held at Shillong on 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2006 may be treated purely a rough assessment as no realistic projection of departments could be made due to time constraint. As such, the projected outlay has now been worked out at Rs.13886.48 crore for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. However, taking into account the State Government's commitments, inescapable committed liabilities and inflationary effect, the projected outlay of Rs. 14550.24 crore based on ICOR is rational and justifiable.

**7.12** For the Annual Plan 2007-08, the projected outlay is Rs. 1320.00 crore which is 25% step up of current year's plan size of Rs. 1056.00 crore. The rationale of proposed enhancement of outlay for the Annual Plan 2007-08 are as under :

- Past experience shows that the Planning Commission normally enhance 10% of Normal Central Assistance for financing every Annual Plan considering cost escalation.
- To meet the provision of 10% loan components of NEC, NLCPR, NCA, One Time ACA and SPA of last two Annual Plans which could not be provided due to resource constraint. This also includes provisions of above mentioned purposes for 2007-08.
- It is proposed to provide outstanding the State's matching share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- The State's inability to realize Rs.44.00 crore during Annual Plan 2006-07 has jeopardized implementation of plan/programmes.
- To meet up inescapable committed liabilities carried over from the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**7.13** The projected Scheme of Financing for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 is indicated below:

Items	( Rs. in crore)	
	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (Projection at 2006-07 prices)	Annual Plan ( 2007-08)
State's Own Resources	517.95	10.15
State's Borrowings	1106.30	201.03
Normal Central Assistance	4224.70	691.99
ACA for EAP	27.23	4.45
Others( ACA, SPA etc.)	1497.20	245.24
Total	7373.38	1152.86

It reveals from above that the resources for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08 have been estimated at Rs.7373.38 crore and Rs. 1152.86 crore respectively as against projected outlays. Admittedly, there is a mismatch between the estimated resources and projected outlays both for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08.

**7.14** Although availability of State's Own Resources is sine qua non for determining the Annual Plan size, it is felt that too much rigidity of such criteria for a backward State like Arunachal Pradesh will prove to be counter productive and will impair the growth prospects of a nascent economy. Since the State Government has initiated all out efforts for revenue augmentation, some relaxation of norms/criteria for finalization of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as well as Annul Plan 2007-08 is necessary to strengthen the badly deficient social and economic infrastructure of Arunachal Pradesh. Analysis of the trends in the previous plan periods of the State has revealed serious shortfalls in infrastructure and social sectors. Keeping this in view, the State's 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 have been formulated with broad objectives of infrastructural development as well as for human development. Investment in Arunachal Pradesh should be construed not only from the angle of backwardness and State's inability to mobilise resources for financing the plan, but also from the defence and security aspect of the country . Being a very sensitive border State , any investment in Arunachal Pradesh must be treated as a national investment to promote sense of security and to eliminate the feelings of negligence/alienation amongst the tribal

population of this backward State to bring this most economically poor State at par with better off States .

## CHAPTER- VIII

### SUMMARY OF SECTOR-WISE AND HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT-WISE PROPOSED OUTLAYS DURING ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

**8.1** The sector-wise and Heads of development-wise proposed outlays for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 2007-08 are under:

(Rs in lakh)		
Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan 2007-12	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
1	2	3
<b>I. AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>		
Crop Husbandry( Agriculture)	17000.00	1700.00
	(1.93)	(1.29)
Horticulture	10200.00	1000.00
	(1.16)	(0.76)
Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	11210.00	1500.00
	(1.28)	(1.14)
Animal Husbandry	9380.00	1440.00
	(1.07)	(1.09)
Diary Development	396.00	50.00
	(0.05)	(0.04)
Fisheries	3086.00	300.00
	(0.35)	(0.23)
Plantation	5060.00	250.00
	(0.58)	(0.19)
Forestry & Wildlife	22910.00	3500.00
	(2.61)	(2.65)
Agriculture Research & Education	925.00	90.00
	(0.11)	(0.07)
Co-operation	3000.00	457.00
	(0.34)	(0.35)
<b>Other Agricultural Programmes:</b>		
(a) Agriculture marketing	500.00	60.00
	(0.06)	(0.05)
<b>Total- (I)</b>	<b>83667.00</b>	<b>10347.00</b>
	<b>(9.52)</b>	<b>(7.84)</b>
<b>II RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>		
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development:</b>	<b>6938.00</b>	<b>1453.00</b>
	<b>(0.79)</b>	<b>(1.10)</b>
(a) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects Scheme	1088.00	298.0
	(0.12)	(0.23)
(b ) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	842.00	200.0
	(0.10)	(0.15)
(c) DRDA Administration	1600.00	300.0
	(0.18)	(0.23)
(d) Others ( to be specified)	3000.00	600.0
i ) Block level Administration	(0.34)	(0.45)

ii) Monitoring Cell	258.00	25.0
	(0.03)	(0.02)
1	2	3
iii) S.I.R.D	150.00	30.0
	(0.02)	(0.02)
2.Rural Employment	8758.00	1387.00
	(1.00)	(1.05)
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	7108.00	1237.00
	(0.81)	(0.94)
(b) National Food for Work Programme/ National Employment Guarantee Programme	1650.00	150.00
	(0.19)	(0.11)
3.Land Management	2883.00	150.00
	(0.33)	(0.11)
4.Other Rural Development Programmes	10150.00	1030.00
(a) Panchayat	2500.00	200.00
	(0.28)	(0.15)
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	7650.00	830.00
	(0.87)	(0.63)
<b>Total – II</b>	28729.00	4020.00
	(3.27)	(3.05)
<b>III SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES</b>		
Other Special Areas Programmes		
<b>(i) Border Area Development Programme</b>	<b>24505.00</b>	<b>4901.00</b>
	(2.79)	(3.71)
(a) Myanmar Border Area	14880.00	2976.00
(b) China Border Area	6125.00	1225.00
(c) Bhutan Border Area	3500.00	700.00
<b>(ii) Backward Regions Grant Fund</b>	9000.00	3000.00
	(1.02)	(2.27)
<b>(iii) Funds under Article 275 (1)</b>	1100.00	220.00
	(0.13)	(0.17)
(iii) Others to be specified		
a) Department of Tirap & Changlang Affairs	12500.00	2500.00
	(1.42)	(1.89)
<b>Total- III</b>	<b>47105.00</b>	<b>10621.00</b>
	<b>(5.36)</b>	<b>(8.05)</b>
<b>IV. IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>		
Major and Medium Irrigation	7055.00	55.00
	(0.80)	(0.04)
Minor Irrigation	42000.00	7100.00
	(4.78)	(5.38)
Command Area Development	2800.00	500.00
	(0.32)	(0.38)
Flood Control	5660.00	600.00
	(0.64)	(0.45)
<b>Total – IV</b>	<b>57515.00</b>	<b>8255.00</b>
	<b>(6.54)</b>	<b>(6.25)</b>
<b>V. ENERGY</b>		
Power	101800.00	12550.00
	(11.58)	(9.51)
Hydropower	37000.00	5000.00
	(4.21)	(3.79)

Integrated Rural Energy Programme	1450.00	118.00
	(0.16)	(0.09)
1	2	3
Non Conventional Source of Energy	2182.00	200.00
	(0.25)	(0.15)
<b>Total . V</b>	142432.00	17868.00
	(16.20)	(13.54)
<b>VI. INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS</b>		
1.Village & Small Industries	12700.00	820.00
	(1.44)	(0.62)
i) Industry	5700.00	410.00
	(0.65)	(0.31)
ii) Handloom/ Power looms	5000.00	365.00
	(0.57)	(0.28)
iii) Handicraft	1000.00	10.00
	(0.11)	(0.01)
iv) Sericulture/Coir/Wool	500.00	25.00
	(0.06)	(0.02)
v) Food Processing Industries	500.00	10.00
	(0.06)	(0.01)
2. Trade & Commerce	250.00	50.00
	(0.03)	(0.04)
3. Other than VSI	3800.00	120.00
	(0.43)	(0.09)
4. Minerals	5000.00	1000.00
	(0.57)	(0.76)
<b>Total –VI</b>	<b>21750.00</b>	<b>1990.00</b>
	<b>(2.47)</b>	<b>(1.51)</b>
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>		
Civil Aviation	2500.00	300.00
	(0.28)	(0.23)
<b>Roads &amp; Bridges</b>	<b>168796.00</b>	<b>23065.00</b>
	(19.20)	(17.47)
a) Rural Roads (RWD)	36496.00	3065.00
	(4.15)	(2.32)
b) PWD Roads	132300.00	20000.00
	(15.05)	(15.15)
Road Transport	5000.00	600.00
	(0.57)	(0.45)
<b>Others ( to be specified)</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
	(0.06)	(0.05)
(a) Directorate of Transport	450.00	50.00
(b) Road Safety	100.00	10.00
<b>Total VII</b>	<b>176846.00</b>	<b>24025.00</b>
	<b>(20.12)</b>	<b>(18.20)</b>
<b>IX. SCIENCE ,TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>		
Scientific Research	4800.00	1200.00
	(0.55)	(0.91)
Ecology & Environment	200.00	25.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)
<b>Total –IX</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1225.00</b>
	<b>(0.57)</b>	<b>(0.93)</b>

1	2	3
<b>X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
1.Secretariat Economic Services	2300.00	1634.00
	(0.26)	(1.24)
2.Tourism	10640.00	2036.00
	(1.21)	(1.54)
3.Census ,Surveys & Statistics	2000.00	150.00
	(0.23)	(0.11)
4.Civil Supplies	2506.00	322.00
	(0.29)	(0.24)
<b>5.Other General Economic Services</b>	<b>31828.00</b>	<b>4720.00</b>
(a) Weights & Measures	678.00	100.00
	(0.08)	(0.08)
(b) District Level Planning	16000.00	1600.00
	(1.82)	(1.21)
(c) MLALADS	15000.00	3000.00
	(1.71)	(2.27)
(d) Small Savings	150.00	20.00
	(0.02)	(0.02)
<b>Total – X</b>	<b>49274.00</b>	<b>8862.00</b>
	<b>(5.61)</b>	<b>(6.71)</b>
<b>XI . SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>116112.00</b>	<b>18500.00</b>
<b>1.General Education</b>	(13.21)	(14.02)
<b>School Education</b>	<b>95750.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>
	(10.89)	(12.12)
(a) Elementary Education	65909.00	11029.00
	(7.50)	(8.36)
(b) Secondary Education	25358.00	4185.00
	(2.88)	(3.17)
(c ) Adult Education	1760.00	300.00
	(0.20)	(0.23)
(d) others (NCC, Sports etc)	2723.00	486.00
	(0.31)	(0.37)
(d) Higher Education	20362.00	2500.00
	(2.32)	(1.89)
2.Sports & Youth Affairs	3864.00	500.00
	(0.44)	(0.38)
<b>3.Art &amp; Culture</b>	2930.00	400.00
(a) Art & Culture	(0.33)	(0.30)
(b) Research	1873.00	300.00
	(0.21)	(0.23)
(c ) Public Libraries	1120.00	100.00
	(0.13)	(0.08)
<b>Sub –Total</b>	<b>5923.00</b>	<b>800.00</b>
	<b>(0.67)</b>	<b>(0.61)</b>
4.Medical & Public Health	32000.00	6000.00
	(3.64)	(4.55)
5.Water Supply & sanitation	31000.00	6000.00
	(3.53)	(4.55)



<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6.Housing</b>	<b>21068.00</b>	<b>3271.00</b>
	<b>(2.40)</b>	<b>(2.48)</b>
(a) General Housing	15000.00	2000.00
	(1.71)	(1.52)
(b ) Police Housing	3720.00	500.00
	(0.42)	(0.38)
(c) Indira Awas Yojana ( IAY)	2348.00	771.00
	(0.27)	(0.58)
<b>7.Urban Development</b>	<b>25700.00</b>	<b>4681.00</b>
	(2.92)	(3.55)
a) Urban Development	25000.00	4500.00
b) Town Planning	700.00	181.00
8.Information & Publicity	1323.00	300.00
	(0.15)	(0.23)
<b>9.Labour &amp; Employment</b>	<b>1997.00</b>	<b>360.00</b>
	<b>(0.23)</b>	<b>(0.27)</b>
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	532.00	80.00
ii) Employment Services	275.00	50.00
iii) Craftsmen Training ( ITI)	1190.00	230.00
10 Social Security & Social Welfare	5000.00	900.00
	(0.57)	(0.68)
11. Nutrition	5000.00	400.00
	(0.57)	(0.30)
<b>Total XI</b>	<b>248987.00</b>	<b>41712.00</b>
	<b>(28.32)</b>	<b>(31.60)</b>
<b>XII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>		
Jails		
Stationary & Printing	2000.00	200.00
	(0.23)	(0.15)
Public Works	14350.00	2500.00
	(1.63)	(1.89)
<b>Other Administrative Services</b>	<b>1400.00</b>	<b>375.00</b>
	<b>(0.16)</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>
(a) Administrative Training Institute	250.00	45.00
(b) Infrastructure for Judiciary	400.00	80.00
(c) TFC Grant	750.00	250.00
<b>Total – XII</b>	<b>17750.00</b>	<b>3075.00</b>
	<b>(2.02)</b>	<b>(2.33)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>879055.00</b>	<b>132000.00</b>
	<b>(100.00)</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

Note :- Figures in parenthesis indicate % to the total projected outlay

**8.2** From the Table above, it would appear that highest priority has been accorded to Social and Services Sectors followed by Transport Sector and Energy Sector both in Eleventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08.

## CHAPTER-IX

### SECTORAL PROPOSALS FOR THE 11<sup>TH</sup> FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 2007-08

#### AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

#### AGRICULTURE

##### Overview

**9.1.1** Arunachal Pradesh accounts for a high proportion of tribal population who live in relative isolation, sustaining on Shifting cultivation and terrace cultivation. Agriculture in the State is vulnerable to vagaries of the monsoon and is influenced by the annual variability in the rainfall pattern. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of the State and about 79.66% of the State's population is dependent on agriculture and 58.44% of the total workers are cultivators as per 2001 Census. Out of the total geographical area of 8374.3 thousand hect., the net area is only 2.05 lakh hect, while 2.55 lakh hect. is the gross cropped area. The net irrigated area under utilization is around 50,000 hect. with cropping intensity of 129.44%.

**9.1.2** The contribution of agriculture sector to the State's GSDP is substantial and provides employment to around 70% of work force. As of now, the projected population of the State is around 12,74,273 lakh with requirement of rice alone comes to 2,20,194 MT. Presently, the State is deficit of around 85,924 MT of rice. So far the State has not been able to achieve the desired growth rate to attain self-sufficiency in food grain production. Most of the food grains consumed in the State are sourced from mainland States involving huge transportation subsidies for the Central Govt. The goal during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will be to increase cropping area, cropping intensity and yields to attain self sufficiency in production of food grains and cereals while starting a 'Green Revolution in Arunachal Pradesh. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential not only for self-reliance, but also for meeting food and nutritional security of the people of the State as well as to bring about equitable distribution of income and wealth in rural areas, to reduce poverty and to improve the quality of life.

#### **9.1.3 Objectives, Strategies and Approach to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

##### Objectives

- Maximizing income of the farmers.
- Self-sufficiency in food grain production to meet up domestic requirement by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- Efficient use of natural resources like soil, water and bio-diversity.
- Growth with equity across the region and cover all categories of farmers.
- Demand driven growth to cater the need of domestic market as well as maximize benefit from sale of agricultural products.

##### Strategies

- The growth in agricultural production needs to be made more dynamic, more stable and sustainable on long-term basis.
- There should be a positive co-relationship between the population increase and agricultural production.
- Making agriculture sustainable for the growth of agro-industry and long-term need of domestic consumption and marketing.
- Providing adequate thrust in agricultural activities in non-traditional areas to achieve a balance growth to restrict regional disparities.
- Creating better infrastructural facilities like Agricultural marketing, Agricultural research and local human resource development in agriculture.

##### Approach & Priorities

- Enhancing production & productivity of crops.
- Increase rate of seed replacement.

- Balanced use of organic & in-organic plant nutrients.
- Increasing area under irrigation facility.
- Regionally differentiated strategy.
- Re-organization of Agriculture research activities.
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Technology.
- Emphasis on development of marketing infrastructure and processing facilities to ensure higher price to the farmers for their produces.

### Major Development Programmes during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

9.1.4 Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### State Plan

- Food Crop Production
- Agriculture Farm (maint. & seed production through Govt. seed farms)
- Manure & Fertilizer
- Plant Protection
- Commercial Crops
- Extension & Farmers training
- On Farm Water Management (50% assistance to the selected beneficiaries towards bank loan)
- Agriculture Engineering
- Agri Research & Education
- Agril. Marketing & Quality Control

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share

- National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP)
- Oil seed production programme (OPP)
- EARAS
- Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)

9.1.5 Physical targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual plan 2007-08 are indicated below :

Crops	XIth Plan Target			Annual Plan 2007 – 08		
	(Area in 000' Hect. Prod.n.in 000' MT . Yield in Qtl./Hect.).					
	Area	Prodn.	Yield	Area	Prodn.	Yield
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(a) Food production</b>						
Rice	125.50	240.00	19.12	123.50	170.00	13.76
Coarse cereals (Maize + Millet)	72.80	116.00	15.93	71.00	97.00	13.60
Wheat	6.50	13.00	20.00	5.15	8.50	16.50
Pulses	11.10	15.00	13.51	10.00	11.00	11.00
<b>Total Food crops</b>	<b>215.90</b>	<b>384.00</b>	<b>68.76</b>	<b>209.65</b>	<b>286.50</b>	<b>54.86</b>
<b>b) Commercial crops</b>						
Oilseeds	36.30	50.00	13.77	35.00	38.50	11.00
Potato	5.74	50.00	87.10	5.00	41.00	82.00
Ginger	7.70	60.00	77.92	5.50	40.00	72.72
Turmeric	0.95	4.00	42.10	0.60	2.30	38.33
Chilly	2.50	5.00	20.00	1.90	3.00	15.78
Sugar-cane	1.40	35.00	250.00	0.90	22.00	244.00
Vegetables	24.40	110.00	45.08	17.50	70.00	40.00
<b>Total Commercial crops:</b>	<b>78.99</b>	<b>314.00</b>	<b>535.97</b>	<b>66.40</b>	<b>216.80</b>	<b>503.83</b>
<b>(c) Area statistics</b>						
<u>Particulars</u>	Target XI <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)			Target Annual Plan(2007-2008)		
Net area (000' hect.)	216.00			207.00		
Gross area	305.00			270.00		

(000'hect.)		
Cropping intensity (%)	141.20	130.43

**9.1.6** The outlay proposed for Eleventh Plan(2007-12) is Rs. 18425.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 1850.00 lakh. The schematic break-up of the outlays are as follows:

(Rs.in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Major Head of Development	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)	Annual Plan 2007-2008
<b>A.</b>	<b>CROP HUSBANDRY:</b>		
1.	Direction & Administration	5950.00	700.00
2.	Construction of buildings	2286.00	230.00
2.	Food Crop Production H.Y.V.	1510.36	140.00
3.	Manure & Fertilizers	1210.00	100.00
4.	Crop Protection	580.00	50.00
5.	Maintenance Seed Production through Govt. Seed Farms	372.00	35.00
6.	Extension and Farmers Training	172.00	16.00
7.	Farm Implements and Machineries	623.84	40.00
8.	Commercial Crops	3394.00	300.00
9.	State share against C.S.S.		
	a) Decennial Agriculture Census	29.05	3.00
	b) E.A.R.A.S	506.50	50.00
	c) Support to State Extension Programme for extension reforms including Information Technology and Publicity	301.40	30.00
	d) Promotion of Ramie cultivation	64.85	6.00
	<b>Total Crop Husbandry:</b>	<b>17000.00</b>	<b>1700.00</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>2415-AGRI. RESEARCH &amp; EDUCATION</b>	<b>925.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>2435-AGRICULTURE MARKETING &amp; QUALITY CONTROL</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C) :</b>	<b>18425.00</b>	<b>1850.00</b>

**9.1.7** The level of production of major agricultural crops expected by the end of 10th Plan, the targets proposed for 11th Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2012 are as under:-

Item	Unit	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Plan (2007-12) Target	Annual Plan 2007-08 Target
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Production of Food Grains</b>				
I) Rice	000`MT	120.900	240.000	170.000
ii) Wheat	000`MT	7.500	13.000	8.500
iii) Coarse Grain	000`MT	84.000	116.000	97.000
iv) Production of Pulses	000`MT	9.595	15.000	11.000
<b>Total Food Grain</b>		<b>221.995</b>	<b>384.000</b>	<b>286.500</b>
<b>B. Production of Oil Seeds</b>				
a) Sesamum	000`MT	0.800	2.000	1.300
b) Rape seed of Mustard	000`MT	27.700	35.000	32.000
c) Others	000`MT	3.295	13.000	5.200
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>		<b>31.795</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>38.500</b>
<b>D. Production of Other Commercial Crops</b>				
I) Potato	000`MT	36.600	50.000	41.000
ii) Sugarcane	000`MT	20.000	35.000	22.000
iii) Ginger	000`MT	35.000	60.000	40.000
iv) Turmeric	000`MT	2.000	4.000	2.300
v) Chilli	000`MT	2.750	5.000	3.000

vi) Vegetables	000`MT	63.500	110.000	70.000
<b>Total</b>		<b>159.850</b>	<b>264.000</b>	<b>178.300</b>
<b>E. Production of Seeds</b>				
a) Cereals	000`MT	1.310	3.000	1.600
b) Pulses	000`MT	0.300	0.600	0.350
c )Oil Seeds	000`MT	0.390	0.900	0.550
d) Potato and other tuber setts	000`MT	4.500	7.500	5.000
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>7.500</b>
<b>F. Distribution of Seeds</b>				
a) Cereals.	000' MT	1.310	3.000	1.600
b) Pulses.	000' MT	0.300	0.600	0.350
c) Oilseeds.	000' MT	0.390	0.900	0.550
d) Potato/Ginger/Turmeric and Others	000' MT	4.500	7.500	5.000
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>7.500</b>
<b>G. Chemical Fertilizer</b>				
i) Consumption in terms of technical Grade				
Nitrogen(N)	000' MT	0.325	2.587	0.407
Phosphorus(P)	000' MT	0.195	1.125	0.234
Potash(K)	000' MT	0.080	0.788	0.109
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>4.500</b>	<b>0.750</b>
ii) Area coverage under Manure and Fertilizer.	000' Hect	23.500	60.000	35.000
<b>H. Plant Protection</b>				
i) Pesticides consumption in terms of technical grade.	MT	15	25	17
ii) Area coverage under Plant Protection	000' Hect	34.500	75.000	37.500
<b>I. Area under H.Y.V</b>				
i) Rice.	000' Hect	37.000	88.000	43.500
ii) Wheat.	000' Hect	4.100	6.000	4.500
iii) Maize.	000' Hect	22.000	35.000	27.000
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' Hect</b>	<b>63.100</b>	<b>129.000</b>	<b>75.000</b>
<b>J. Agri. Engineering</b>				
a) Distribution of Tools	000'Nos	11.802	50.000	5.000
b) Distribution of improved	000'Nos	0.856	3.000	1.000
c) Implements & Machineries. (Tractors etc)		0.240	0.400	0.080
<b>K. Extension &amp; Farmers Training.</b>				
Training of farmers including Farm Women	000'Nos	15200	25000	2500
<b>L.Area Coverage Under Major crops.</b>				
i) Rice.	000' Hect	105.200	125.500	123.500
ii) Wheat.	000' Hect	4.500	6.500	5.150
iii) Coarse Grain.	000' Hect	67.804	72.800	71.000
iv) Pulses(as a whole).	000' Hect	9.180	11.100	10.000
v) Oilseed.	000' Hect	28.630	36.300	35.000
vi) Potato.	000' Hect	4.470	5.740	5.000
vii) Ginger.	000' Hect	5.200	7.700	5.500
viii)Turmeric.	000' Hect	0.500	0.950	0.600
ix) Chilli	000' Hect	1.800	2.500	1.900
x) Sugarcane	000' Hect	0.900	1.400	0.900
xi) Vegetables	000' Hect	16.000	24.400	17.500
<b>M. Cropped Area</b>				
i) Net Area sown	000' Hect	197.000	216.00	207.00
ii) Gross Area sown	000' Hect	255.000	305.00	270.00
iii) Cropping Intensity	%	129.44%	141.20%	130.43%

<b>N.Productivity of Major Crops</b>				
i) Rice	Qtl/Hect	11.49	19.12	13.76
ii) Coarse Grain	Qtl/Hect	12.38	15.93	13.60
iii) Wheat	Qtl/Hect	16.66	20.00	16.50
iv) Oilseed (as a whole)	Qtl/Hect	11.11	13.17	11.00
v) Pulses (as a whole)	Qtl/Hect	10.45	13.51	11.00
vi) Potato	Qtl/Hect	81.88	87.10	82.00

## **HORTICULTURE Overview**

**9.2.1** Given its diverse agro-climatic potential, Arunachal Pradesh is suitable for cultivation of tropical and sub-tropical and temperate fruits, vegetables, spices and other crops of economic potential like medicinal and aromatic plants. Development of horticulture is important as this sector can generate employment opportunity and increase rural income. Despite vast potential, the horticulture sector has failed to establish its credibility for improving productivity, generating employment, improving economic condition of the small and marginal farmers in rural areas

### **9.2.2 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

- Commercialization by way of diversification of horticultural activities.
- More emphasis on income generation crops like spices and mushroom.
- Expansion of area under horticulture with emphasis on utilisation of abandoned land, especially jhum land.
- Extension/training supports.
- Strengthening of nurseries.
- Increasing productivity and improving quality of produce.
- Development of quality planting materials.
- Combating prevalence of pest and diseases with special emphasis on Scab Control Programme.
- Management of post harvest technology.
- Marketing linkages of horticultural produces.
- Emphasis on low volume high value like Amla, Kiwi fruits etc.
- Stress on compact area plantation of Orchids etc.

### **Major Development Programmes during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

**9.2.3** Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### **State Plan**

- Maintenance of Farms and Nursery
- Floriculture and gardening
- Horticulture fair and Exhibition
- Horticulture Training and Education
- Mushroom Development Programme
- Horticulture Information
- Fruits Preservation Programme and Processing
- CSS State Share
- PP Chemicals and equipment
- Tools and Implements
- Rejuvenation of old orchards
- Incentives to farmers
- Horticulture Marketing
- Spices Development Programme
- Area expansion
- Building components

#### **Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- Horticulture Technology Mission
- 9.2.4** The outlay proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) is Rs.10200.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan(2007-2008) is Rs.1000.00 lakh. The schematic outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan (2007-08) are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1. Direction and Administration	3420.00	530.00
2. Nursery Development		
a) Maintenance of Farms and Nurseries	355.00	45.00
b) Floriculture and Gardening	165.00	15.00
c) Private Nursery	220.00	
d) Tissue culture laboratory	195.00	5.00
3. Mushroom Development Programme	185.00	20.00
4. Horticultural Extension Service		
a) Horticulture Information	325.00	10.00
b) Data base support and Statistics	215.00	5.00
c) Horticulture fair and exhibition	120.00	5.00
d) Horticulture Training and Education	280.00	10.00
5. Extension and organic production support		
a) Fruits	630.00	40.00
b) Nuts	100.00	5.00
c) Spices	140.00	15.00
d) Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	120.00	
e) Cultivation of Commercial Flowers and Orchids	85.00	
f) Nutrition Garden	145.00	5.00
6. Productivity Programme		
a) Integrated Plant Nutrition System	275.00	15.00
b) Micro Irrigation and fertigation	285.00	20.00
c) Rejuvenation of old orchards and Integrated Pest and Diseases	400.00	20.00
d) Management	155.00	10.00
7. Research and Development Programme		
a) Local Germ Plasm Research Centre	200.00	20.00
b) R&D Laboratory	180.00	10.00
8. Post harvest management/fruit preservation		
a) Fruit preservation	40.00	3.00
b) Marketing and handling	230.00	2.00
9. Capital Outlay (Buildings)	1460.00	180.00
10.State Share for CSS	275.00	10.00
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>10200.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>

- 9.2.5** The level of production of major horticultural crops expected by the end of 10th Plan, the targets proposed for 11th Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are as under:

Crops	Achievement at the end of 10th Plan		Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)		Target for Annual Plan (2007-2008)	
	Area in hect.	Prod. In MT	Area in hect.	Prod. in MT	Area In hect.	Prod. in MT
Apple	9770	9790	24060	16864	16060	12397
Citrus	25000	28356	38626	49214	29626	36175
Pineapple	8250	37780	21849	65884	13349	48428
Banana	5275	15293	8558	21737	6558	19948
Walnut	3774	65	10600	108	6600	79
Kiwi	500	90	1548	600	598	250
Other Fruits	6210	16590	7500	17000	6500	16700
<b>Total fruits crops</b>	<b>58779</b>	<b>107964</b>	<b>112741</b>	<b>171407</b>	<b>79291</b>	<b>133977</b>

<b>Spices</b>						
Large Cardamom	4935	635	16142	1044	10142	765
Black pepper	2120	200	5620	438	3620	276
Other Spices (Ginger, Turmeric etc.)	7967	38000	10000	50000	8500	41000
<b>Total Spices</b>	<b>15022</b>	<b>38835</b>	<b>31762</b>	<b>51482</b>	<b>22262</b>	<b>42041</b>

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY**

### **Overview**

**9.3.1** Livestock is an important component of the agriculture sector in Arunachal Pradesh which plays a pivotal role in the socio-economic development of rural masses in the State. About three fourth of the total population and almost 100% of rural households own livestock and most of these livestock owning comprise of small and marginal farmers. Poultry and dairy products are increasingly becoming popular amongst the tribal people as a source of nutritious food, animal protein and income. Use of organic fertilizer produced in the livestock sector is gaining momentum in the State for agricultural production. The value of livestock output has grown significantly over the past years and the demand for livestock and dairy products have been on the increase. These developments have refocused for livestock and dairy sector role in contribution to income and poverty alleviation in Arunachal Pradesh.

### **9.3.2 Focus during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Genetic upgradation of cattle and buffalo through AI network and delivery of breeding services to farmers.
- Developing animal health services for protecting of livestock with special emphasis on conservation and management of indigenous species of animals.
- Disseminating appropriate technologies in the field of animal production/management and health care.
- Promotion of cultivation of nutritious feed , fodder crops and trees to improve animal nutrition and improve productivity of pasture lands.
- Strengthening marketing infrastructure for livestock products.
- Transfer /dissemination of appropriate technology in animal production, management and health care.
- Improving processing facilities with emphasis on modernization of abattoir and feed milling units.
- Measures for harnessing the private entrepreneurs , Self Help Groups and other voluntary agencies.
- Improving the database for livestock and its products.

### **9.3.3 Major Development Programmes during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Following on-going programmes of State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### **State Plan**

- Veterinary Service & AH
- Cattle & Buffalo Development
- Poultry Development
- Sheep & Goat Development
- Piggery Development
- Other Livestock Development
- Feed & Fodder Development
- Extension & Training
- State Share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes
- Cattle- cum -Dairy Dev. Project

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- FMD Control Programme



- Systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance
- Animal disease surveillance
- Professional Efficiency Dev. Programme
- Integrated Sample Survey
- Fodder Dev. Programme
- Carcass Utilization plant
- Assistance to State for control of animal diseases.
- Slaughter house.

**9.3.4** The outlay proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) is Rs.9380.00 lakh under Animal Husbandry and Rs. 396.00 lakh under Dairy Development respectively. Proposed Outlay for Annual Plan (2007-08) under Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development are Rs. 1440.00 lakh and 50.00 lakh respectively. The schematic outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan (2007-08) are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-012)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3
<b>A. Animal Husbandry</b>		
Direction and Administration	1940.00	288.76
Vety. Services & Animal Health	3360.00	646.45
Cattle & Buffalo Development	1040.00	188.82
Poultry Development	650.00	59.27
Sheep & Wool Development	150.00	5.54
Piggery Development	460.00	15.83
Feed & Fodder development	700.00	51.03
Other livestock Development	250.00	15.20
Extension and Training	630.00	54.10
State Share for Centrally Sponsored Scheme	200.00	115.00
<b>Total : Animal Husbandry</b>	<b>9380.00</b>	<b>1440.00</b>
<b>B. Dairy Development Project</b>	<b>396.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>Total :</b>	<b>9776.00</b>	<b>1490.00</b>

**9.3.5** The anticipated achievements at the end of 10th Plan, targets proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) and that for Annual Plan (2007-2008) in respect of major products are given below:

Items	Units	Anti. achievement at the end of 10th Plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-12)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-2008)
1	2	3	4	5
a) Milk	000 MT	48.50	53.00	49.00
b) Egg	Million Nos	38.50	42.00	39.00
c) Wool	“000 Kg	60.40	70.40	60.60
d) Meat	“000 MT	20.60	22.60	21.00

## FISHERIES Overview

**9.4.1** Fisheries have ample scope for development in Arunachal Pradesh to provide opportunities for self employment and income generation in rural areas. Arunachal Pradesh has an estimated 7000 hector of aquatic resources of which only about 31% has been utilized. Despite having vast and varied fishing resources, the State is not in a position to made any visible breakthrough in pisciculture.

### **9.4.2 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Detailed survey of all upland aquatic resources by application of GIS and Remote Sensing technologies.

- Reappraisal of snow trout and mahaseer fishery in the Himalayan watersheds and identification of proper sites for developing sanctuaries.
- Investigation on development of suitable gears for efficient fishing in upland lakes/reservoirs/streams.
- Investigation on genetic variability of indigenous fish species.
- Fishery enhancement in suitable wetlands/reservoirs through a management.
- Establishment of pilot scale hatchery to raise seed on mass scale for farm rearing and ranching.
- Investigation for improving the balanced feed for fish species.
- Physical and biological resource mobilization- breeding, seed production, hatchery management and pond management.
- Maximizing fish production through adoption of appropriate technologies.
- Acceleration in the employment sector on creation of infrastructure facilities.
- Streamlining procurement & marketing facilities.
- Activating and encouraging NGOs & other similar bodies to attract towards input production sector, culture & marketing.
- Mobilizing awareness campaign for effective aquatic resource conservation & management.

#### 9.4.3 Major Development Programmes during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

Following on-going programmes of State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

##### State Plan

- Rural Aquaculture
- Paddy-cum-fish Culture
- Const. Of fish seed farm including expansion & improvement
- Cold water fish Culture including Trout culture
- Reclamation of Beels/Lakes etc.
- Misc. Schemes & Other Supports including marketing pilot project
- Resource Survey
- Fisheries Extension Programme
- Buildings

##### New programmes

- C/o Aquarium house and awareness centres.
- Fresh water prawn culture including hatchery.
- Feed Mixing Plant specially for CWF
- Net weaving centre with women' participation.
- Ornamental fish culture.
- Fisheries training centre.

##### Centrally Sponsored Scheme with State Share

- Development of freshwater aquaculture
- Fisheries Training & Extension
- Cold Water Aquaculture
- Fisherman Welfare Schemes
- Post Harvest Infrastructure

9.4.4 The outlay proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) is Rs.3086.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan (2007-08) is Rs. 300.00 lakh . The schematic outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan (2007-08) are as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2007-012)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3
Direction and Administration	2476.00	246.80
Paddy cum Fish Culture	15.00	3.00
Govt farms and Maintenance	100.00	12.00
Cold Water Fish Culture	50.00	6.00

Reclamation of Beels and Lakes	100.00	12.00
Fresh Water Aquaculture	101.00	16.00
Cold Water Fisheries	15.00	3.30
Fisheries training and extension	102.40	0.90
Ornamental fish culture	25.00	0.00
Fresh Water Prawn Culture including Hatchery	31.60	0.00
Feed mixing plant specially for CWF	10.00	0.00
Establishment of Net Weaving Centre with women participation	10.00	0.00
Construction of aquarium House and awareness centre	50.00	0.00
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>3086.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>

**9.4.5** The anticipated achievements by the end of 10th Five Year Plan, targets proposed for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan (2007-2008) are as under:-

Items	Units	Anti achievement by the end of 10th Plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-2012)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-2008)
Fish Production	'000 Tonnes	2.750	4.600	3.000
Fish Seed (Fry) Production	Millions	27.00	50.00	30.00
Fingerlings distribution	Millions	9.50	40.00	5.00
Water area development	Ha	311.00	1500.00	75.00
Integrated Fish Farming	Ha	261	400	70(Addl)
Reclamation of bills	Ha	-	300	50
Development of fresh water aquaculture	Ha	217	350	75
Fisherman welfare scheme (Construction of Houses)	Nos	640	All Districts	320

## SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

### Overview

**9.5.1** In Arunachal Pradesh cultivable flat land is very less in comparison to its total geographical area and hence it is utmost necessary to protect and development those land. Aiming at this, the Rural Works Department executes land Development, land reclamation and land protection works to bring more land under agriculture. Under this programme, generally the land reclamation practices are done in degraded marshy land by drainage works and the suitable flat land in the hilly areas and the valleys are developed for permanent cultivation by land leveling and bunding. Similarly, terracing and graded bunds are done in gentle hill slopes so as to provide permanent cultivable lands to the people of the State, including improvement of age old practices of cultivation system thereby to bring down the jhuming practices which has serious detrimental affect on environment due to large scale de-forestation in the State. In addition to above, the related activities of soil survey and laboratory testing of soil samples, education and training and land use planning etc are also being taken up under this sector. The above activities are particularly important in view of State's topographical condition and heavy precipitation. So far an area of 2997.30 hect has been brought under land protection.

**9.5.2** The outlays proposed for 11th Plan is Rs. 11210.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan (2007-2008) is Rs. 1500.00 lakh. The schematic break up of outlays is given below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-012)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3
1. Direction and Administration	5775.95	746.00

2. Execution of Soil & Water Conservation Schemes	2929.00	424.00
3. Construction of departmental Buildings	735.00	100.00
4. State Land Use Board	10.75	1.00
5. Soil Survey & Testing	8.30	1.00
5. Maintenance of Power Driven Agril Machineries.	1018.00	165.00
6. Maintenance of Soil & Water Conservation related assets	398.00	43.00
7. Maintenance of departmental buildings	335.00	20.00
Total	11210.00	1500.00

**9.5.3** The anticipated achievements of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012) and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:

( In hect.)

Items	Anti. achievement at the end of 10th Plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-2012)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-2008)
Land Development	0.50	40.00	5.00
Land Protection	633.29	3196.00	637.00

## FORESTRY & WILD LIFE AND ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

### Overview

**9.6.1** In Arunachal Pradesh, out of the total geographical area of 83,743 Sq.km, the recorded forest area is 51540 Sq. kms. covering about 62% of the total geographical area. The State Govt. has notified the following areas as Reserved Forests, Sanctuaries and National Parks etc.

Reserved/ Protected Forests	103842.74 Sq.Km.
ARF/VRF	625.37 “
National Park	2290.82 “
Wildlife Sanctuary & Orchid Sanctuary	7237.17 “
Total	113996.10 “

**9.6.2** The important forests species found in the State are tropical evergreen, semi-evergreen, deciduous, Pine, Temperate, Alpine and grassland etc. The wildlife of the State is rich and varied. Arunachal Pradesh is the happy home of animals like elephant, tiger, leopard, jungle cat, white browed gibbon, red pandas and musk deer and mithun. There are two National Parks at Namdapha and Mauling and Wild Life Sanctuaries at Mehao, Pakhui, Dying Ering, Kane, Eagle’s Nest, Kamlang, Itanagar and Dibang, Tiger reserve at Namdapha and Pakke, Elephant reserves at Kamlang ER & Deomali ER and Orchid Sanctuary at Sessa.

### **9.6.3** Priority and thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

#### **Priority Areas**

- Improvement and strengthening of institutional arrangements.
- Development and adoption of improved plant techniques for increasing forest productivity.
- Use of modern technologies such as remote sensing, GIS and development of database and updating of forest inventory.
- Participatory forest management and involvement of communities.
- Integrated approach to fulfill the needs of the people.

#### **Thrust Areas**

Keeping in view the priorities and rationale of forest situation, following thrust areas will be accorded :

- Strengthening of forest organizations, monitoring & evaluation, forest protection, creation of information database and need based human resource development.
- Protection, conservation, management and development of forests, wildlife and biodiversity in the notified areas.
- Forest development involving natural regeneration, afforestation and development of cane, bamboo and other non-timber forest resources.
- Social forestry programme to promote development of homestead gardens and plantations in vacant lands/ jhum-lands.
- Strengthening of forestry research to conduct and intensify research on sustainable forest management with a view to improve forest productivity and for rehabilitation of orchids, medicinal plants and other non-wood forest produces.
- Bio-diversity conservation through protected area network to strengthen existing infrastructure for socio-economic development of the area.

#### **9.6.4 Major Development Programmes during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

##### **State Plan**

- Restoration of vegetative cover for soil and water conservation and amelioration of the environment, besides augmenting local economy.
- Survey and enumeration of the forests for preparation of scientific management plans/Working plans.
- Forestry extension to create awareness among local people to seek their participation in conservation, protection and development of forests and wildlife.
- Social Forestry Programmes through distribution of seedlings and creation of Apnavan through involvement of people.
- Development of Non-Timber Forest Produce(NTFPs).
- Strengthening of forest protection measures including protection against fire and other irregularities.
- To conduct and coordinate forestry research.
- Intensification of scientific management of the forests for sustainable optimum yields.
- Improvement and extension of protected area network for conservation, protection and development of bio-diversity and wildlife and also to involve local communities in wildlife conservation in high altitude non-protected areas.
- Human Resources Development and Training
- Buildings and Approach Road
- Bio-diversity and Wildlife, Conservation and Protection
  - (a) Protected area management
  - (b) Zoological Park Management
- Departmental Harvesting of Forest Produces

##### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- Tiger Project
- Development of Mauling National Park
- Development of Zoo
- Integrated Forest Protection

**9.6.5** The outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) under Forestry & Wild Life and Ecology & Environment are Rs.27970.00 lakh and Rs. 200.00 lakh respectively. Proposed outlays for Annual Plan (2007-08) under Forestry & Wild Life and Ecology & Environment are Rs. 3750.00 lakh and 25.00 lakh respectively. The schematic break up of outlays are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan (2007-012)	Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3
<b>A. Forestry &amp; Wild Life</b>		
1. Direction and Administration	4000.00	700.00
2. Forest Research	700.00	150.00
3. Human Resource Development & Training	100.00	20.00
4. Forest Protection	1000.00	150.00
5. Working Plan	600.00	100.00
6. Consolidation.	75.00	15.00
7. Anchal/Village Community Reserve Forests	70.00	10.00
8. Forest Regeneration		
a) ANR/Aforestration	5060.00	250.00
b) Development of Non-timber Forest Produce	500.00	100.00
c) Cultural operation	55.00	15.00
9. Forest Extension & Publicity		
a) Assistance for raising of Apna Van	840.00	116.00
b) Avenue and Strip Plantation	3000.00	50.00
c) Distribution of seedlings	105.00	21.00
d) Recreation Forestry	1000.00	200.00
e) Publicity and Public Awareness	1800.00	130.00
10. Building and approach road	4695.00	976.00
11. Bio Diversity and Wild Life Conservation and protection		
a) Protected Area Management	1700.00	300.00
b) Zoological Park Management	750.00	150.00
12. Departmental Harvesting of Forest Produce	279.00	36.00
13. 50% State Share towards CSS		
a) Tiger Project	300.00	60.00
b) Assistance for Development of Zoo	200.00	30.00
c) Gregarious flowering of Bamboo	500.00	50.00
14. 10% State Share towards IFP	481.00	86.00
15. Grant to Arunachal Pradesh Forest Coppn	100.00	20.00
16. Grant to State Pollution Board	60.00	15.00
<b>Total (A) :- Forestry</b>	<b>27970.00</b>	<b>3750.00</b>
<b>B. Ecology &amp; Environment</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
<b>Total (A+B) ::</b>	<b>28170.00</b>	<b>3775.00</b>

**9.6.6** The anticipated achievements of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012) and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:

Items	Unit	Anti. Ach. at the end of 10th Plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-2012)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-08)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Forest Protection				
a) Survey & Enumeration	Sq Km	1000	5000	1000
b) Consolidation ( Survey & Enumeration	Sq.Km		500	100
2. Anchal /Village Community Reserve Forest (Creation of Plantation)	Hectare	413	1000	200
3. ANR/Afforestation				
a) Creation of plantation	Hectare	8974.50	30000	6000

b) Tending	Hectare	2887.00	-	-
4. Development of Non-timber Forest Produce (Creation of plantation & Tending)	Hectare		4000	1000
5. Cultural operation				
a) Thinning	Hectare		5000	1000
b) Enrichment	Hectare		5000	1000
6. Assistance for raising of Apna Van				
a) Creation of Plantation	Hectare	2369	15000	3000
b) Tending of Plantation	Hectare	740	-	-
7. Distribution of Seedlings	In lakh	7.60	35.00	7.00

## COOPERATION Overview

**9.7.1** The Cooperative Movement in Arunachal Pradesh started in 1957 at the backdrop of acute shortage of essential commodities in the then NEFA. The main objectives of this sector are to ensure adequate flow of credit to weaker section of the population and less developed areas as well as assistance to Cooperative Societies and LAMPS. The State has network of 450 Cooperative Societies with membership of about 58,000 spread over entire length and breadth of the State. A total of 31 branches of the State Co-Operative Apex Bank and 32 LAMPS, which provide agriculture credit in the shape of crop loan to the farmers. The bank also provide medium terms loan for agriculture tools and implements through LAMPS. There has been downslide of consumers' business activity because of mushrooming of private competitors.

### **9.7.2 Thrust Areas & Strategy**

#### **Thrust**

- Rejuvenate Co-operative credit network
- Streamline and strengthen co-operative marketing network for promotion of agriculture/horticulture through forward and backward linkages.
- Strengthen co-operative agro-based farming like dairy, fishery, piggery and poultry for augmenting production as well as generating income for rural people.
- Encourage and propagate cooperative principles to the people for creating public awareness as well as to educate and train members and co-operative employees for smooth and efficient management of co-operative institutions.
- Bring new activities into the cooperative fold for creating avenues for employment of unemployed people.

#### **Strategy**

- To revamp Arunachal Pradesh State Cooperative Apex Bank by providing required financial assistance to implement cooperative credit activities in collaboration with 33 Nos. LAMPS for the benefit of farmers.
- Strengthening of LAMPs and Marketing Cooperatives by way of providing them push up through various means for marketing of surplus agriculture/horticulture products for the benefit of the growers.
- Boost to Fishery, Poultry, Piggery & Dairy Cooperatives for development in a scientific manner.
- Promotion and propagation of forest based activities like plantation of cane, bamboo, aromatic and medicinal plants which have economic viability.
- Organization of various training programmes and seminars. Through Arunachal Pradesh Coop. Training Centre, Arunachal Pradesh State Coop. Union and District Cooperative Unions.

### **9.7.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

**State Plan**

- Land and Building
- Information and Publicity
- Education and Training
- Co-operative Union/Coop. Training Centre
- Managerial Subsidy to Cooperatives
- Assistance to Credit Cooperatives
- Asstt. To Marketing & Processing Coop.
- Asstt. To Consumer Cooperatives
- Asstt.to Handloom & Handicraft Coop
- Asstt. to Dairy/Poultry/Fishery/Piggery Coop
- Asstt.to Transport Cooperatives
- Asstt.to Weak/Weaker/Border Cooperatives
- Asstt. To Multipurpose Cooperatives
- Interest subsidy to Apex Banks and LAMPS
- Schemes under NCDC

**9.7.4** The outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan is Rs. 3000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.457.10 lakh. The schematic distribution of proposed outlay is as under:

(Rs.in lakh)

Items	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3
1. Direction and Administration	960.00	181.50
2. Land and Building	150.00	120.00
3. Information and Publicity and Education & Training	20.00	0.50
4. Co-operative Union/Coop. Training Centre	200.00	35.00
5. Managerial Subsidy to Cooperatives	100.00	10.00
6. Assistance to Credit Cooperatives	250.00	10.00
7. Asstt to Marketing & Federation	250.00	20.00
8. Asstt to Consumer Cooperatives	200.00	20.00
9.Asstt.to Handloom & Handicraft Coop.	150.00	10.00
10.Asstt. to Dairy/Poultry/Fishery/Piggery Coop.	200.00	10.00
11.Asstt.to Transport Cooperatives	80.00	5.00
12.Asstt.to Weak/Weaker/Border Cooperatives	180.00	10.00
13.Asstt. to Multipurpose Cooperatives	180.00	10.00
14.Interest subsidy to Apex Bank and LAMPS	80.00	15.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>457.00</b>



## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

### **Overview**

**9.8.1** The incidence of poverty in Arunachal Pradesh remained more or less static during the last two decades. As per recent NSS, about 33.47% of the total populations of the State have been found to be below poverty line. In case of Arunachal Pradesh the decrease in poverty ratio has been slow compared to the rest of the country. This can mainly be attributed to (i) difficulty in coverage of large areas under poverty alleviation programmes due to the problems of accessibility (ii) declining GDP growth rate and (iii) higher growth rate of population than all India average, inter-alia because of immigration.

### **9.8.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Creation of self-employment by individuals and collective efforts through Self Help Groups for taking up any economic activity and generate employment opportunities with the help of Govt. subsidies and credit available from banks.
- Generation of employment and self-confidence opportunities to women and economically backward tribal society.
- Wage employment opportunities through creation of community based infra-structural assets in order to sustain economic development.
- Assistance to construction of new dwelling houses and up-gradation/improvement of existing houses to poor people.
- Development of non- forest wasteland on micro- watershed approach with the active participation of the people i.e. user groups, Self Help Group, PRIs and NGOs.
- Other programmes relate to infrastructure development of rural economy.

### **9.8.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ programmes of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as Annual Plan 2007-08.

## **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

### **Swarnjayanti Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**

#### **Overview**

**9.8.4** Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a self employment holistic Programme sponsored by Central Government with participation of State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The Programme is intended to assist venturing into micro enterprise by an individual called Swarozgari and in self Help Group (SHG) by collective of like-minded people. The scheme is to be supported by compulsory bank credit with an intention of continuity of taken up ventures. A subsidy amount of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to each individuals and maximum of Rs. 1,25,000/- to SHG @ Rs. 10,000/- to each member.

**9.8.5** The Special SGSY Programme is another important Programme under the SGSY Scheme for venturing into large productive activities investment of which should range between Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 15 crores. Thus, the scheme is capable of rendering employment through productive activities.

**9.8.6** The beneficiaries at block level is identified by the Block level SGSY Committee, which will forward the proposals to district level SGSY Committee. After scrutinizing feasibility and viability of the Projects schemes are forwarded to State level SGSY Committee for onward submission to the Central Government. The Central level SGSY Committee reviews the performances of SGSY scheme throughout the country.

### 9.8.7 Approach to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

- Identify key activities of each district and select beneficiaries to take up projects of such activities.
- Construction of marketing shed on sponsorship of Ministry of Rural Development Govt. of India in each block.
- Establishment of Show Room Cum Sale of SGSY products in District HQs and important towns of the districts.
- Organization of exhibition cum sale at district and State Head Quarters and participation in the SARAS Mela organized throughout country.
- Formation of Self Help Groups taking at least one member from every household.
- Extension of banking services to far flung and inaccessible areas.
- Introduction of financial assistance without bank credit in unbanked areas.
- Formation of Self Help Group to all other social, cultural and economic activities.
- Monitoring and evaluation of SGSY Schemes at block, District and State level.

**9.8.8** An outlay of Rs. 842.00 lakhs is earmarked for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan Period (2007-12) to generate 2000 Swarozgaris (Individuals) and 400 Self Help Groups (SHG). Out of it, the annual financial target is Rs. 200.00 lakh and physical target of 4000 individuals and 80 Self Help Groups are earmarked for 2007-08.

## **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

### **Overview**

**9.8.9** Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is a popular wage employment in rural areas. The funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 between centre and State respectively. The programme is intended to provide wage employment through creation of community and social assets. No food grains under the scheme could be provided to the beneficiaries during first four years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan due to heavy involvement of transportation cost to be met by State government. However, the State Government has decided to lift the food grains from current financial year and wages and means to lift the food grains without involving most of transportation cost at the cost of State Government.

**9.8.10** The fund released under the scheme is retained at Zilla Parishad level (20%) at Anchal level 30% and at Gram Panchayat level 50% of amount after distribution at Panchayat level. Fund that provided to each village is not adequate to meet the programmes.

### 9.8.11 Approach to 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08

- Generate 300.00 lakh Mandays of employment.
- The investment on SGRY will be of minimum ceiling of Rs. 50,000/- and villages getting subsidy of less than Rs. 50,000/- will be cluster into one group within a radius of 10 kilometers from worksites.
- Other villages will be provided its normal share.

**9.8.12** An outlay of Rs. 7108.00 lakh is kept for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Rs. 1237.00 lakh for annual Plan of 2007-08. The target of SGRY will be to generate 300.00 lakh Mandays employment during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (2007-12) and annual target during 2007-08 is fixed at 0.60 lakh Mandays .

## **Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)**

### **Overview**

**9.8.13** The housing system of Arunachal Pradesh is mainly based on forest products/materials with jungle leaves roofing. Due to poor condition of houses, they are quite prone to natural calamities like fire, rainfall, flood, wind storm etc. The BPL census

2002 indicates 82733 BPL households in the wait list of IAY, of which Houseless and Kutcha houses requiring new construction is 78,288 nos and 4445 nos for upgradation.

**9.8.14** The projected outlay is Rs. 2348.00 lakh for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12) of which Rs. 771.00 lakh is kept Annual plan (2007-08).

**9.8.15** The Grants in Aid under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) will be utilized in the following manner during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period:

- Permanent Waitlist as per BPL census 2002 will be drawn for each village and block wise.
- Grant in Aid will be provided in addition to own contribution in form of materials, labour and cash etc.
- Construction of improved/modified local type of houses will be encouraged instead of supplying CGI sheets only.
- Each construction houses will ensure sanitation facilities.
- Technical expert Committee at District level shall approve type of houses proposed.

### **National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme ( NREGP) Overview**

**9.8.16** National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is implemented only in Upper Subansiri District as one of the 200 districts throughout the country. The Programme intends to provide 100 days Guaranteed employment to every household whose adult member is willing to work as unskilled manual worker. Under the scheme Central Government will bear 100% costs of wages to unskilled labourers and 75% cost of materials component and wages to skill and semi-skill labourers engaged and 4% of the fund provided under scheme will be spent for cost of establishment at Block offices. The State Government has to bear 25% of material cost of wages to skill and semi-skill components and 100% unemployment allowances if no work is provided to any job seekers at the rate prescribed in the State scheme. An amount of Rs. 1650.00 lakh provided in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed in Annual Plan 2007-08 respectively.

### **Other Programmes of Rural Development (State Plan)**

**9.8.17** The State plan schemes are generally designed to establish administrative set up and infrastructural facilities conducive to the implementation of various poverty alleviation sponsored programmes, with direct involvement of people to the development of rural areas.

**9.8.18** To sum up, the outlay proposed for Eleventh Plan under Rural Development is Rs.25694.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 4441.00 lakh, the schematic break-up of which is as under:-

( Rs. in lakh )			
Sl. No.	Programmes	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)	Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4
<b>I</b>	<b>Self-employment Programme</b>		
	i). SGSY	842.00	200.00
	ii). DRDA Administration	1600.00	300.00
	iii). Block Level Administration	3000.00	600.00
	iv). Monitoring Cell	258.00	25.00
	v). SIRD	150.00	30.00
	vi). Hariyali	1088.00	298.00
	<b>Sub Total (I)</b>	<b>6938.00</b>	<b>1453.00</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Rural Employment Programme</b>		
	i). SGRY	7108.00	1237.00
	ii). National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	1650.00	150.00
	<b>Sub Total (II)</b>	<b>8758.00</b>	<b>1387.00</b>

<b>III</b>	<b>Indira Awas Yajana</b>	<b>2348.00</b>	<b>771.00</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Other Programmes of Rural Development (State Plan)</b>	<b>7650.00</b>	<b>830.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (I+II-III+IV)</b>		<b>25694.00</b>	<b>4441.00</b>

**9.8.19** Against the above outlays, following physical targets under each programme for the Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan (2007-08) have been proposed:

Programmes	Unit	Anti. ach at the end of 10th Plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-2012)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-08)
SGSY	a). No. of individual swarozgaris	5498	20000	4000
	b). No. of SHG	305	400	80
SGRY	No. of mandays of employment (in lakhs)	123.61	300.00	0.60
IAY	a). No. of new houses	17019	30000	6000
	b). No. of upgradation	8717	20000	4000
Hariyali	Area in hectare.	43650	80000	20000

### **LAND MANAGEMENT Overview**

**9.9.1** The main objective of the Department of Land Management is to carry out the 'Cadastral Survey of Land', preparation of maps, collection of revenue, demarcation of boundary and the preparation of records of settlement of the Government land and the land allotted to private parties. Recently, with the enactment of the Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Record) Act, it has paved the way for permanent land settlement in the State. The activities of Cadastral survey of land, preparation of maps, collection of revenue, demarcation of boundary and the preparation of records of settlement of the Govt. land and the land allotted to private parties have been continuing.

**9.9.2** Outlays proposed for 11th Plan is Rs 2883.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.150.00 lakh.

**9.9.3** The physical targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are as under:

Item	Unit	Anti. Ach. At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
Survey of land	'000Hectare	12.702 Ha	74.000	15.000
Revenue generation.	Rs. in lakh	5.40	7.50	1.50

### **PANCHAYAT Overview**

**9.10.1** The three tier Panchayati Raj bodies constituted under NEFA Panchayati Raj Act, 1967 was dissolved with effect from 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1997 as elections to the Panchayati Raj bodies could not be conducted due to delay in enactment of the Arunachal Pradesh Panchayat Raj Bill, 1997 as per the provision of the Constitution (73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1992). The new Arunachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1997 came into force with effect from 14<sup>th</sup> November 2001. . First Panchayati Raj election was held on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2003 for electing Zilla Parishad, Anchal Samiti and Gram Panchayat members. The immediate task of the State Govt. is to devolute adequate responsibilities and finance to them for implementation of development plan with grass-roots level participation. As mandated in the Article 243 ZD of the Constitution the State Cabinet has already constituted District Planning Committee. Modalities for functioning of DPC are being worked out. In order to implement all the provisions envisaged in the Act, the department has framed various

Rules/Acts. The State Election Commission and the State Finance Commission have been set up to strengthen the PRIs.

**9.10.2** The main objective in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan would be to translate into action the obligatory provision enshrined in the Act. The primary responsibility of the department is empowerment of people in democratic decentralization, economic up-liftment and ensures social justice from grassroots level.

**9.10.3** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.2500.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.200.00 lakh.

## SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

### BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

#### Overview

**9.11.1** The Border Area Development Programme was started in the year 1997-98 initially for the Indo-Myanmar Border of the State with a provision of Rs.400.00 lakh. From 1998-99 the programme was extended to the international borders of Indo-China and Indo-Bhutan also with a view to meet the special needs of the people and to remove the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructural needs and promotion of sense of security amongst the local population living in the border blocks. District Committees, constituted under the chairmanship of respective Deputy Commissioners, are involved in formulation of viable projects/schemes. The proposals approved by the State Level Screening Committee on BADP are forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India for formal approval and release of fund. The Ministry of Home Affairs releases the fund in two installments to the State Govt. for taking up of schemes in the border blocks. The fund is allocated to the concerned implementing Deputy Commissioners and the Para-Military Forces, viz, Assam Rifles, SSB, ITBP and the Arunachal Police for implementation of need-based schemes approved by the State Level Screening Committee.

**9.11.2** Following are the 28 Nos. border blocks where this programme is currently implemented:

Name of District	Name of Blocks
<b>Indo-China international border ( 1030 Km)</b>	
Tawang	Tawang
West Kameng	Nafra
East Kameng	Chayantajo Bameng
Kurung Kumey	Huri- Damin Sarli Pip Sorang Koloriang
Upper Subansiri	Nacho
West Siang	Mechukha Kaying – Payum Monigong
Upper Siang	Tuting
Dibang Valley	Anini – Mipi Etalin-Malinye Aneliah-Arzo
Lower Dibang Valley	Hunli – Kronli
Anjaw	Chaglagam
<b>Indo – Bhutan international border (160 Km)</b>	
Tawang	Jang – Mukto Lumla – Zemithang
West Kameng	Kalaktang Dirang
<b>Indo – Myanmar international border (450 Km)</b>	
Anjaw	Hayuliang, Hawaii
Changlang	Khimiyong, Khagam Nampong- Manmao
Tirap	Lazu, Pongchau – Wakka

**9.11.3** The outlays proposed for 11th Plan under this programme is Rs.24505.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 4901.00 lakh.

## **BACKWARD REGIONS GRANT FUND (ERSTWHILE RSVY)**

### **Overview**

**9.11.4** The Planning Commission, under the Backward Districts Initiative, identified Upper Subansiri District for implementation of RSVY during 2004-05. The aim is to use the funds available under the RSVY to serve as a catalyst so that visible improvement is made possible within shortest possible time. The State Government decided that the year 2005-06 would be the take off period of RSVY. The Deputy Commissioner, Daporijo, the nodal Deputy Commissioner, accorded administrative approval and expenditure sanction against 143 schemes as per phasing of approved District Plan document. The State Government delegated financial power up to Rs.15 lakhs for each scheme to the Deputy Commissioner. The NABARD was entrusted to monitor the schemes of RSVY. The Planning Commission released Rs. 7.50 crore during the year 2004-05 and Rs. 7.50 crore during the year 2005-06. Utilisation Certificate of the released amount has already been sent to Planning Commission. Necessary action is being taken to meet the eligibility criteria for subsequent release of fund under BRGF during 2006-07.

**9.11.5** During 2005-06 the State Government requested inclusion of two districts, viz., East Kameng district and Kurung Kumey district under BRGF. These two proposals have been included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The requirement of funds will be Rs.9000.00 lakh during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 3000.00 lakh.

## **DEPARTMENT OF TIRAP AND CHANGLANG AFFAIRS**

### **Overview**

**9.11.6** The Department of Tirap and Changlang (DoTC) was created during 2003-04 with the objective of catalyzing the developmental activities in these two backward districts of Arunachal Pradesh and provided Rs.25.00 crore to the DoTC as a special allocation for implementation of schemes like cultivation of tea and other cash crops as well as schemes/projects related to urgent humanitarian and control of epidemic outbreak in close coordination with the departments concerned. During current year, 2006-07 an amount of Rs. 2570.00 lakh has been provided.

**9.11.7** The outlays proposed for Eleventh Plan and Annual Plan,2007-08 are Rs. 12500.00 lakh and Rs. 2500.00 lakh respectively .

## IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL (WATER RESOURCES)

### Overview

**9.12.1** The economy of the State, being a largely agrarian, irrigation is to play vital input, increased agricultural output to keep with food requirement with the increasing population. As the characteristic feature of Arunachal Pradesh is frequent occurrence of natural calamities like heavy rainfall, landslides and floods etc, emphasis is to be given to the creation of extensive irrigation facilities so that dependence on nature and uncertainty in agricultural production could be minimized. A total irrigation potential of 1.03 lakh hect has been created since inception. Expansion of irrigation facilities and controlling of flood menace are also to be given due emphasis during 2006-07. Utilization of ground water potential also needs to be tapped at higher scale and Command Area Development works also need to be taken up in a big way to bridge the huge gap of about 60% between creation and utilization of irrigation potential in the State.

### **9.12.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Completion of on-going irrigation projects as well as taking up the new schemes in potential areas.
- Adoption of technically advanced and moisture conserving methods of irrigation like Sprinkler and Drip in the water scarce areas, especially for irrigation in orchards, tea and vegetable gardens etc.
- Undertaking Ground Water Survey and exploitation of ground water for irrigation in the foothill areas of the State.
- Maximizing utilization of created potential through augmentation, renovation and proper maintenance of irrigation projects and other Command Area Development Works.
- Peoples' participation in the management of M.I. Projects for better utilization of potential.
- Survey and Investigation of Flood Plan Zones towards evolving comprehensive flood management, both long and short term period.
- Setting up of Hydro-Meteorological observations, Gauge-Discharge and Silt load monitoring stations for effective planning of flood control and other water resources projects.
- Strengthening of existing infrastructure.

### **9.12.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

## MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

### Overview

**9.12.4** The undulating topography of State offers no scope for Major Irrigation Projects. However, the foothill belts of Arunachal have irrigable lands to be taken up as medium irrigation projects. The state Department with Central agencies like CWC and WALMI of the region have surveyed and identified some projects fit for medium irrigation with power generation during IX<sup>th</sup> and X<sup>th</sup> Plan but not a single project has so far been sanctioned for implementation.

## PROPOSAL FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

**9.12.5** The estimated cost of project at current price for the surveyed and DPR published projects inclusive of Sille Remi under East Siang District amounts to Rs. 14330.00 lakh with potential area coverage of about 16,300 hectare. These projects are at various stages of clearance and are proposed under Bharat Nirman Programme w.e.f 2008-09 with financial proposal of Rs.1500.00 lakh during the financial year 2008-09. The physical target earmarked under Bharat Nirman Programme under this sector for Arunachal Pradesh is 1400 hectare.



**9.12.6** The requirement of outlays under Major and Medium Irrigation sector for XI<sup>th</sup> Plan would be as under:

(Financial Rs in lakh,/Physical in 000' ha)

Year	Proposal		Remarks
	Financial	Physical	
2007-08	55.00	-	Cost for EIA and R &R and further survey of feasible areas.
2008-09	1500.00	2.40	Potential creation
2009-10	1500.00	2.40	-do-
2010-11	2000.00	3.20	-do-
2011-12	200.00	3.20	-do-
Total:	7055.00	1.20	

### MINOR IRRIGATION Overview

**9.12.7** Although the geographical area of the State is large, the irrigable area through minor irrigation is limited to about 2% of geographical area. Command areas in small patches are scattered mostly in the mid belt and the foothill belt of Arunachal Pradesh. The region is geologically very fragile and this situation combined with high rainfall intensity and duration frequently cause damages to the constructed irrigation structures. The extent of damages is sometimes irreparable by the farmers and mostly kept un-attended due to resource constraint. The net irrigation potential of the State is estimated to be 1.80 lakh hectare through surface water and 0.09 lakh hectare through ground water. Out of the available potential, the achievement made upto IX<sup>th</sup> Plan is about 1.00 lakh hectare.

### PROPOSAL FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

**9.12.8** An outlay of Rs. 42000.00 lakh with corresponding 42000 hectare potential creation has been proposed for the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan under Minor Irrigation sector. This proposal includes ground water outlay of Rs. 1300.00 lakh with corresponding physical target proposal of 1000 hectare.

**9.12.9** With the announcement of Bharat Nirman programme, the Govt. of India is emphasizing the irrigation sector and under this programme, Arunachal has been assigned physical target of 25000 hectare till the end of 2008-09. The XI<sup>th</sup> Plan has been proposed incorporating the Bharat Nirman target schedule as earmarked by Govt. of India.

**9.12.10** The proposal of financial and physical targets under Minor Irrigation sector for XI<sup>th</sup> Plan is as under:

(Financial Rs.in lakh; Physical in 000'hectare)

Year	Establishment Cost	Surface Water	Ground Water	Total	Physical
2007-08	1000.00	6000.00	100.00	7100.00	7.10
2008-09	1100.00	6500.00	200.00	7800.00	7.80
2009-10	1100.00	7000.00	200.00	8300.00	8.30
2010-11	1200.00	7500.00	300.00	9000.00	9.00
2011-12	1300.00	8000.00	500.00	9800.00	9.80
Total :	5700.00	35000.00	1300.00	42000.00	42.00

### COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT Overview

**9.12.11** Out of total irrigation potential created area, it is estimated that about 40% of created potential has been brought under utilization. This indicates that a huge utilization gap exists as on today. The reason for huge gap is due to resource constraint and geologic & water related damages to the constructed irrigation structures. Funding under this sector has to be enhanced in proportion with that minor irrigation sector with pro-active roles of the department to make the implementation process as a participatory approach.

### PROPOSAL FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

**9.12.12** The objective for XI<sup>th</sup> Plan under this sector would be to maximize the area under utilization and to emphasize the institutional arrangements in such a way that the farmers themselves would manage the post-project minor maintenances. The re-structured command area development and water management programme of Govt. of India, which is adopted in Arunachal Pradesh is holistic and addresses the needs of water management through participatory approach would continue and ramify during XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**9.12.13** Two projects amounting to Rs. 3200.00 lakh with CCA coverage of 11000 hectare have been approved by the Govt. of India during 2006-07 as CCS with 50:50 funding pattern. Implementations of these projects have already picked up its momentum and it is anticipated that an amount of Rs. 240.00 lakh (state share) plus its admissible central share would be utilized within 2006-07. These projects would spill to XI<sup>th</sup> Plan with committed state share liability of Rs. 1200.00 lakh and would be completed within 2009-10. For the remaining 2 years of XI<sup>th</sup> Plan, the Department has the action plan of inducting more CSSs requiring State share of Rs. 1600.00 lakh. With this proposal, the financial outlay required under this sector for XI<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 2800.00 lakh from the normal State Plan in order to achieve utilization area of 5600 ha. Year-wise breakup of proposal is as under:

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	State Share	Central Share	Total
2007-08	500.00	500.00	1000.00
2008-09	500.00	500.00	1000.00
2009-10	600.00	600.00	1200.00
2010-11	600.00	600.00	1200.00
2011-12	600.00	600.00	1200.00
Total:	2800.00	2800.00	5600.00

### FLOOD CONTROL Overview

**9.12.14** Arunachal Pradesh is endowed with immense water resources potential but equally it has its side effects. Due to undulating topography of the region the land resource for settlement and agricultural purpose is limited. The irrigable command areas and population concentration are mostly confined to river valleys. The region receives maximum rainfall and geologically very fragile, therefore the dwelling areas and agricultural lands are frequently affected by the landslides and flood related damages. There is a need for developing a comprehensive plan of flood management and taking up of short-term to medium-term flood management measures in order to address the recurring flood problems.

### PROPOSAL FOR XI<sup>TH</sup> PLAN

**9.12.15** The XI<sup>th</sup> plan outlay made for this sector is Rs. 5660.00 lakh. This outlay shall be phased in two categories. One category would be for completion of spilling State schemes of X<sup>th</sup> Plan and taking up of new schemes as State sector schemes. For this, an amount of Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been proposed. The second category is for the CSSs. As per the recommendation of TFC, the 10% matching amount requirement from the state plan for the anticipated CSSs in pipeline would be provided from the balance outlay of Rs. 2660.00 lakh.

**9.12.16** The year-wise phasing of outlay during XI<sup>th</sup> Plan is as under :

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	State Schemes	10% matching share on CSS	Total
2007-08	400.00	200.00	600.00
2008-09	550.00	500.00	1050.00
2009-10	650.00	600.00	1250.00
2010-11	700.00	650.00	1350.00
2011-12	700.00	710.00	1410.00
Total :	3000.00	2660.00	5660.00

**9.12.17** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Irrigation Sector is Rs.57515.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.8255.00 lakh. The head-wise distribution of the same is as under:

(Rs.in lakh)

Major Heads/ Minor Heads of Development	Proposed Outlay 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3
1. Major & Medium Irrigation	7055.00	55.00
2. Minor Irrigation	42000.00	7100.00
3. Command Area Development	2800.00	500.00
4. Flood Control	5660.00	600.00
Total :	57515.00	8255.00

**9.12.18** The physical targets proposed for 11th Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are as under:

(Rs.in lakh)

Item	Unit	Anti. Level of ach. At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007- 12)	Target Annual Plan 2007- 2008
1	2	3	4	5
Medium Irrigation	Ha	4700	9000	1000
Minor Irrigation	Ha	14103	42000	7100
Command Area Development	Ha	8229	5600	800
Flood Control	Ha	2650	6200	650

## POWER

### 9.13.1 Development Vision in Power sector during 11th Plan and beyond

In the context of Arunachal Pradesh, power sector is the most vital infrastructure input for socio-economic development and has assumed centre stage because of huge hydropower potential. It will be the “Power House “of the country if its latent potential is harnessed and exploited. Notwithstanding the State’s immense potential for harnessing hydroelectric power, like other States, the State is also plagued by power shortage. The current installed capacity is abysmally as low as 35.16 MW. Per capita energy consumption of the State is 78.18 Kwh against all India average of 360 Kwh. Presently, domestic requirement of power is partly met from 62 Nos. mini/micro hydel stations, diesel generating sets and import from Central Sector Power. The present peak power demand is 105 MW. Thus, demand-supply gap is 42 MW. Poor financial health and accumulated T&D losses continue to be a cause of serious concern. The progress of rural electrification continues to be far from satisfactory. Despite significant progress in capacity addition, the demand for electricity continues to outstrip supply with the result that energy and peaking shortages continues to bug the nascent economy of the State. With the increasing space of economic development, the demand for power in both rural and urban areas is likely to increase rapidly in coming years. Development of hydropower in the State requires high dose of investment, which is beyond the means of the resource poor State like Arunachal Pradesh. Out of 47 Nos. sanctioned hydel schemes, 19 Nos. schemes are aided by the MNRE against which a balance fund of Rs. 3435.28 lakh is required. The total sanctioned capital outlay under State plan against 47 Nos. on-going schemes is 49379.95 lakh and balance amount of Rs.21782.26 lakh is required for completion by 2012. The State Govt. has submitted 11 Nos. schemes totaling 8.17 MW with estimated cost of Rs.81.86 crore to the MNRE for grant of subsidy under Capital subsidy and RVE programmes. Upon sanction of new schemes proposed with MNRE, NEC and DoNER, the additional capacity addition will be 21.49 MW which could be achieved by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. For equity participation with five private developers, the State requires Rs. 8363.14 crore for which the demand has been submitted to the Planning Commission. Further, an additional equity to the tune of Rs. 315.05 crore will be required against 885 MW HEPs recently awarded by the State Govt. in January,2007. These projects will usher in much needed economic impetus and employment generation to the local educated youths. Simultaneously, it will bring -forth other infrastructure development, such as roads, tourism, education, health etc. The State Government is conscious of the present power situation and taking urgent steps to realize the untapped potential as well as taking corrective measures for T&D losses, theft and pilferage.

**9.13.2** The CEA and CWC have not fully surveyed the entire hydropower potential of the State. If a detailed and exhaustive survey of the hydro power potential covering all interior areas of the State were to be carried out, the hydro power potential of the State might reach upto 1,00,000 MW. The State Govt. has taking concrete steps to harness the massive hydropower potential to translate the Prime Minister’s vision of making India self-sufficient in energy. It is legitimate aspiration and economic compulsion of the State Govt. to develop hydroelectric potential to the fullest extent for the welfare of its people and economy. The State is determined to develop hydroelectric potential in an efficient, economic and sustainable manner to solve the power crisis in the country with clean renewable energy. It will not only have direct bearing on the economy of the State, but also the benefits will also accrue to neighbouring States also. The State Govt signed MoUs with CPSUs like NHPC, NTPC and NEEPCO and Govt of India to harness 10, 230 MW hydro-power potential of the State. These include the Tawang- 1 HEP 750 MW, the Tawang -II HEP 750 MW and Dibang Multipurpose project 3000 MW with NHPC; the Kameng-I HEP 1120 MW and Pare HEP 110 MW with NEEPCO ; Etalin HEP 4000 MW and Attunli HEP 500 MW with NTPC. Before that, the State has already signed MoUs with three private developers – Jaiprakash Group, D S Construction and Reliance Energy for five projects with a combined generation of 4,800 MW. In addition, with the approval of the Central Government, the State Government has signed an MoU with Bilwara Energy Ltd. for generation of 290 MW and 3,300 MW with Mountain Falls Ltd. In addition to these, the State Govt. has recently allotted 160 MW HEP to Ms GMR Energy Ltd. and another 725 MW to Ms KSK Electricity Financing India Ltd thus, making it for a total capacity of 9275 MW under private power developers. Out of all these projects, a few such as the Dibang Multipurpose Project with NHPC will be constructed as joint venture with the State Govt.

for which a substantial sum of money will be required as equity share of the State Govt. in the Special Purpose Vehicle.

**9.13.3** The need of the State is to provide power to the consumers and to attain self-reliance in power. Substantial investment also will have to be made for construction of Intra and Inter State Grids to evacuate the power from various locations across the State. Construction of a 132 KV State Grid from Tawang to Khonsa has been accorded top priority. Apart from State grid, evacuation system and energy highway for transporting the surplus power is the main objective of the State. The State Government is planning to provide few pooling stations within the State from which high capacity transmission lines of adequate technology could be constructed and further pool into regional pool centre in western side of the North East from which an ultra high capacity energy highway could be built which would cater to the transmission of the entire power of North East to the load centre of the country. Arunachal Pradesh is also contemplating to constitute a State transmission utility as per provision of Electricity Act 2003 for taking responsibility of constructing and maintaining the transmission lines and the pooling stations within the State. Further, the State is in a process of setting up Arunachal Hydropower Development Corporation which will acquire all the assets and liabilities belonging to power sector of the State through a MoU or any other instrument of agreement. The corporation would be made responsible for generation, transmission and distribution of power. The State Govt. has already notified the “Arunachal Pradesh Hydropower Policy”. As mandated in the Electricity Act, 2003, the State Government propose to set up a single member independent regulatory commission to regulate the functioning of the corporation. It will also put in place a flagship Special Purpose Vehicle that will hold equity in various IPPs coming to the State through competitive bidding route. The State Government has already provided necessary incentives to private investors to invest in hydropower sector on PPP basis. Under PPP initiative announced by the Prime Minister, seven HEPs with a combined capacity of 10,230 MW have been allotted to the CPUSs and 14 HEPs with 9275 MW capacity to private players. The State Government has recently allocated five large projects of capacities ranging from 500 to 1600 MW to private companies on considerations such as quantum of free power to the host State, free equity to the State and return of the projects to the State after 40 years.

**9.13.4** There are a host of issues that need to be ironed out before the dream of turning Arunachal Pradesh as one of the forerunners of power sector in the country. Following basic issues and challenges in power sector being confronted by the State Government need to be appreciated and recognized.

- The issue of development of hydropower and matching evacuation system need to be sorted out keeping in mind the special circumstances and peculiarities of hydropower generation in the State.
- To develop adequate transmission systems to evacuate power from existing and upcoming generating stations to the load centres and to provide necessary corridors for export of power to outside the state would require, apart from State Grid, creation of new sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure within the State, strengthening of existing networks and building up of system improvement to reduce T&D losses and adequate investment for 100% metering of all systems and computerization of billing and accounting systems, which are beyond the means of the State Govt.
- Provision of minimum energy needs for cooking, heating and lighting purposes specially in remote and inaccessible areas to break the syndrome of isolation and to obviate sense of alienation.
- The full power generating potential of Ranganadi Hydro-Electric Project could not be harnessed due to lack of T&D line from the projects site. Construction of 132 KV State Grid would facilitate evacuation of surplus power from RHEP and other upcoming projects for sale to deficit areas of NER and other States of the country.
- In order to reap quick returns from the on-going power projects, the State need substantial investment within a span of 2-3 years, rather than spreading its resources too thinly.
- Given the precipitous topography and sparse distribution, the conventional long-range generation-transmission network is not suited to Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, the provision of stand-alone isolated small generation

facilities (50 MW to 4 MW) allowing for limited distribution in the habitation areas, would be viable option for capacity addition, economy and to contain huge T&D losses. The Planning Commission should appreciate the State's ground reality and fund development of such transmission and distribution lines under NLCPR.

- Keeping in view the vulnerability of the State to natural disaster and the State's bio-diversity, location/district-specific power development strategy for the State requires to be crafted carefully.
- In the process of hydro-power development in Arunachal Pradesh, low level of consumer and feeder metering, high T&C losses, low recovery from tariffs, absence of SERC etc. need to be appreciated by the Govt. of India and such factors should not hinder tapping of hydropower potential in the State.
- Many power projects in the State fail to take off as conceived as the yardstick and norms adopted on all India average do not fit into the requirements of this State. Therefore, the projects to be taken up in Arunachal Pradesh requires to be formulated on need based rather than the average yard stick /norms of the country. The State has already started implementation of schemes under APDRP and RGGVY. Hence, some relaxation of norms is absolutely necessary for success of such national programmes.

## **HYDRO POWER**

### **Overview**

**9.13.5** It is estimated that out of 84044 MW (at 60% load factor) hydro-power potential of the country, 26747 MW (at 60% load factor) is available in Arunachal Pradesh. This abundant resource potential has not attracted the attention of private investors nor there has been significant Central initiative in exploitation of this resource for the benefit of the State or the country as a whole. Due to techno-economic limitations only 438.83 MW could be explored out of the total potential. The NEEPCO for taking up construction of another major hydel project namely Kameng Hydro Electric Project (600 MW). Despite high potential of 50,000 MW, the State is facing acute shortage of power supply to meet its domestic demand. Currently shortfall is partially met through diesel generation (20 MW) and partly by generating power (22 MW) from the Mini / Micro Hydro Electric Projects. The total power allocation for the State from the Central Sector Project is 118 MW including the Ranganadi Hydro Electric Project, but actual drawal remains low due to inadequacy of Transmission and Distribution System. The per capita consumption of electricity in Arunachal Pradesh is only 78 units against all India consumption of 360 units and North East Region's consumption of 107 units. Arunachal Pradesh is having 62 numbers of Micro Hydel Stations of various capacities in operation with an Installed Capacity of 35.16 MW.

**9.13.6** Under the State plan, generation activity has remained confined to Mini and Micro Hydel Projects. This will continue to be so during 11th Plan period also for the reasons of resource constraint, their small gestation period and environmental consideration. Emphasis will be on completion of on-going projects which are under different stages of execution.

**9.13.7** Recently the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has liberalized the policy for development of the available hydro power potential in the State. The hydro power policy has been adopted recently by the State Government which envisages development of the projects in a very eco-environment and people-friendly manner. The projects under this policy would be formulated as run-off-the-river projects, thereby involving least or no disturbance to the ecology and avoiding large scale submergence, displacement of people and consequent rehabilitation and resettlement problems. Considering the fact that development of hydro electric project would boost the economy of the State, the State Government has taken a policy decision to develop the hydro electric projects through various agencies. Besides the CPSUs like NHPC, NTPC (Hydro) & NEEPCO etc. the policy encourages private developers also.

**9.13.8** The Government has already allowed CPSUs like the NHPC, NTPC (Hydro), NEEPCO etc. for investigation and preparation of DPRs so that implementation decision can be taken up in a time bound manner. Recently 7(seven) Companies, namely; Reliance

Energy Ltd(REL), Jay Prakash Associates Ltd.(JAL), D.S. Constructions Ltd.(DSCL), Bhilwara Energy Ltd, Mountain Fall India Private Ltd, GMR Energy Ltd and KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt Ltd have been entrusted for execution of 14 (five) projects to generate 7275 MW of power. The J.P.Associate Ltd. would execute 1600 MW Lower Siang Hydro Electric project and 500 MW Hironng HEP, Reliance would execute 700MW Tato II HEP and 1000 MW Siyom HEP, while D.S.Constructions Ltd having a collaboration with a foreign company, would develop 1000 MW Naying HEP, Bhilwara Energy Ltd - Nyanjanchu Stage-I, II, III totalling 290 MW, Mountain Fall India Pvt Ltd totalling 3300 MW, GMR- Talong HEP- 160 MW and KSK- Kameng 600 Mw and Dibbin 125 MW These private companies are to enrich Arunachal coffer without compromising the State's interest and policies. The Kameng Hydro Electric Project of 600 MW is now under implementation by NEEPCO. However, implementation of Lower Subansiri HE Project of 2000 MW capacity by the NHPC is temporarily suspended due to public litigation.

**9.13.9** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Hydropower is Rs.37000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.5000.00 lakh .The schematic break-up of outlay is as under.

(Rs. In lakh)

Major Heads/Minor Head	Eleventh Plan Proposed outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed outlay
1	2	3
1. Hydel Generation	25181.60	3143.87
2. Building works	414.91	178.13
3. Survey & Investigation	40.00	8.00
4.Hydel Improvement	438.49	300.00
5. Maintenance of assets	7050.00	850.00
6. Direction & Administration	3875.00	520.00
Total	37000.00	5000.00

**9.13.10** The physical targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are as under :

Item	Unit	Anti. Ach. of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target Annual Plan 2007-08
Hydel Generation	KW	18490	47200	8230

## POWER (T & D)

### Overview

**9.13.11** Arunachal Pradesh have neither State grid of its own nor there are high voltage/extra high voltage transmission lines. The total power allocation for the state from the Central Sector Projects located in the North East is 38.00 MW. But actual drawal remains low due to inadequacy of Transmission and Distribution System. Hence, there is immediate need to have proper Transmission lines for drawal of its share of power from the Central Sector Generating Stations. Due to growing demand and availability of power from on-going hydel projects as well as the share from the Central Sector generating stations, there is immediate need for construction of 33 KV lines and sub stations, 11 KV lines and sub stations and LT distribution lines including installation of distribution transformers at various load centres. Improvement in this system would minimize T & D losses. Further, there is also need for system improvement by addition of higher capacity transformers, replacement of conductors, extension of LT distribution lines in the district head quarters.

**9.13.12** Under Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme (APDRP), improvement of sub transmission and distribution system to reduce T & D losses have been taken up.

**9.13.13** The task of Rural Electrification in Arunachal Pradesh is difficult because of its topography with low density of population and scattered pattern of habitation. The progress of Rural Electrification continues to be far from satisfactory. Most of the villages are situated in the remote and inaccessible areas and also adjacent to the International Borders where Construction of T & D line is cost prohibitive. Out of the total 3875 villages only 2195 villages have been electrified so far under various schemes. The progress of Rural Electrification continues to be far from satisfactory. Most of the villages are situated in the remote and inaccessible areas and also adjacent to the International Borders where Construction of T & D line is cost prohibitive. Despite significant progress in capacity addition, demand for electricity continues to outstrip supply with the result that energy and peaking shortages and T & D losses continue to plague to the economy of the State.

**9.13.14** Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme and 350 villages have been kept target to electrify during 2006-07. The amount required for electrification of above villages is Rs. 115.50 crores.

**9.13.15** The outlay proposed for 11th Plan for Power (T&D) is Rs. 101800.00 lakh and tht for Annual Plan,2007-08 is Rs. 12550.00 lakh.The schematic break-up of the proposed outlays is as under:

(Rs. In lakh)		
Major Heads/Minor Head	Eleventh Plan Proposed outlay	Annual Plan 2007-08 Proposed outlay
1	2	3
1.Direction & Administration	32800.00	4300.00
2. Sub-transmission & distribution system	10000.00	2000.00
3. Development of State Grid	35000.00	2000.00
4.State Matching Fund/normal		
(a) APDRP	6000.00	1000.00
(b) NLCPR	6000.00	1000.00
5. Maintenance of assets	7500.00	1250.00
6. POL	4500.00	1000.00
Total	101800.00	12550.00

9.13.16 The physical targets proposed during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are indicated below:-

Item	Target during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target during Annual Plan 2007-08
1. RGGVY (RE) Villages to be electrified (in Nos)	1867	500
2. 33 KV lines under APVRP/State/RGGVY (in KMs)	950	250
3. 132 KV State Grid Lines (in KMs)	600	120
4. 132 KV Sub Station(MVA)	350	50

#### **ARUNACHAL PRADESH ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**9.13.17** The Arunachal Pradesh Energy Development Agency is the nodal agency for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of IREP and NRSE.

#### **INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME (I.R.E.P.)**

##### **Overview**

**9.13.18** This programme was initiated in 1987-88 in three blocks in the State. Presently, IRE Programme has been taken up in five districts under modified IREP from 2003-04. All the cluster of villages taken under these districts are situated in the remote



locations of Arunachal Pradesh have endeavours to reduce energy gap. The focus of the IREP is to improve the living standard of the rural masses. This programme has been geared up to fulfill the minimum needs of the rural people and to ensure their economic development. Currently, there are 8 (eight) IREP Cells at Miao, Tezu, Pasighat, Basar, Daporijo, Doimukh, Seppa and Bomdila functioning in the State.

**9.13.19** During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period as well as for Annual Plan 2007-08, focus will on promotion of non-conventional energy devices like Solar Water Heating System, Solar Lantern, SPV Home Light, village electrification through SHS, Grid interactive SPV power plant, Bio-Gas Plant, Water Mill, Biomass Gasifies, setting-up of IREP Cell etc. especially in rural areas of the State.

**9.13.20** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan under this programme is Rs. 1450.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 118.00 .00 lakh.

**9.13.21** The anticipated achievements at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:-

Item	Anti. achiev. at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan (in Nos)	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012) (in Nos)	Target for Annual Plan (2007-2012) (in Nos)
Biogas Plant	681	1000	100
Improved Chullah	4815	5000	1000
High altitude Chullah		100	20
Solar Lantern	5110	1000	100
Setting up of District IREP Cells	5	5	5

## NEW AND RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

### Overview

**9.13.22** Recognizing the fact that the renewable energy sources can augment the availability of energy and provide a viable option with a wide range of application and can play an important role in solving the twin problems of energy supply in decentralized manner and sustaining a cleaner environment, the State Govt. has given due importance keeping in view the parameters prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh like its fragile eco-system, socio-economic condition, undulating topography and availability of commercial energy etc. To provide power to the dispersed and scattered villages and hamlets, where conventional power supply through GRID is not economically viable, renewable energy is the only option for decentralized rural energy programme in Arunachal Pradesh.

**9.13.23** With the objectives of meeting the energy needs, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan has been formulated in keeping in view the parameters prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh like its fragile eco-system, socio-economic condition, undulating topography and availability of commercial energy. There is a regional imbalance and to provide power to the dispersed and scattered villages and hamlets where conventional power supply through grid is not economically viable, renewable energy is the only option for decentralized rural energy programme.

**9.13.24** For implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of New and Renewable Sources Energy (NRSE) during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08, Rs. 2182.00 lakh and Rs. 200.00 lakh have been proposed for meeting the State share and for promoting energy devises and plants etc.

**9.13.25** The anticipated achievements during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and targets proposed for important items during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:

Item	Unit	Anti.Ach. Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Target 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target Annual Plan 2007-08
Bio-Gas Plant	Nos.	325	500	100
Solar Lantern	<b>No</b>	250	10,000	2000
SPV Power Plant	Village/ KW	3(9.20)	5	-
SPV Water Pumping System	No.	15	50	10
Micro Hydel Project	No. (KW)	36(975)	10(1000)	-
Feasibility Study Mini Micro Hydel Project	No.	112	-	-
SPV Home light	No.	1080	2500	500
SPV Street Light	No.	133	250	50

### 9.13.26 Major Development Programmes

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### (A) Power(T&D)

##### State Plan

- Sub-transmission and distribution
- System Improvement
- Rural electrification
- Maintenance of assets

##### CSS with State share

- APDRP
- RGGVY

#### (B) Hydropower

##### State Plan

- Hydel generation
- Hydel improvement
- Survey and investigation
- Buildings
- Maintenance of assets

##### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- MNES with State share

#### (C) APEDA

##### Centrally Sponsored Schemes

- Bio-Gas Plant
- Solar Lantern
- SPV Power Plant
- SPV Water Pumping System
- Micro Hydel Project
- Feasibility Study Mini Micro Hydel Project
- SPV Home light
- SPV Street Light

## INDUSTRY, TEXTILE & HANDICRAFTS, GEOLOGY & MINING

### INDUSTRY

#### Overview

**9.14.1** Arunachal Pradesh is one of the industrially most backward States in the country. Though the State is endowed with rich natural resources, certain inherent problems like difficult topography, inadequate infrastructure have come in way of exploiting the natural resources in a big way. Local indigenous entrepreneurship class is also yet to be developed. As such, industrial development in Arunachal Pradesh is yet to take-off and is still in nascent stage. The Industrial Policy of the State fails to bring about any positive impact on industrial front. The private investors are shy to invest in the State despite various concessions and incentives. Local entrepreneurship is yet to emerge. There is no major industry in the State. Prior to the restriction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's imposition in timber operation in 1996, there were a good number of wood based industries. The closure of these industries resulted a substantial loss of revenue. At present 13 Nos. District Industries Centers (DIC) are operating in the State to provide all service and support facilities to the small and village industries. The DICs are also helping the local entrepreneurs identifying suitable schemes, preparing feasibility reports, arranging supply of tools and equipments, and providing credit facilities etc.

#### Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

**9.14..2** The formulation of 11<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan has mainly aimed with objectives of creation of industrial infrastructure facilities in the state and up-gradation of Industrial training Institute, Food Processing Industries etc. For faster economic development in the State. During 10<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan it was experiencing that due to acute shortage of fund under State Plan hardly any suitable proposal for creation of Industrial infrastructure in the State could be taken up. Unless the required basic infrastructure is created in the State setting up of new industrial units it will be mere hypothetical to increase the GDP rate. Considering the facts, during 11<sup>th</sup> five year Plan mostly Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed for creation of Industrial Infrastructure and up-gradation of Industrial Training Institute in the State for taking up the such Centrally Sponsored Schemes the Department required substantial State Fund being the State Share. Following are the major thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan :

- Establishment of Industrial undertakings in the private and cooperative sectors for sustainable development of the State.
- Investors from outside the state will be encouraged to invest in the state.
- Industries based on locally available raw materials.

#### 9.14.3 Major Development Programmes

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and Centrally Sponsored Schemes will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

##### Industries( Other than VSI )

##### State Plan

- Survey Feasibility and Project Report
- Incentive to Industries
- Equity to APIDFC

##### Village & Small Industries

- Promotion of Entrepreneurs.
- Working capital of Citronella distillation plant Marketing & Exhibition.
- Rural Industrial Development Centre(RIDC)

##### Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share

- Infrastructure development of IIUS and IIDC

**9.14.4** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Industry Department is Rs. 10000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.540.00 lakh. The head-wise distribution of the same is as under:

(Rs.in lakh)

Items	Proposed Outlay 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3
<b>1. Village &amp; Small Industries</b>		
a) Direction and Administration	2200.00	350.00
b) Strengthening of District Industries Centres	1300.00	20.00
c) Development of SSI & Assistance to Entrepreneur		
(i) Promotion of Entrepreneur	400.00	3.00
(ii) Working Capital of Citronella	50.00	2.00
d) Industrial Estate	1600.00	20.00
e) Marketing, Expo, Summit etc. Rural Industrial Development Centre	150.00	15.00
<b>Sub-Total :</b>	<b>5700.00</b>	<b>410.00</b>
<b>2. Industries(Other than VSI)</b>		
a) Survey feasibility & Project Report	10.00	-
b) Incentive to Industries	500.00	-
c) Equity to APIDFC Ltd.	1700.00	5.00
d) Industrial Growth Centre Scheme	100.00	-
e) Infrastructure Development schemes		
(i) Proposal under IIUS scheme	1250.00	25.00
(ii) Proposal under IIDC scheme	200.00	50.00
(iii) Proposal under IID scheme	40.00	40.00
<b>Sub Total :</b>	<b>3800.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>4. Food processing Industries</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Grand Total :-</b>	<b>10000.00</b>	<b>540.00</b>

**9.14.5** Anticipated achievements during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007- 08 are as follows:

Major/Minor Head of Development	Unit	Anti. Level of ach. At the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12)	Target Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
Village and Small Industries				
i) Training	Nos.	1000	1000	200
ii) SSI Unit	Nos.	496	500	100
iii) Holding of Exhibition	Nos.	1	10	2
iv) New it is	Nos.	3	-	-

### TEXTILE AND HANDICRAFTS Overview

**9.14.6** The rich heritage of traditional handloom and handicraft provide scope for employment opportunity to the unemployed youths in different trades. The existing craft centres impart training to the local youths in various trades for self-employment. The Tenth Plan envisages providing incentives to the local artisans to improve design and quality product in view of competitive market in the neighbouring States. However, despite the efforts of the government to modernize looms and incentives to the local entrepreneurs and NGOs, the achievement is not at the desired level. It has been the consensus policy of the State to preserve and promote this heritage by encouraging cottage and village industries and setting up of Craft Centres. The basic policy has been to sustain the rich handicrafts and textiles tradition to generate self employment and augmentation of income among rural masses. The existing 88 Nos. Crafts Centres are imparting training to local youths in

different trades. There are 15 Nos. Emporia, 3 nos. Mini Sales Emporia and 5 nos. of Show Rooms functioning through which marketing of handloom & handicrafts products are done thereby providing marketing facilities to the local artisans.

**9.14.7 Main focus during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-2012)**

- Creation of new Sericulture Research and Training Centre
- Establishment of weavers service centre at Doimukh.
- Promotion and development of Export Market for Handloom and Handicraft items of Arunachal Pradesh.
- Maintenance of Market Complex/Emporium at Bhikaji Cama Palace, Baba Kharag Singh Marg New Delhi.
- In-service Training Programme for skilled development of traditional artisan in the State.
- Introduction of modern equipments and machineries in the existing Craft and production centres.
- Distribution of tools & machineries, raw materials on 50% subsidy to 1 year/2 year/3 year course passed out trainees of Craft Centres for self-employment.
- Organising a Market Development under Sericulture sector.
- Establishment of Mini Cold Storage for Seed Production and rearing of 500 acres Mulberry Garden through individual plantation.
- Establishment of Emporium at Guwahati.
- Establishment and development of Rural Industries Centres at different places of Arunachal Pradesh.

**9.14.8 Major Development Programmes**

Implementation of following on-going programmes of State Plan and CSSs will continue in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:

**State Plan**

- Handloom Industries
- Handicraft Industries
- Sericulture Industries
- Khadi & Village Industries
- Other Village Industries

**Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- Catalytic development Programme on Sericulture
- Special Swarna Jayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana
- Vanya Silk

**9.14.9** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Textile and Handicrafts Department is Rs. 6500.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.400.00 lakh. The head-wise distribution of the same is as under:

Items	(Rs.in lakh)	
	Proposed Outlay 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-2008
	1	2
	2	3
Textile and Handicraft		
a) Direction and Administration	2100.00	300.00
b) Handloom Industries	2350.00	40.00
c) Handicraft Industries	1000.00	10.00
d) Sericulture Industries	500.00	25.00
e) Khadi & Village Industries	150.00	20.00
f) Other village Industries	400.00	5.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>6500.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>

**9.14.10** Important physical targets of Textile and Handicrafts during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are as follows:

Major/Minor Head of Development	Unit	Anti. Level of ach. At the end of 10th plan	Target for 11th Plan (2007-12)	Target Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
a) Establishment of Emporium	Nos.	0	3	1
b) Production of Handloom Cloths	Meters	821901	1000000	148000
c) Employment opportunity including part-time	Nos.	31900	35000	7000
d) Revenue to be earned on Craft materials.	Rs.in lakh	184.15	250.00	50.00
e) Production of Mulberry Raw Silk	In Kg	27213	10000	1000
f) Production of Eri Cocoons	In Kg.	39148	15000	8000
g) Production of Muga Cocoons	Nos.	3864643	4000000	800000
h) Production of Oak Tassar Cocoon	Nos	746000	8000000	1600000

## TRADE AND COMMERCE

### Overview

**9.14.11** The potentials for trade and commerce in Arunahal Pradesh is immense . The strategic location of the State flanked by China, Myanmar and Bhutan is a great advantage for bilateral trade . Global trade is presently the key to development of economy and Arunachal Pradesh can play vital role taking advantage of the access being made available to South East Asia through Pangsus Pass/Still Well Road under 'Look East Policy', SAFTA & WTO etc. In addition to above streamlining of trade license policy in the State will be taken care of during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

### 9.14.12 Objectives of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

- Development of infrastructure/services for specialised store/transport unit for horticulture, floriculture and meat sector for export.
- Market development and packaging for export production.
- Export potential survey of the State and market/study.
- Scheme for assistance to promote quality and quantity control.
- Scheme for improvement in post harvest handling of perishable products for export.
- Scheme for techno-economic feasibility studies to review the present status of horticulture, medicinal plants, floriculture development in the State.
- Feasibility study on export potential survey of Arunachal Pradesh by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.
- Creation of inter-state Free Trade Zone and SEZ in feasible and suitable locations.
- Coordination with departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Tourism and Health for establishing of Special economic Zone .
- To coordinate issue of Export license and other required paper clearance from various departments /boards .
- Matter relating to bilateral Trade Agreement with China, Bhutan and Myanmar and allied matters.
- To enact Arunachal Pradesh Shops and establishment Acts and Rules

**9.14.13** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Trade & Commerce is Rs. 250.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.50.00 lakh.

## **GEOLOGY AND MINING**

### **Overview**

**9.15.1** Given the difficult terrain and absence of infrastructure and communication bottlenecks, Arunachal Pradesh still remains the least explored area despite having abundant mineral resources like crude oil, coal, limestone, dolomite etc. These potentials when fully tapped, could augment substantial revenue and provide employment opportunity. Geology and Mining department is one of the revenue earning departments of the State. The revenue received from 1995-96 to till date is Rs. 126.64 crore.

**9.15.2** The thrust areas of this sector have been survey, investigation and detailed exploration of crude oil, coal and other minerals.

### **9.15.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

- Development of coal mines
- Mineral exploration
- Development of petroleum fields and identification of mineral quarries
- Investment in APMDTC Ltd.

**9.15.4** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Industry Department is Rs. 5000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.1000.00 lakh. The revenue target for Eleventh Plan is Rs. 314.25 crore and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 20.00 crore

## CIVIL AVIATION

### Overview

**9.16.1** Being the mountainous State, there are many administrative centres and other areas located in the remote and inaccessible interior areas of Arunachal Pradesh which require immediate connectivity by constructing and maintaining existing helipads and ALGs. Presently, there are 85 helipads, 11 ALGs for transportation of men and materials for operation of Pawan Hans helicopter services and Army sortie services. Works on 4 important ALGs viz. Tuting, Mechuka, Vijoyanagar and Aalo are under execution. Since the State is strategically located, the ALGs are mostly used by the defence personnel and, therefore, upkeep and maintenance of the ALGs assume importance. It is appropriate that the Ministry of Defence should consider to contribute their share for improvement, upkeep and maintenance of these ALGs. Although, the thrust areas in the Tenth Plan is to improve/upgradation of ALGs located at the strategic places, this has not been materialized due to financial constraints

**9.16.2** The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan for Civil Aviation is Rs. 2500.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs.300.00 lakh.

## ROADS & BRIDGES

### Overview

**9.17.1** In Arunachal Pradesh, roads are the only means of communication between the districts and outside. The road communication is not reliable and also disproportionately capital intensive. Maintenance of roads is also very costly in the State. The road density in Arunachal Pradesh stands at a dismal low of 18.65 Km per 100 Sq. Km as compared to the national average of 84 Km and north eastern average of 60 Km. Out of 157 administrative centres and 3860 villages, 34 administrative centres and 2453 villages are yet to be connected by road. The State, thus, has still to go a long way in bringing all habitations under road connectivity.

### Road Development Vision during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and beyond

**9.17.2** The road development vision/goal of Arunachal Pradesh envisages the target of increasing the road density to atleast 25 Km per 100 Sq Km by the year 2020. In the very basic infrastructure viz. roads, the requirement of the State consists of a three tier road network. The first tier will consist of a road running parallel to the Assam boundary of the State from west to east linking all the towns in the foothill areas. This will insulate the people from the frequent and perennial bandhs and law and order problems of Asom besides helping them for rapid socio economic development. The second tier will consist of a State Highway if not a National Highway connecting all District headquarters and the State Capital from west to east. Most parts of this proposed highway are in place and what is needed is double laning and smoothening of the existing stretches, construction of a few missing links and few bridges over rivers in few places. This State Highway with a length of 907 km from Tawang/Balipara to Pasighat (passing through Bomdila-Nichipu-Seppa-Sagalee-Itanagar-Ziro-Daporijo-Aalo) in the western part of the State and a length of 306 km from Mahadevpur to Kanubari (passing through Namchik-Changlang-Khonsa-Ranglua) in the eastern part of the State with a NH stretch in between Pasighat to Mahadevpur through Roing and Tezu will enable better, faster and more effective communication between District headquarters and important towns located in the middle regions. The third tier will consist of a road near the international border again running from west to east connecting all border outposts and towns of the State. The total length of National Highways which is 419.33 Km in Arunachal Pradesh is highly inadequate for a strategic border State. For inter-district connectivity in the upper mountainous reaches in the state, a road between Siyum –Mechuka(84 kilometers) and Migging-Molo(76 kilometers) requiring an investment of more than 84.00 crores and Rs. 76.00 crores respectively are of strategic importance as they will cater to vital defence movement in the border areas and are vital for the socio-economic uplift of people residing in the harsh terrain of the region. It is proposed to construct the roads as per MDR norms and specifications. Planning Commission may,



therefore, include the proposals in the strategy paper for funding in a phased manner in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**9.17.3** A very important border area road namely Talarang-Yangte-Tali-Pip Sorang-Limeking road (140km) has been inadvertently missed out from the original list of proposals. This road will link four administrative centres namely Yangte, Tali, Pip Sorang and Limeking and serve a large number of villages in Indo-China border areas of Kurung Kumey and Upper Subansiri districts. It will also be of high strategic importance, providing inter basin linkages between Kurung Kumey and Subansiri basins. The MoRT&H could consider in principle for inclusion of this important border area road of the state under SARDP-NE Phase B.

9.17.4 There are a number of bridges on the existing NH-52, which need to be completed urgently. One of these is the Ranaghat Bridge on the Siang River at Pasighat, which has not been completed even after so many years. The other important bridges are those on the Sisiri, Digaru, 32 mile near Tezu, Brahmakund Bridge and Itipani (Diabng) near Nizam Ghat. There is a serious surface communication bottleneck in the easter part of Arunachal Pradesh which supports lot of natural resources awaiting development. There is an urgent need for establishing connectivity to this region. For this purpose, another bridge between Dhola and Sadiya in the further upstream of the Brahmaputra river is of paramount importance. The proposed bridges will have overriding importance keeping in view of the developmental needs of the state and the security of the nation. It is imperative that to commence survey and investigation from the first year of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**9.17.5** To improve the situation, the criteria for selection of schemes in Special Accelerated Road Development Programme (SARDP) needs to be modified to include all Major District Roads (MDRs) under Phase “A” of the programme thereby bestowing improved connectivity to all the District Headquarters.

**9.17.6 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Completion of on-going schemes
- Completion of balance work of road proposals in hand
- Construction of link road to un-connected villages.
- Linking of district HQs with National Highway standard from NH-152
- Construction of East West National High Way
- Construction of International Trade Roads to China, Myanmar and Bhutan

**9.17.7 Proposals during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

To boost up the road-connectivity status of the State, it is proposed to add another 700.00 Km of road-length during the Eleventh Plan. Around 700.00 Km of road-length are targeted for Metalling and another 450.00 Km are posed for Carpetting. New Porter Tracks of 2000.00 Km are also projected in the Eleventh Plan. For ongoing spillover schemes under State Plan, an amount of Rs. 209.05 Crores has been projected and another Rs. 375.00 Crores have been projected for new road and bridge schemes, mostly in hitherto uncovered areas. An amount of Rs. 100.00 Crores has been projected for maintenance of existing road and bridges. Another 61.69 Crores have been projected for expansion of organization, new T&P, IT Plan, Training and Quality Control, Court Decree, Maintenance of Directorate Offices. A part of this amount will be utilized for the infrastructural and hierarchical needs of newly created Chief Engineers in the Department.

**9.17.8 Major Development Programmes under PWD (State Plan)**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:

- Survey & Investigation
- Formation cutting
- Construction of permanent bridge
- Black topping
- Construction of suspension bridge
- Pucca drain etc.
- Porter/ mule Track

**9.17.9** As regards CRF, the Department proposes to complete all the ongoing schemes of the Tenth Plan spilling into the Eleventh Plan. Out of the 30 schemes, 20 schemes will have completed by March'2007 and another 10 will be completed during the Eleventh Plan. Of these schemes, 6 are proposed to be completed during 2007-08. Funding to the tune of Rs. 80.00 Crores is proposed for new C.R.F. schemes during the Eleventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 18.45 Crores has been proposed during 2007-08 for achieving the targets.

**9.17.10** The Department proposes to complete all the 17 ongoing RIDF schemes spilling over into the Eleventh Plan. During 2007-08, 3 such schemes are targeted for completion. For this, an amount of Rs. 163.38 Crores as loan component is proposed during the Eleventh Plan. It is envisaged that new RIDF schemes will be executed in the Eleventh Plan and for this an amount of Rs. 60.00 Crores has been projected. An exercise shows that with the present level of allocation conveyed by the NABARD, it will take another nine years to complete all the ongoing schemes, particularly the bunch of schemes sanctioned under RIDF-XII. State Share for CRF (E&I) (50%) and NLCPR (10%) is proposed under RIDF loan.

**9.17.11** Under NEC, 4 schemes sanctioned during the Tenth Plan will be completed during the Eleventh Plan. For this an amount of Rs. 193.46 Crores has been projected in the Eleventh Plan. An amount of Rs. 1052.29 crores has been projected under XIth Plan for new NEC schemes.

**9.17.12** The Department proposes to complete all the 14 NLCPR schemes sanctioned during the later part of X<sup>th</sup> Plan, in the forthcoming Plan. For this an amount of Rs. 119.13 Crores has been projected in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan. For new NLCPR schemes, an amount of Rs. 825.66 Crores have been proposed in the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**9.17.13** Schemes under ACA and SPA are likely to be received during the XI<sup>th</sup> Plan and an amount of Rs. 100.00 Crores has been projected with Rs. 20.00 Crores during 2007-08.

## **RURAL WORKS DEPARTMENT**

### **9.17.14 Major Development Programmes during Eleventh Plan**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue in 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:

- Road formation cutting
- Surfacing / black topping
- Wire rope suspension bridge
- Mule/Porter Track
- Road side plantation

**9.17.15** In order to give boost to rural connectivity, the Government of India launched the PMGSY during 2000-01. In respect of hilly States of North Eastern Region, the objective of the programme is to connect habitations with a population of 250 persons and above in the rural areas by means of all weather roads. Upto Phase-II the programme was executed in the State by Public Works Department and Rural Works Department in phase manner. From Phase-III onwards the projects has been executed by the RWD.

**9.17.16** Rural road connectivity is extremely important in the State and a time bound action plan is required to connect all the villages during next five years. Under the rural roads component of Bharat Nirman Programme, all habitations with population of 500 and above in tribal areas have to be connected with all weather roads by 2009. With this criteria, 76% of the villages would be automatically deprived of the programme. Under the normal PMGSY, the allowed coverage of villages with 250 and above population which is the norm in hill States does not suffice as most of the villages will still be unconnected. A further relaxation allowing villages with population of 100 and above is required for us to achieve all weather connectivity for most villages if not all. Clustering of villages and habitations should be allowed under the PMGSY guidelines and only then can the aim of full road connectivity to all villages be achieved. Further, the requirement of funds for maintenance of PMGSY roads requires special allocations. All these backlogs of road network are required to be removed and gaps filled urgently for rapid development of the State.

**9.17.17** The requirement of funds under PMGSY during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2007-08 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay proposed	Remarks
11 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-12	1324.75	This includes Rs. 670.00 crore for Bharat Nirman
Annual Plan 2007-08	444.75	This includes Rs. 254.75 crore for Bharat Nirman

**9.17.18** Following table shows the year-wise requirement of maintenance of PMGSY roads during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay proposed
2007-08	5.65
2008-09	13.50
2009-10	22.20
2010-11	31.24
2011-12	42.36
Total	114.95

**9.17.19** The overall plan outlays proposed for road sector during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are indicated below :

( Rs. in lakh)

Department	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Annual Plan 2007-08
PWD	132300.00	20000.00
RWD	36496.00	3065.00

**9.17.20** The proposed physical targets and achievements during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are as under:

Item	Unit	Anti. Achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
1. Survey & Investigation	KM	757.41	1500.00	200.00
2. Earth Work	Km	393.12	700.00	100.00
3. Protective Works	Meters	9099.50	20000.00	2000.00
4. Pavement (Soiling/Metalling)	KM	269.56	700.00	100.00
5. Carpeting/recarpeting	KM	168.42	450.00	90.00
6. Cross Drainage Works	Nos	542	1500	200
7. Pucca Drain	Meters	31886.24	70000.00	14000.00
8. Porter/Mule Track	Km	795.06	2000.00	300.00
9. Permanent/Steel/Bailey bridges	Meters	1094.61	2500.00	500.00
10. Foot Suspension Bridges	Meters	3724.93	5000.00	800.00

## ROAD TRANSPORT

### Overview

**9.18.1** In Arunachal Pradesh there is no other means of communication in this hilly State, except road transport. The Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Services was first started with two buses from Khonsa to Naharkatia in Dec, 1975. This services has now been

rose to 238 buses operating on 155 routes connecting all the motorable remotest administrative centres of the State even though margin profit of revenue is low and operational cost is high There is no Transport Corporation in the State.

#### 9.18.2 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

- To provide safe, regular, well co-ordinated and economical bus services to the common masses of Arunachal Pradesh as there are no other means of communication in this hilly State.

#### 9.18.3 Major Development Programmes

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

- Acquisition of fleet
- Workshop facilities
- Machinery & Equipments
- Land and building
- Management & Operation
- Refresher Training Course for drivers and purchase of stationary

9.18.4 The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> plan is Rs.5000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 600.00 lakh.

9.18.5 Proposed physical targets & achievements during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan, 2007-08 are as under:

Item	Unit	Anti. Achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
Acquisition of fleet	Nos	69	132	28

### DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT

#### Overview

9.19.1 The Directorate of Transport is entrusted with the responsibility to implement the provision of MV Acts and rules of State / Centre by issuing permits, licences, collection of taxes, use of weigh bridges, inland water transport, anti-vehicular pollution drive, establishment of District Transport Offices etc.

9.19..2 The outlay proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is Rs. 450.00 and for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

### ROAD SAFETY

#### Overview

9.20.1 With the increasing vehicle population in the State, it has become necessary to take up activities on road safety measures and awareness. With the proposed outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Rs. 10.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-08 mobility of police personnel for maintenance of law and order, the department is proposed to implement the schemes such as, observation of road safety, purchase of traffic equipments, uniforms for traffic police and training programme and publicity etc.

## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### Overview

**9.21.1** Science & Technology Department plays a vital role in mapping and management of vast natural resources without any degradation to the ecology and environment and addressing the problems and hazard for all round development of the State. However, no major break through could be made due to fund constraint in this regard.

#### **9.21.2 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Provide scientific and technological inputs to various departments,
- Provide consultancy services to various organizations using Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System(GIS) technologies and their application,
- Coordinate and administer the activities of the Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Science & Technology,
- Implement programmes relating to dissemination of scientific knowledge amongst rural masses and documentation of indigenous knowledge system and create data base on natural resources and infrastructure.

#### **9.21.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

- Studies on snow covered area in Arunachal Pradesh using Remote Sensing Technology.
- Organizing of NCSC at District and State level.
- Institution of State S&T Award.
- Training on preparation of Sky view Telescope to selected Science Teachers and Communicators.
- Imparting Astronomical education using Mobile Planetarium in School.
- Scientific awareness programme.
- Implementation of Mobile Homeo Clinic Project, and
- Implementation of joint projects with other scientific organizations.

9.21.4 Outlays proposed for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are Rs.4800.00 lakh and Rs.1200.00 lakh respectively.

## SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

### Overview

**9.22.1** The Planning Department under Secretariat Economic Services is entrusted with the functions such as formulation and preparation of Five Year Plans, Annual Plans and other specific plans like NEC, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, Servicing of State Planning Board, MLALADS, MPLADS, periodical review and monitoring of implementation of plan/programme and horizontal and vertical co-ordination works related to State / Central sectors programmes.

**9.22.2 Thrust Areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:**

- Improving multi-level planning formulation.
- Streamlining of decentralized Planning.
- Setting up of machinery for intensifying monitoring and review works.
- Strengthening Planning machinery, both at district and State levels

### DISTRICT LEVEL PLANNING

#### Overview

**9.22.3** Under District Level Planning, the schemes of both capital and revenue in nature are implemented with the approval of District Planning Committee setup in each district under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner. The broad criteria for formulation of schemes/ projects under this programme are as under:

- The schemes should not cost more than Rs.10.00 lakh each;
- The schemes should be confined to the district;
- There should be no creation of posts;
- There should be no purchase of vehicle or office equipment
- The schemes should not duplicate the effort of the State Plan; and
- The schemes should be initiated and completed in the same year.

### MLA's LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

#### Overview

**9.22.4** The basic objective of this programme is to implement need based schemes at the grass roots level as per the recommendation of respective MLAs. The State Govt provide Rs.50.00 lakh to each of the 60 Assembly Constituencies of the State annually.

**9.22.5** The proposed outlays for the Eleventh Plan and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 are as under:

( Rs. in lakh)

Item	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Annual Plan 2007-08
1	2	3
Secretariat Eco Services	2300.00	1634.00
District Level Planning	16000.00	1600.00
MLALADS	15000.00	3000.00
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>33300.00</b>	<b>6234.00</b>

## TOURISM

### Overview

**9.23.1** Arunachal Pradesh is a veritable treasure house of natural cultural and adventure tourism, flora and fauna etc. However, tourism potential of the State still remains unexplored and unexploited because of resource crunch for creation of infrastructure like tourist lodges, tourist hut, resorts etc. Though the State Government has considered tourism as an industry, no significant achievement has been made for generation of substantial revenue and employment.

### 9.23.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

- Identification of existing and potential tourist circuits.
- Estimating the requirements of infrastructure and needed investment funding
- Encourage the community in the identified tourist circuits to develop traditional artefacts, dance troops, folklores and material accurately recalling the stories behind the artefacts.
- Documentation of all festivals and events of the State by involving the department of Art and Culture, particularly, its research wing
- Develop literature for dissemination of information about the State through guidebooks, first person endorsements, especially celebrities, maps, proper signage systems, brochures, booklets.

### 9.23.3 Major Development Programmes

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### State Plan

- Tourism Promotion/publicity
- Development of Tourist Infrastructure
- Development of Adventure Tourism
- Construction of building
- Fairs and festivals
- Human Resource Development(Trg.Prog/Seminars/ Conference/Awareness)
- Hospitality

#### Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share

- Restoration and preservation of historical heritage of Stone Rampart at Yabgo, Dambuk.
- Development of tourist complex at Parsuramkund.
- Creation of tourist picnic facilities Centre at Tipi, Bhalukpong.
- Development of travels circuits- Dirak, Chongkham- Namsai- Tezu- Hayuliang- Walong.
- Development of tourist resort at Hollongi.
- Development of tourism at Ligu village.
- Development of rural tourism at Igo-Kato village.

9.23.4 The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.10640.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 2036.00 lakh.

## SURVEY AND STATISTICS

### Overview

9.24.1 The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Arunachal Pradesh is engaged in collection and compilation/analysis of Socio economic data for building up data base at different level and dissemination thereof to cater to planning, administration and research needs. It also functions as a nodal agency in statistical matters, including co-ordination with State Government departments and Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi (CSO). The department is manpower oriented.

9.24.2 During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, besides maintenance of posts and assets, strengthening of the Directorate/District Statistical set up, modernization of statistical system and other related activities will be taken up.

9.24.3 The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 2000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 150.00 lakh.

## CIVIL SUPPLY

### Overview

**9.25.1** The State Govt. is making all out efforts to provide basic essential commodities at an affordable price to the vulnerable section of the society particularly living below poverty line in both rural and urban areas through Public Distribution System, Targeted Public Distribution System and Fair Price Shops. Inspite of these odds, PDS is operating in the State through a network of 369 FPS. As sizeable population living in the remote, inaccessible and high altitude areas are yet to be brought under PDS.

#### **9.25.2 Emphasis during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Opening more fair price shops mostly in rural areas which are still uncovered/partly covered.
- Enhancement of godown capacities.
- Bringing about a general improvement in the functioning and service reduced

#### **9.25.3 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSS will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

##### **State Plan**

- Enforcement of various control orders/measures issued by both Central and State Government under the Essential Commodities Act and liaison with FCI, IOC, Railways, Salt Commissioner, Steel Authority of India, IAF and other organizations through Deputy Resident Commissioner posted at Kolkata, Guwahati, Shillong, Tezpur, Lilabari and Mohanbari.
- Timely procurement, transportation, stocking and distribution of various essential commodities including SKO, LPG Cylinder and other Petroleum products through FPS and authorized outlets to meet the requirement of the people. Construction of godown in district / Sub-divisional Head Quarters and in transit places for storages of essential commodities also one of the prime objectives of the departments.

##### **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

- Annapurna Yojana.

**9.25.4** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.2506.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 322.00 lakh

**9.25.5** Physical targets & achievements proposed during 11<sup>th</sup> plan and Annual plan, 2007-08 are as under

Item	Anti achievement Tenth Plan	Target proposed for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Target proposed for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4
i) Opening of Fair Price Shops	250	250	50
ii) Const of Godown	-	10	2

## LEGAL METROLOGY

### Overview

**9.26.1** Enforcement of following laws, amongst others, relating to weights and measures are taken up under this head of development.

- Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.
- Standard of Weights and Measures Enforcement Act, 1985.
- Standard of Weights and Measures (Package Commodity) Rules, 1977.



- Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- Bureau of Indian Standard Act, 1986.

**9.26.2** During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan enforcement and implementation of above Acts/Rules will be continued. Also focus will be on streamlining following activities:-

- Organisational set up
- Strengthening of secondary standard laboratory, working standard laboratories
- Publicity and propaganda
- Building up of infrastructure

**9.26.3** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.678.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007- 2008 is Rs. 100.00 lakh.

## **SMALL SAVINGS**

### **Overview**

**9.27.1** Mobilization of State's own resources is the main function of the Small Savings department. The anticipated Gross and Net savings collection during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs.33140.00 lakh and Rs.13416.00 lakh respectively. The collection targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan are Rs.15000.00 lakh (Gross) and Rs. 10000 crore (Net). The corresponding collection targets for Annual Plan 2007-08 are Rs.3000.00 lakh (Gross) and Rs.2000.00 lakh (Net).

**9.27.2** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan is Rs. 150.00 lakh and that of Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 20.00 lakh .

## EDUCATION

### Overview

**9.28.1** The State Government in the last successive plan periods has given high priority to education sector and considered it as the main force for propelling socio-economic development. For historical reasons, Arunachal Pradesh is a late starter in the educational development. Before independence the State, the then NEFA, had only two primary schools with negligible literacy rate. In literacy rate the State has achieved a significant progress from 41.59% in 1991 to 54.74% in 2001 (Male - 64.07%, Female - 44.24%). However, compared to male literacy rate of 64.07%, the female literacy rate in the State is only 44.24% as against all India average of 54.03%, which is lowest in the North East.

**9.28.2** There is also marked variation in urban and rural gap in literacy . As against State's average urban literacy rate of 78.3% in 2001, the rural literacy rate was found at 47.8% . The percentage of rural urban gap varied from 19.4% to 52.1% as against State's average of 30.5%. The drop out rate is also quite high.

## SCHOOL EDUCATION

### Overview

**9.28.3** Lack of proper infrastructural facilities like school building, hostels etc. and high incidence of school drop-out particularly in the primary and middle levels, non-coverage of small thinly populated villages etc. pose a problem for achieving Universalization of Elementary Education in the State. The literacy rate of the State is 54.74% in 2001. The female literacy rate is 44.24% only. Therefore, the State needs to pay special attention to girls' education especially ST girls. The percentage of enrolment has been increased through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

- 9.28.4** Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan
- Universalisation of Elementary Education.
  - Removal of illiteracy.
  - Encouragement of girls' education.
  - Providing better infrastructure facilities
  - Qualitative improvement of education.
  - Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

**9.28.5** Major Development Programmes  
Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### **State Plan**

- Strengthening of primary school
- Upgradation of Primary and Middle school.
- Strengthening of Primary and Middle school
- Administration and supervision of Elementary education
- Strengthening of secondary and Hr.Secondary schools.
- Training of teachers.
- Adult Education Programme
- Scout & Guides
- NCC activities
- Sports , games and physical education
- Incentive to tribal students
- Grants-in-aid to VOs/NGOs

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- Mid Day Meal Programme

- Total Literacy Campaign
- Information & Communication Technology.

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

**9.28.6** To provide Universal Elementary Education to the children of age group 6-14 years, the scheme of SSA came into existence since 2002-03 with the objectives of universal excess, enrolment, retention, quality education and removal of social and gender disparities. Details of achievement during Tenth Plan Period are as under :

Item	Achievement during Tenth Plan
1	2
1. Opening of Primary School	262
2. Up-gradation of Primary to Upper Primary School	175
3. Numbers of teachers appointed in Primary School	1691
4. Number of teachers appointed in Upper Primary School	574

### Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

**9.28.7** 19 Nos of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya were opened during Tenth Plan Period for providing quality education to rural girl children for streamline to formal school through bridge courses .

### National Programme on Education for Girls at Elementary Level

**9.28.8** The scheme envisages to open schools wherever the rural female literacy is below the national average. To remove the gender disparities, the importance of girls education was a major thrust areas and to get the rural girls in the low literacy blocks, having with certain social stigma, the scheme of National Programme on Education for Girls at Elementary Level was made operational in eleven blocks of different locations of the State during Tenth Plan Period.

**9.28.9** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and that for the Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:

Item	(Rs. in lakh)	
	Outlay for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Outlay for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3
School Education		
Elementary Education	65909.00	11029.00
Secondary Education	25358.00	4185.00
Adult Education	1760.00	300.00
School, Sports & Physical Education	1828.00	301.00
General (Direction & Administration)	895.00	185.00
Total:	95750.00	16000.00

**9.28.10** Anticipated achievement during Tenth Plan and proposed physical targets during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan,2007-08 are indicated.

Item	( in Nos.)		
	Anti achievement Tenth Plan	Target proposed for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Target	Target proposed for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4
<b>Elementary Education</b>			
i) Class I-V.			
a) Boys	116364	126000	114000
b) Girls	98046	104000	96000
c) Total	214410	230000	210000

ii) Class VI-VIII.			
a) Boys	38925	44000	39000
b) Girls	31004	34000	31000
c) Total	69929	78000	70000
<b>Secondary Education</b>			
i) Class IX - X.			
a) Boys	18013	21300	18200
b) Girls	13382	14700	13300
c) Total	31395	36000	31500
ii) Class XI-XII.			
a) Boys	9195	10200	9000
b) Girls	6057	6800	6000
c) Total	15252	17000	15000
Adult Learners (TLC)	176892	61340	61340
Up-gradation of Middle to Secondary	15	25	5
Up-gradation of Secondary to Higher secondary	10	15	5
Introduction of Commerce stream	4	10	2
Introduction of science stream	6	10	3

## HIGHER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

### Overview

**9.28.11** Arunachal Pradesh is lagging behind in the field of higher education in comparison with the country and the Northeastern region. Non-availability of proper infrastructural facilities in the colleges and university due to shortage of fund are the main problem for achieving the goal of higher education. The Directorate of Higher & Tech. Education supports and maintains the lone State University i.e. Rajiv Gandhi University, oversee the establishment and maintenance of collegiate education consists of seven colleges and of technical education in the State. Due to paucity of funds even the basic minimum infrastructure viz., academic buildings, lecture halls, hostels, residential buildings, water supply, road, sports facilities and health care etc. are yet to be developed. There is a dearth of technical institute in the state. The lone Rajiv Gandhi Polytechnic Institute at Itanagar with the World Bank financial assistance started functioning from the academic session 2002-2003.

**9.28.12 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Bring about qualitative improvement and consolidation of higher education through creation of infrastructural facilities for existing institutions.
- Strengthen Science Education at collage and university level.
- Improve the standard to make higher education to make higher education more relevant to nation need in general and Arunachal Pradesh in particular and to forge forward and backward linkages of higher education with employment and economic development.

**9.28.13 Major Development Programmes.**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

- Support to Rajiv Gandhi University
- Oversee the establishment and maintenance and collegiate education.
- Incentives to NGOs for opening of new colleges
- Stipend to technical students.

**9.28.14** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs.20362.00 lakh and Rs.2500.00 lakh respectively.

## **SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS**

### **Overview**

**9.29.1** Keeping in view the importance of physical education, games, sports for health and physical fitness and also recognizing the latent potential of tribal youths of Arunachal Pradesh, the Department of Sports and Youth Affairs have given due stress on infrastructure development, establishment of sports schools, creation and development of standard play fields, procurement of sports and games equipments for registered clubs/ institutions/ associations for taking up adventurous sports, development of indigenous sports, conducting of rural sports and also for providing incentive to sports organizations, talented sports persons, sports management and organization, participation in regional, national and inter-national level sports activities during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The department, in conjunction with the State level sports association, educational institutions, district sports associations will continue to pursue the twin objectives of “ broad basing” and “ achieving excellence” in sports.

**9.29.2** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs. 3864.00 lakh and Rs. 500.00 lakh respectively.

## **RESEARCH**

### **Overview**

**9.30.1** The department of Research is responsible for preservation and protection of indigenous tribal culture through publication of booklets depicting the socio-cultural and religious aspects, participation in book exhibitions, book fairs, seminar and workshop, maintenance of archaeological sites like Malinithan, Pursuramkund, Itafort, Naksaparvat and Chidu-Chimri etc. and archives activities like collection and documentation of historical and cultural importance of local tribes and sub-tribes. The State Museum at Itanagar and other district museums are also maintained by the department. The department has also been carrying out archeological exploration and excavation within the State.

**9.30.2** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs.1873.00 lakh and Rs. 300.00 lakh respectively.

## **ART AND CULTURE**

### **Overview**

9.31.1 Activities like promotion, preservation and development of age old indigenous faith and cultural heritage of various local tribal groups, folk lore and folk songs which depict the tradition, culture and history of the people are undertaken by the department of Art and Culture through Government agencies and NGOs. The on-going programmes/activities like financial assistance to cultural societies, assistance for construction and maintenance of community halls, cultural halls, prayer halls, organization of State level folk dance, folk songs, melas, festivals etc. will also continue to implement in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan also.

9.31.2 The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs. 2930.00 lakh and Rs.400.00 lakh respectively.

## **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**

### **Overview**

**9.32.1** The Public libraries are the intellectual powerhouses which strive to fulfill and meet the educational, intellectual, cultural and informational needs of general public. The department has got 84 libraries in the districts & sub-divisional Hqrs. The Government is extending library services providing reading materials and other infrastructural facilities to undertake research, documentation and propagation of traditional ethos and culture through the institutes of libraries.

**9.32.2** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs.1120.00 lakh and Rs.100.00 lakh respectively.

## **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

### **Overview**

**9.33.1** Arunachal Pradesh has still one of the poorest health conditions in the country. Its life expectancy of 54.05 years is lowest among major States. Access to quality health services of the population at large still poses a Herculean task being faced by the State. Even today, after more than five decades of economic planning, the situation is not very different particularly in the remote and inaccessible areas of Arunachal Pradesh. The State compares poorly with the rest of India and its neighboring States with respect to most health indicators. The basic health care and reproductive and child health (RCH) services are yet to be reached to the interior and remote areas of the State. Universal accessibility to health and family welfare services by entire population of the State is still a distant dream. As against the national average of 71, the IMR in Arunachal Pradesh was 44 during 2001 which was high in comparison to other major States. The prevailing high rates of Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Rate have always been a matter of concern

### **9.33.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Consolidation of PHCs, CHCs and General Hospitals etc., control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, improvement of family welfare measures.
- Maximizing benefits from the existing infrastructure and capacity along with completion of the ongoing schemes.
- Emphasis on Primary health care infrastructure, including construction of institutional and residential quarters , particularly in the rural areas.
- There is a wide gap between the sanctioned health facilities and health manpower to operate the facilities. Therefore, making basic healthcare and reproductive and child health services accessible and affordable to the rural population will be the one of the thrust areas.
- Emphasis on National programmes like Family Welfare, TB, Malaria, control of blindness, leprosy eradication programme and AIDS control programme will also continue to be implemented with financial assistance from the Govt. of India.
- Operationalization of the Arunachal Pradesh State AIDS Control Society and Voluntarily Counseling and Testing Centers (VCTC) at General Hospitals at Naharlagun and Pasighat and District Hospital at Bomdila and Tezu.

### **9.33.3.1 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### **State Plan**

- Primary Health Care
- Secondary Health Care
- Territory Health Care
- Super Specialty Services
- Medical Education
- Training
- ESI
- Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable diseases
- State Plan Support to National Health Programme
- NAMP

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- T.B. Control Programme
- National Programme of control of blindness.
- National Leprosy Control Programme.
- ISM & Homeopathy

**9.33.4** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Outlay proposed for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Outlay proposed for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1. Primary Health Centre	22000.00	2200.00
2 Secondary Health Care	2200.00	1915.00
3. Tertiary Health Care	100.00	50.00
4 Medical Education	345.00	85.00
5. Training	425.00	67.00
6. ISM and Homoeopathy	430.00	225.00
7. Control of Communicable Diseases	1500.00	295.00
8. Control of Non Communicable Diseases	375.00	125.00
9. Grants in aid	850.00	170.00
9. Other Programme	3775.00	868.00
Total :	32000.00	6000.00

## WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

### Overview

**9.34.1** In the beginning of Tenth Five Year Plan there were 4298 rural habitations (NC- 325 Nos, PC- 892 Nos and FC-3081 Nos) and 17 declared urban centres. As per the Status Survey of Rural Habitation conducted in 2002-03, another 930 numbers of habitations were added due to emergence of new habitations and declaration of 3081 FC habitations as Slipped Back habitations requiring provision of a completely new package of water supply system.

**9.34.2** Due to fund constrains no extra momentum could be achieved. Efforts are made to achieve these habitations with coverage as envisaged in the Bharat Nirman Programme.

Habitations	Status as on 01/ 04/ 2006	Target during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
1	2	3
CAP'99 NC	27	13
CAP'99 PC	309	164
Institutions	1739	1421
Slipped back NC	2195	2145
Slipped Back PC	1246	1790

### **9.34.3 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Provision of drinking water to every settlement/habitation
- Measures for rapid expansion and improvement of sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas of the State through Central and State investments, such as ARWSP.
- Strengthening of operation and maintenance system and involvement of people's participation on capital cost sharing and operation & maintenance of rural water supply.
- Construction of low cost latrine under TSC.

### **9.34.4 Major Development Programmes**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

#### **State Plan**

- Coverage of rural habitations under
  - (a) State Plan
  - (b) ARWSP

- Individual household latrine
- Urban Water Supply

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share**

- AUWSP
- IEC
- Computerization
- Water Treatment Lab

**9.34.5** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan under Water Supply and Sanitation is Rs. 31000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-08 is Rs. 6000.00 lakh.

**9.34.6.** The anticipated achievement during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, targets proposed for 11th Plan and Annual Plan(2007-2008) under State sector are as under:-

( In Nos.)

Particular	Anti. achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
Rural Water Supply			
a) NC	298	CAP-99-13	CAP-99-13
b) PC	674	CAP-99-164	CAP-99-145
c) Instn	1227	1411	300
d) S/Back NC	33	2145	594
e) S/Back PC	-	1230	341
f) Sustainability	1	50	16
Rural Sanitation			
a) Individual House Hold Latrine	32204	112352	23500
b) School sanitary complex	890	3404	680
c) Balwadi Latrine	13	1963	400
d) Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centre	1	70	14
e) Women Sanitary Complex	1	331	331
Filtration & Treatment (quality affected)			
a) Iron	14	311	76
b) Turbidity		3630	682
c) Biological		50	3

## HOUSING

### Overview

**9.35.1** There is no shelter shortage as such in Arunachal Pradesh. The local people make their own houses using local materials. The housing programme is, therefore, aimed at upgradation of existing houses. The scheme IAY are implemented for construction of new and upgradation/alteration of existing houses. Providing accommodation to the Govt. employees and Police personnel is also urgently required due to rapid expansion of administrative centres in the State. The housing activities in Arunachal Pradesh are implemented under three programmes, viz. Indira Awas Yojana and Police Housing. With the rapid growth of the Govt. employment in the tertiary sector, providing accommodation to the employees in the urban and remote administrative centres has posed a problem to the State Government. In fact, construction of Govt. accommodation has not kept pace with the growth of Govt. employees. Hence, construction of residential accommodation for Govt. officials is taken up under this head.



**9.35.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Construction of new houses and up-gradation existing houses to address the problem of dwelling units to the poor under Rural Housing.
- With the rapid growth of the Govt. employment in the tertiary sector, providing accommodation to the employees in the urban and remote administrative centres has posed a problem to the State Government. In fact, construction of Govt. accommodation has not kept pace with the growth of Govt. employees. Hence, construction of residential accommodation for Govt. officials taken up under General Housing.
- Provision and interior outpost for Police personnel.
- Construction of various non-residential buildings such as Circuit House, Inspection Banglow and other buildings of public utility in view of creation of new districts, expansion of departments and establishment of new administrative centers under Public Works.

**9.35.3** Outlays proposed under General Housing for 11th Plan is Rs.15000.00 lakh and that for Annual Plan 2007-2008 is Rs. 2000.00 lakh. Under Police Housing Rs. 3720.00 lakh for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Rs. 500.00 lakh.for Annual Plan 2007-2008 have been proposed.

**9.35.4** The anticipated achievements during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, targets proposed for 11th Plan and Annual Plan(2007-2008) under Police and General Housing are as under:

( In Nos.)

Item	Anti. achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4
Police Housing	226	562	76
General Housing	864	2078	551

The plan proposals under IAY during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-08 are indicated in the Rural development sector.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Overview

**9.36.1** Accelerated growth of urban population in the State during the recent past has brought with a greater demand for housing and other civic services like transport, water supply and sanitation, electricity, education, public health and communications. The problem of gainful employment and large exodus of rural population to administrative centers and urban areas are cause of concerned. Therefore, effective implementation urban development plan/programme is essential for Arunachal Pradesh as the existing urban areas have only rudimentary infrastructure to meet the growing demands. There are 17 urban cantres viz., Tawang, Bomdila, Seppa, Itanagar, Naharlagun, Ziro, Daporijo, Along, Basar, Pasighat, Roing, Tezu, Namsai, Changlang, Jairampur, Deomali, Khonsa with a total population of 2.23 lakh, which forms 20.31% of the State's total population.

**9.36.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan**

- Channelize urbanization in a systematic planned manner and preparation of comprehensive Urban Development Plan,
- Implementation of Urban Sanitation Programme for maintaining hygiene in urban areas.
- Creation of basic urban infrastructure like footpath, passenger waiting shed, parking places, and
- Control measures for protection of towns from natural calamities like landslide, erosion and beautification of towns.

**9.36.3 Major Development Programmes :**

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

**State Plan**

- Sanitation and garbage disposal
- HUDCO loan aided projects.
- Basic Urban infrastructure
- Urban Sanitation

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

- IDMST
- SJSRY
- JNNURM
- VAMBAY
- Projects under 10% lump sum provision from the Ministry of UD.
- Demonstration of MSWM.

**9.36.4** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are Rs.25000.00 lakh and Rs.4500.00 lakh respectively

**TOWN PLANNING****Overview**

**9.37.1** The Department of Town Planning was created in the State in 2005-06. The Department has been entrusted to prepare the Developmental Plan, Zonal Plan, Transportation Plan etc to regulate the growth of urban Centre including administrative head quarters in a systematic manner. To regulate the growth of 22 numbers notified urban centres in a systematic manner, the department has also been assigned to prepare Town Country Planning Act. The Department of Town Planning has been notified as the nodal department for implementation of National Urban Information System (NUIS) scheme. Under this scheme, the Ministry of Urban Development selected Aalo and Daporijo for Urban Mapping and Itanagar Capital Region under utility mapping .

**9.37.2 The focus during Eleventh Five Year Plan**

- Planning of town development all over the State.
- Regulation of planning of building construction as per Town Map/Master Plan
- Preparation of Regional Plans, Developmental Plan and Town Planning.
- Assistance/ advice to Municipalities for preparation of Town Planning.
- Preparation of Land Use Plan

**9.37.3** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 700.00 lakh, which includes Rs. 181.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

**INFORMATION & PUBLICITY****Overview**

**9.38.1** The Information and Publicity sector is playing a pivotal role in publicizing the developmental programmes and socio economic legislations of the Central/State Governments through films, exhibitions, publications, audio-visual cassettes, seminars, symposia and intensive publicity campaigns. In fact, it is the mouthpiece of the State Government. It has raised the level of people's consciousness and enrich their cultural and social life and make them better-informed citizens. Further, it acts as a vehicle of education and enlarging the scope of formal education.

**9.38.2** Since the information and mass communication technology has been developing so fast, many of the existing media tools and equipments available with the State's Department of Information and publicity are found to be obsolete and require immediate replacement in order to disseminate the plan, policy and programme of State Government amongst the people so that a climate of awareness is generated for successful implementation of various developmental schemes.

**9.38.3 The thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan**

- Continuation of on-going schemes like Photo Service, Visual Publicity, Printed Publicity, Audio Visual publicity and Press Publicity etc.

**9.38.4** The outlays proposed under this head for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 1323.00 lakh which includes Rs. 300.00lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

**LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND ITI****Overview**

**9.39.1** In Arunachal Pradesh all economic and social services are entirely dependent on the State Government. Thus, employment avenue in Arunachal Pradesh is mostly in Government organizations and Govt. related activities. The nos. of employees in organized sector is 41,546 and already reached the point of saturation. The scenario in un-organised sector is not encouraging. The main concern of the Labour Department of the State is effective enforcement of various labour laws like “Minimum Wages Act”, “Workmen Compensation Act” and “Trade Union Act” etc. At present, there is no separate department of Employment in Arunachal Pradesh to handle employment services. A wing of Labour Department looks after this activity. In addition, management of Employment Exchanges for catering various services such as vocational guidance, Career Counselling both at State and District levels are also the thrust areas of Labour Department. It is proposed to modernize the Employment Exchanges through computerization to tackle the emerging educated employment problem in the State.

**9.39.2** There are five ITI functioning in the State to meet the technical manpower requirement of the State.. These are

1. Industrial Training Institute, Roing, Lower Dibang Valley Distt.
2. Industrial Training Institute, Tabarijo, Upper Subansiri Distt.
3. Industrial Training Institute, Dirang, West Kameng Distt.
4. Women Industrial Training Institute, Yupia, Papum Pare Distt.
5. Industrial Training Institute, Miao, Changlang Distt.

**9.39.3** The Department has proposed to introduce training courses in these ITIs by inviting guest lecturer from various financial management institutions for imparting training on availing loan from the financial institutions, up-gradation of existing trades, Mechanic (MV), introduction of new trades on Information and Technology and Electronic System Management, Draftsman (Civil), TV and Radio, Secretarial practice and Electrician, training materials for trainees, up-gradation of Mechanic (Radio and TV) Trade to Information & Technology and Electronic System Maintenance etc. during 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**9.39.4** The outlays proposed under three heads for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008. are as under :

(Rs.in lakh)

Head of development	11 <sup>th</sup> Five year Plan	Annual Plan (2007-08)
Labour Welfare	532.00	80.00
Employment Service	275.00	50.00
ITI	1190.00	230.00
Total	1997.00	360.00

**SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE AND NUTRITION****Overview**

**9.40.1** Welfare of women and children, rehabilitation and other disadvantaged require special attention of the State Government because of disabilities and vulnerability they suffer. Since ultimate goal of development efforts, amongst others, empowerment of

women and development of child have gained momentum and priority of the State development agenda.

#### 9.40.2 Thrust areas during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

- Programmes for Old Age Pension, resettlement of handicapped, welfare of destitute people in the society, construction of Juvenile home, National Programme of Rehabilitation for Persons with Disability(NPRPD).
- Programmes for the welfare of women and children,
- Nutrition Programme
- Implementation of Article 275(1) of the Constitution.
- Financial Assistance to Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board (APSWAB)

#### 9.40.3 Major Development Programmes

Following on-going programmes of State Plans and CSSs will continue to implement during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan as well as in Annual Plan 2007-08:

##### State Plan

- Old Age Pension
- Resettlement of handicapped
- Assistance to APSWAB
- Welfare of children in need of care & protection.
- Women Welfare Programme
- Setting up of Crèches
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Nutrition
- ACA for Adolescent Girls
- Grants under Article 275(1)

##### Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes with State share

- Working Women Hostel
- Construction of Juvenile Home

**9.40.4** Recognising the critical link between the health and the nutritional status of women, mother and children, special emphasis is on nutritionally vulnerable groups through implementation of Nutrition programme. The programme is implemented through various Anganwadis centres under ICDS projects to provide supplementary nutrition to the children of age group 0-3 years and 3-6 years along with pregnant and lactating mothers.

**9.40.5** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 11100.00 lakh and that of Annual Plan,2007-08 is Rs.1520.00 lakh. Details of schematic break-up is as under:-

Major Heads of Development	(Rs.in lakh)	
	11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007- 2012	Annual Plan 2007- 2008
1	2	3
1. Direction and Administration	1460.00	235.00
2. Old age Pension	191.00	34.00
3. State Programme for rehabilitation of persons with disabilities	710.00	120.00
4. Assistance to APSWAB	165.00	25.00
5. National Social Assistance Programme	2250.00	450.00
6. Publicity/Propaganda in districts	12.00	2.00
7. Welfare of Children in need of care and protection	60.00	10.00
8. Construction of Juvenile Home	60.00	10.00
9. Women Welfare programme	28.00	4.00
10. Grants under Article 275(I) of Constitution	1100.00	220.00
11. Inter Tribal Marriage	24.00	2.00
12 Special Nutrition Programme	5000.00	400.00

13.Addl Central Assistance to pregnant & nursing mother & adolescent girls	40.00	8.00
Total :-	11100.00	1520.00

**9.40.6** The anticipated achievement of various programmes during 10<sup>th</sup> Plan and targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan 2007-2008 are indicated below:

Major Heads of Development	Unit	Anti. achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-08
1. Old Age Pension.	Persons	6898	8000	1400
2. Relief and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities	- do -	316	1000	200
3. Welfare of Children in need of care and protection	Nos.	1902	3000	500
4. Women Welfare Scheme	Nos.	143	200	40
5. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)				
a) NOAP	Nos.	40437	72000	14500
b) NFBS	Nos.	1308	4000	800
6. Special Nutrition Prog.				
a) AWC	Nos.	3037	4277	3097
b) Children	Nos.	140516	197881	142316
c) Mother	Nos.	31987	45047	32587
7. Assistance to pregnant & nursing & adolescent girls(NPAG)				
a) Adolescent Girls	Nos	1000	1100	1100
b) Pregnant mothers	Nos	550	550	550

## STATIONERY AND PRINTING

### Overview

**9.41.1** Printing and publication of the State Government's documents like Budget, speeches, vouchers, bulletins, Gazettes etc. are undertaken at the Government press located at Naharlagun. Since the Directorate of Information, Public Relations & Printing is a service department of the State Government, it becomes imperative to develop the lone printing press and to equip it with modern machineries /technologies for undertaking large and voluminous works of the Government, apart from upkeep and maintenance of existing machineries. The department has proposed to procure blade sharpener and small offset machine and completion of new Press building at Papunallah etc. The activities of the Government has increased manifold over the years resulting in corresponding increase of printing works both in qualitatively and quantitatively.

**9.41.2** The outlays proposed under this head for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 2000.00 lakh which includes Rs. 200.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Overview

**9.42.1** Consequent upon creation of new districts, expansion of departments and establishment of new administrative centres, there has been growing demands for construction of various non-residential buildings such as Circuit House, Inspection Bungalow and other buildings of public utility. Such works are taken up under Public Works.

**9.42.2** The outlays proposed under this head for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 14350.00lakh which includes Rs. 2500.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

**9.42.3** The anticipated achievement during 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, targets proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and Annual Plan(2007-2008) under State sector are as under:-

Item	Unit	Anti. achievement at the end of 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Target for 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012	Target for Annual Plan 2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
Public Works	Sqm	35931	89687	13973

## INFRASTRUCTURE FOR JUDICIARY

### Overview

**9.43.1** A Centrally Sponsored scheme of providing infrastructural support and facilities for strengthening judiciary is under implementation from 1994-95 by the State Government with matching Central assistance and the State matching share on 50:50 sharing basis for constructing court buildings at districts and construction of Bar rooms for lawyers etc.

**9.43.2** The outlays proposed under this head for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 400.00 lakh which includes Rs.80.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008.

## ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE

### Overview

**9.44.1** The Administrative Training Institute is imparting both induction and in-service training to various categories of Government officials both at State level and district levels to increase the capacity building and to maintain higher standard of efficiency and proficiency in the functioning of Government departments. Some issue based programmes like financial rules, office procedures, plan formulation and decentralized planning process

to Zilla Parishad members, foundational training for newly inducted APCS officers/ministerial staff etc are taken up by the institute. The institute has taken up initiative to draw up a long-term plan for up-gradation and of human resource development despite its inadequate infrastructural facilities. Therefore, there is a need for modernization and upgradation of the institute to achieve its short term and long-term objectives and goals.

**9.44.2** The outlays proposed for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan is Rs. 250.00 lakh which includes Rs.45.00 lakh for Annual Plan 2007-2008 .

### **REQUIREMENTS OF FUNDS UNDER NEC AND NLCPR DURING 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

**10.1** The Draft Report of Working Groups for development of N.E. Region for Eleventh Five Year Plan ( 2007-2012) has recommended programme-wise and sector-wise requirement of funds as under :

( Rs. in crore)		
Name of schemes	NEC	NLCPR
Agriculture & Allied	16.68	-
IFC & WSM	80.02	41.19
Power Development	85.14	144.59
Transport & Communication	407.67	1197.23
Manpower Development	1.87	27.23
Industries & Tourism	32.80	17.27
Environment & Forests	0.50	8.00
Science & Technology	25.67	14.32
Education	0.57	52.96
Health & Family Welfare	27.30	6.60
Civil Aviation	172.88	10.07
Public Health & Water Supply	7.00	67.59
Legislative Assembly	-	33.92
Rural Development	-	2.21
Total	858.10	1623.18

**10.2** Views/ comments of the State Govt. on the recommendations of the Draft Report of Working Groups for development of N.E. Region for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) are as under :

- Considering the vast hydropower potential of Arunachal Pradesh, the recommended allocation appears to be too meagre. Similarly, there is scope for enhancement of allocation for Transport & Communication, Tourism, Rural Development, Urban Development and Social Welfare sectors substantially both under NEC and NLCPR.
- Amount recommended under Education, Health and Civil Sectors needs review.

GN STATEMENT-A							
DRAFT ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(2007-12) AND ANNUAL PLAN (2007-08) - PROPOSED OUTLAYS							
(Rs in Lakh)							
Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED ACTIVITIES</b>							
Crop Husbandry( Agriculture)	10000.00	1199.45	1562.00	1562.00	6054.99	<b>17000.00</b>	<b>1700.00</b>
Horticulture	7560.00	716.66	648.00	648.00	3050.26	<b>10200.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>
Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation )	4600.00	1024.44	762.00	1233.00	4112.43	<b>11210.00</b>	<b>1500.00</b>
Animal Husbandry	4355.40	759.88	720.00	720.00	3708.16	<b>9380.00</b>	<b>1440.00</b>
Diary Development	600.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	145.02	<b>396.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
Fisheries	2394.00	197.27	240.00	240.00	1627.53	<b>3086.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
Plantation	6094.72	931.97	207.50	207.50	1837.77	<b>5060.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>
Forestry & Wildlife	7700.00	1970.59	3092.50	3092.50	7987.26	<b>22910.00</b>	<b>3500.00</b>
Food, Storage & Warehousing	100.00						
Agriculture Research & Education	685.44	70.00	84.00	84.00	327.29	<b>925.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>
Co-operation	5486.40	1274.35	250.00	250.00	2014.05	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>457.00</b>
Other Agricultural Programmes:							
(a) Agriculture marketing	1954.52	45.00	54.00	54.00	1225.92	<b>500.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>
<b>Total- (I)</b>	<b>51530.48</b>	<b>8214.61</b>	<b>7650.00</b>	<b>8121.00</b>	<b>32090.68</b>	<b>83667.00</b>	<b>10347.00</b>
	(13.25)	(11.12)	(7.92)	(8.50)	(8.89)	(9.52)	(7.84)
<b>II RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1.Special Programme for Rural Development:	2740.08	732.66	818.00	818.00	3395.08	<b>6938.00</b>	<b>1453.00</b>
(a) Integrated Wasteland Development Projects Scheme	113.40	98.68	100.50	100.50	269.00	<b>1088.00</b>	<b>298.00</b>
(b ) Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	504.00	32.75	60.00	60.00	212.00	<b>842.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
(c) DRDA Administration	702.68	179.00	205.00	205.00	938.15	<b>1600.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>



Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(d) Others ( to be specified)							
i ) Block level Administration	1300.00	394.93	412.00	412.00	1827.00	<b>3000.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>
ii) Monitoring Cell	60.00	13.90	15.50	15.50	72.93	<b>258.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
iii) S.I.R.D	60.00	13.40	25.00	25.00	76.00	<b>150.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>
2.Rural Employment	<b>1926.96</b>	<b>256.56</b>	<b>460.00</b>	<b>460.00</b>	<b>1832.61</b>	<b>8758.00</b>	<b>1387.00</b>
(a) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	1926.96	256.56	460.00	460.00	1832.61	<b>7108.00</b>	<b>1237.00</b>
(b) National Food for Work Programme/ National Employment Guarantee Programme						<b>1650.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
3.Land Reforms	820.68	95.81	102.00	132.00	895.45	<b>2883.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
4.Other Rural Development Programmes	8702.40	364.04	372.00	384.00	1618.56	<b>10150.00</b>	<b>1030.00</b>
(a) Community Development and Panchayat	7662.48	96.80	70.00	70.00	371.78	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	1039.92	267.24	302.00	314.00	1246.78	<b>7650.00</b>	<b>830.00</b>
<b>Total - II</b>	<b>14190.12</b>	1449.07	<b>1752.00</b>	<b>1794.00</b>	<b>7741.70</b>	<b>28729.00</b>	<b>4020.00</b>
	(3.65)	(1.96)	(1.81)	(1.88)	(2.14)	(3.27)	(3.05)
<b>III SPECIAL AREAS PROGRAMMES</b>							
(a) Hill Area Development Programme							
(b) Other Special Areas Programmes							
(i ) Border Area Development Programme	<b>6500.00</b>	1681.00	<b>4901.00</b>	<b>4901.00</b>	<b>10011.00</b>	<b>24505.00</b>	<b>4901.00</b>
(a) Myanmar Border Area		420.00	2976.00	2976.00	4381.76	<b>14880.00</b>	<b>2976.00</b>
(b) China Border Area		1021.00	1225.00	1225.00	4114.98	<b>6125.00</b>	<b>1225.00</b>
(c) Bhutan Border Area		240.00	700.00	700.00	1514.26	<b>3500.00</b>	<b>700.00</b>
(ii) Backward Region Grant Fund (Backward District/ Area Fund)		750.00	1500.00	1500.00	2250.00	<b>9000.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>(iii) Funds under Article 275 (1)</b>		120.00	220.00	220.00	1060.00	<b>1100.00</b>	<b>220.00</b>
(iv) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan							
(v) Others to be specified							
a) Development of Tirap & Changlang		2006.32	2500.00	2570.00	6570.58	<b>12500.00</b>	<b>2500.00</b>
<b>Total- III</b>	<b>6500.00</b>	<b>4557.32</b>	<b>9121.00</b>	<b>9191.00</b>	<b>19891.58</b>	<b>47105.00</b>	<b>10621.00</b>
	(1.67)	(6.17)	(9.45)	(9.62)	(5.51)	(5.36)	(8.05)
<b>IV. IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>							
Major and Medium Irrigation	166.32	40.00	48.00	48.00	208.00	<b>7055.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>
Minor Irrigation	16071.00	3600.00	4420.00	4680.00	17862.56	<b>42000.00</b>	<b>7100.00</b>
Command Area Development	1700.16	200.00	240.00	240.00	1040.00	<b>2800.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>
AIBP							
Flood Control	500.00	555.00	450.00	540.00	3540.00	<b>5660.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>
<b>Total - IV</b>	<b>18437.48</b>	<b>4395.00</b>	<b>5158.00</b>	<b>5508.00</b>	<b>22650.56</b>	<b>57515.00</b>	<b>8255.00</b>
	(4.74)	(5.95)	(5.34)	(5.76)	(6.27)	(6.54)	(6.25)
<b>V ENERGY</b>							
Power	49118.92	12265.09	9752.00	6535.00	50032.85	<b>101800.00</b>	<b>12550.00</b>
Hydro Power				3607.00		<b>37000.00</b>	<b>5000.00</b>
Integrated Rural Energy Programme	383.88	85.00	102.00	102.00	442.00	<b>1450.00</b>	<b>118.00</b>
Non Conventional Source of Energy	693.00	439.09	186.00	186.00	1355.66	<b>2182.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>Total . V</b>	<b>50195.80</b>	<b>12789.18</b>	<b>10040.00</b>	<b>10430.00</b>	<b>51830.51</b>	<b>142432.00</b>	<b>17868.00</b>
	(12.91)	(17.32)	(10.40)	(10.91)	(14.35)	(16.20)	(13.54)
<b>VI. INDUSTRIES &amp; MINERALS</b>							
1. Village & Small Industries	<b>7125.92</b>	<b>675.87</b>	<b>623.00</b>	<b>628.00</b>	<b>3184.57</b>	<b>12700.00</b>	<b>820.00</b>
i) Industry	5336.52	396.87	300.00	305.00	1492.32	5700.00	410.00
ii) Handloom/ Powerlooms				299.00	1507.00	5000.00	365.00
iii) Handicraft	1789.40	279.00	323.00	4.00	58.00	1000.00	10.00

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iv) Sericulture/Coir/Wool				20.00	127.25	500.00	25.00
v) Food Processing Industries						500.00	10.00
2. Trade & Commerce			10.00	10.00	10.00	250.00	50.00
3. Other than VSI	55.44	0.00	20.00	12.00	171.33	3800.00	120.00
4. Minerals	454.52	238.20	100.00	250.00	726.78	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1000.00</b>
<b>Total -VI</b>	<b>7635.88</b>	<b>914.07</b>	<b>753.00</b>	<b>900.00</b>	<b>4092.68</b>	<b>21750.00</b>	<b>1990.00</b>
	(1.96)	(1.24)	(0.78)	(0.94)	(1.13)	(2.47)	(1.51)
<b>VII. TRANSPORT</b>							
<b>Civil Aviation</b>	1386.00	113.43	132.00	662.00	1580.16	<b>2500.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
<b>Roads &amp; Bridges</b>							
<b>a) Rural Roads (RWD)</b>	22090.00	1327.66	1000.00	1480.00	6869.67	<b>36496.00</b>	<b>3065.00</b>
b) PWD Roads	56808.00	11165.34	11572.00	15732.00	60130.25	<b>132300.00</b>	<b>20000.00</b>
Road Transport	1982.40	660.38	540.00	790.00	2682.60	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>600.00</b>
Others ( to be specified)							
(a) Directorate of Transport	138.60	31.81	42.00	42.00	178.34	<b>450.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
(b) Road Safety	36.96	8.99	9.00	9.00	44.98	<b>100.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Total VII</b>	<b>82441.96</b>	<b>13307.61</b>	<b>13295.00</b>	<b>18715.00</b>	<b>71486.00</b>	<b>176846.00</b>	<b>24025.00</b>
	(21.20)	(18.02)	(13.77)	(19.58)	(19.42)	(20.12)	(18.20)
<b>VIII. COMMUNICATIONS</b>							
<b>IX. SCIENCE ,TECHNOLOGY &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b>							
Scientific Research	420.00	942.07	1010.00	1010.00	2055.69	<b>4800.00</b>	<b>1200.00</b>
Information & Technology & E-Governance							
Ecology & Environment	42.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	48.36	<b>200.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
<b>Total -IX</b>	<b>462.00</b>	<b>952.07</b>	<b>1020.00</b>	<b>1020.00</b>	<b>2104.05</b>	<b>5000.00</b>	<b>1225.00</b>
	(0.12)	(1.29)	(1.06)	(1.07)	(0.61)	(0.57)	(0.93)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>							
1.Secretariat Economic Services	1382.82	194.07	17977.00	578.95	1279.39	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>1634.00</b>
2.Tourism	5000.00	449.74	920.00	480.00	2331.67	<b>10640.00</b>	<b>2036.00</b>
3.Census ,Surveys & Statistics	485.52	103.00	132.00	132.00	547.33	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
4.Civil Supplies	795.48	137.91	162.00	162.00	598.74	<b>2506.00</b>	<b>322.00</b>
5.Other General Economic Services							
(a) Weights & Measures	451.08	37.98	50.00	50.00	201.70	<b>678.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
(b) Others (to be specified)							
(c) District Planning/District Council	7500.00	15.94	1600.00	2266.05	6526.49	<b>16000.00</b>	<b>1600.00</b>
(d) MLALAD	7500.00	2989.00	3000.00	3000.00	11326.02	<b>15000.00</b>	<b>3000.00</b>
(e) Small Savings	55.44	12.99	13.00	13.00	64.85	<b>150.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Total - X</b>	<b>23170.34</b>	<b>3940.63</b>	<b>23854.00</b>	<b>6682.00</b>	<b>22876.19</b>	<b>49274.00</b>	<b>8862.00</b>
	(5.96)	(5.34)	(24.71)	(6.99)	(6.38)	(5.61)	(6.71)
<b>XI . SOCIAL SERVICES</b>							
<b>1.General Education</b>	<b>48702.72</b>	<b>12436.11</b>	<b>10742.00</b>	<b>14605.00</b>	<b>57728.62</b>	<b>116112.00</b>	<b>18500.00</b>
<b>School Education</b>	<b>41108.72</b>	<b>10375.77</b>	<b>9500.00</b>	<b>13188.00</b>	<b>49317.62</b>	<b>95750.00</b>	<b>16000.00</b>
(a) Elementary Education	27555.27	7751.81		6940.00	33776.51	<b>65909.00</b>	<b>11029.00</b>
(b) Secondary Education	12487.00	2348.20		5719.00	13481.00	<b>25358.00</b>	<b>4185.00</b>
(c ) Adult Education	500.00	158.73		215.00	780.01	<b>1760.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>
(d) others (NCC, Sports etc)	566.45	117.03		314.00	1280.10	<b>2723.00</b>	<b>486.00</b>
<b>(d) Higher Education</b>	<b>7594.00</b>	<b>2060.34</b>	<b>1242.00</b>	<b>1417.00</b>	<b>8411.00</b>	<b>20362.00</b>	<b>2500.00</b>
2.Sports	910.56	279.88	379.00	646.00	1867.71	<b>3864.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>
3.Art & Culture							
(a) Art & Culture	484.68	621.80	220.00	480.00	1412.06	<b>2930.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>
(b) Research	462.00	302.94	225.00	225.00	869.10	<b>1873.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expd.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Public Libraries	1488.48	98.40	80.00	85.00	772.91	1120.00	100.00
Sub -Total	2435.16	1023.14	525.00	790.00	3054.07	5923.00	800.00
<b>4. Medical &amp; Public Health</b>	<b>23129.00</b>	<b>1478.36</b>	<b>1970.00</b>	<b>4480.00</b>	<b>13423.60</b>	<b>32000.00</b>	<b>6000.00</b>
<b>5. Water Supply &amp; sanitation</b>	<b>18566.48</b>	<b>2727.00</b>	<b>3280.00</b>	<b>4190.00</b>	<b>15569.30</b>	<b>31000.00</b>	<b>6000.00</b>
<b>6. Housing</b>	<b>13651.68</b>	<b>2055.02</b>	<b>2315.00</b>	<b>2675.00</b>	<b>12400.01</b>	<b>21068.00</b>	<b>3271.00</b>
(a) General Housing	6615.84	1343.77	1646.00	1806.00	7379.89	15000.00	2000.00
(b) Rural Housing /Rural Shelter	4369.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	2070.00	0.00	0.00
(c) Police Housing	1422.96	461.12	394.00	594.00	1939.12	3720.00	500.00
(d) Indira Awas Yojana ( IAY)	1243.20	250.13	275.00	275.00	1011.00	2348.00	771.00
7. Urban Development	10500.00	472.00	1580.00	1580.00	3335.72	25700.00	4681.00
a) Urban Development	10500.00	472.00	1580.00	1580.00	3335.72	25000.00	4500.00
b) Town Planning	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	181.00
8. Information & Publicity	882.00	120.00	145.00	145.00	656.47	1323.00	300.00
9. Labour & Employment	582.12	290.47	150.00	153.00	825.81	1997.00	360.00
A. Labour Welfare							
i) Labour & Labour Welfare	194.04	52.86	60.00	60.00	265.00	532.00	80.00
B. Employment Services	101.64	29.44	30.00	30.00	137.00	275.00	50.00
C. Craftsmen Training ( ITI)	286.44	208.17	60.00	63.00	423.81	1190.00	230.00
13 Social Security & Social Welfare	720.72	713.50	745.00	745.00	2684.71	5000.00	900.00
Nutrition	4813.20		300.00	300.00	3738.00	5000.00	400.00
Other social services.	282.24		0.0	0.0	0.00		
<b>Total XI</b>	<b>125175.88</b>	<b>21595.48</b>	<b>22131.00</b>	<b>30309.00</b>	<b>115284.02</b>	<b>248987.00</b>	<b>41712.00</b>
	(32.19)	(29.25)	(22.93)	(31.72)	(31.92)	(28.32)	(31.60)

Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Agreed Outlay	Annual Plan 2005-06	Annual Plan 2006-07		Tenth Plan Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed Outlay Eleventh Plan (2007-12)	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2007-08
		Actual Expenditure	Agreed Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>XII. GENERAL SERVICES</b>							
Jails							
Stationary & Printing	383.88	85.00	102.00	349.00	889.00	<b>2000.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
<b>Public Works</b>	7004.76	1565.37	1338.00	2207.80	7831.97	<b>14350.00</b>	<b>2500.00</b>
Other Administrative Services							
(a) Training	106.68	41.00	33.00	33.00	158.00	<b>250.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>
<b>(b) Infrastructure for Judiciary</b>	223.44	34.24	33.00	53.00	244.22	<b>400.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>
(c) Treasury Building (TFC)		0.00	250.00	250.00	370.00	<b>750.00</b>	<b>250.00</b>
(d) Eleventh Finance Commission Grants							
i) Police Administration	422.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	145.17		
ii) Prison Administration	604.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	494.12		
iii) Fire Service	302.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.06		
iv) Fiscal Administration	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20		
v) Police Tele communication	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00		
vi) Other EFC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	454.35		
<b>Total - XII</b>	<b>9092.06</b>	<b>1725.61</b>	<b>1756.00</b>	<b>2892.80</b>	<b>11087.09</b>	<b>17750.00</b>	<b>3075.00</b>
	(2.34)	(2.34)	(1.82)	(3.03)	(3.07)	(2.02)	(2.33)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>388832.00</b>	<b>73840.65</b>	<b>96530.00</b>	<b>95562.80</b>	<b>361135.06</b>	<b>879055.00</b>	<b>132000.00</b>
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
<b>File:- Draft Eleventh Plan (Statement)</b>							

## Annexure-I

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS								
							Statement-II	
Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>								
<b>A. Production of Food Grain</b>								
i) Rice	000`MT	170.000	146.191	120.900	120.900	240.000	170.000	
ii) Wheat	000`MT	8.500	6.140	7.500	7.500	13.000	8.500	
iii) Coarse Grain	000`MT	97.000	80.274	84.000	84.000	116.000	97.000	
iv) Production of Pulses	000`MT	12.000	8.285	9.595	9.595	15.000	11.000	
<b>Total Food Grain</b>		<b>287.500</b>	<b>240.890</b>	<b>221.995</b>	<b>221.995</b>	<b>384.000</b>	<b>286.500</b>	
<b>B. Production of Oil Seeds</b>								
a) Sesamum	000`MT	1.500	0.735	0.800	0.800	2.000	1.300	
b) Rape seed of Mustard	000`MT	27.000	18.416	27.700	27.700	35.000	32.000	
c) Others	000`MT	7.500	4.544	3.295	3.295	13.000	5.200	
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>		<b>36.000</b>	<b>23.695</b>	<b>31.795</b>	<b>31.795</b>	<b>50.000</b>	<b>38.500</b>	
<b>D. Production of Other Commercial Crops</b>								
i) Potato	000`MT	45.000	29.838	36.600	36.600	50.000	41.000	
ii) Sugarcane	000`MT	24.000	16.811	20.000	20.000	35.000	22.000	
iii) Ginger	000`MT	45.000	33.326	35.000	35.000	60.000	40.000	
iv) Turmeric	000`MT	2.500	1.631	2.000	2.000	4.000	2.300	
v) Chilli	000`MT	3.000	2.646	2.750	2.750	5.000	3.000	
vi) Vegetables	000`MT	50.000	57.558	63.500	63.500	110.000	70.000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>169.500</b>	<b>141.810</b>	<b>159.850</b>	<b>159.850</b>	<b>264.000</b>	<b>178.300</b>	
<b>E. Production of Seeds</b>								
a) Cereals	000`MT	2.100	1.250	1.310	1.310	3.000	1.600	
b) Pulses	000`MT	0.400	0.290	0.300	0.300	0.600	0.350	
c) Oil Seeds	000`MT	0.500	0.375	0.390	0.390	0.900	0.550	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
d) Potato and other tuber setts	000' MT	5.000	4.385	4.500	4.500	7.500	5.000	
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>8.000</b>	<b>6.300</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>7.500</b>	
<b>Distribution of Seeds</b>								
a) Cereals.	000' MT	2.100	1.250	1.310	1.310	3.000	1.600	
b) Pulses.	000' MT	0.400	0.290	0.300	0.300	0.600	0.350	
c) Oilseeds.	000' MT	0.500	0.375	0.390	0.390	0.900	0.550	
d) Potato/Ginger/Turmeric and Others	000' MT	5.000	4.385	4.500	4.500	7.500	5.000	
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>8.000</b>	<b>6.300</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>6.500</b>	<b>12.000</b>	<b>7.500</b>	
<b>Chemical Fertilizer</b>								
i) Consumption in terms of technical Grade								
Nitrogen(N)	000' MT	2.587	0.380	0.325	0.325	2.587	0.407	
Phosphorus(P)	000' MT	1.125	0.220	0.195	0.195	1.125	0.234	
Potash(K)	000' MT	0.788	0.950	0.080	0.080	0.788	0.109	
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' MT</b>	<b>4.500</b>	<b>1.550</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>0.600</b>	<b>4.500</b>	<b>0.750</b>	
ii) Area coverage under Manure and Fertilizer.								
	000' Hect	45.000	26.500	23.500	23.500	60.000	35.000	
<b>Plant Protection</b>								
i) Pesticides consumption in terms of technical grade.								
	MT	17	17	15	15	25	17	
ii) Area coverage under Plant Protection								
	000' Hect	55.000	37.500	34.500	34.500	75.000	40.000	
<b>Area under H.Y.V</b>								
i) Rice.	000' Hect	68.000	38.500	37.000	37.000	88.000	43.500	
ii) Wheat.	000' Hect	5.000	3.800	4.100	4.100	6.000	4.500	
iii) Maize.	000' Hect	32.000	23.000	22.000	22.000	35.000	27.000	
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>000' Hect</b>	<b>105.000</b>	<b>65.300</b>	<b>63.100</b>	<b>63.100</b>	<b>129.000</b>	<b>75.000</b>	



## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Agri. Engineering</b>								
a) Distribution of Tools	000'Nos	50.000	8.802	3.000	11.802	50.000	5.000	
b) Distribution of improved implements & Machineries. (Tractors etc)	000'Nos	3.000	0.356	0.500	0.856	3.000	60.000	
			0.160	0.080	0.240	0.400	0.080	
<b>Extension &amp; Farmers Training.</b>								
a) Training of farmers including Farm Women	000'Nos	55.000	13.200	2.000	15.200	25.000		
b) Extension of workers Training		1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
<b>Area Coverage Under Major crops.</b>								
i) Rice.	000' Hect	132.000	122.267	105.200	105.200	125.500	123.500	
ii) Wheat.	000' Hect	5.150	3.976	4.500	4.500	6.500	5.150	
iii) Coarse Grain.	000' Hect	71.900	64.665	67.804	67.804	72.800	71.000	
iv) Pulses(as a whole).	000' Hect	10.900	7.720	9.180	9.180	11.100	10.000	
v) Oilseed.	000' Hect	32.700	27.566	28.630	28.630	36.300	35.000	
vi) Potato.	000' Hect	6.086	3.963	4.470	4.470	5.740	5.000	
vii) Ginger.	000' Hect	5.800	4.814	5.200	5.200	7.700	5.500	
viii)Turmeric.	000' Hect	0.648	0.427	0.500	0.500	0.950	0.600	
ix) Chilli	000' Hect	2.142	2.168	1.800	1.800	2.500	1.900	
x) Sugarcane	000' Hect	1.090	0.878	0.900	0.900	1.400	0.900	
xi) Vegetables	000' Hect	15.500	16.992	16.000	16.000	24.400	17.500	
<b>Cropped Area</b>								
i) Net Area	000' Hect	215.000	205.500	197.000	197.000	216.00	213.00	
ii) Gross Area	000' Hect	300.000	266.000	255.000	255.000	305.00	282.00	
iii) Cropping Intensity	%	139%	129.44%	129.44%	129.44%	141.20%	132%	
<b>Productivity of Major Crops</b>								
i) Rice	Qtl/Hect	12.87	11.10	11.49	11.49	19.12	13.76	
ii) Coarse Grain	Qtl/Hect	13.40	12.70	12.38	12.38	15.93	13.60	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iii) Wheat	Qtl/Hect	16.50	15.50	16.66	16.66	20.00	16.50	
iv) Oilseed (as a whole)	Qtl/Hect	11.00	10.80	11.11	11.11	13.17	11.00	
v) Pulses (as a whole)	Qtl/Hect	11.00	9.70	10.45	10.45	13.51	11.00	
vi) Potato	Qtl/Hect	74.00	65.30	81.88	81.88	87.10	82.00	
<b><u>HORTICULTURE</u></b>								
<b>Area &amp; production under different Horticulture Crops :-</b>								
1. Apple	Hect	8554	9086	684	9770	24060	10758	
	MT	12467	9600	190	9790	16864	9790	
2. Citrus	Hect	25509	23605	1395	25000	38626	25000	
	MT	33079	27800	556	28356	49214	28353	
3. Pine Apple	Hect	9468	7913	337	8250	21849	9250	
	MT	43894	37040	740	37780	65884	37780	
4. Banana	Hect	4630	4914	361	5275	8558	5275	
	MT	18024	15113	180	15293	27137	15293	
5. Walnut	Hect	3025	3700	74	3774	10600	4250	
	MT	80	62	3	65	108	80	
6. Kiwi	Hect		348	152	500	1548	1000	
	MT		62	28	90	600	90	
6. Others	Hect	6698	5916	294	6210	7500	6210	
	MT	21332	15567	1023	16590	17000	16590	
Total:-	Hect	57884	55482	3297	58779	112741	61473	
	MT	128876	105244	2720	107964	176807	107976	
<b>Spices:-</b>								
i) Cardamom	Hect	2898	4527	408	4935	16142	5235	
	MT	707	583	52	635	1044	635	
ii) Black Pepper	Hect	863	1612	508	2120	5620	2120	
	MT	203	135	65	200	438	200	
III) Other Spices	Hect	8386	7811	156	7967	10000	9161	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	MT	40641	37399	601	38000	50000	3100	
<b><u>SOIL &amp; WATER CONSERVATION</u></b>								
1. Land Development	HA	304	Nil	0	0.50	40.00	5.00	
2. Land Protection	HA	3500	Nil	0	633.29	3196.00	637.00	
<b><u>ANIMAL HUSBANDARY &amp; VETERINARY</u></b>								
1. Dairy Production								
a) Milk	000' Ton	48.50	48.00	48.50	48.50	53.00	49.00	
b) Eggs	Millions	38.50	38.00	38.50	38.50	42.00	39.00	
c) Wool	000' kg	60.40	60.20	60.40	60.40	70.40	60.60	
<b><u>FISHERIES</u></b>								
1. Fish Production.	000' Tonnes	3.50	2.70	2.77	2.75	4.60	2.80	
2. Fish Seed(fry) production	Million	30.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	50.00	40.00	
3. Fingerlings distributed.	Million	10.00	8.00	1.50	9.50	40.00	11.50	
4. Integrated Fish Farming	Hect	250(A)	200(A)	61(A)	261(A)	400(A)	100(A)	
<b><u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u></b>								
1. SGSY	a) No. of Groups	300	216	89	305	400	176	
	b) No. of individuals	16170	4149	1349	5498	20000	1968	
2. SGRY	Lakhs Mandays	115	103.21	20.40	123.61	300.00	16.78	
3. IAY								
a) New construction	No. of Houses	21527	13069	3950	17019	30000	5412	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b) Upgradation	No. of Houses	11840	6546	2172	8717	20000	4000	
5. IWDP (Hariayali)	Area in Hecht.	2600	25078	18572	43650	80000	20000	
<b>LAND REFORMS</b>								
1. Survey of Land.	Hecht	74000	12506	196.30	12702.30	74000	15000	
2. Revenue Collection	(Rest. in lakh)	896.00	377.00	163.00	540	750	150	
<b>IRRIGATION &amp; FLOOD CONTROL</b>								
1. Medium Irrigation (S & I).	Hecht.	4000	4500	200	4700	11200	-	
2. Command Area Development.	Hect.	6500	7529	770	8229	5600	1200	
3. Minor Irrigation.	Ha/S/water	20000	10759	3344	14103	42000	7100	
4. Flood Control	Ha	2500	2000	650	2650	6200	650	
<b>FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE</b>								
1. Forest Protection								
a) Survey & Investigation	Sq Km	5000	1000	0.00	1000	5000	1000	
b) Consolidation (Survey & Enumeration	Sq.Km					500	100	
2. Anchal /Village Community Reserve Forest (Creation of Plantation)	Hectare		413		413	1000	200	
3. ANR/Aforestration								
a) Creation of plantation	Hectare	30000	8974.50	6.0	8974.5	30000	6000	
b) Tending	Hectare	2887	2887		2887	-	-	
4. Development of Non-timber Forest Produce (Creation of plantation & Tending)	Hectare					4000	1000	
5. Cultural operation								
a) Thinning	Hectare					5000	1000	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b) Enrichment	Hectare					5000	1000	
6. Assistance for raising of Apna Van								
a) Creation of Plantation	Hectare	1000.000	740	1629	2369	15000	3000	
b) Tending of Plantation	Hectare	740.000			740	-	-	
7. Distribution of Seedlings	In lakh	22.5	7.6	-	7.6	35	7	
<b><u>POWER</u></b>								
1. Hydel Generation.	KW(Cum)	18490.00	2390.00	16100	18490	47200	8230	
2. Diesel Generation.	MW(Cum)	1.00	20.00	20.00				
3. Sub-Transmission	Kms	1000.00						
4. Rural Electrification.	Nos of villages	1296	50	50				
<b><u>SOLAR ENERGY(NRSE)</u></b>								
1.Solar Water Pumping System	No.	10	-	15	15	50	0	
2.Solar Lantern.	Nos.	3000	250	0	250	10000	0	
3.SPV Home Light	Nos.	1000	1080	0	1080	2500	0	
<b><u>RURAL ENERGY(IREP)</u></b>								
1.Biogas Plant.	Nos.	800	531	150	681	1000	150	
2. Improved Chullah	Nos.	10000	4315	500	4815	5000	250	
3.Solar Lantern	Nos.	7000	50	5060	5110	1000	3500	
4.Solar Home System	Nos.	500	50	545	595	100	2940	
<b><u>TEXTILE &amp; HANDI CRAFT</u></b>								
1. HANDLOOM								
i) Production of Handloom cloth	Mtrs.	1000000	805901	160000	821901	1000000	148000	
ii) Employment including Part Time.	Nos.	345000	31600	300	31900	35000	4300	
<b><u>2.SERICULTURE</u></b>								
i) Production of Raw Silk.	Kgs.	65000	26713.20	500	27213.2	10000	474	
ii) Employment including Part Time.	Nos.	15000	11100	2970	14070	20000	4000	
iii)Production of Eri Cocoons	Kgs.	85000	25748	13400	39148	15000	11880	

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
iv) Production of Muga Cocoons	Nos.	6520510	2364643	1500000	3864643	4000000	192000	
v) Production of Oak Tasar	Kgs.	600000	446000	300000	746000	8000000	24000	
<b><u>VILLAGE &amp; SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES</u></b>								
I. Development of SSI & Asst. to Entrepreneur.								
a) Unit Registered.	Nos	500	100	100	496	500	100	
b) Person Employed.	Nos	1000	200	100				
c) Training	Nos				1000	1000	100	
<b><u>GEOLOGY &amp; MINING</u></b>								
Revenue Target	Rs. In lakh				12664.01	31424.91	2000.00	
<b><u>SURFACE COMMUNICATION SECTOR ROADS &amp; BRIDGES</u></b>								
<b>Roads</b>								
a) Survey and Investigation	Kms	1082.00	673.41	84	757.41	1500.00	200.00	
b) Earth Work	Kms	548.50	339.5	53.78	393.12	700.00	100.00	
c) Protective Work	Kms	10952.50	7690.50	1409.00	9099.50	2000.00	2000.00	
d) Pavement (Soiling/Metalling)	Kms	377.73	225.09	44.47	269.56	700.00	100.00	
e) Carpeting/recarpeting	Kms	282.47	130.80	37.62	168.42	450.00	90.00	
f) Cross Drainage Works	Nos	640	424	118	542	1500	200	
g) Pucca Drain	Metres	1506.00	667.00	427.61	31886.24	70000.00	14000.00	
h) Porter/Mule Tracks	Kms	1433.49	582.56	212.50	795.06	2000.00	300.00	
<b>Bridges</b>								
a) Permanent/Steel/Bailey Bridges	Metres	1506.00	667.00	427.61	1094.61	2500.00	500.00	
b) Foot Suspension bridges	Metres	4375.00	2179.93	1545.00	3724.93	5000.00	800.00	
<b><u>CIVIL SUPPLIES</u></b>								

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Fair Price Shop	Nos	250	218	32	250	250	50	
<b><u>SCHOOL EDUCATION (Enrolment)</u></b>								
1.Elementary Education								
i) Class I-V.								
a) Boys	Nos.	102025	105636	111000	116364	126000	111000	
b) Girls	Nos.	83475	89954	94000	98046	104000	94000	
c) Total	Nos.	185500	195590	205000	214410	230000	205000	
ii) Class VI-VIII.								
a) Boys	Nos.	35750	35075	37000	38925	44000	37500	
b) Girls	Nos.	29250	28996	30000	31004	34000	31000	
c) Total	Nos.	65000	64071	67000	69929	78000	68500	
2.Secondary Education								
i) Class IX - X.								
a) Boys	Nos.	16200	16387	17200	18013	21300	18500	
b) Girls	Nos.	12100	12218	12800	13382	14700	15000	
c) Total	Nos.	28300	28605	30000	31395	36000	33500	
ii) Class XI-XII.								
a) Boys	Nos.	8150	8405	8800	9195	10200	9500	
b) Girls	Nos.	4550	5543	5800	6057	6800	6500	
c) Total	Nos.	12700	13948	14600	15252	17000	16000	
Adult Learners (TLC Learners)								
a) TLC Learners	Nos	238232	136982	40000	176892	61340	61340	
b) PLP Learners	Nos					120000		

## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>MEDICAL</u></b>								
1. Sub Centre	No	125	51	50	159		93	
2. Pry. Health Centre	No	40	4	5	23		16	
3. Community Health Centre	No	25	15	3	12		4	
<b><u>PUBLIC HEALTH &amp; WATER SUPPLY</u></b>								
<b>1.Rural Water Supply (ARP)</b>								
a) NC	Habitation in Nos	329	285	13	298		81	
b) PC		893	535	139	715			
c) INTT		570	910	317	1256	CAP_99NC-13	CAP_99NC- 5	
d) S/Back		0	0	33	33	CAP_99PC-164	CAP_99PC-76	
e) Sustally		0	0	1	1	Instt-1411	Instt-300	
Total :-		1792	1730	503	2303	Slp Bck NC-2145	Slp Bck NC- 84	
<b>2.Rural Water Supply (MNP)</b>								
a) NC	Habitation in Nos		11	1	12	Sustainability-50	Sustainability-16	
b) PC			35	6	41	Total :- 5013	Inst-122	
c) INTT				18	11		Total :- 1409	
Total :-				64	18	82		
<b>3.Rural Sanitation</b>								
		2500	IHHL-9734	IHHL-22470	IHHL-32204	IHHL-112352	IHHL-23500	
			SS- 376	SS-514	SS-890	SS-3404	SS-680	
			BE-13		BE-13	BE-1963	BE-400	
					RSM/PCs-1	RSM/PCs-70	RSM/PCs-14	
						WCS-331	WCS-331	
<b>4.Filtration &amp; Treatment quality affected)</b>								
					Iron- 14	Irom-311	Irom- 76	
						Turbidity-3630	Turbidity-682	
<b>Police Housing</b>	Nos.	254	166	60	226	562	32	
<b>General Housing</b>								
a) No of Houses	Nos.	1223	651	213	864	2078	218	



## Annexure-I

Item	Unit	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan 2006-07	Tenth Plan Anticipated achievement	Eleventh Five Year Plan - (2007-12)		Remarks
		Tenth Plan Target	Annual Plans (2002-03 to 2005-06) Annual Achievement	Anti achievement		Eleventh Plan (2007-12) target	Annual Plan 2007-08 target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b><u>SOCIAL WELFARE</u></b>								
Old Age Pension								
a) State	No	8333	5565	1333	6898	8000	1333	
b) NSAP (Central)	No.	40000	25873	14500	40373	72000	14500	
2. Welfare of children in need of care & protection	No	3616	1402	500	1902	3000	550	
<b><u>SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME</u></b>								
1. No. of Anganwadi Centre	No	3000	2359	678	3037	4277	3097	
2. Children's covered	No	200000	119518	20998	140516	197881	223019	
3. Mothers Covered	No	50000	29772	2215	31987	45047	43450	
<b><u>Art &amp; Culture</u></b>								
Community Hall	No	-	-	35	35	40	0	

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

(Rs. In lakh)

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

**AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES****AGRICULTURE****Micro Management**

a) Development of Agriculture	100		3926.41	0.00	1491.72	0.00	1491.72	3926.41	0.00	10116.30	0.00	1700.00	0.00
b) NWDPR	100		1350.00	0.00	547.91	0.00	547.75	1350.00	0.00	1800.00	0.00	180.00	0.00
Nation Project on Organic Farming	100		34.65	0.00	34.65	0.00	34.65	34.65	0.00	200.00	0.00	50.50	0.00
Agriculture Census	No fixed pattern		99.23	10.12	29.65	1.00	30.65	99.24	10.12	173.00	30.00	31.00	5.00
Establishment of Agency for Reporting Agri Stat.	50:50		136.75	137.00	45.00	45.00	90.00	136.75	137.00	355.00	355.00	50.00	50.00
WDPSA	100%		1700.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	1700.00	0.00	2739.47	0.00	744.00	0.00
Support to State extension programme for extension reforms	90:10		194.20	21.59	126.19	14.02	140.21	194.20	21.58	810.00	90.00	126.00	18.00
Demonstration on trail of Agril and Horti equipments	100%		88.86	-	59.04		59.00	88.86	0.00	350.00	0.00	69.00	0.00

**HORTICULTURE**

Coconut Development	50%	50%	0.00	36.00	2.81	2.81	5.63	4.88	8.32	50.00	50.00	3.00	3.00
Technology Mission	100%	0	7678.00	0.00	2558.75	0.00	2558.75	7385.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

National Project on rinderpest Eradication	100%	0.00	105.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	105.00	0.00	125.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
Strengthening of District poultry farms	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	107.07	0.00	107.07	364.92	0.00	400.00	0.00	200.00	0.00
Integrated Piggery Development Project	100%	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conduct of livestock census	100%	0.00	22.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.84	0.00	40.00	0.00	15.00	0.00
Collaboration unit of AICRP on FMD Sponsored by ICAR	100%	0.00	25.45	0.00	2.22	0.00	2.22	25.45	0.00	30.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Assistance to State for control of Animal disease( Training Programme)	100%	0.00	21.60	0.00	5.40	0.00	5.40	21.60	0.00	27.00	0.00	5.40	0.00
Integrated Dairy Development Project	100%	0.00	14.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Survey unit on Arunachali Mithun under Network Project on AGR	100%	0.00	16.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Project on Buffalo Breeding	100%		341.30	0.00	150.54	0.00	150.54	341.30	0.00	500.00	0.00	150.54	0.00
Fodders Development Programme	1000%		60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
Birth control and immunization of Stray dog	100%		2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Annexure-II

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Conservation of threatened breeds of doom pigs, Yak and Bhutia Pony	100%		163.77	0.00	62.12	0.00	62.12	163.77	0.00	200.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	
Livestock insurance	No fixed	Pattern	47.00	0.00	47.00	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme	50%	50%	25.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Systematic Control of livestock Disease of National importance	50%	50%	15.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Animal Disease Surveillance	50%	50%	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Professional Efficiency Dev.( State Vety Council)	50%	50%	10.00	10.00	5.00	1.50	6.50	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	
Integrated Sample survey	50%	50%	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	
Fodder Development Programme	75%	25%	70.26	7.50	7.90	0.00	7.90	70.26	10.43	150.00	50.00	60.00	20.00	
Carcass Utilization Plant			220.50	37.50	6.09	0.00	6.09	220.50	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	
Assistance to State for control of Animal disease (Training Programme)	75%	25%	0.00	0.00	112.50	17.35	129.85	276.60	45.55	500.00	167.00	120.00	40.00	
Construction of shelter House for animals and provision of Ambulance service to animal in distress	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	1.23	20.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>FISHERIES</b>														
Development of Fresh water aquaculture	75%	25%	300.00	100.00	48.00	16.00	64.00	142.37	63.50	303.00	101.00	48.00	16.00	
Fishery Extension	80%	20%	16.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.72	1.43	9.60	2.40	4.50	0.90	
Cold Water Aqua culture	75%	25%	9.83	3.28	231.32	4.00	235.32	241.15	7.28	45.00	15.00	9.90	3.30	
Fishermen Welfare schemes	50%	50%	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	64.00	64.00	160.00	160.00	32.00	32.00	
Post harvest infrastructure	100%		100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	
Strengthening of data base information and networking	100%		40.65	0.00	6.25	0.00	6.25	40.65	0.00	50.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	
<b>FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE</b>														
No-Timber Forest Protection including medicinal plants	100%	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance for Development of Itanagar Wild Life Sanctuary	100%	0.00	101.22	0.00	8.19	0.00	8.19	101.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Integrated Forest protection	90%	10%	1725.60	147.40	650.70	72.30	723.00	1725.60	147.40	4331.70	481.30	774.00	86.00	
Assistance for Development of Tale	100%	0.00	73.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance for Development of Mehao	100%	0.00	72.68	0.00	12.79	0.00	12.79	72.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance for Development of Sessa	100%	0.00	59.75	0.00	19.76	0.00	19.76	59.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Project Elephant	100%	0.00	343.27	0.00	385.81	0.00	66.25	0.00	66.25	385.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dibang Dehang Biosphere	100%	0.00	78.27	0.00	37.77	0.00	37.77	78.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

## Annexure-II

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Assistance for Development of Kamlang	100%	0.00	52.60	0.00	6.88	0.00	6.88	52.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance for Development of Dibang	100%	0.00	79.41	0.00	15.15	0.00	15.15	79.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Astt for D'Ering Wild Life Sanctuary	100%	0.00	83.31	0.00	12.79	0.00	12.79	83.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Project Tiger ( recurring)	50%	50%	398.80	115.85	135.25	40.00	175.25	398.80	115.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Assistance for Mouling National Park	50%	50%	51.12	1.00	0.00	0.00	51.12	1.00	56.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Development of zoo	50%	50%	376.90	63.17	83.00	10.00	93.00	376.90	63.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Development of Eagle Nest	100%		38.66	0.00	6.25	0.00	6.25	38.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>														
(a) SGSY	75%	25%	983.70	241.64	282.45	66.02	348.47	983.70	241.64	0.00	842.00	0.00	200.00	
DRDA Administration & Training	75%	25%	2779.54	910.99	400.00	284.31	684.31	2779.54	910.99	0.00	1600.00	0.00	300.00	
Integrated Wasteland Development(IWDP)	92%	8%	3899.42	276.04	0.00	92.86	92.86	3899.42	268.25	0.00	1088.00	0.00	298.00	
SGRY	75%	25%	6498.14	1453.94	1403.65	467.88	1623.54	6498.14	1453.94	0.00	7108.00	0.00	1237.00	
Indira Awas Yojana	75%	25%	4315.36	1171.53	1081.68	339.56	1421.24	4315.36	1171.53	0.00	2348.00	0.00	771.00	
NREGA					273.82	50.00	323.82	273.82	50.00	0.00	1650.00	0.00	150.00	
<b>Panchyat</b>														
Panchyat Development Training	75%	25%	9.14	31.71	47.57	2.91	50.48	95.14	31.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Land Reform</b>														
Proposal for Cadastral Survey & Settlement operation at Yingkiong Township	100%										70.00			
Proposal for Cadastral Survey & Settlement operation at Daporiji township	100%										100.00			
Proposal for Cadastral Survey & Settlement operation at Pasighat	100%										1000.00			
Cadastral Survey & Settlement operation at Alo Township	50%	50%	22.75	22.75	-	22.75	22.75	0.00	22.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.75	
<b>INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME</b>														
Various IREP programme					172.72	29.13	211.93	257.36	57.12	425.00	510.00	49.50	49.50	
<b>NRSE</b>														
<b>SPV Programme</b>														
a) Street light	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.36	2.00	45.00	12.50	9.00	0.00	
b) Home lighting system	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	118.70	4.54	225.00	12.50	45.00	0.00	
d) Village electrification through SHS	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	211.14	0.00	211.14	573.10	25.75	1000.00	100.00	45.00	0.00	
e) Solar lantern	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.00	20.00	48.00	0.00	

## Annexure-II

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
f) Solar Water Pumping System					9.42	0.00	9.42	18.53	8.12	1.50	25.00	30.00	0.00	
g) Mini Energy Park					10.83	0.00	10.83	10.83	1.23	90.00	10.00	18.00	0.00	
<b>Hydel : C/O MMHP in Arunachal Pradesh</b>	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	19.50	0.00	19.50	382.50	497.36	2250.00	418.00	0.00	13.20	
<b>Biomass Programme</b>														
Biomass grassfire based power plant in A.P.	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	111.37	0.00	111.37	202.10	27.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Wind Energy Programme</b>														
Monitoring & mapping including wind assessment studies	90%	10%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.10	3.18	1.50	0.00	0.00	
<b>NPBD: a) Biogas plant</b>			0.00	0.00	1.00	2.40	3.40	4.24	3.89	5.00	10.00	1.00	2.00	
<b>TEXTILE &amp; HANDICRAFT</b>														
Project Package Scheme	100%	0%	14.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.56	0.00					
Workshed-cum-Huosing Scheme	100%		442.00	0.00	74.00	0.00	74.00	442.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Weavers Health Package Schemes	100%		219.00	0.00	119.00	0.00	119.00	219.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>INDUSTRY</b>														
Establishment of New ITI in AP														
i) For Institution building	100%		592.43	0.00	119.00	0.00	119.00	592.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
ii) For Stipend and other expenditure	100%		99.02	0.00	75.00	0.00	75.00	99.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
iii) Technical Assistance	100%		4.04	0.00	1.19	0.00	1.19	4.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Infrastructure Development scheme	100%	0	1.88	0.00										
a) IIUS scheme	75%	25%								3750.00	1250.00	0.00	25.00	
<b>SCIENCE &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b>														
Study on Techno Intervention for Developing Management System for Fresh Water Pisciculture to enhance local Fish production in A.P	100%		6.20	0.00				6.20						
Preparation of detailed project report for setting up a cross flow based Micro Hydel Project of 3X100 KW Capacity at Kodak	100%		4.00	0.00										
State Remote Sensing Application Centre														
a) National (Natural) Resources information system (NRIS), Department of Space , Govt. of India	100%		23.75	0.00										

## Annexure-II

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Soil erosion studies in Arunachal Pradesh	100%		0.00	0.00										
Mapping and monitoring of Shifting Cultivation area and development of suitable in Lower Dibang Valley and Upper Siang	100%		0.00	0.00										
<b>TOURISM</b>														
Cafeteria at Tenga Valley	72%	28%	9.92	0.00										
Tourist lodge at Gibbons Land	70%	30%	36.00	17.66										
Reception Centre at Miao	67%	33%	25.00	12.85										
Tourist Hut at Glow lake	44%	56%	14.00	9.87										
Wayside amenities at Kimyong	60%	40%	15.00	13.87										
Tourist lodge ,Changlang	70%	30%	27.00	17.66										
Tourist lodge at Bhalukpong	72%	28%	28.00	20.52										
Refurbishment of Tawang Monastery	59%	49%	28.00	20.86										
Basic amenities at Zemithang	24%	76%	10.76	11.07										
Refurbishment of Rabgyaling Monastery	71%	29%	44.80	25.84										
C.C Steps at Lagyala Camp	67%	33%	4.80	3.67										
Tourist cottage at Lhou	60%	40%	19.50	27.00										
Tourist lodge at Daporijo	54%	46%	0.00	0.00										
Tourist lodge , Yachuli	89%	11%	3.65	0.00										
Refurbishment of Gorsam at Chorten	65%	35%	12.80	20.96										
Multipurpose Hall at Tawang	76%	24%	10.00	0.00										
Siang Darshan festival at Tuting														
Yatri Niwas at Bameng	86%	14%	5.36	2.42										
Tourist hut at Tato	63%	37%												
Multipurpose media Projection & CD ROM	100%		7.09	0.00	7.09	0.00	7.09	7.09	0.00					
Construction of Tourist complex at Along	100%		266.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	0.00					
Development of Ganga Lake ,Itanagar (a),C/O	100%		49.67	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.07	9.91	0.00					
tourist car parking place														
(b) C/O Swimming Pool for ladies	100%		39.36	0.00	9.84	0.00	9.84	9.82	0.00					
©C/O Swimming Pool for gents	100%		48.60	0.00	48.60	0.00	48.60	48.60						
(d) C/O Tourist Rest House	100%		45.08	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.76	9.16						
<b>ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS</b>														
National Sample Survey	75%	25%	400.00	132.00	82.00	26.00	108.00	396.00	132.00	510.00	170.00	84.00	28.00	

## Annexure-II

Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Fifth Economic Census	100%		0.00	0.00										
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>														
<b>CSS in Operation</b>														
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	75%	25%	24173.10	8057.70	10726.41	1192.00	11928.47	14362.72	-	48750.00	16250.00	9750.00	3250.00	
Total Literacy Campaign	80%	20%	334.12	83.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	334.12	83.53					
Post Literacy Programme	80%	20%			61.81	15.70	77.51	61.81	15.70	126.42	31.60	41.21	10.47	
District Institute of Education & Training	100%	0	686.20	41.00	464.32	0.00	194.35	666.78	41.00	1000.00	41.00	200.00	8.20	
Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST students	100%	0	6.75	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	6.17	0.00	13.20	0.00	1.80	0.00	
Information & Communication Technology	90%	10%	1031.80	103.18	1031.80	103.18	1134.98	1031.80	103.18	3000.00	300.00	185.72	20.64	
<b>Higher Education</b>														
<b>CSS in Operation</b>														
National Social Survey Scheme	75%	25%	54.88	18.29	12.60	3.15	12.60	41.16	13.72	93.04	39.00	15.24	3.81	
<b>SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>														
c/o District Sports Complex at Ziro	75%	25%	133.95	120.08	80.00	0.00	80.00	108.95	0.00	25.00	120.08	25.00	120.08	
C/O District Sports Complex at Roing Dibang Valley Dist.	75%	25%	133.95	117.07	80.00	0.00	80.00	108.95	0.00	25.00	117.07	25.00	117.07	
C/O State Level Sports Complex at Chimpu	75%	25%	373.04	191.06	200.00	0.00	200.00	291.79	0.00	81.25	191.06	81.25	191.06	
C/O District Sports Complex at Daporijo	75%	25%	142.01	59.57						142.01	59.57	142.01	59.57	
C/O District Sports Complex at Tangte	75%	25%	144.12	60.27	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	94.12	60.27	94.12	60.27	
C/O District Sports Complex at dirang	75%	25%	109.50	41.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	97.00	0.00	12.50	41.00	12.50	41.00	
C/O District Sports Complex at Khonsa	75%	25%	142.01	59.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	142.01	59.57	142.01	59.57	
C/O District Sports Complex at Yupia	75%	25%	142.37	61.46	71.00	30.73	101.73	71.00	30.73	71.37	30.73	71.37	30.73	
C/O District Sports Complex at Pasighat	75%	25%	102.42	53.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.42	53.53	102.42	53.53	
C/O Indore Hall Category-III at Palin	75%	25%	30.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	6.00	10.00	7.50	10.00	7.50	
C/O Indore Hall Category-I at Rupa	75%	25%	90.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	25.00	60.00	5.00	60.00	5.00	
C/O Indore Hall Category-III at Anini	75%	25%	29.73	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	10.00	3.70	0.00	3.73	0.00	
C/O Indore Hall Category-I at Tawang	75%	25%	90.00	30.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	75.00	30.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	
C/O Indore Hall Category-II at Yomcha	75%	25%	67.50	22.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.50	22.50	67.50	22.50	
C/O Indore Stadium and improvement of Sports Complex at Along	90%	10%	392.40	43.60	130.84	0.00	130.84	130.84	0.00	261.56	43.60	261.56	42.60	
<b>HEALTH &amp; FAMILY WELFARE</b>														
National Family Welfare Programme	100%		1818.00	0.00	413.71	0.00	413.71	1818.14	0.00	2750.43	0.00	564.26	0.00	
National Programme for Control of Blindness	50	50	47.50	150.00										

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	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
National TB Control Programme	50%	50%	90.00	15.00										
National Leprosy Eradication Programme	50%	50%	34.00	221.10										
National IDD Control Programme	100%		31.50	0.00										
National Anti Malaria Programme			2790.00	600.00										
National Mental Health Programme	100%		125.00	0.00										
ISM & Homeopathy	50%	50%	87.25	405.75										
Immunization	100%	0	238.00	0.00	155.00	0.00	1.24	161.00	0.00	723.00	0.00	143.00	0.00	
National Rural Health Mission	90%	10%	1988.00	0.00	1154.00	0.00	822.00	487.00	0.00	14400.00	1600.00	2802.60	311.00	
Strengthening Nursing Service	100%		22.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	20.75	0.00	50.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	
RCH Programme	100%	0	2046.00	0.00	541.00	0.00	529.00	1831.00	0.00	5100.00	0.00	953.00	0.00	
<b>PHED</b>														
ARWSP	100%	0.00	33873.50	0.00	9148.97	0.00	9148.97	33873.50	0.00	65000.00	0.00	11000.00	0.00	
TSC	100%	0.00	0.00	242.59	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	242.59	0.00	754.42	0.00	120.00	
CCDU	100%	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.38	0.00	44.38	45.00	0.00	715.00	0.00	143.00	0.00	
Computerisation & MIS Programming	100%		378.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	161.00	0.00	900.00	0.00	172.00	0.00	
National Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance(NRDWQM&SP)	100%	0%	0.00	0.00	102.29	0.00	102.44	102.44	0.00	760.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	
Exploration of alternate source of drinking water (Rain water harvesting)	100%	0%	0.00	0.00						500.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	
Procurement of Rig Machine for exploration of ground water	100%	0%								75.00	0.00	140.00	0.00	
<b>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>														
Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	60%	40%	583.00	389.65	72.00	0.00	72.00	394.00	197.01	189.00	293.24	189.00	293.24	
10% Lump sum provision for benefit of the State of NER	90%	10%	7229.29	803.25	2975.93	0.00	2975.93	4651.45	0.00	81987.57	9109.73	16825.34	2228.00	
SRSRY	75%	25%								500.00	167.00	100.00	33.00	
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE ,WOMEN &amp; CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>														
ICDS	100%	0	8311.78	0.00	2200.00	0.00	2200.00	8311.78	0.00	12000.00	0.00	2200.00	0.00	
ICDS Training	100%	0	116.40		41.56	0.00	41.56	116.40	0.00	100.00	0.00	37.85	0.00	
Construction of Juvenile Home	50%	50%	0.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	0.00	10.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	10.00	
Anganwadi Building	100%		15180.00	0.00	533.75	0.00	533.75	1518.00	0.00	3188.50	0.00	1067.50	0.00	
C/O of Working Women Hostel	75%	25%	0.00	18.96	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	18.96	105.00	35.00	15.00	5.00	
Swayam Siddha	100%		11.05	1.75	1.75	0.00	1.75	11.05	0.00	75.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	



## Annexure-II

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Balika Samridhi Yojana	100%		6.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.13	0.00	25.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	
Kishori Shakti Yojana	100%		98.45	0.00	86.90	0.00	86.90	98.45	0.00	467.50	0.00	93.50	0.00	
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINING INSTITUTE</b>														
Procurement of Computer Hardware & other Training Equipments	90%	10%	13.60	1.36	6.10	0.61	6.10	13.60	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
DoPT Training Programme	100%		26.32	0.00	5.56	0.00	5.56	26.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE FOR JUDICIARY</b>														
Infrastructure for Judiciary	50%	50%	185.00	185.00										
<b>CIVIL SUPPLIES</b>														
Food, Storage & Warehousing (Construction of Godowns under 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	100%	Nil								292.02	Nil	60.00	Nil	
<b>RWD</b>														
a) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Dikornng Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		160.31	0.00	116.85	0.00	116.85	160.31	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	contd schemes
b) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Jia Bhoroli Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		49.00	0.00	49.00	0.00	49.00	49.00	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	contd schemes
c) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Siang Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	New schemes
d) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Siang Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	New schemes

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Name of Schemes	Pattern of funding		Tenth Plan 2002-07 Projected Outlay		Annual Plan 2006-07			Tenth Plan Anticipated Expenditure		Projected Outlay				Remark
	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Outlay		Anticipated Expdr	Central Share	State Share	Eleventh Plan (07-12)		Annual Plan 07-08		
					Central Share	State Share				Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
e) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Dibang Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	New schemes
e) Implementation of Soil Conservation for enhancing productivity of degraded land in the Lohit Catchments of Micro Watershed of RVP and flood prone river	100%		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3450.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	New schemes
<b>Total :-</b>			<b>145290.61</b>	<b>17477.58</b>	<b>42854.28</b>	<b>3094.17</b>	<b>44648.63</b>	<b>114030.08</b>	<b>6599.16</b>	<b>277757.66</b>	<b>48284.67</b>	<b>52914.83</b>	<b>10529.49</b>	<b>0.00</b>