



Government Of Arunachal Pradesh

Draft Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan 1992-93

PART-I

GOVERNMENT OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ITANAGAR

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Safdarjung Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. D-6774.....
Date 31/2/92.....

-54163

309.25

ARU-D

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

A N D

ANNUAL PLAN 1992 - 93

I N D E X

		<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER	I Land and People	1 - 3
CHAPTER	II Review of 7th Plan	4 -17
CHAPTER	III Decentralised Planning in Arunachal Pradesh	23 -28
CHAPTER	IV Planning process in Arunachal Pradesh	23 -28
CHAPTER	V Notes on Sectoral Plans	
	1. <u>Crop Husbandry</u>	
	a) Agriculture	29 -45
	b) Small & Marginal Farmers	-46
	c) Horticulture	47 -62
	2. Soil and Water Conservation	63 -74
	3. Animal Husbandary & Dairy Development	75 -92
	4. Fisheries	93 -103
	5. Forestry & Wild Life	104-123
	6. Agricultural Research Education	124-125
	7. Cooperation	126-134
	8. Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control	135
	9. Rural Development	136-141
	10. I R E P	142
	11. Land Reforms:	143-147
	12. Panchayat Raj	148-151
	13. Rehabilitation and Settlement	152-153
	14. Medium Irrigation	154-156
	15. Minor Irrigation	157-165
	16. Command Area Development	166

NIEPA DC



D06774

17.	Flood Control	167
18.	Power	168-178
19.	Non conventional Source of Energy	179-181
20.	Industry and Minerals	182-203
21.	Civil Aviation	204
22.	Roads and Bridges	205-211
23.	Road Transport	212 -216
24.	Directorate of Transport	217-219
25.	Science, Technology and Environment	220-221
26.	Secretariat Economic Services	222-229
27.	Tourism	230-241
28.	Survey and Statistics	242-245
29.	Civil Supply	246-254
30.	Weight & Measures	255-258
31.	Small Savings	259-261
32.	Education	262-318
33.	Research	319-325
34.	Social & Cultural Affairs	326-330
35.	Library	331-335
36.	Medical and Public Health	336-344
37.	Water Supply and Sanitation	345-349
38.	Housing	350-352
39.	Urban Development	354
40.	Information and Publicity	355-364
41.	Labour and Employment	365-373
42.	Social Security and Welfare	374-377
43.	Road Safety	378
44.	Nutrition	379
45.	Stationery & Printing	380-392
46.	Public Works	393
47.	Training Institute	394-395

CHAPTER - I

LAND AND PEOPLE

1.1 Arunachal Pradesh has undergone constitutional changes in its evolution to obtain Statehood. The then North East Frontier Agency (N.E.F.A) came into being as a Union Territory from 20th January, 1972. The territory was given Legislative status with effect from 15th August, 1975. The Statehood was attained on 20th February, 1987.

1.2 Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the North-Eastern part of India. It borders the plains of Brahmaputra and gradually rises up in hills towards Himalayas and reaches over to 7,300 mtrs at Gorichen in West Kameng Distt. It has international border with Bhutan in the West, China in North and North-East and Myanmar in the East. The total length of international border is about 1,628 Km. It has inter-state borders with Nagaland in East and South-East ^{and} with Assam in the South. The area of the State is 83,754 Sq.Km.

1.3 Arunachal Pradesh falls in the outer Himalayas and Patkoi Range. It is endowed with wide topographical variations, vegetation and wild life. Along the greater part of the length of the territory the characteristic Siwalik type formation of Himalayan mountains is found. The definition of Siwalik ranges loses its typical character at the point of the valley head and is replaced by a series of low hills with easier slopes. These hills gradually merge into the Patkoi Hill ranges which separates India and Myanmar (Burma). The general tendency of the hills is found sloping towards the plains of Assam. These hill ridges in Arunachal Pradesh are situated in a very haphazard manner. As soon as one ends, the other starts either in opposite or parallel direction. At their intervals the wide and narrow valleys come into existence. Because of these hill ridges and the valleys the surface of Arunachal Pradesh is found variegated almost everywhere which also results into geographical isolation which is caused by various rivers and streams traversing the region.

1.4 Mainly due to the topography, the State

is broadly divided in three broad physio-agronomic zones-(i) the foothills, (ii) valley and mid-hills and (iii) higher hills in the Himalayan Ranges. The three groups have the following soils :

- i) The nature of soils in the foothills may be termed as sedimentary and are alluvial in nature being either loams or sandy loams mixed with pebbles
- ii) The soils in the valleys are rich in organic content and clayey-alluminous
- iii) Soils in the higher hill-tops relatively lack in organic content and are composed of rocks of Himalayan type-shales, schists and conglomerates.

1.5 Owing to rapid change in topographic and altitudinal aspects, the climatic conditions tend to change within short distances. Three major climatic zones can be recognised on the basis of broad generalisation the hot and humid sub-tropical area of the foothills, where temperature upto about 38°C is recorded in summer, the cooler and micro-thermal region of the lesser Himalayas and the cold Himadri type in the upper region. Snowfall is experienced in the upper region at the 1500 meters and above. The summer season which starts from early May is moderated by frequent showers.

1.6 The territory is vivisected by innumerable rivers and streams which originate in higher Himalayas and Arakan ranges. They flow down to form tributories of the Brahmaputra. The major rivers are Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Dibang, Lohit, Diyum and Dihing.

1.7 Arunachal Pradesh is divided in 11 Districts viz. West Kameng, East Kameng, Tawang, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit, Tirap and Changlang. There are 29 sub-divisions and 108 circles in these districts. There are 48 blocks in the State. Three tier Panchayati Raj system is functioning in Arunachal Pradesh with Zilla Parishad at the District level, Anchal Samity at block level and Gram Panchayat at village level. There are 11 zilla Parishads, 65 Anchal Samities and 875 Gram Panchayats in the State.

1.8 According to the provisional population results of 1991 census Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 8.58 lakhs consisting of 4.61 lakhs males and 3.97 lakhs females. The present population has registered an increase by 35.86% during the decade 1981-91 as against 35.15% in 1971-81. This growth rate is quite high when compared to the national growth rate of 23.50%. But as the percentage of normal growth rate due to birth is not known it is difficult to ascertain the exact reasons for high growth rate. The highest growth rate (57.75%) is found in Lohit District and lowest growth rate (17.55%) in East Kameng District. The density of population is 10 per Sq.Km. The most densely populated District in the State is Tirap District with density of 36 persons per Sq.Km. The density of population in Dibang Valley District is 3 persons per Sq.Km which is the lowest in the State. The sex ratio i.e. number of females per thousand males is found to be 861 in 1991 as against 862 in 1981 census. The sex ratio in Arunachal Pradesh is much lower than the All India average of 929. The highest sex ratio (966) is recorded in East Kameng District and the lowest (792) in the Dibang Valley District. The percentage of literates to the total population ages 7 years and above is 41.22% with 51.10% male literates and 29.36% female literates. The All India literacy rate is 52.11% with 63.83% male literates and 39.42 female literates. Upto 1981 there were six urban centres. In 1991 census 4 more centres have been declared as urban raising the total urban centre to 10 which are Bomdila, Along, Tezu, Pasighat, Itanagar, Naharlagun, Ziro, Roing, Namsai and Khonsa. The composition of urban population in 1991 census is not available. However, in 1981 census 6.5% of the total population was in urban centres.

1.9 The state is predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes population. In 1981 census tribal population constituted 70% of the total population. The results of 1991 are not available. However, it is felt that composition of tribal population in 1991 census would follow the pattern of 1981 census. There are about 25 major tribes with various sub-tribes residing in the State. Different tribes have their own dialects. However, broken Assamese and Hindi serve as the Lingua-franca. The official language is English.

C H A P T E R - I I IREVIEW OF SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 & 1991-92

2.1 An outlay of Rs.400 crores was originally approved for 7th Five Year Plan. However, this had gone up to Rs.549.00 crores on the basis of outlay approved annually. The outlay approved for 1990-91 was Rs.183.00 crores and that for 1991-92 is Rs.235.00 crores. The yearwise outlay approved by the Planning Commission and expenditure incurred are given below :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Approved outlay</u>	<u>(Rs.in Crores)</u> <u>Expenditure</u>
1985-86	Rs. 73.00	Rs. 72.42
1986-87	Rs. 90.00	Rs. 87.84
1987-88	Rs.110.00	Rs.111.09
1988-89	Rs.126.00	Rs.125.12
1989-90	Rs.150.00	Rs.154.04(included
Total 7th Plan	Rs.549.00 Crores	Rs.550.49 expdr.on account of additional resources of Rs.4.40 crores used under Plan)
<u>Annual Plan</u>		
1990-91	Rs.183.00 Crores	Rs.165.81 Crores
1991-92	Rs.235.00 "	Rs.230.00(Anticipated)

2.2 The main thrust during the period has been for the development of infrastructural facilities. Agriculture and Allied Services Power and Transport & Communication Sectors were the priority sectors. Adequate attention was, however, given to the social services to improve the quality of life.

2.3 A resume of physical achievements made during the 7th plan, Annual Plan 1990-91 and likely achievements during 1991-92 in respect of important sectors is given below :

2.3.1 AGRICULTURE : Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in the State. Almost the entire population depends on Agriculture for their livelihood. Shifting cultivation is prevalent. During the 7th Plan Programmes were taken up for increasing foodgrains production to generate

surplus after meeting requirement of growing population and also to wean away jhumias to settled cultivation. From the end of 6th Five Year Plan the State is self-sufficient in food with marginal surplus. Food production at the end of 1989-90 was 2.09 lakhs M.T., The production of foodgrains was 2.14 lakhs MT during 1990-91 which is expected to reach the level of 2.21 lakhs MT by the end of 1991-92. Due importance was given on commercial crops. Potato production has been 27213 MT, oilseeds 19475 MT and pulses 3900 MT at the end of 7th Five Year Plan. The level achieved at the end of 1990-91 was 31200 MT of potatoes, 21817 MT of oilseeds and 4288 MT of pulses. The targets set for 1991-92 are 36000 MT of potatoes, 27000 MT of oilseeds and 6400 MT of pulses. The area under Manure and Fertilized High Yielding variety (HYV) Programme and Plant protection are increasing. At the end of 7th Plan 7500 hecets and 25100 hecets respectively were brought under Manures and Fertilizer, HYV and plant protections activities. The corresponding figures for 1990-91 are 10000 hecets, 35500 hecets and 28000 hecets. The consumption of fertilizers (N+P+K) was 390 MT at the end of 1989-90 which has gone up to 440 MT by end of 1990-91. Various measures such as land development for permanent cultivation, impetus to horticulture and commercial crops etc taken by the Govt. have helped to wean away some farmers from jhum cultivation. Following figures will indicate the reduction of jhum cultivation in the State .

<u>Year</u>	<u>Net area in hect</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Jhum</u>	
1970-71	28,006	78220	116226
1976-77	40,013	71901	111914
1980-81	52,012	66979	118232

(Source: 1981 Agricultural Census publication)

Due to sustained efforts the farmers of Arunachal Pradesh have been able to generate some marketable surpluses in the various pockets of the State. The major produces are apple, pineapple, orange, potato, mustard, spices etc. Due to lack of organized markets, communication bottlenecks and inadequate infrastructural facilities the growers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The Govt. is now providing subsidised transport facilities to

help the farmers to dispose of their produce in nearest terminal markets. The FCI procures paddy from some of the districts; but this has not been upto the desired extent. To overcome the endemic marketing problems A Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1989 has been formally notified after obtaining assent of the President. After the enactment of Bill, the Agricultural Marketing Board at the State level has also been set up to deal with the various marketing problems effectively in respect of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest and Fisheries Department.

2.3.2 HORTICULTURE : Considering the immense potential prevailing in the State, it has been recognised that future of Arunachal Pradesh lies in systematic development of horticulture. Horticulture programmes taken up in abandoned jhumlands help controlling shifting cultivation. Wastelands are also being turned into economically viable units through plantation of horticultural crops. Upto Oct '89, horticultural programme used to be implemented by the Deptt of Agriculture. But considering the importance a separate Directorate of Horticulture has been created in Oct '89. The production of fruits and vegetables upto end of 7th Five Year Plan were 39390 MT and 34000 MT respectively. The level of fruits production achieved during 1990-91 was 41395 MT and that of vegetables at 45085 MT. The targets set for fruits and vegetable production during 1991-92 are 51630 MT and 50000 MT respectively. Spices production is expected to be 60000 MT in the end of current financial year. More than 12000 units of 1 acre each of p-people's horticulture gardens have so far been developed through peoples' participation. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Control of Shifting Cultivation another 3850 heccts have been covered up the end of 1990-91. At present five small preservation units are operating in different locations mainly to train and demonstrate the farmers in the preservation techniques. 2000 Kgs of finished fruit products were also produced in those units.

2.3.3 SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION : The main activities under this programme are reclamation of suitable land for cultivation by constructing terraces, contour bunds, land levelling etc and protection and preservation of agricultural

land by various protection measures. During 7th Plan 4587 hectares of land was developed and land protection works mainly in agricultural land was done in 4,332 hec. Thus, by the end of 7th Plan 4488 hectares of land development and 55357 hec. of land protection works was completed. The achievements during 1990-91 have been 228 hec. of land development and 2549 hec. of land protection. The targets for 1991-92 are 140 hec. and 2400 hec. respectively.

2.3.4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT: The main objective of improving indigenous livestock through cross breeding, upgrading processes and augmentation of milk, egg and wool and production were continued during the 7th Plan and the two subsequent Annual Plans. The development of infrastructure for providing health cover to livestock, production of feed, and fodder etc were taken care of through various schemes. Distribution of poultry, piggy, dairy units on subsidy was also continued. The production of milk, egg and wool have reached the level of 40,000 MT, 30 million number and 57000 kgs respectively at the end of 7th five year plan. The corresponding figures for 1990-91 were 40500 MT, 30,50 millions and 57200 kgs. The targets for 1991-92 are 41000 MT of milk, 31 millions of eggs, and 57400 kgs of wool. The number of Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Aid Centres at the end of 7th Plan were 81 and 115 respectively. At the end of 1990-91, these were 84 and 123 respectively. During 1991-92, establishment of 4 more dispensaries and 11 Vety Aid Centres have been targeted. 12000 inseminations with exotic bull semen during 1989-90 were performed. Another 500 have been done during 1991-92.

2.3.5 FISHERIES: The main objective during 7th Plan had been to increase inland fish and fish seed production. The estimated potential of culturable water area in the State is 7000 hec. and 2000 Kms. Of this, a total of 904 hec. and 380 Kms (cold water) have been brought under pisciculture activities by the end of 7th Plan. The pisciculture, being a low investment avocation in the State, has attracted farmers even in the remote corners of the State. The achievements at the end of 7th Plan were of 998 MT fish, 15 million fish fry and 5 million fingerlings. The

(6)

achievements of fish and fish seeds production during 1990-91 have been 1246 tonnes and 18.00 million(fry) respectively. The target set for fish production during 1991-92 is 1500 tonnes and that of fish fry is 19 million. The most successful scheme under this sector is paddy-cum-fish culture. Under this scheme, 810 hecets were covered by the end of 1990-91. Under aquaculture scheme, upto the end of 7th Plan 2002 domestic fish ponds and 224 villages fish farms were constructed covering a water area of about 142 hect including 3.6 hecets nursery area. Another 187 domestic fish pond, 75 village fish farms and 3 fish seed farm have been added during 1990-91 covering on water area of 25.26 hecets. The targets for 1991-92 are 263, 103 and 5 respectively.

2.3.6 FORESTS : As per the Assessment Report of Forest Survey of India, 1989 forest area in the State is 68763 Sq.Kms. The forests thus form 82.3% of the total area of the State. Forests play a very important role in the economic life of the people. Area under Production Forestry upto 7th Plan was 62,921 hecets. Another 3406 hecets were brought under this programme during 1990-91 bringing the total area to 66327 hecets. The target for current year is 3925 hecets. Under Social Forestry achievement during 1990-91 was 200 hecets bringing the total area of 1460 hecets at the end of 1990-91. The target for 1991-92 350 hecets Area covered under Rehabilitation of Degraded Jhumland which is as Apna Van during 1990-91 is 775 hecets. Thus the total area under this programme comes to 2804 hecets by the end of 1990-91. Another 3000 hecets are targetted to be covered during 1991-92. There were 1318 Kms forest roads at the end of 1990-91. The target for the current year is to construct another 35 Kms of roads. Under 20 Point Programme 631.28 lakhs trees were planted during 7th Plan. In 1990-91, area covered under ~~Kam~~ Forestry was 5516 hecets and 1.79 lakhs seedling distribution.

2.3.7. COOPERATION : During 7th Five Year Plan endeavour has been to streamline the activities of the existing societies alongwith essential diversification so as to provide progressive coverage to the traditionally and economically backward tribal people. The cooperative movement

has permeated the activities like transport, marketing, farming, dairy, fishery, housing etc. Main thrust, however, remained on the consumer sector for providing essential items to the people at reasonable prices by opening fair price shops particularly in remote areas. During the Annual Plan 1990-91 a few sick societies have been amalgamated as a step towards revitalisation, therefore the the number of Cooperative Societies now stands at 199 including three Apex Societies, 84 Consumers, 21 LAMPS, 22MPCS, 3 Marketing Societies, 7 Industrial Societies, 7 Transport Coop.Societies, 7 Farmin Copp.Societies, 7 Dairies, 8 Service Coop.Societies, 13 School Coop.Societies, 5 Women Coop.Societies, 4 Fishery Coop.Societies, 3 Cinema Coop.Societies, 1 Housing Coop. Society and 4 Thriefft and Credit Societies. Number of Fair Price Shops have increased to 261 from 252. Supper Market has earned a good reputation and the demand to establish more such markets in Capital Complex as well as in the District Head Quarters are being received. The retail sales of consumer goods by Urban and Rural Cooperatives during 1990-91 were to the tune of Rs.18.50 crores and Rs.17.50 crores respectively. Thus it has shown an overall increase of 10 crores i.e. 38.46%. The Apex Bank has through its 26 branches advanced ST Loans, which has now reached Rs.377.04 lakhs from Rs.112.20 lakhs and MT Loans Rs.705.09 lakhs from Rs.264.21 lakhs. These figures include loans advanced to the IRDP beneficiaries also. In addition, cash credit to the tune of Rs.261.00 lakhs has also been extended to different Coop.Societies involved in Public Distribution System. By the end of the current year more sick societies are expected to be amalgamated as steps towards revitalisation.

2.3.8. RURAL DEVELOPMENT : Various Anti Poverty Programmes and Community Development Programmes were implemented under this sector. The physical achievements under IRDP at the end of the 7th Plan as well as during 1990-91 were 56600 and 8423 beneficiaries respectively. The target for 1991-92 is 15022 families. The main difficulties in implementation of IRDP credit linked individual beneficiary oriented schemes were non-availability of credit support, communication problems, lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of organized marketing outlets, reluctance of local people to

take loans etc 10 out of 48 blocks still remain uncovered by the banks. The NREP and RLEGP have since been discontinued. Achievements under these programmes during 1985-89 were Rs.8.38 lakhs mandays against NREP and Rs.4.75 lakhs mandays against RLEGP. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been launched during 1989-90 in place of aforesaid two programmes. Achievements under this programme during 1989-90 and 1990-91 were 7.25 lakhs and 8.69 lakhs mandays respectively. The target for the current year is 12.40 lakhs mandays. Under ASMF Programme 68123 farmers were assisted during 7th Plan period and 9536 during 1990-91. 38400 children and 6000 mothers were covered under Special Nutrition Programme during 7th Plan, Corresponding figures for 1990-91 are 76660 and 8500 respectively. During 1990-91, a scheme of Grants-in-aid to Gram Panchayats was introduced and various development of works are implemented under this scheme on Area-cum-Community Development approach. Detailed guidelines as to how the Panchayat Bodies are to be involved in the planning and implementation of the Area-cum-CD Projects, have been issued. As a subsidiary to the Area-cum-CD Projects, another scheme known as Gram Vikas Kosh was also introduced simultaneously in 1990-91 under which 100% funds are released to the Anchal Samities for keeping in fixed deposit accounts with the banks for a term of 5 years. These accounts will provide security against bank loans to be taken by the Panchayat Bodies for various development projects. Both the schemes are being implemented with a view to involving the people at the grassroot for mobilisation of local resources as well as for planning and implementation of schemes depending on the potential and needs of the specified areas within the overall frame-work of a democratically decentralised authority. Both the schemes have already been extended to cover the jurisdiction of all the existing 65 Anchal Samities.

2.3.9 MINOR IRRIGATION : In Arunachal Pradesh there is a limited scope for major or medium irrigation projects due to small holdings which are scattered in narrow valleys. As such, Minor Irrigation is the only means for providing assured irrigation to the villagers. During 7th Five Year Plan irrigation potential was created in 15,787 hectares and in 1990-91, 3325 hectares bringing the total irrigation potential created at the end of 1990-91 at 65549 hectares.

(11)

A beginning has also been made recently for utilisation of ground water for irrigation. Few exploratory bores have been made by the Central Ground Water Board with rigs received from UNICEF. These have been constructed at Sonajuli, Kokila, Kharsingra, Nirjuli and Amba village in the foothills areas. In Kanubari area of Tirap District, 100 mtrs deep exploratory wells have been constructed which yields about 0.3 cusecs of water which is being used for domestic as well as irrigation purposes. During the current year, this activity is targetted to be pursued vigorously alongwith construction of production wells in potential areas.

2.3.10 POWER : Arunachal Pradesh has immense Hydel Power Potential. It has, however, not been possible to tap the same for economic development of the State. During 7th Five Year Plan and in subsequent Annual Plans efforts have been to execute micro as well as comparatively large hydel schemes to augment power generation. The present peak demand of Arunachal Pradesh is 55 MW which is likely to be increased to 60 MW by the end of 1991-92. Against the present peak demand of 55 MW only 11.08 MW of firm power is generated from various Micro-Hydel generating stations with the installed capacity of 16.45 MW. By the end of 1991-92 an additional 7.2 MW is likely to be installed. Thus, total installed capacity is expected to be 23.65 MW against the estimated peak demand of 60 MW by the end of 1991-92. In addition to above, the diesel generating sets have an installed capacity of about 9.10 MW. Another 10 MW (Sanctioned load) is purchased from the ASEB. Out of 3257 villages (1981 Census) 1495 villages i.e. 46% could be electrified by the end of 1990-91. The target for current year is to cover another 170 villages.

2.3.11 INDUSTRIES : There is no major industry in Arunachal Pradesh. Only 16 medium industries mostly based on forest resources have been set up. There are 2444 small scale registered units with an employment of about 7300 persons. A total of 73 Craft Training Centres are functioning in different districts. One Research and Design Centre and a Central Dyeing Unit for the Development of designs and supply of raw materials to the cottage and handloom Industries have been set up. There is one Industrial Training Institute at Roing and another ITI has started functioning at Taborijo.

(12)

Twelve Industrial Estates have been established. Four Growth Centres have been identified in four different places under Infrastructure Development Programme which was sponsored by the Govt. of India. One distillation plant at Pasighat, a 30 TPD cement plant near Tezu and a 5 TPD Fruit Processing Plant at Nigmai in West Siang have been set up. 332 entrepreneurs were identified and provided loan assistance to a tune of Rs.68.90 lakhs. 1133 local entrepreneurs have been trained through agencies like NISIDET, NETCO, SISI under manpower development programmes in the State. One Industrial Development Finance Corporation is functioning. For popularisation of the Khadi activities, a State Khadi Board has been set up. 25 sericulture centres have been established. During 1990-91 production of handloom industries was 73,212 mtrs and that of raw silk was 2350 Kgs. Persons employed (including part time) under above two sectors were 3610 and 1100 respectively. The production target under Handloom Industries is 80,000 mtrs and that for raw silk is 2500 Kgs during 1991-92. The SSI units targetted to be registered during 1991-92 are 180 Nos.

2.3.12 ROADS AND BRIDGES : Roads and Bridges is the priority sector in Arunachal Pradesh. Many places in the State are still to be connected by roads. Surface communication is to be improved in order to take development to the people. At the end of 7th Plan, total road length was 8883.04 Kms under:

i) PWD Road	4962.65 Kms
ii) NEC Road	183.00 "
iii) NH-52-A	33.50 "
iv) BRTF	2802.30 "
v) RWD	901.59 "
<hr/>	
TOTAL	8883.04 Kms

During 1990-91 another 274.53 Kms of roads (PWD-197.53 Kms, RWD-70.00 Kms and Forests- 7.00 Kms) have been constructed bringing the total road length to 9157.57 Kms. This works out 10.93 Kms per 100 Sq.Kms which is lowest in the country. The PWD constructed 1325 mtrs of bridges and 457.89 mtrs of bridges during 7th Plan and 1990-91 respectively, while RWD constructed 48 nos of suspension bridges during 7th Plan and 14 nos during 1990-91

(13)

The targets for PWD during 1991-92 are formation cutting-198 kms, WBM-201 Kms and black topping-1036 RWD has the target of 19 kms formation cutting and 13 kms hard surfacing for 1991-92.

2.3.13 STATE TRANSPORT : There is a "State Transport Corporation" in the State. It is managed departmentally. Road Transport is the only means of communication to the people of Arunachal Pradesh in absence of railway lines. Transport demand of the people both in urban and rural areas is increasing gradually. The operation cost is slightly higher than that in the plain areas. The average cost of operation per Km in the year 1990-91 has been worked out at Rs.8.54 paise approximately. State Transport is operating on 89 routes with a fleet strength of 148 buses. On an average 118 buses ply on roads daily. This gives fleet utilisation on road at 82.35%. Bus staff ratio has been worked out at 4.82. Four railway out agencies were functioning. Setting up of tyre retreading plant in the central workshop at Charsinghsa has been approved. Practical Driver's training classes by a trained Driver Instructor have been started, Some times PCRA experts are also involved. This is first of its kind in NE State where drivers from all departments are invited. The targets for the year 1991-92 are to purchase 38 new buses (24 nos for replacement, 4 nos for augmentation of existing services and 10 nos for opening new services) to open 10 new roads and 3 new Railway Out Agencies.

2.3.14 DISTRICT PLANNING : Consequent upon the decision taken by the Govt. to introduce District Planning in Arunachal Pradesh, following steps have so far been taken

- i) District Planning Body constituted
- ii) Financial powers of DCs enhanced
- iii) Action initiated to identify State Sector and District sector Schemes
- iv) District Planning office buildings have been constructed
- v) Necessary guidelines for use of untied fund issued.

For setting up District Planning Units in the districts under Central Sponsored Scheme of strengthening of District Planning Machinery 22 posts (11 DPOs & 11 RAs) have recently been created and are in process of being filled up. Posts of 11 LDCs for the districts are also expected to be created during the current year. Out of 10 posts approved by the Planning Commission for strengthening State Planning Machinery, one post of Dy. Director (Plg) has already been created and is in process of being filled up. Another 4 posts are also expected to be created during 1991-92. District Planning Units could not be set up so far nor the State Planning Machinery strengthened. The Decentralised Planning could not, therefore, be carried effectively to sub-State level as yet. In 1988-89, a sum of Rs.18 lakhs was approved as Untied Fund for 3 districts out of 11 districts on an experimental basis. This generated a lot of enthusiasm in the districts and proved successful. During 1989-90 a sum of Rs.198 lakhs at the rate of 18 lakhs per district was approved as Untied Fund. Of which Rs.196.39 lakhs was utilised in implementing socio-economic schemes with the approval of Zilla Parishads. The outlay for 1990-91 was Rs.220.00 lakhs and that for 1991-92 is Rs.242.00 lakhs.

2.3.15 EDUCATION : Efforts during the 7th Plan period were to bring improvement in educational facilities as per the National Policy of Education, 1986. The special emphasis was also laid on providing facilities for primary education to achieve the constitutional objective of universalisation of Elementary Education. With 20.79% literacy rate in the State (1981 census), the priority items have been Elementary Education and Adult Education which come under Minimum Needs Programme. Number of educational institutions at the end of 7th Plan, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given below :

Institutions	(Cumulative number)		
	7th Plan 1985-90	Upto 1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4
1. Pre Primary School	249	249	284
2. Primary School	1101	1122	1144
3. Middle School	236	250	265
4. Secondary School	60	68	73

Institutions	7th Plan 19 5-90	(Cumulative number)	
		Up to 1990-91	1991-92
5. Higher Secondary School	45	45	49
6. Degree College	4	4	4
7. University	1	1	1
8. Community School	1	100	62
9. Novodaya School	5	5	5
T o t a l	1705	1845	1887

Though there has been a vast expansion of education yet it has not been possible to achieve the universalisation of elementary education. On one hand, the schools located in and around the District Headquarters are overcrowded and on the other hand there is a large number of habitations, about 1630, without any educational facilities. Out of them, about 1284 habitations are below 200 population slab. In order to cover these habitations a special scheme of providing one community school to each such habitation has been taken up from 1990-91. 100 Community schools opened during 1990-91 and another 62 are targetted for the current year. There are no regular teachers in those schools. Each Community School is run by an educational worker on honorarium basis. In Community school, pre-schooling, primary education for Class-I & II, non formal education and adult education are provided. The target of enrolment under elementary education during 7th Plan (6-14 years age group) was 1,34,000. Against this, achievement at the end of period under review was 1,32,124. The level of enrolment achieved upto 1990-91 was 1,38,286 and the target for 1991-92 is 1,47,000. The enrolment under Adult Education during 7th Plan was 1,54,545 against the target of 1,40,000. But actual coverage (successfully completed the course) was about 1,15,000. During 1990-91 only 34329 adult learners (18742 men and 15587 women) were enrolled against the target of 36500, whereas actually 16401 could successfully completed the course. The achievement was less due to high drop-out rate. Altogether 760 RFLP centres and 696 SAEP centres were functioning during 1990-91. Another 113 new centres were also sanctioned under SAEP during this year. In 1991-92 it is proposed to open another

..t

50 SAEP centres to achieve the enrolment target of 37000. Until now 250 centres of Jana Silkshan Nilayam(135 CSS and 115 State) are functioning in the State. Another 40 centres are expected to be opened during 1991-92 under SAEP.

2.3.16 HEALTH : During 7th Plan period pan acceptable health care facility was sought to be achieved keeping in view the goal of "Health For All by 2000 AD". The main programme content undertaken, to this end, was to restructure the existing health care institutions to make them conform to all India pattern. Originally the target for 7th Five Year Plan was to open 7 Community Health Centres, 38 Primary Health Centres and 190 Sub-Centres. Subsequently, the targets were revised to 6, 28 and 192 respectively. 6 CHCs, 24 PHCs and 155 Sub-Centres were set up upto 1989-90. The above health centres were located in the foothills and middle belt of the State. For high altitude areas, 500 special sub-centres with trained dais was targetted for 7th Plan. Against this, 440 special sub-centres could be set up during the Plan period. Additional 291 beds were added to bring the total number of beds to 2288 (807 urban and 1481 rural) at end of 7th Plan. During 1990-91, 18 sub-centres and 3 PHCs were set up. It is proposed to set up another 30 sub-centres and 4 PHCs during 1991-92. The bed strength as on 31.3.91 is 2318.

2.3.17 RURAL WATER SUPPLY : In rural areas drinking water is being provided under the Minimum Needs Programme of the State Plan and also under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Surface sources are mostly available and water is taken up from that sources through gravity system to the villages by using GI pipes. Sedimentation tanks and reservoirs are constructed and community taps with platforms are provided at villages depending upon the population of villages. During 7th Plan 660 villages including 206 villages under ARP have been provided with drinking water supply. At the end of 7th Five year Plan, 2559 villages including 453 under ARP were provided with drinking water supply. Similarly, during 7th Plan, filtration/treatment has been provided to 245 villages and 2880 L.S latrines

constructed. During 1990-91, 134 villages were covered under Rural Water Supply and in 1991-92 it is targetted to cover 155 vilages. Providing water supply in the capital complex, Distt. HQs administrative centres are taken other/ care of under Urban Water Supply. The scheme implemented were mainly for augmentation and improvement of water supply including treatment and filtration. However, some administrative centres are being covered under Minimum Needs Programme during the current year.

2.3.18 NUTRITION : Special Nutrition Programme and Mid-day Meals are being implemented under the Nutrition Programme. Special Nutrition Programme covered 61000 children and 11000 mothers upto end of 7th Plan including 38400 children and 6000 mothers during the Plan period. During 1990-91, 54000 children (0-6 Years) and 10,000 mothers were covered under this programme. Targets for current year are to cover 80,000 children and 8500 mothers. Under Mid-day Meal Programme 70000 children were covered against the target of 66,000 children during 7th Plan. In 1991-92 it has been decided to cover all children upto Class-XII. The target for 1991-92 is 1,36,000.

2.3.19 SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE : The schemes under this Head of Development are generally to provide assistance to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the people of the Arunachal Pradesh. The Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board (APSWAB) which looks after all kinds of welfare works for women & children through Project Implementation Committees functioning in all the districts received assistance under this sector. The Donyipolo Mission received Grants-in-Aid for maintenance of Homeopathy Dispensary. The other activities undertaken are ex-gratia payments to the destitutes, physically handicapped and old age pension. Under old age pension scheme, 277 persons during 1987-88 and 416 persons during 1988-89 were benefitted. The number of persons benefitted during 1990-91 was 625. The rate of pension has been raised from Rs.60.00 to Rs.100.00 per month. The target for 1991-92 is 1250 beneficiaries.

Contd...P/18

\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

C H A P T E R- IIIDECENTRALISED PLANNING IN ARUNACHAL PRADESHI. INTRODUCTION

3.1. The Planning and Development Department which is a part of the Government is headed by the Development Commissioner since 1988. A Secretary(Planning) has been appointed exclusively for planning functions. The State Office of Planning in the State. The Executive Monitoring Cell of the Planning and Development Department is headed by a Deputy Director. Other staff includes five Research Officers and two Senior Research Assistants. This cell is entrusted with the work of plan formulation, vertical and horizontal coordination, servicing of State Planning Board, besides monitoring work. As such, the E&M Cell could not undertake any evaluation study so far. However, in an effort to separate plan functions from evaluation and monitoring work, a post of Deputy Director (Planning) has been created at Hqs in 1989-90. The State Planning Board is chaired by the Chief Minister. In June 1990, an MLA has been taken as Vice-Chairman in rank of a Cabinet Minister. Other Members of the Board are all Ministers, Chief Development Commissioner, Secretary(PWD), Secretary(PWD) and Secretary(Planning).

II. DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

3.2. Three tier Panchayat Raj System was introduced in Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1968. There are 11 Zilla Parishads, 5 Anchal Samities and 875 Gram Panchayats functioning as advisory bodies only. Anchal Samities are vested with financial and executive powers. The area of a Anchal Samity is generally co-terminous with that of a CD Block. The elections to Gram Panchayats and Anchal Samities are direct. The Zilla Parishads have no direct elections. Each Anchal Samity elects as Zilla Parishad Member and an Anchal Samity Vice President. The Vice Presidents and 15 Zilla Parishad Members from various Anchal Samities in a district constitute the Zilla Parishad. The President of a Anchal Samity is the Extra Assistant Commissioner or the Block Development Officer.

Whereas, the Deputy Commissioner is the President of the Zilla Parishad. The Zilla Parishads and Anchal Samities discuss the various development schemes to be taken up in the districts. Though their suggestions are in the nature of recommendations, the District Heads of Department keep the suggestions in view while preparing the draft plans. After the introduction of decentralised planning in March 1990, the role of Zilla Parishads in the planning process at district level has been made more effective. The Zilla Parishads have been entrusted to function as District Planning Bodies.

III. DECENTRALISED PLANNING

3.3.1. Planning Body ; In Arunachal Pradesh, Zilla Parishads are functioning as District Planning Bodies in the Districts. The District Rural Development Officers are Ex-Officio Secretaries to these Planning Bodies. At present there is no District Planning Officer nor is there any planning staff in the districts. The Planning Commission approved creation of some posts during 1989-90 for setting up of District Planning Units and strengthening of State Level Planning Machinery. These posts, however, could not be created till 1990-91. As a result, neither the District Planning Units could be set up in the districts nor the State Planning Machinery strengthened to take up decentralised planning effectively. However, 11 posts of DPOs and 11 posts of Research Assistant have been created during 1991-92. It is, therefore, expected that by their posting, the District Planning Units in all the 11 districts of the State will be set up during the current financial year. But a beginning had already been made by way of giving autonomy to districts to plan and implement development schemes under "Untied Fund". This scheme was started on a Pilot basis during 1988-89 wherein Rs.6 lakhs each was given to the three districts in Arunachal Pradesh. These districts were Changlang, West Kameng and Lohit. Certain guidelines had been issued by the Planning Department indicating areas and schemes which could be taken up by DCs with approval of Zilla Parishads. The results were encouraging and out of Rs.18 lakhs which was given to three districts, Rs.17.88 lakhs was spent by the concerned Dy. Commissioners.

From 1989-90, all 11 districts of the State have been brought under this programme which is found to be quite effective and successful.

3.3.2 Financial Powers : The delegation of financial powers is closely linked with the concept of decentralised Planning. Upto 1988 the DCs were empowered to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs.25,000/-for "work scheme" and "other schemes" respectively. But it was felt that these powers should be enhanced so that the DCs have more scope to implement the development schemes at the district level which would have the time used to be spent in getting the schemes sanctioned at State Level. Further, under the untied fund, various schemes had to be framed in the district HQs. Accordingly, by an order in 1989, the State Govt. has enhanced the financial powers of the DCs to Rs. 5 lakhs for "Works scheme" and Rs.50,000/-for "Other schemes". In our view this greatly facilitated the implementation of development schemes at the district level.

3.3.3. As the financial powers of the DCs have been enhanced, all the District Heads will get their schemes which fall within the financial powers of the DCs, sanctioned by the DCs. Further, a beginning has been made for identification of district sector schemes and their eventual transfer to the district. To start with, however, the schemes under Agriculture and Allied Sector are being identified based on following criteria laid down for district sector schemes.

- i) Implementation and impact of the schemes should be confirmed to a single district.
- ii) Formulation and implementation of schemes is within the technical competence of the District Head of Department.

3.3.4 Infrastructure :

- i) Officers/Staff: As indicated in foregoing paras, at present there is no planning staff in the district. If at all the Decentralised Planning is to be meaningful, then District Planning Units are to be created in the districts. The Planning

Machinery at the State HQs is also required to be strengthened suitably.

- ii) Building , closely linked with the creation of posts and posting of staff is the issue of providing office building and accommodation for the concerned staff. Of course, District Planning Offices in 10 out of 11 districts have been constructed. The construction of ^{remaining} of ~~one~~ office buildings is expected to be completed during 1991-92.

3.3.5. Future Developments :

- i) It is proposed to increase the amount of 'Untied Fund' during 8th Plan.
- ii) To provide minimum number of officers/staff for planning machinery at the district level and also to strengthen State Planning Machinery.
- iii) At present, the local bodies do not have much financial resources. A very few local bodies levy some cess on the local markets etc. In certain cases, Anchal Samities run bus services or have some buildings constructed. For these, funds are being provided by the State Govt. under its grants-in-aid programme. Hence, resource base of local bodies needs to be augmented.
- iv) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana started in 1989=90 is being implemented by the Anchal Samities. During 1990=91, scheme of Grants-in-Aid to Gram Panchayats was introduced and various development of works are implemented under this scheme on Area-cum-Community Development approach. Detailed guidelines as to how the Panchayat Bodies are to be involved in the planning and implementation of the Area-cum-CD Projects, have been issued. As a subsidiary to the Area-cum-CD Projects, another scheme known as Gram Vikas Kosh was also introduced simultaneously.

in 1990-91 under which funds are released to the Anchal Samities for keeping in fixed deposit accounts with the banks for a term of 5 years. These accounts will provide security against bank loans to be taken by the Panchayat Bodies for various development projects. Both the schemes are being implemented with a view to involving the people at the grassroot for mobilisation of local resources as well as for planning and implementation of schemes depending on the potential and needs of the specified areas within the overall frame-work of a democratically decentralised authority. Both the schemes have already been extended to cover the jurisdiction of all the existing 65 Anchal Samities.

&&&&&&&&&&&

C H A P T E R - IV

PLANNING PROCESS IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH AND
SALIENT FEATURES OF DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

4.1. For historical reasons there was practically no accent on economic development in Arunachal Pradesh till independence. The tribal society of Arunachal Pradesh was backward and was dependent on non-monetised subsistence economy. The basic infrastructure and amenities were almost non-existent. In 1947, there were only two primary schools and three main jeepable roads with a total length of 168 Kms. Thus development had to be started from the scratch.

4.2 Priority sectors in the initial period were development of Communication in surface transport, agriculture, education, public health and, cottage industry. The development activities continued in this framework till early seventies. The investment made in Arunachal Pradesh upto 4th Five Year plan was about Rs. 33 crores. Thrust on planned development was given only from 5th Five year plan onwards. The investment made in each Five Year Plan is as follows:-

Ist Five Year Plan	Rs.	3.00	crores
IIInd " " "	Rs.	5.00	"
IIIrd " " "	Rs.	7.15	"
IVth " " "	Rs.	17.99	"
Vth " " "	Rs.	63.30	"
Vith " " "	Rs.	22.90	"
VIIth " " "	Rs.	559.51	"

4.3 In spite of low levels of investment over the year and other constraints like low density of population scattered villages vast hilly terrain and high development costs considerable progress could be made in the different development sphere. The food-grains production has reached a level of 2.14 lakhs by the end of 1990-91. Few pockets of deficit are still there. Area under fertilizers high yielding variety seeds, plants protection measures is gradually increasing. Greater emphasis have been laid on commercial crops and horticulture. Level of fruits production was 4295 MT and vegetable production 50000 MT during 1990-91. Similarly, production of eggs, milk, wool and fish were 30.50 million number 40500 MT, 57200 Kgs and 1246 MT respectively.

Minor irrigation potential of 65549 hecets was created by the end of 1990-91. 16 medium industries were functioning and 2444 SSI units registered. The total length of road at the end of 7th plan stood at 8883.04 kms. During 1990-91 another 274.53 kms have been added. Thus total roads stand at 9157.57 kms. This works out 10.93 km of road per 100 Sq.Km. 1835 schools, four colleges and one University established by the end of 1990-91. Enrolments under elementary education and adult education during 1990-91 were 138286 and 34329 respectively. Six Community Health Centres, 42 PHC and 159 Sub-Centres were set up by the end of 1990-91. 1495 villages could be electrified so far and 2693 villages were provided with drinking water supply.

4.4. Economy of the State remains primarily agrarian. Jhum cultivation is practised extensively, even though area under jhum cultivation is progressively decreasing. Land Development, assured irrigation facilities have been taken up by the State Govt to attract jhumias to settle cultivation. As per 1981 Agricultural Census, net area sown under jhum was 66,979 hecets in 1980-81. The corresponding area under jhum in 1970-71 was 78,220 hecets. Under Central Sectoral Scheme of controlling shifting cultivation extensive horticultural programme was taken up and 3850 hecets were covered. But this needs to be supplemented by suitable programmes for production of food items if the jhum control programme is to be made successful. There are no basic industries. Whatever small units which could be established are mostly agro-forest based. Vast natural resources, therefore, remained untapped which are required to be developed for socio-economic upliftment of the people. The State has about 20,000 MW hydro potential. Only a fraction of it i.e. 16.45 MW could be harnessed so far. About 46% of the villages could not be electrified as yet. There are 40 circle headquarters which are still to be linked by roads. Ten(10) blocks do not have any banking facilities. It is estimated that in order to achieve universalisation of elementary education at the lower primary level, the enrolment figure is to be raised to 139000 which is about 20% more than the estimated child

population(115600) in the age group 6-11 years during 1994-95. This is because of large section of children beyond the 6-11 years age group are enrolled in class I-V. Similarly enrolment in the age group of 11-14 years i.e. at the middle level (class VI-VIII) is to be raised by about 3000 annually during the next five years. The girls are much lagging behind in comparison to boys so far as enrolment is concerned. Another problem area is the enrolment of working children whose number in Arunachal Pradesh particularly among girls is very high. Yet another problem area is the small habitations having population of 100 or below scattered in the hilly terrain far away from each other. Further, 60% of the adults population are still to be covered. Health care facilities are also required to be strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively. At present, high altitude areas are being covered by special sub-centres, with trained Dais only. About 440 such special sub-centres are now functioning in the State. This area along with other left out pockets in lower and middle belts will have to be covered by extension of Primary Health Care service in a suitable way.

4.5. The broad objectives of the 8th Plan as outlined in the Directional Papers received from the Planning Commission are generation of adequate employment, containing population growth, universalization of elementary education and removal of illiteracy in the age group of 15-35 years, provision of safe drinking water and primary health care facilities, achieving self-sufficiency in food and generating surpluses for export and strengthening of infrastructure to support growth process. Keeping in view the above mentioned objectives vis-a-vis present development scenario of the State and its future needs, following objectives have been set forth for our 8th Plan :

- i) Development of basic infrastructure
- ii) Self-sufficiency in food
- iii) Promotion of Horticulture
- iv) Rapid development of local resources based on industries
- v) Development of manpower resources to implement objectives
- vi) Welfare programme: under this category,

an appropriate level of literacy, a reasonable standard of health care, Minimum Needs Programme environmental improvement etc will be included.

From the above, it would appear that our objectives are by and large more consistent with those of national objectives.

4.6 The 8th Plan proposals have been drawn up to realise the above objectives. About 62% of the plan fund will go to rural area.

4.7 The outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.3769.79 crores including Rs.36.38 crores of State share of Centrally sponsored Schemes and that proposed for Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs.568.71 crores including Rs.6.35 crores of state share of CSS. The Sectoral outlay proposed in Draft 8th Plan as well as for Annual Plan 1992-93 is summarised below :

(Rs. in crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of Sector	8th Plan Proposed outlay	Annual Plan 1992-93 proposed outlay
1	2	3	4
I. <u>AGRI & ALLIED SERVICES</u>		632.12	85.45
	a) Critical on going schemes	466.47	65.90
	b) New Schemes	165.65	19.55
II. <u>RURAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		58.36	11.05
	a) Critical ongoing schemes	58.26	11.00
	b) New Schemes	0.10	0.02
III. <u>SPECIAL AREA Programme</u>		8.00	0.92
	a) Critical on going schemes	8.00	0.92
IV. <u>IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL</u>		245.44	38.22
	a) Critical on going schemes	40.24	16.37
	b) New Schemes	205.20	21.85
V. <u>ENERGY</u>		713.52	117.65
	a) Completed schemes	1.55	1.55
	Spillover liability		
	b) Schemes completed during 1990-91/91-92 liability for 1992-93 and beyond	21.65	13.91
	c) Critical on going schemes	125.72	48.92
	d) Schemes aimed at maximising benefits	6.26	5.32
	e) New Schemes	553.33	47.95
VI.			

(Rs. in crores)			
1	2	3	4
<u>VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS</u>		<u>91.88</u>	<u>23.56</u>
a) Critical on-going schemes		66.48	16.15
b) New Schemes		25.40	7.41
<u>VII. TRANSPORT</u>		<u>956.25</u>	<u>138.57</u>
a) Critical On-going Schemes		792.82	113.59
b) New Schemes		163.43	24.98
<u>VIII. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT</u>		<u>1.88</u>	<u>0.35</u>
a) Critical on-going schemes		1.88	0.35
<u>IX. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES</u>		<u>40.50</u>	<u>8.40</u>
a) Completed schemes-Spillover liability		4.27	1.26
b) Critical on-going schemes		29.01	5.64
c) New Schemes		7.22	1.50
<u>X. SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES</u>		<u>931.81</u>	<u>133.43</u>
a) Completed schemes-spillover liability		5.42	0.72
c) Critical on-going schemes		228.20	72.24
c) New Schemes		698.19	60.47
<u>XI. GENERAL SERVICES</u>		<u>90.03</u>	<u>11.09</u>
a) Completed schemes spillover liability		0.89	0.90
b) Critical On-going schemes		21.02	8.32
c) B New Schemes		68.11	1.88
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>3769.79</u>	<u>568.70</u>

Thus the category-wise total outlays for 8th Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 as follows :

(Rs. in crores)		
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan 1992-93</u>
A) Completed schemes spillover liability	12.14	4.43
B) Schemes completed during 1990-91/91-92 spill over liability for 1992-93 and beyond	21.66	13.91
C) Critical on-going schemes	1838.09	359.44
D) Schemes aimed at maximising benefit	6.26	5.32
E) New Schemes	1891.64	185.61
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3769.79</u>	<u>568.71</u>

4.8 : The outlays proposed for Minimum Needs Programme for 8th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 are Rs.651.51 crores and Rs.125.63 crores respectively. The details of MNP are given below :

(Rs.in crores)			
Sl.No.	Name of Programme	8th Plan Proposed outlay	Annual Plan'91-92 Proposed outlay
1.	Rural Fuel Wood	6.00	0.85
2.	Rural Electrification	69.16	10.95
3.	Rural Refias	155.01	40.15
4.	Civil Supplies	8.09	1.70
5.	Elementary Education	208.20	34.70
6.	Adult Education	12.00	1.50
7.	Rural Health	22.30	3.76
8.	Rural water Suppl.	116.63	23.39
9.	Rural Housing	20.02	2.37
10.	Nutrition	34.10	6.26
T O T A L.		651.51	125.63

4.9 : The brief note on each Development/ Heads justifying the schemes proposed is given here-in-after.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93AGRICULTURE

Situated in the North-East extremity of the country, Arunachal Pradesh is largely a hilly State covering an area of 83,743 Sq.Kms. Seventy percent of total population is Scheduled Tribes. The rainfall in the State is fairly distributed over the entire State. The monsoon normally sets in during April-May and lasts upto October. The winter months also experience some rainfall. However the month of January remains almost dry. From February occasional shower occurs and its frequency increases till July-August. Again from August intensity of rainfall starts decreasing. The month of June to August receive highest rainfall.

2. The availability of arable land is necessary for cultivation of crops. But open flat lands are available only to a limited extent in the State. About 62% of the total area of the State is covered by forests. The agriculture operation is confined to only about 5% of total area. About 65% area is again under shifting cultivation. Due to heavy leaching of salts and surface run off, soils are acidic to highly acidic, PH being below 5.

3. As per 1981 Census, the participation of the population in different kinds of works are as follows, out of the 3.14 lakhs main working population.

a) Cultivation	-	71.26%
b) Agril.Labour	-	2.49%
c) Household Industry	-	0.32%
d) Other works	-	25.93%

4. The State is almost entirely rural and agriculture is the main-stay of the people of this State. Shifting cultivation is widely practised. Endeavour has been made to bring about a change of this practice to settled cultivation by induction of modern technology, provision of irrigation facilities, soil conservation measure etc. The campaign is yet far from over. However, increasing shift over to permanent cultivation, especially in case of rich growing areas, is discernable. The potential for development of more land for permanent cultivation is very much there.

5. The ownership of land and the individual right to use it is determined by local tradition and custom of the tribes. When some dispute arises the traditional village council interpretes it on the basis of their tradition and the outcome of the council is binding for every body. These uncodified customary laws have been effectively applied, since olden days without variation. Each tribe has its own customs and traditions. In spite of this, there is a similarity amongst these uncodified customary laws. Under land tenure system there are three types of ownership of land. (a) Village/Community land (b) Clan land and (c) Individual land.

6. Foodgrain at the end of 7th Plan was 2.09 lakhs MT which has gone upto 2.14 lakhs MT by the end of 1990-91 against the estimated requirement of 2.07 lakhs MT. The net area under cultivation was 189000 hect. during 1990-91 while area under gross cultivation was 218000 hect. showing a cropping intensity of 115%. Productivity per unit area of the major crops were stepped up considerably. The comparative position at the end of 6th Plan and 7th Plan is given below:-

	Productivity level at end of VIIth Plan	(Qtl/Hect) Level at the end of VIIth Plan	Level at the end of 1990-91
Rice	10.89	11.45	11.70
Wheat	17.46	19.64	10.04
Maize	11.62	12.06	11.34
Millet	7.47	9.57	
Oil Seed crop (average)	7.51	8.76	9.66
Pulses Crop (average)	9.51	7.71	7.84
Potato	61.00	62.59	65.00

7. CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED

a) LOW PRODUCTIVITY :- This can be attributed to the fact that as much as 65% of cultivated area is still under shifting cultivation. Moreover, use of local crop varieties, which though well adapted gives low yields. Better technology has not yet pervaded to desired extent.

b) LACK OF SUITABLE VARIETIES FOR HILL :- Conventional HYVs are not a good performers at higher elevation where climate is colder. However varietal and field trails have been carried on to identity varieties for better performance.

c) LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES :- Inadequate infrastructural facilities like road and communication restrict the timely movement of inputs and extension materials to the field points.

d) ABSENCE OF ORGANISATIONS LIKE CO-OPERATIVES AND AGRO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION ETC :- Such organisation could help the development process by stepping in procurement and distribution of inputs and marketing of products.

e) The marketing and storage facilities has not developed sufficiently. As a result production potentialities could not be fully exploited.

f) Scattered holdings is a basic problem in supervision, monitoring and distribution of inputs.

g) Infrastructure facilities for collection of factual data has not developed enough to provide feedback for preparation of realistic plan on Agricultural development.

h) Trials and research activities were performed only in piecemeal manner. The result of different locations were not properly analysed for incorporation in production plan. Need based research in different disciplines were not undertaken for study. Activities were concentrated only to varietal trials and level of fertilizer application.

i. LOW CROPPING INTENSITY :- During Rabi season, agricultural activities remain limited as local people are more involved in other social and traditional activities. For this, cropping intensity has not raised to a significant level as expected.

8. OBJECTIVES OF 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97) :- During 8th Plan the objective will be to reduce the existing gap between actual and potential farm yields through the removal of constraints responsible for this gap. The untapped yield reservoir is quite high in most of the crops/farming systems, hence there is an optimism that accelerated growth will be achieved. The agricultural programmes during 8th Plan will aim at:-

- a). To consolidate the gains already achieved.
- b) To accelerate pace of implementation through responsive administration at all levels.
- c) To extend benefit of new production technology to more and more areas and to promote efficient farm management through concurrent attention to cash and non-cash inputs.

- d) To make agricultural growth not only for food security but also a catalyst of income and employment generation in rural areas.
- e) To promote scientific land use and cropping pattern based on consideration of ecology, economics, energy and employment generation.
- f) To safeguard the interest of both producers and consumers through better marketing system.
- g) To reduce regional imbalances and disparities in agricultural development.

9. THE STRATEGY/THRUST DURING VIIIITH PLAN (1992-97) :- The major thrust during VIIIth Plan for the agricultural development would be:-

- a) Increase in production through expansion in gross area with higher cropping intensity and productivity through better farming techniques.
- b) Acceleration of growth rate in the production of oil seeds and pulses.
- c) Increasing productivity in rain fed areas by adopting modern techniques like minimum tillage, agro-chemicals for crop protection and suitable high yielding, rain fed varieties of different crops.
- d) Development of Post-harvest storage, marketing and distribution facilities to ensure higher income to the farmers.
- e) Development of agro-based cottage industries in potential areas for post harvest preservation, marketing and distribution of agricultural produce in order to create employment opportunities and more income.
- f) Utilisation of irrigation potential created so far and adoption of effective and suitable technology with a view to bring more lands under cultivation through multiple/double/mixed farming technologies.
- g) Development of specific oil seed and pulse crops in cultivation zones and in command areas based on adaptability and past performances.
- h) Creation of comprehensive data base pertaining to land capabilities, cropping pattern, agro-climatic parameters, input availabilities to develop area and location specific agricultural programmes at both macro and micro level with systems approach.
- i) Bringing more area under sugarcane and sunflower cultivation in the potential zones.

- j) Establishment of Agriculture Development Centre to conduct farm trials on different crops to determine best package of practices, to find out suitable varieties and cropping pattern for different agro-climatic areas based on local needs.
- k) Special drive for food production programme in deficit and air fed areas.
- l) Strengthening Agricultural Information and Publicity Services.
- m) To ensure availability and distribution of inputs timely.
- n) Effective extension approach, direction, co-ordination and strict supervisions on implementation.
- o) To ^{continue} fertilizer promotion activities with special stress on organic manures and bio-fertilizers.
- p) To establish pest surveillance units for proper monitoring of pest infestation to start timely control measures.
- q) Seed multiplication programme in an organised and integrated manner in the Govt farms and through progressive growers to meet local requirement.
- r) Stress on low cost inputs in the farming system.
- s) Introduction of sugarcane, tobacco, tea, cotton and other suitable high cost crops.

10. With these objectives in view a plan for an outlay of Rs. 9385.00 lakhs has been proposed. A schematic brief is given below:-

(1) Direction & Administration :- The present strength of the staff available with Department for Direction & Administration has been found to be quite inadequate. As such, 80 new posts of different categories are proposed to be created. The Department is also facing an acute shortage of both residential and office accommodation. To ease the situation about 425 building units are to be constructed during the 8th plan for which estimated requirement will be Rs.1770.00 lakhs. As all the required buildings can not be constructed during the plan period, some provision has been kept for construction of OBT houses for temporary accommodation for staff and officers. Some administrative centres could not yet be provided with vehicles which is hampering the mobility and thus, effective coordination and supervision. Such administrative centres are proposed to be provided with vehicles for which provision has been included under this scheme. In all Rs.2107.00 lakhs has been proposed under the sub-head, the item was break up being as under:-

- a) Building - Rs. 1770.00 lakhs
- b) Creation of posts - Rs. 50.00 "
- c) Transport - Rs. 77.00 "
- d) Minor works - Rs. 200.00 "
- e) Establishment of E&M Cell. - Rs. 10.00 "

(2) Foodgrain Crops :- The estimated requirement and production targetted for the different years during the 8th Five year Plan are given below:-

	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Production('000)</u>
1992-93	221.00	245.00
1993-94	229.00	255.00
1994-95	237.00	268.00
1995-96	245.00	283.00
1996-97	254.00	300.00

One of the major cause of low rice productivity is the use of local variety of seeds and deployed transplantatio To over-come this inhabi - ting factor a system of community nursery has been started from 1991-92. These nurseries will be developed in the villages as per the demand and with the cooperation of village farmers. The cost of the nursery will be borne by the government and seedlings will be distributed to the farmers free of cost. High yielding varieties will be introduced in more and more areas. Though the state as a whole is producing a marginal surplus, about 25 blocks out of 48, are still deficit. As transporation of food grains latrally in the state is difficult, it is necessary to increase production in this deficit blocks, this will also reduce the cost of transportation, air dropping which is very high in Arunachal Pradesh. Accordingly a special food production programme for deficit and air-fed area will be taken up. Multiple cropping which is not generally practised in the state will be widely introduced and encouraged. At present (1990-91) an area of 29,000 hect. is under Double/Multiple Crooping. This is proposed to be expanded to 60,000 hecets. The outlay proposed for this programme is Rs.1112.00 lakhs which include Rs.120.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. SEED : Seed is a basic agricultural input. Increased use of improved varieties of seed is an essential pre-requisite for securing higher productivity. The VIIIth plan aims at covering an additional area of 30 thousand hect. over the current(1990-91) coverage of 35.0 thousand hecets. The total

area of 65.0 thousand hecets. will include 32 thousand hecets. of paddy 8 thousand hecets. of wheat and 25 thousand hecets. of coarse grain upto 7th Plan, about 70% of quality seed requirement was met from outside sources. Usually the procurement of seeds from outside agency often result in delay to reach the farmers. To over come this problem, it is proposed to intensify seed production in the state so that the requirement is met from within the state. To this end in view, a committee would be set-up to prepare a blue print for seed production. The seed production and distribution target proposed is mentioned below :-

	(In 000MT)				
	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>
Production	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	5.50
Distribution	4.00	4.25	4.50	5.00	5.50

Foundation and breeder seed would be procured from research station and seed supplying agencies. At the end of 1990-91 production and distribution of seed was 3.57 thousand MT. respectively including Potato seeds. However, till such time intensified production of seeds is organised, production of improved seed at Govt. farms and at growers field, through certified seed and foundation seed stage II will continue. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.563.00 lakhs which includes Rs.38.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. AGRICULTURAL FARMS

Agricultural Farms were established mainly for demonstration purpose. In addition, these Farms are also taking up trial of input-use, techniques, besides producing seeds, seedling and vegetables to meet up local requirement. At present there are 9(nine) Farms with a total area of 360 hect. Total area of these farms are, however, not being utilized in full. As such, improvement programme through land reclamation and erection of fencing will continue. This farms will also be utilized for the production of certified and foundation seed.

Stress will be laid on increasing of the seed production capacity of farms to 500 Qtls. From the current (1990-91) level of 2200 Qtls. Besides, production of fresh vegetables and other agricultural products will be taken up to the meet the local requirements. The outlay proposed for Agricultural farms is Rs. 267.00 lakhs which includes Rs.30.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

5. MANURES AND FERTILIZER : Greater attention is being paid to step up the balanced use of fertilizers to increase productivity. As a result fertilizer consumption has gone up. At the end of Sixth Plan NPK consumption was at 108 MT in term of nutrient and by the end of 7th Plan (1989-90) it went upto 390 MT with a coverage of 7000 hecets. The target for 8th Plan has been fixed as follows :-

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CONSUMPTION (NPK 100MT)</u>	<u>COVERAGE</u>
1990-91 (actual)	0.442	10.00
1991-92 (anti- cipated)	0.470	12.00
1992-93	0.850	15.00
1993-94	1.250	18.00
1994-95	1.800	20.00
1995-96	2.400	22.00
1996-97	3.000	25.00

Attention will be paid on the use of organic fertilizers as a means of supplementing the availability of the scaree resource of chemical fertilizers. This will enrich the productivity and structure of soil. Farm and domestic animals are available in the villages. The dung with plant debris can be used in preparation of compost pits. Farmers will be encouraged to take up the programme of composed manuring, side by side cultivation of green manuring crop will also be encouraged to maintain fertility of soil. Bio-fertilizer is also an important low cost input in agricultural production. To bring about a greater use of biofertilizer, its production culture will be done at soil testing laboratory, Pasighat and a State bio-fertilizer development and demonstration centre will be opened at Sonajuli under seed testing laboratory or under MCP, Basar. The production of BGA and Azolla will be extended to farmers level after imparting them proper training at the proposed centre.

Promulgation/enforcement of Fertilizer (Control) Act is proposed. Appointment of fertilizer dealer within the State is to be ensured during the Plan. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.630.00 lakhs. R 75.00 lakhs being for 1992-93.

PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMME :- Due to high humidity and moderate temperature, the problem of pest and diseases is acute almost in all crop growing areas. This is aggravated due to heavy forests, surroundings the cultivation field giving ample scope for hibernation and act as an alternate pest during off-season. The introduction of high yielding varieties in the crop production process has further enlarged the host and disease. By the end of 7th Plan an area of 25100 hect. was brought under P.P. coverage with consumption of 32 MT of Agro-chemicals in Technical Grade. The year-wise target of coverage and consumption proposed for 8th plan are as under :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Coverage in 000 Hect.</u>	<u>Consumption in MT</u>
1990-91(actual)	28.00	33.00
1991-92(anticipated)	30.00	34.5
1992-93	32.00	36.0
1993-94	34.00	37.50
1994-95	36.00	39.00
1995-96	38.00	40.50
1996-97	40.00	42.00

The plant Protection programme during 8th plan will consist of following activities :-

- (a) Seed Treatment
- (b) Supply of Plant Protection Chemicals free of cost(100% subsidy)
- (c) Supply of plant protection Equipments at subsidy.
- (d) Integrated Pest Management programme.
- (e) Control of Rat consequent to Bamboo Flowering.
- (f) Control of epidemic out-break of pest and diseases.
- (g) Control of Aphid on oilseed crops.
- (h) Set-up pest and diseases diagnostic centre.
- (i) Chemical control of weeds on cereals crop.
- (j) Control of storage pest and diseases.

The outlay proposed for plant protection is Rs.905.00 lakhs which includes Rs.100.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

7. COMMERCIAL CROP : The scope for increase of food production through Cereals and pulses is limited due to rugged mountaineous terrain and narrow valleys. Therefore, gainful diversification of cultivation is not only necessary from the economic point of view, but also for employment generation and trade. Keeping this in view, stress is now being given on the cultivation of the crop having commercial value including vegetable crops. Presently potato, sugar cane Ginger, Turmeric, Chilli and oil seed crop are covered under this programme. More emphasis on oilseeds is proposed in 8th plan. On the basis of adaptability and performance, jute, cotton and Tabacco cultivation will also be taken up from 1992-93. Cultivation of Tapioca which have much potential especially in Sirap District will also be intensified. The oil seeds production was earlier covered under this schemes. In view of its growing importance and coverage an independent scheme has been formulated for oil seeds. The target for production of some commercial crops and vegetables have been fixed as mentioned below :-

YEAR	(000 MT)					
	POTATO	SUGARCANE	GINGER	CHILLI	TURMERTIC	VEGIT.
1991-92 (Anticipated)	34.5	8.5	4.3	1.15	1.1	50.00
1992-93	37.0	10.0	5.7	1.3	1.2	60.00
1993-94	39.0	13.0	5.8	2.0	1.3	71.00
1994-95	42.0	16.0	6.0	2.10	1.35	80.00
1995-96	45.00	19.00	6.10	2.30	1.40	87.00
1996-97	47.00	22.00	6.20	2.50	1.50	91.00

The outlay proposed for commercial crops is Rs.1112.00 lakhs which includes Rs.123.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. EXTENSION AND FARMERS TRAINING : The main objective of Agricultural extension is the transfer of technology to the farmers. The achievement made during VIth Plan, 1990-91 and 1992-93 proposed and 8th Plan targets are below :-

YEAR	FARMERS TRAINING	EXTENSION WORKERS TRAINED
Total 8th Plan	33089	607
1990-91(actual)	6300	250
1991-92(anticipated)	8500	300
1992-93	9000	350
1993-94	9000	350
1994-95	9000	400
1995-96	9000	400
1996-97	9200	325
Total VIIIth Plan	45200	1825

Organisation of training camp for farmers, including women and youth, will continue in the field of Institutional Training Production-cum-Demonstration, Plant protection, sanitation and Health, Bee keeping, Seed Production, post Harvest Technology etc. Conducted tour programme in and out-side the state will continue to show the development "on the spot". For village level workers condensed training course will continue during 8th plan also. Apart from these short term training course, in-service field functionaries of Agril. and Rural Development Department will be imparted training either by the existing subject matter specialist or in collaboration with N.I.R.D., save grain campaign Department and University experts. Agricultural Information and Publicity wing also be strengthened for effective dissemination of technologies. The outlay proposed is Rs.772.00 which includes Rs.70.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

9. CROP INSURANCE SCHEME : The crop Insurance Schemes will be introduced in the state from Rabi 1993-94. Most of the states have already introduced this scheme and even in the North Eastern Region this programme is in operation in Assam and Tripura. Initially, Rice, Millet, oilseeds and pulses will be covered. The scheme will cover all the farmers who avails crop loan from banks for raising the above crops. A sum of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed for the Eighth Plan.

10. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS : Establishment of an agency for reporting of Agricultural Statistics is very much essential particularly for a state like Arunachal Pradesh, where cadastral survey is yet to be done. The Agency will be responsible for conducting survey on land use, area, production yield, consumption of inputs, area under irrigation etc. and will publish reports/bulletins at regular interval so that up-to-date situation on Agricultural activities are available for formulation of meaningful Agricultural plan.

The decennial Agricultural Census and input survey with assistance from Government of India is being conducted since 1970-71 on sampling basis/direct interview methods. For estimation of yield of different crop at different altitude/location to have an effective production statistic, crop cutting survey will continue in 8th plan also. An outlay of Rs.46.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme which includes Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

11. DEVELOPMENT OF PULSES : Production of pulses is slowly gaining popularity in the State. From 1040 MT at the end of Sixth Plan(1984-85), the production has gone upto 3900 MT during 1989-90 which stood at 4288 MT at the end of 1990-91. Among the different pulses crop, pea occupies 20.33%, 16.30% by Moong and Urd each and 3.6% by Arhar. The rest being occupied by local pulses. The target proposed for VIIIth Plan are as under :

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PRODUCTION (MT)</u>	<u>COVERAGE (HECT.)</u>	<u>PRODUCTIVITY IN QTLS/HECT.</u>
1991-92	5000	5920	8.40(Anticipated)
1992-93	6000	5160	8.60
1993-94	8000	7200	9.00
1994-95	9500	8930	9.40
1995-96	11000	10560	9.60
1996-97	12000	12000	10.00

The outlay proposed is Rs.180.00 lakhs including Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

12. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING : Department of Agriculture procure and distribute Agril. tools and implements. It has procured 75 HP tractors with dozing attachment for land development works.

During Seventh Plan total 98,626 Nos. of different kind of Hand Tools, 180 Nos. of improved implements and 875 Nos. of Agricultural machineries were distributed. Distribution made during 1990-91, distribution target fixed for 1991-92 and those proposed for VIIIth Plan are as follows :

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HAND TOOLS</u>	<u>EQUIPMENTS</u>	<u>MECHINARY</u>
1990-91	7100	30	32 (Actual)
1991-92	12000	150	120 (Target)
1992-93	12000	170	120
1993-94	15000	230	180
1994-95	20000	400	250
1995-96	30000	500	300
1996-97	23000	500	350
<u>Total 8th Plan</u>	<u>100000</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1200</u>

Attention will be given on training of personnel in the operation, maintenance and management of implements and machineries. The outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs.1000.00 lakhs which includes Rs.100.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

13. OILSEED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : Oilseed production has gathered momentum and about 22,295 hect. covered under oil seed by the end of VIIth plan. An additional area of 294 hecets. was brought under oilseeds. 1991-92 target is to reach an area coverage of 24200 hecets. About 82% of this area is occupied by Mastard. Other crops like soyabean, Groundnut and Seasmum is cultivated during Kharif season. Cultivation of Sun Flower has also been introduced. Good potential exist for its cultivation. The production level of oil seeds at the end of VIth plan was 10,000 MT(1984-95) which gone upto 19,475 at the end of VIIth Plan. The actual target 1990-91, target 1991-92 and the proposed target for VIIIth plan are :

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PRODUCTION (IN 000 MT)</u>	<u>COVERAGE (IN HECT) ('000)</u>
1990-91	21.80	22.58 (Actual)
1991-92	25.00	24.20 (Target)
1992-93	28.00	26.00
1993-94	30.50	28.00
1994-95	33.00	30.50
1995-96	35.00	32.50
1996-97	38.00	35.00

The outlay proposed for oil seeds Development Programme is Rs.232.00 lakhs which includes Rs.25.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

14. OTHER PROGRAMME :

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK ANIMAL

a) In the hilly tracts of the state work Animal for the cultivation purpose is essential. It is proposed to continue this programme in the VIIIth plan also in the areas where it is necessary. During 1989-90, VIIth plan a total 840 pairs of work animals were made available to farmers. The achievement of 1990-91, target fixed for 1991-92 and for 8th Plan are given below :-

1990-91	47 pairs
1991-92	252 pairs
1992-93	275 pairs
1993-94	200 pairs
1994-95	200 pairs
1995-96	200 pairs
1996-97	125 pairs

Total : 1000 pairs

The work animals for border area will be procured from those areas only having regard to their adoptability. The distribution to needy farmers will be done on existing rate of subsidy specified separately for normal and border(inaccessible) areas.

b) "VILLAGE ADOPTION PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT" :

It is proposed to take up a programme of village adoption from the year 1993-94 with the following objectives :-

- (i) to bring about a general increase in agricultural production and thereby raise the income of the rural community, and also to,
- (ii) ensure optimum possible development of the villages so that they become models of development for the neighbouring areas. Number of villages likely to be adopted during the plan period (1992-93) will be about 45 to be selected on some predetermined norms.

Outlay proposed for this other agricultural programme i.e. for work Animals and village Adoption is Rs.324.00 lakhs for Eighth Plan which includes Rs.30.00 lakhs for the year 1992-93.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROJECT/SCHEME : The following Central/Centrally sponsored schemes are currently being implemented.

- (i) National pulses Development Project.
- (ii) Decennial Agricultural Census.
- (iii) Minikit Programme on Rice.
- (iv) Minikit Programme on Maize.
- (v) Integrated Programme on Rice Development.

The outlay proposed for the implementation of these schemes during 8th Plan are as shown below :-

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. N.P.D.P.						
C	2.00	3.00	5.00	10.00	12.00	32.00
S	.50	1.00	2.50	5.00	6.00	15.00
TOTAL :	2.50	4.00	7.50	15.00	18.00	47.00
2. Mize, Minikits						
C	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	19.00
S	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	19.00

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
3. Rice, Minikit						
C	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	17.50
S	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL :	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	17.50
4. Decennial Agril. Census						
C	13.50	11.00	6.00	12.00	15.00	57.50
S	4.50	4.50	5.50	5.00	5.50	25.00
TOTAL :	18.00	15.50	11.00	17.00	20.50	82.50
5. I.P.R.D.						
C	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	240.00
S	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
TOTAL :	50.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	290.00
GRAND TOTAL :						
CENTRAL(C)	---	---	366.50	---	---	lakhs
STATE(S)	---	---	92.00	---	---	lakhs
TOTAL	---	---	458.50	---	---	lakhs.

15. A schematic break-up of the outlay proposed is given below :-

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
1. Direction & Administration	2107.00	310.00
2. Food Grain Crops	1112.00	120.00
3. Seeds	563.00	38.00
4. Agricultural Farms	267.00	30.00
5. Manures and Fertilizers	630.00	75.00
6. Plant protection	905.00	100.00
7. Commercial/Vegitable Crops	1253.00	145.00
8. Extension and Farmers Training	772.00	70.00
9. Crop Insurance	45.00	---
10. Agricultural Economic and Statistics	46.00	5.00
11. Pulses Development	180.00	20.00
12. Agricultural Engineering	1000.00	100.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
13. Oil Seeds Development	232.00	25.00
14. Work Animal and Villages Adoption	324.00	30.00
15. State share Centrally Sponsored Schemes-		
(i) National Pulses Development	15.00	2.50
(ii) Agricultural Census	25.00	4.50
(iii) Integrated Rice Development	50.00	10.00
TOTAL :	<u>9526.00</u>	<u>1085.00</u>

16. A break-up of the outlay amongst various categories of schemes is given below :-

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> <u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical on-going s Schemes	9340.00	1063.00
b) New schemes	186.00	22.00
TOTAL :	<u>9526.00</u>	<u>1085.00</u>

Draft 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS.

During the Seventh Plan, Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers(ASMF) was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from 1990-91 and will have to be financed entirely from the State Plan resources during the 8th Plan. The State Govt. has decided that the Scheme will continue to be implemented in the blocks under the executive and monitoring control of the DRDAs in the Districts. At the State level, Rural Development Department will coordinate and monitor the programme. An out lay of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs has been proposed under ASMF in the draft 8th Plan to benefit 32000.00 and marginal farmers. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 are Rs. 240.00 lakhs and 6400 beneficiaries.

2. All the schemes are critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

HORTICULTURE

Arunachal Pradesh is a hilly state. Roughly 20% of the total area, which is mostly in foot hills and in valleys of the mid hill region has potential for settled agriculture. Due to heavy rainfall and persistence of jhum cultivation, there is perennial problem of soil erosion causing severe affect on environment leading to retardation of socio-economic development. Diversity of land type, typical topography and peculiar agro-climatic conditions provide vast scope for development of Horticulture in the State. Success has been achieve in growing both temperate and sub-tropical fruits like Apple, Pineapple, citrus, Banana etc. Besides this, vegetables spices and aromatic and medicinal plants are also grow substantially in the State. These Horticultural crops are important as they generate a great deal of employment opportunities as well as increased income per unit area. Besides this, an important role is being played by Horticulture in the State in reducing shifting cultivation and covering waste land there by increasing the canopy area and retarding the quantum of soil erosion.

2. STATUS OF HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT UP TO END OF THE 7TH PLAN

By the end of 7th plan a total of 17,583 ha has been brought under fruit cultivation resulting an annual production of 39390 MT. Vegrtable cultivation, likewise increased to an area of 12429 ha with an estimated annual production of 3000 MT. A total of 3000 ha area has been covered under spices like cardamom, black pepper, Ginger, Turmeric etc with an estimated production of 5600 MT.

However, the desired level of development could be attained due to following constraints.

(1) ABSENCE OF ORGANISATION'L SET UP/STRUCTURE

A separate Department of Horticulture was created in December 1988 but its required organisational set up from village level to stage level could not yet been established. This shortage in man-power is effecting extension activities at the ground level.

(ii) HEAVY INITIAL INVESTMENT

The initial investment cost for establishment of an orchard is around Rs. 18,000/- to Rs. 20,000 per ha. This is beyond the means of the common growers. Thereafter care and management require further investment during the long gestation period of 6 to 7 years. Both these factors are the serious disincentives for the proliferation of Horticulture industry in general, particularly for the poor sections of the population.

(iii) NON AVAILABILITY OF QUALITY PLANTING MATERIAL

One of the weakest link in the fruit production programme in the State is the lack of quality and productive planting materials. The existing nurseries in the State could meet only 50% of its total yearly requirements. The materials received from outside are not always reliable as regard to trueness of their variety, quality and disease free etc. This insecure the Horticulture industry through. Therefore, it is very important to raise the progeny of high yielding trees of desirable varieties in the State. During the 7th plan scheme for setting up elite progeny orchard was implemented under the NEC schemes. This needs to be continued under State plan in the existing areas. New areas are also required to be brought under such elite nursery programme.

(iv) LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Due to low quality planting materials and for poor management of orchards, the average yield per hectore is much lower than the optimum level. Several other factors also need the attention of Agricultural scientists, such as

- i) Apple scab.
- ii) Citrus decline.
- iii) Soft rot of Cauliflower.
- iv) Bunchy top of Banana.

cont....

It is seen that good planting materials from one place does not always yield a good quality fruits in other place due to influence of several local factors. This results in lower price and disincentives to the growers for further investment.

(v) POOR MANAGEMENT OF ORCHARDS

It covers a wide range of operations such as training and pruning, fruit tree nutrition, disease and pest management orchard soil management etc. Staff (technical) shortage is effecting transfer of technology in these fields. This constraint combined with inadequate finances are responsible for poor management of orchards.

(vi) UTILISATION OF UNMARKETABLE SURPLUS

Growers in most of the districts find it difficult to dispose off their marketable surplus due to poor road communication systems with frequent landslide during rainy season and blockage due heavy snowfall in winter and also due to in-accessibility to some of the place. Horticulture produce being ordinarily perishable the farmers suffers heavy loss on this account.

3. ACHIEVEMENT DURING ANNUAL PLANS 1990-91 AND 1991-92

Additional area brought under fruits cultivation during 1990-91 and 1991-92 as 535 ha and 772 ha under vegetable, 746 ha and 800 ha and under spices 51.43 ha, 87 ha respectively. Production achievements were as under:-

PRODUCTION OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS
(IN MT)

<u>1990-91</u>		<u>1991-92</u>	
Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
Fruits	45000	415050	51696
Vegetable	38000	45085	50000
Spices	56000	56900	59910

In addition to above, the department of Horticulture has initiated programme for promotion of Mushroom cultivation, post harvest technology, floriculture etc.

4. STRATEGY FOR 8TH PLAN

The strategy for Development of Horticulture during VIII plan in the State will be concentrated on the following major aspects :-

- 1) Extension of Area under Fruits, Vegetable, and Spices.
- 2) Strengthening of progeny Nursery/Orchards.
- 3) Integrated Seedling/Planting materials production Technology in collaboration with ICAR etc.
- 4) Rejuvenation of old Orchard in an effective way.
- 5) Research based programme for introduction of Horticulture crops of greater economic value, adaptability and popularisation thereof.
- 6) Training to farmers and extension work on latest technology as regard to Orchard management and postharvest handling etc.
- 7) To ensure availability of all inputs to farmers in time.
- 8) Creation of marketing structure, storage godowns and collection centres of produces at various levels.
- 9) Emphasis for plantation of fruit crops on compact area basis for better management and post harvest handling.
- 10) Strengthening of small processing units for production and demonstration.
- 11) Collection of data on area and production of all Horticultural crops.
- 12) Adoption of other scientific measures for optimisation of production per unit area.
- 13) Strengthening of the Department of Horticulture by setting up the extension framework from village level to state level in all relevant disciplines.

5. Proposals for VIIIth Plan and AOP 1992-93

With the strengtegies mentioned above an outlay of Rs. 6141.00 lakhs is proposed for Horticulture for VIIIth Plan period which includes Rs. 668.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

6. A brief note on individual programme is given below :-

DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION : Under this sub-head manpower requirement, buildings and minor works are reflected.

a) MANPOWER REQUIREMENT:

The Department of Horticulture was created in December 1988 by bifurcating the Agriculture Department with very thin infrastructure. Prior to creation of the Department the staff position consisted of, one Joint Director (vacant) one Deputy Director and one Horticulturist supported by just three District Horticultural Officers, one District Horticulturist. One Vegetable Development Officer, one Vegetable Seed production Officer and one Junior Mycologist at the supervision level. Further the staff for extension and development function have been quite inadequate with only 43 Horticultural Extension Officers, 61 Horticultural Fields Assistants, 4 Recorder-cum-Surveyors, 29 Grafeters and 48 Nusserymen and Mali. To this one post of Director of Horticulture, 2 posts of Deputy Director(Hort), 8 posts of DHO, 11 posts of EO(Hort), 8 posts of HFA was added after the Department came into existence. In total 347 posts(both technical and non-technical) were in existence upto the end of VIIth Plan. But, this strength is too inadequate for accelerated development of Horticulture in the state. Requirement for an optimum extension machinery for the State is 1500 No. During VIIIth plan following 369 posts are proposed of which 153 posts will be created during 1992-93.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPOSALS FOR POST DURING VIIIITH PLAN

SL. NO.	Name of post	Existing posts		
		Created upto end of VIIth Plan	VIIIth plan total	proposed 92-93
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Director of Horticulture	1	-	-
2.	Joint Director of Hort.	1	1	1
3.	Deputy Director of Hort.	3	2	-
4.	Horticulturist	2	-	-

	2	3	4	5
6. District Horticultural Officer.	11	-	-	-
Assistant Director of Horti	-	-	2	1
7. Mushroom Development Officer	-	-	1	1
8. Vegetable Seed production Officer.	1	-	-	-
9. District Horticulturist	1	-	-	-
10. Subject Matter specialists/ Spaces Development Officer/ plant protection Officer/ Jr Mycologist/Entomologist/ Sub-Divisional Agril. Officer(Veg)/Instructor etc.	6	-	10	3
11. Horticultural Census Officer	-	-	1	1
12. Accounts Officer	-	-	1	1
13. Administrative Officer	-	-	1	-
14. Horticultural Extension Officer	52	-	51	21
15. Superintendent	1	-	2	-
16. Assistant	4	-	5	1
17. UDC/Cashier/Accountant	20	-	7	5
18. LDC	6	-	10	4
19. Stenographer	2	-	5	1
20. Storekeeper	2	-	4	1
21. Recorder-Cum-Surveyor	4	-	8	2
22. Horti. Field Assistant	69	-	97	38
23. Field Assistant	4	-	40	24
24. Fieldman	7	-	-	-
25. Gatter	37	-	-	-
26. VLV(Jr)	2	-	-	-
27. VLV(Sr)	2	-	-	-
28. Lab Assistant	1	-	5	-
29. Driver	12	-	20	14
30. Power Tiller Operator	2	-	2	2
<u>GROUP 'D' POSTS</u>				
31. Duftry	1	-	1	-
32. Messenger	4	-	-	-
33. Peon/Chowkider/Messenger	17	-	20	14
34. Mali/Nurseryman/Chowkidar/ Attendant	67	-	60	16
35. Lab Attendent	1	-	5	1
36. Hand/man	34	-	8	12
Total	347	-	369	153

(b) BUILDING

The creation of this new Department has necessitated construction of new building both residential and non-residential. Provision of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has been kept for the same Rs. 150 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1992-93.

(c) MINOR WORKS

To run the Development activities smoothly and to meet the contingencies, it is required to incur some expenditure on minor works like construction of temporary accommodation, repairing of minor irrigation channels etc. Hence the provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been kept for such minor works during 1992-93.

A total of Rs. 1530.00 lakhs has been proposed to meet all these requirements of which 1100.00 lakhs is meant for buildings. The provision asked for 1992-93 is Rs. 195.00 lakhs.

(2) HORTICULTURE CROPS :- Under this sub-head following programmes are taken up.

HORTICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS

(a) Collection of Horticultural data, analysis and simultaneous evaluation of the schemes implemented from time to time are important for application of timely corrective measures and future Planning. Hence it is proposed to take up the programmes for collection of data on area, production, besides conducting systematic survey of various dimensions to assess the productivity, quality, varietal performance and constraints etc. An outlay of Rs. 18.00 lakhs has been proposed for the VIII plan. To start the programme Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93.

3- FRUITS PRODUCTION : Hilly tracts of the state with its varying elevations and agro-climatic conditions provide a wide scope for cultivations of various tropical sub-tropical and temperate fruits in the State. This scope is to be availed of to boost the rural economy and generation of self employment. Keeping this view, the following schemes will continue to be a part of 8th plan fruits production programme. Production and area coverage targeted for 8th plan in respect of Major fruits are given below :-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TARGET AREA AND
PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FRUITS DURING THE
VIIIITH PLAN PERIOD

Area- Ha- Cumulative
Production - MT - Cumulative

	Area in hect					Production in MT
	Apple	Citrus	Banana	Pineapple	Pears/ Plum & Others	Total
1991-92						
A	5303	4809	1634	3133	6861	21,740
P	10389	7560	9542	16007	7502	51,000
1992-93						
A	5703	5419	2108	3590	7100	23,925
P	11469	8138	10700	18383	8000	56,690
1993-94						
A	6313	5729	2302	3657	7500	25,501
P	12549	8751	11859	20789	8600	62,548
1994-95						
A	6720	6240	2896	4019	8200	28,075
P	13629	9348	13013	23135	9500	68,625
1995-96						
A	7293	6775	3460	4360	8500	30,588
P	15485	10315	13355	23800	11000	73,955
1996-97						
A	7625	7110	3540	4650	9200	348,40
P	16150	10740	13890	24740	15000	867,20

a) PEOPLES HORTICULTURE GARDEN

This schemes is being implemented in half a hectre small holding areas where large compact area is not available. Under this programme assistance to the small and marginal farmers are provided in the shape of inputs like seedling fencing materials etc. More than 12,000 of such gardens have so far been developed which has contributed more than 50% of the total production of fruits in the State. An amount of Rs. 318.00 lakhs has been proposed for VIIIth plan under this programme to cover an area of 2917 hectares, Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been provided to cover an area of 400 ha for the year 1992-

b) COMPACT AREA PLANTATION

Under this program compact areas of 2 hectares to 10 hectares with individual of joint planting are taken up. Under this schemes the beneficiaries are to bear the cost of land development, digging of pits, plantation, creation of fencing in form of labour. Where as the Government provides approximately 50% cost of the scheme in form of fending, planting materials etc. During VIIIth plan, emphasis will be to cover abandoned Jhum land under this scheme which will give a good economic return with indirect on prevention of top soil erosion of the hilly tracts and control of shifting cultivation. An amount of Rs. 1510.00 lakhs has been proposed for this programme to cover 10625 hect. Proposal for 4900 ha has been made with an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

c) DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS PLANTS

The fruit plants are distributed to the interested farmers at 50% subsidy for replacement of inferior variety with superior variety of fruits, gap filling, stray and compact plantation, polinizers etc. To attain a target for distribution of 50,00,000 Nos of fruit plants of different types an amount of Rs. 235.00 lakhs has been proposed. During 1992-93, target for distribution is 7 lakhs planting materials for an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs.

These above programmes will comulatively cover an estimated area and 8000 ha of fruit plantation during VIIIth plan.

B PROGENY ORCHARD AND NURSERY

The objective of this programme is to meet the annual requirement of quality planting material within the State by establishment of new nurseries in remote areas and maintenance of orchards of mother plants of good yield record. More emphasis needs to be given to establish such nurseries and orchards in the interior areas for strengthening of the nursery support throughout the state. Some of the Horticulture farms are running under the control of the Government to maintain the desired varieties and maintain good orchard to serve as mother plant in propagation system. They use to supply scion wood and bud to the nurseries for qualitative production of planting materials.

To continue this programme during VIIIth plan a sum of Rs.64.00 lakhs has been proposed (to be kept as provision) for the production target of 60,00,000 numbers of quality planting materials. During 1992-93, 10.00 lakhs planting materials will be produced with a proposed outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

5. REJUVINATION OF OLD ORCHARDS AND MAINTENANCE OF NEWLY ESTABLISHED GARDENS

This programme aims at maintaining the old and newly established orchards through proper management for rejuvenation, interculture operation, training, pruning etc. There are many old orchards whose productivity have gone down due to negligence of the orchardists or old age and poor quality planting materials etc. These are required to be rejuvenated for maintaining vigour and productivity of old orchards. The maintenance of the newly established garden is of vital importance for future encouraging production. Cost involved for the purpose is too high to manage by the common orchardists due to poor economic conditions of the rural areas. Thus it is felt necessary to provide certain part subsidy for interculture operations, manpower etc. for maintenance of newly established these new orchards shall orchards for subsequent five years to yield a fruitful investment. Hence be maintained departmentally with the active participation of the orchardists for a question period of 5 years. Under this programme Rs. 164.00 lakhs has been proposed which include Rs. 19.00 lakhs.

6. PROGRAMMES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCTIVITY

(1) Manures and Fertilizers :- Manures and fertilizers are the basic inputs for maintaining proper growth and health of the plants to increase in productivity. But the fertilizer consumption trend is very low at present mainly due to reluctance of the farmers to use fertilizers as there is no visible impact at the initial stage due to long gestation period of Horticultural crop. Thus the social awareness has to be created for more production with adoption of chemical fertilizer use/launching vigorous campaign by way of demonstration on fruits and vegetables. More stress would be given for application of fertilizers as per scheduled in

bearing and under bearing plants by which productivity would be increased to have visible impact on use of fertilizers in Horticultural crops. Moreover, due to heavy rainfall throughout the hilly state, the soil is mostly acidic in nature and need amelioration for maintaining the optimum condition for growth of Horticultural crops. Hence the programme for manures and fertilizers is being taken up for distribution and demonstration purposes. A sum of Rs. 494.00 lakhs would be required to cover a total area of 14800 hecets during VIIIth plan period. During 1992-93 an area of 2000 hecets will be brought under this programme with the provision of Rs, 60.00 lakhs.

(2) PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMME

Due to high humidity and moderate temperature the problem of pest and diseases is acute in the state. This has further been aggravated due to heavy forest surrounding the cultivation area giving ample scope for alternate host for hibernation and completion of life cycle. Moreover with the introduction of planting materials from other states, several pests and diseases were introduced giving rise to an alarming condition of the Horticulture industry. Apple scab is one such dreaded disease introduced and threatening the growth of apple industry. Under plant protection programme, P P Chemicals and services are extended to the farmers at free of cost protect the Horticultural crops from these problems. Special schemes are being drawn in apple scab eradication programme and schedule actions of spraying and management of the diseases are taken up for prevention of the diseases. Like wise, schemes are drawn to prevent any recurrence of other endemic pest and disease problems like citrus decline, canker shoot and root borer etc. A total area of 16000 hecets will be brought under plant protection programme with an outlay of Rs. 235.00 lakhs during VIIIth plan period. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed with the target to cover 3000 hecets.

(3) HORTICULTURAL TOOLS IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERIES

Objective of this scheme is to provide improved Horticultural tools and implements to the fruit growers at subsidised cost.

Most of the Horticultural tools like pruning saw, pruning knief, hedges shear etc are costly and not readily available to the local farmers. Hence this programme is formulated to encourage the poor scheduled Tribe Farmers of the State to take up the Horticulture earnestly. Power tillers are also purchased under this scheme for departmental use in the Government. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been kept in provision for implementation of this programme during VIIIth Plan period. More than 9000 Nos of various tools and implements shall be procured and distributed and atleast 11 Nos of power tillers shall be procured for departmental use, An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1992-93.

(4) MOBILE UNIT

For effective supervision of development activities timely attendance to the field problems, placing of inputs at the farmers door ~~steps~~ and mobile units are established by the Department. The unit consists of technical staff equipped with plant protection chemicals and equipments. These mobile units are effective in controlling pests and diseases at the peak infestation time and found effective in meeting farmer's requirements in time. At present three such units are in operation in three districts out of 11 administrative districts. It is proposed to expand this programme in eighth other districts during VIIIth plan, besides maintaining the existing units. Thus an amount of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is proposed to be kept in VIII plan for purchase of mobile vanse equipments and inputs etc. besides maintaining ~~three~~ ^{the existing} units through door step service. During 1992-93, it is proposed to procure one mobile van with other assessories and to maintain the existing units. Hence an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been kept in against the programme.

(5) SPICES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Due to rugged mountainous terrain and isolated locations of human habitation and cultivation, bulk production of fruits and cereals etc is not always economical. This is mainly due to remoteness of the areas for the markets with limited roads and transport facilities to harness best potential of large scale production of fruits. Hence, diversification of agriculture is a must. Emphasis is, therefore, being laid for production of low volume, high value crops like species.

At present cardamom, ginger, turmeric, chilli, Black pepper, Garlic etc are grown in the State. It is proposed to increase an area of 2000 ha under species during VIIIth plan period and Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed for this programme. In the year 1992-93 an amount Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided to cover an area of 200 hectares.

(6) MUSHROOM CULTIVATION PROGRAMME

Mushroom grows wild in abundance in the forest of Arunachal Pradesh. People of the state customarily take this fruit along with their diet by gathering from forest and from abandoned jhumland. Due to congenial climatic condition, there are vast potentials for growing of edible mushroom of both temperate and sub-tropical species with the adoption of most modern technology. Keeping this in view, one mushroom development centre has been established under the sponsorship of NEC for production of spawn and organising training and demonstration for growers during VII plan. Now it is proposed to extend these facilities for large scale production of mushroom throughout the state. Suitable schemes will be drawn during VIIth plan for this programme and an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is kept for the plan period of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93.

(7) HORTICULTURE MARKETING

Due to inadequate communication facilities and also due to remoteness of the fruit growing areas from markets a large quantity of fruits get lost during peak season of harvest. This is a deterrent to the growers for taking up of Horticulture in the right earnest. To come up with the problem, the following programmes shall be taken up for strengthening the marketing structure during VIIIth plan period.

- a) Fruit preservation.
- b) Packaging and Handling.
- c) Rural Godown.
- d) Transportation.

At present five small units of fruits preservation are operating in different locations mainly to train and demonstrate the farmers on preservation techniques.

During VIIIth plan period, these centres shall be strengthened for production of finished products of fruits and vegetables to minimise the economic losses of these crops. Packaging and handling materials shall also be provided to the growers for maintaining the marketable quality and attraction of the harvested crops besides minimising transport logs **further** to facilitate the marketing. Rural godowns at the vintager centres of the rural area shall be constructed ^{and} transportations shall be provided for disposal of their produces effectively. An outlay of Rs. 372.50 lakhs has been made for the VIII plan period of which Rs. 24.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93.

(8) HORTICULTURE RESEARCH/TRIAL AND DEMONSTRATION

Basic objective of this programme is to take up organised research on specific problems on varietal susceptibility to pest and diseases and varietal response to different nutrient levels. Also adoptive trails and result demonstration of different fruit and vegetable crops to the grower. Research trial and demonstration is also being organised for effective control of apple scab in the District of West Kameng. It is proposed to continue and strengthened the programme during 8th plan and an amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided against this programme.

(9) HORTICULTURE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

To keep abreast ^{of} the improvement of technology and for better efficiency, reorientation training of extension staff is essential for proper implementation of Development programme. Keeping this in view ^a provision of Rs. 321.50 lakhs is kept during 1992-93 under this programme. One State Institute of Horticulture shall be established for providing training to the extension workers, fruit and vegetable grower of the rural areas and conducted tour programme of farmers will be taken up. Provision has also been kept for education of local talents for acquiring graduate and post graduate course in Horticulture. Hence an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been provided for the programme during 1992-93.

10) SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Under this programme the following schemes shall be taken up.

- a) Agriculture :- For effective pollination and honey production.
- b) Nutrition Garden :- Specials garden in the primary and Secondary schools shall be established for providing better nutrition to children and demonstration in the management.
- c) Crash Programme :- For educated rural unemployment youth :- The objective of this scheme is to generate employment opportunity for the educated rural unemployment youths through integrated programme under Horticulture.
- d) Information and publicity:-The scheme will help the extension workers and farmers to keep abreast of latest technology in development of Horticulture.
- e) Fair exhibition :- For encouraging the growers with comparative skills and technology.
- f) Floriculture :- Further diversification of the Horticultural industry in the State through introduction and popularisation of flowers of economic and aesthetic value.
- g) Production complex in West Kameng District (20 lakhs)

An outlay of Rs. 356.50 lakhs has been made for the VIIIth plan period of which Rs. 18.50 lakhs has been provided for the year 1992-93.

11. A schematic breakup of the outlay proposed is given below :-

	<u>8th plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
1) Direction and Administration	1530.00	195.00
2) Horti Economics and Statistic	18.00	1.00
3) People's Horti Garden	318.00	36.00
4) Compact Area Garden	1510.00	160.00
5) Distribution and Fruit plants	235.00	25.00
6) Progeny Orchard & Nursery	64.00	12.00
7) Maintenance of new Orchards	164.00	19.00
8) Manures and Fertilizers including Soil Amelioration	494.00	60.00
9) Plant protection	235.00	20.00
10) Horti Tools and Implements	90.00	15.00
11) Mobile Unit	58.00	6.00
12) Spices Development Compact areas 2-5 each unit	200.00	20.00
13) Mashroom cultivation	125.00	10.00
14) Horti Trial Demonstration	37.00	4.00
15) Horti Trg and Education	321.5	40.00
16) Horticultural Marketing	372.50	24.50
17) Special programme	356.50	18.50
	<u>6141.00</u>	<u>668.00</u>

13. The entire outlay proposed is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

A N D

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

The Primary objective of any Soil Conservation Scheme in Arunachal Pradesh has to aim at reducing the peak flow and to regulate the discharge as far as possible to minimise to run off and sediment load. This will also moderate the flood discharge in the lower region. This can be achieved by undertaking extensive Watershed Management and Soil Conservation Programme in the catchment areas on an integrated manner. Besides that, ecological balance will have to maintain by controlling felling of trees and extensive afforestation works in the uncovered areas. An important aspect to be taken into consideration is that in Arunachal Pradesh shifting cultivation is widely practised. As per 1981 Agricultural Census, of the total 418232 hectares of area shown, 66979 Hect is under shifting cultivation. This is a problem of great dimension. Thus both from ecological and economic point of view, there is an urgent necessity to lay extra emphasis on Soil Conservation measures. Thus the proposal made for 8th plan aims at -

- (1) Restoring ecological balance in selected areas.
- (2) Provide Jhumias alternative to the Jhum cultivation by terracing the land for permanent cultivation.
- (3) Supplement the income of the families in project area by raising suitable economic and high value crop.
- (4) Provide vegetative cover over the available nearby land to meet fuel and fodder requirements.
- (5) Providing integrated measures of Soil and Water conservation engineering in catchment areas to prevent and reduce major calamities like floods and siltation of river channels.

- (6) Stabilization and protection of stream and river banks and slopes by managing the run off with the help of vegetative and engineering measures.
- (7) Prevention of land slips and land slides on steep and unstable hill slopes.

It would be apparent from the low percentage (2.95%) of land affected by Jhum cultivation, that Major stress has to be laid on stabilisation of non-agricultural land, prevention of and slides and slips, river and stream bank erosion on macro watershed basis spread over the entire catchment area.

Land Protection

2. STATUS POSITION AND FUTURE POSSIBILITIES :

Till the end of 90-91 about 45213 hect of land have been developed with terracing, bunding and levelling etc, and land protection work has been done for about 57799 hect. mainly on agricultural land.

It is also necessary to have a proper survey of the entire territory with land capability classification to assess the actual area available for agriculture purpose and the extent of land degradation for preparation of a Master Plan. Also all the spillover schemes numbering about 110 amounting to Rs.536.00 lakhs shall have to be completed during the present plan period. In addition new projects are also required to be taken in a systematic way.

The infrastructural facilities available with the department at the moment is not sufficient for effective implementation of large number of projects. Therefore, the suitable infrastructure development is the pre-requisite for expanding these activities.

3. OUTLINE OF VIII PLAN

The proposed action plan on Soil and Water Conservation in Arunachal Pradesh is as below :

(1) Land Development:

Land development is one of the major/vital measure of controlling soil erosion and ensuring water conservation in agricultural land. Land development will mainly involve construction of terraces on hill slopes with permissible gradient for the purpose of agriculture. Depending on the slope other measures like contour bunding, strip cropping horticulture and other alternatives for controlling Jhum cultivation have to be introduced. A total area of 5000 ha has been targeted to be developed during the plan period with an estimated amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs.

(ii) LAND PROTECTION BY WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND CATCHMENT AREA TREATMENT:

In Arunachal Pradesh both cultivable and non-cultivable areas are required to be protected from erosion hazards which lie in the valleys, in the river banks, hills slopes and in the foot hills. Some areas situated near the river banks or in foot hills require protection from floods during the rainy season. And most important of all is the training of streams and small rivers to control river banks erosion for which intergrated measures alongwith spurs, guide bund and diversion etc, are to be constructed. A total of 25000 hector is proposed to be taken up under this scheme with an estimated cost of Rs.6350.00 lakhs upto the year 1997. This is in addition to Rs. 536.00 lakhs for spillover schemes.

(iii) RECLAMATION OF WATER LOGGED AREA

Water logging is an important problem in some areas of Arunachal Pradesh, dewatering is required to be done in such areas for better agricultural production. These areas have been proposed to be reclaimed by constructing scientifically planned drainage systems, to drain out the excess water 1000 hector area is proposed to be reclaimed with a proposed outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

(iv) LAND PROTECTION BY AFFORESTATION:

This is one of the best way to strengthen the river banks against erosion. The cover over the land also controls run off and peak discharge which minimise flood and water spreading in lower catchments. Strips of 10 to 100 mtrs. have to be identified along with streams and rivers depending on the rigime. To take up such plantations estimated amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs to cover for 5000 ha is proposed.

(v) SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION:

For survey and investigation, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs have been proposed with a target area of 30000 ha.

(vi) POWER DRIVEN MACHINERY :

In Arunachal Pradesh till now no Agro-Industries Development Corporation has been formed neither any reputed firm with experience has its marked presence in the state. To fill this gap the Rural Works Department has started hiring out of Tractors, Bulldozers etc, at a subsidised rate to the farmers through various custom hiring centres. This facility shall have to be extended both in terms of number of centres as well as number of machineries to meet the increased demand of farmers. The farmers, though largely depends on their traditional system of cultivation, are gradually showing an inclination towards settled/mechanised cultivation having seen the benefit that result from use of machineries. This programme thus has much relevance in the present context. The shortage of local agricultural labourers and low populated density of state suggest introduction of machineries in more bigger way. The important aspect of the maintenance of these machineries in the absence of private repairing facilities, are to be taken care of by the department. Thus servicing facilities by having sufficient number of workshops/mini workshops, shall also have to be extended to the interior places. With these objects in view the following is proposed for VIII plan with an amount of Rs.175.00 lakhs.

- i) Tractors

ii) Buldozer	-	15 Nos
iii) Other machineries	} -	As per actual requirement
iv) Tools, spares etc		
v) Workshop/Mini Workshop		10 Nos.

(vii) SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING:

Soil Survey & Testing is another important aspect without which no viable developmental activities can be taken up. The entire state shall have to be divided in zones basing on the report of Soil Survey and Agro. Climatic conditions. Proper planning can be made after knowing the status position. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(viii) EXTENSION AND TRAINING:

Extensive extension works for motivating the people towards modernisation also will be taken up since application of various modern system have not reached on interior areas yet. Vigorous Training programme both for departmental officers and for villagers are also proposed so that they can have the experience of latest techniques of works. Here also another amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

(ix) STABILISATION, AUGMENTATION, MODERNIZATION, RENOVATION ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE ETC

Because of lack of maintenance some of the projects are not functioning properly. For restoration of these works stabilisation, augmentation, modernisation renovation etc shall have to be taken up in an earnest way. This will provide attainment of a maximum benefit from the existing completed projects. Also maintenance of plan schemes is very essential. Since allocation in the non-plan sector is very meagre, it is not always possible to take up maintenance activities as and when required. For all these purposes an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed during the VIII plan period.

(x) ESTABLISHMENT OF REMOTE SENSING APPLICATION CENTRE

With the rapid development of modern techniques and other amenities it is necessary for the department to use modern and advanced means of technology and concepts for obtaining correct and actual field data. With this purpose in view a small remote sensing application centre is proposed to be set up during the current plan period. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed accordingly.

(xi) INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDING:

The departmental infrastructure of the executing the Soil and Water Conservation works has to be suitably strengthened to enable it to take up the massive programme proposed over a span of 5 years. Accommodation also has to be provided for the staff as in Arunachal Pradesh no rented accommodation is available. Therefore, it is essential to have provisions for departmental buildings both residential and non-residential like office, godown, garrage, barrack etc, with the infrastructure. An amount of Rs.1250.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which is inclusive of Rs.750.00 lakhs for building.

(xii) STATE LAND USE BOARD :

An amount of Rs. 145.00 lakhs has been proposed for the State Land Use Board which include Rs.45.00 lakhs for State Share of a centrally sponsored scheme. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs.28.62 and Rs. 8.62 lakhs

(xiii) A schematic break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 11491.00 lakhs is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
(i) Land Development	500.00	75.00
(ii) Land Protection by watershed management/catchment area treatment	6886.00	585.00
(iii) Reclamation of water logged area	150.00	15.00
(iv) Land Protection by afforestations	400.00	32.00
(v) Survey and Investigation	150.00	25.00
(vi) Power Driven Machinery	1175.00	205.00
(vii) Soil Survey and Testing	100.00	15.00
(viii) Extension and training	100.00	15.00
(ix) Stabilisation / Maintenance Renovation etc.	300.00	60.00
(x) Remote Sensing	50.00	5.00
(xi) Direction and Administration	1250.00	170.00
(xii) State Land Use Board (including State share of CSS)	145.00	23.62
(xiii) Production Complex at West Kameng District	285.00	29.50
Total	11491.00	1255.12

4. The distribution of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes is given below :-

(in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97.</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
Critical ongoing schemes	636.00	320.00
New Schemes	10855.00	935.12
Total.	11491.00	1255.12

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

On the basis of recommendation of Zonal Planning Team, integrated developmental activities in West Kameng District is proposed to be undertaken through Production Complex Project conception.

A start with West Kameng District has been selected for this purpose. For taking up multidisciplinary activities, West Kameng District has been divided into 3 Agro-climatic Sub-Zones.

Developmental strategy to be adopted should be according to the agro-climatic conditions and the potentials of the area. The area of development may be as follows :-

Sub-Zone I

Humid. Temperate. Denodo.
Mountains.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| I. Dirang Circle | 1. Regeneration of Forest. |
| II Nafra Circle | 2. Development of temperate fruits |
| III Trizino | 3. Live stock and dairy |
| | 4. Sheep rearing and associated enterprises. |
| | 5. Fodder and pasture development. |
| | 6. Potato and vegetable seed production. |

Sub-Zone II

Sub-Humid. Temperate.
Denudational Hills.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| I Bomdila Circle | 1. Regeneration of forest |
| II 75% of Kalaktang Circle (Northern Part) | 2. Development of temperate fruits |
| | 3. Development of fodder and feed. |
| | 4. Dairy Development |
| | 5. Poultry development |

Sub-Zone III

Sub-tropical humid hills

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| I. Bhalukpong Circle | 1. Development of forest |
| II. 25% of Kalaktang circle | 2. Development of sub-tropical fruits. |
| | 3. Fishary development |
| | 4. Dairy development |

Conceptional frame work and formulation of Production Complex

The production Complex is a concept and signifies a production system, the essence of which is total (integrated) development based on efficient land use. It is purportedly a harmonious integration of various sectorial programme under taken by different departments. Therefore all sectorial programmes will form a part of it.

Optimum and judicious utilisation of available resources based on efficient land use being the basic postulate of the Production Complex Project, it can be formed only after an inventory of resources is made in the region by undertaking detailed comprehensive micro studies on the following counts :-

- I Socio economic structure
- ii Land Survey
- III Water Survey
- IV Biological Survey
- V Infrastructural needs etc.

Action Planning

As envisaged by the Planning Team the Production Complex project at the beginning may have 4 to 5 villages depending upon the number of families. It can start with 150 families at least and may be extended to 250 families covering an area of 5000 hecty. A nodal department shall have also be started. The core staff suggested by the Planning can be directly under the D.C. West Kameng District.

R.W.D. which deals with all sector of infrastructural Development in an integrated manner can also deal with the Production Complex as Project Coordinator and can be the nodal department for this purpose.

The various works in which the department shall be directly involved in execution are as follows :-

PART 'A' Detailed comprehensive field survey

- I) Land Survey - This will include topography, Land Capability classification, Soil characteristics etc.
- II) Water Balances - This will include water potentials for drinking, irrigation, hydro-electrical etc.
- III) Infrastructural needs - This will include the requirement under communication facilities manpower requirement and other organizational developmental requirement.

PART 'B' Infrastructural Development

- I) Soil Conservation :-
 - a) Land Development, including terracing and leveling and protection of developed land.
 - b) Stabilization of land through afforestation of abandoned Jhum land and to some extent regeneration of the degraded forest.
 - c) Improvement and protection of degraded land through various soil conservation measures for checking soil erosion process.
- II) Irrigation - Irrigation development of entire area under the Production Complex project.
- III) Communication- Construction of Link Roads and Porter Tracks etc.
- IV) Development of Decentralised Energy systems through application of New and Renewable sources of energy particularly mini hydels.

PART 'C' Development Programme

- I) Introduction of modern techniques for efficient soil and water management
- II) Introduction of Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems for increasing productivity of orchards plantations like apple, Bean etc.
- III) Rural Forestry.

PART 'D' Tentative Cost Estimate (Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	VIII	1st Year	2nd Year
	Plan		
1	2	3	4
1. Detailed comprehensive Survey	3.00	2.50	0.50
2. Infrastructural Development			
a) Land Development	57.00	5.00	20.00

contd....

1	2	3	4	
	B/F	60.00	7.50	20.50
b)	Soil Conservation (Engineering measures)	25.00	3.00	15.00
c)	Protection forest for environmental protec- tional Soil Conser- vation	30.00	1.00	10.00
d)	Irrigation	37.00	5.00	20.00
e)	Roads/Storage	50.00	5.00	30.00
f)	Organization (3 JE & 3 Surveyor)	3.00	0.60	0.60
3.	Developmental Programme			
a)	Soil & Water Management	20.00	0.40	2.40
b)	Village Forest/ Social Forestry	10.00	2.00	4.00
c)	Decentralised Energy system development through NRSE	50.00	5.00	25.00
	TOTAL	<u>285.00</u>	<u>29.50</u>	<u>127.50</u>

CONCLUSION:

Communication mainly construction of village link road and porter track, development of decentralised energy system being the very important basic requirement have been included in the area of activities which are also the normal activities of the Department. In the organisational side only 3 JEs and 3 Surveyors are proposed, who will be wholly responsible for this work only. Other staff requirement will be managed from the normal strength of the department. Since the scope of activities of the Project will be quite large, the requirement will be known only after completion of detailed survey. The additional amount, if required, shall have to be met from the sectoral allocation proposed under various sectors.

All out effort and cooperation at all levels of all the concerned department will be essential without which the new concept and strategy of development can not be a successful one and the goal of upliftment of the people in all sphere of life cannot be achieved.

requirement of basic inputs is also likely to be much more than what has been proposed. The correct and final

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN-1992-97

AND

ANNUAL PLAN - 1992-93

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, VETERINARY & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION :-

Livestock development potential is very high in Arunachal Pradesh. The State is almost entirely rural and Livestock is an integral part in the socio economic culture of the rural people. Based on the climatic variation of the State ^{it} has been divided into three main zones for better livestock development perspective.

- Foot hill areas occupying nearly 30% of the total area are found to be suitable for rearing of Cattle, Pig, Goat and Poultry.
- Valleys and plateaus covering nearly 35% of the area are suitable for rearing of Mithun, hill cattle, Sheep & Poultry.
- The upper belt partly the alpine zones covering another 35% of the total areas are suitable for sheen, Yak, Dak, Dzo-Zomo etc..

Emphasis is given on intensive cross breeding programme for doubling the production of milk, meat, eggs, wool etc. to bring about improvement in the economy of the rural poor. In spite of several constraints such as under developed road communication, remoteness of locations, floods and landslides every year besides socio economic toboos of the people and inadequate technical manpower the efforts are being made to increase various livestock and dairy products.

2. Objective and Programme :

The main objective of Animal Husbandry and Livestock development programme in Arunachal Pradesh can be broadly summarised as :-

- Doubling the production of milk, eggs, wool and other products by increasing the productivity of the livestock.

Contd....2/-

The targets proposed for 3th Five Year Plan in respect of Milk, Wool and Egg production are as under :-

<u>Unit</u>	Achieved till the end of 1990-91 (Cum)	Anticipated achievement 1991-92 (Cum)	Proposed 3th Five year Plan target over the base year 1991-92 (Cum)
Milk 000 tones	40.50	41.00	43.50
Wool 000 Kg.	57.20	57.40	53.40
Eggs Million	30.50	31.00	33.50

3. The programme on Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Dairy Development has been planned under the following four main aspects

- A) Livestock Development and Production
- B) Animal Health Coverage.
- C) Dairy Development.
- D) Education & Training

A) Livestock Development and Production :-

Under the Livestock Development and Production the following programmes are proposed.

- 1) Cattle & Buffalo Development.
- 2) Poultry Development.
- 3) Sheep and Wool Development
- 4) Piggery Development.
- 5) Other Livestock Development
- 6) Feed and Fodder Development.

1. Cattle and Buffalo Development:

The main emphasis has been laid on improving indigenous stock of Cattle through cross-breeding/Upgrading processes. To achieve these programmes, continuous production of cross-bred, exotic stock are very essential. The following schemes are proposed under this programme.

a) Expansion of Central Cattle Breeding Farm :-

With the rapid increase of population in the capital complex, requirement of fresh milk has considerably increased. The existing Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Nirjuli can not

Contd...

meet the increased demand of milk. There is no scope for any further expansion of the farm because of rapid expansion of a technical institute which is established at Nirjuli. Therefore, another farm is proposed to be established during the 8th Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose of which an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1992-93.

b) Estt./Expansion of District Cattle Breeding Farms :

Till the end 7th Plan (1989-90) there were 3 small size District Cattle Breeding Farms. During the year 1990-91 and 1991-92 another 2 Farms have been established at Khonsa and Soppa. These Farms are supplying milk to the people besides production of cross-bred stock. During 8th five year plan 3 more farms are proposed to be established besides maintenance & expansion of existing 9 farms. A sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been proposed for these purposes of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1992-93.

c) Liquid Semen Production Centre :

Two Liquid semen Production Centres one each at Pasighat and Tezu have been set up. For maintenance and expansion of these two centres a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

d) Estt. & Maintenance of Cattle Upgrading Centres including breeding yard and replacement of bulls :

For upgradation of indigenous Cattle population, the Deptt. has so far set up 120 Cattle Upgrading Centres. During 8th Five year plan period 15 existing CUC shall be maintained besides replacement of 115 Nos. of B/bulls for existing 115 CUCs and construction of 120 breeding yard for existing centres. A sum of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed of which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

e) Livestock Census:

For conducting Livestock census operation in the state Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

Contd.....

f) Estt/Maintenance of Bullock Rearing Centre:

During 7th Plan, a Bullock Rearing Centre was established at Tezu with an objective to produce and train draught animals for the agricultural farmers as well as for IRDP beneficiaries. For its further expansion and organisation in 8th Plan period an amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

g) Frozen Semen technology :

A Frozen Semen Technology Centre has been started last year with financial assistance from Govt. of India. The centre is first of its kind in Arunachal Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for expansion/maintenance of the centre including required infrastructure of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

h) Distribution of B/Pulls (Cattle & Buffalo) to villagers:

During 3th Five year plan period 500 nos Cattle and 200 nos. Buffalo breeding bulls are proposed to be distributed free of cost to the villagers of remote and inaccessible areas for upgradation of their local stock as a part of Cattle upgrading programme, for which Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1992-93.

i) Community Cattle shed:

The farmers in Arunachal Pradesh are traditionally habituated to raise their animals on open grazing. Stall feeding of animals so far failed to attract them. To provide night shelter as well as to facilitate the vety. coverage to these animals it is proposed to construct 60 nos. of community cattle shed in the villages and for which an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

j) Subsidised Cattle Breeding-cum-production Farm:

To improve the socio-economic life of the people of Arunachal Pradesh as well as to increase production of cross bred stock and thereby more production of milk, it is proposed to establish 60 subsidised cattle breeding-cum-production farms for which Rs. 150.00 lakhs have been proposed.

2. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT :

Primary emphasis under poultry development programme is to enhance production of broilers and eggs besides upgrading the local stock through cross breeding process as well as to multiply the breeding stock. Total amount proposed under poultry development during 3th plan is Rs. 604.50 lakhs. The schemes proposed under this programme are:

a) Rearing of broiler birds at Central Poultry Farm:

To cater the demand of increasing population of Capital complex it has been proposed to rear 3,10,000 broiler birds in the central poultry farm, Nirjuli in phased manner for table purpose for which a sum of Rs. 110.00 lakhs has been proposed of which an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1992-93.

b) Expansion of Central Hatchery:

The Central Hatchery at Nirjuli needs expansion for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1992-93.

c) Estt./Expn. of Dist. poultry Farm.

Till the end of 7th plan there were 7 poultry farm in the State. Two more farms have been set up during 1990-91. During the 3th plan 4 more farms are proposed to be set up ~~and~~ with estimated cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs of which Rs. 8.00 lakhs have been kept for establishment of one new farm and maintenance of five nos. of existing farm during 1992-93.

d) Chick Rearing Centre :

There are 10 nos. of Chick Rearing Centres located in different district headquarters to rear birds from chick stage so as to acclimatise them with local climatic condition. The chick so reared will be issued to the farmers against subsidy scheme for rearing. These centres need to be strengthened/maintained and, as such, a sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed in 3th plan period of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs is kept for maintaining of two nos of CRS during 1992-93.

Contd.....

c) Distribution of poultry unit/estt. of subsidised poultry farms.

To improve the economic condition of the progressive farmers it is proposed to distribute 350 units of poultry at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.00 lakhs of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is kept for distribution of 50 Poultry units on subsidy during 1992-93. Besides subsidy is also proposed to be given for setting up of 30 poultry farm to the progressive farmers for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made of which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93 for estt. of 6 nos of subsidised poultry farms.

f) District Hatchery:

To avoid high mortality of chicks in transportation a small Hatchery was set up at Tezu to hatch out chicks for supply to farms and farmers. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for its maintenance during 8th plan period Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the maintenance during 1992-93. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been kept for grant of subsidy to progressive farmers for opening mini hatchery of which Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been kept for 1992-93.

g) Broiler Farm :

Two Broiler farms at Along and Bomdila were set up during 7th plan period. 2(two) more farms are proposed to be set up during 1991-92. These farms need maintenance during 8th plan period besides opening of 3 more farms for which an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed. During 1992-93 Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for maintenance of 4 farms.

h) Grant-in-Aid:

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for giving grant-in-Aid to the voluntary organisations for opening of poultry Farms in their institutions of which of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been kept for the year 1992-93.

i) Poultry Estate :

A good number subsidised Poultry Units have been issued to the farmers during the 7th Plan period to increase production. These units were started in makeshift temporary structures which are replaced after one or two batches. The farmers are not in a position to invest large amount for construction of improved sheds to continue the unit or to expand. Two more important factors on the way of faster development is large establishment cost and lack of easy access to quality feed. If these factors are not removed it would be difficult

to attract the entrepreneurs to Poultry production.

The Poultry Estate is planned to eliminate the obstacles. The Estate shall be self-contained in input service and also help in transportation of outputs to distant markets if large quantity is produced.

The Estate shall provide package of inputs like poultry house on rent, availability of poultry feed, transportation facility, Vet. services and managerial guidance at the farm site.

One Estate initially shall have facility to maintain 500 birds at a given time with scope for expansion. Three such Estate at an estimated cost of Rs. 235.00 lakhs have been proposed during the 3th plan period.

j) Cockrel Exchange Programme:

To upgrade the local stock it proposed to issue 10000 cockrel to the interior villages on exchange of local birds for an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

3. SHEEP, GOAT & WOOL DEVELOPMENT:

The objective of the scheme is to improve the local sheep through cross-breeding with exotic Russian Merino Rams. Total provision under Sheep - Wool Development programme is Rs. 275.50 lakhs during the 3th plan period. The schemes under this programme are:

a) Expn. of Regional Sheep Breeding Farm and estt. of RSBF sub-centres in border areas.

The Regional sheep Breeding Farm at **Sangti** was established in the Fifth Plan period. Permanent fencing around the farm needs to be erected besides construction of shed and quarter for staff. Apart from this it is also proposed to establish 4 Sub-centres of the farm in border areas. A sum of Rs. 93.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed during the 3th plan period. During 1992-93 Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for expansion of RSBF, Sangti.

Contd....

b) Goat Farm :

One Goat Farm at Anini established during 7th plan is functioning. The farm was set up for providing nutrition to the Govt. staff posted at remote places of Anini and to improve the local goat through cross-breeding in Anini area. The farm needs maintenance besides opening of two new farms. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is kept for 1992-93 for maintenance of Govt. Goat Farm at Anini.

c) Distribution of subsidised sheep, Goat units/Cross-bred Rams/Goat Farm/distribution of sheep units in border area:

In order to upgrade local stock, increase wool and meat production and ^{to} help the marginal and agricultural farmers (inclusive of border areas) to have subsidiary income derived out of the farms/units. It is proposed to distribute 677 sheep/Goat unit/Farms and 500 nos. of cross-bred Rams on subsidy. An amount of Rs. 97.50 lakhs has been proposed during 3th plan which includes Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

d) Improved Community Sheep Shed in border areas for use during summer grazing/input aid to sheep farmers.

West Kameng and Tawang districts of the state have large number of breedable ewes. Due to generations of inbreeding and nomadic management, the genetic potential, weight gain and wool production is quite less.

In order to reverse the trend and improve the production it is proposed to give adequate inputs like cross-bred Rams from Regional Sheep Breeding Farm, improved community sheds in border areas for use during summer grazing. A farmer with 10 or more breedable ewes shall be entitled to receive the package of aid. One Ram for every 10 ewes improvised sheep pen with fence yard unit will be given as one time material aid. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed which includes Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd....

e) Production complex at West Kameng District :

As per the recommendations of the Zonal Planning Team, Eastern Himalayan Region, schemes are proposed to be taken for the model suggested for West Kameng District. For this an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed.

4. PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT :

The objective of the programme is to develop the local pigs through cross-breeding. Total provision under the Piggery Development is Rs. 216.35 lakhs. The scheme proposed to be undertaken are as under :

a) Central Pig Breeding Farm:

The pig Breeding Farm, Karsingga was established during 1973-79 with pure large white and hampshire breed. A cross-breeding and Upgrading programme of pig has been up in 7th plan. It is proposed to be continued during 8th plan also for which a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed. During 1992-93 the programme envisages the proposed amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Besides this programme the Central pig Breeding Farm needs further expansion in phased manner during 8th five year plan for which Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs 2.00 is earmarked for 1992-93.

b) District pig Breeding Farm :

During 7th plan period 3 small farms were set up in the Dist. HQs at Tawahg, Ziro and Along Besides opening of a new farm at Namsai in Lohit District under the expn. programme of existing Regional Exotic Pig Breeding Farm, Loliliang is under progress, 2 more such farms have been proposed to be set up during 8th plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 71.00 lakhs. This includes provision for expn. of Farm at Namsai and maintenance of 3 existing farms. The provision included for 1992-93 is Rs. 9.60 lakhs.

c) Distribution of Piggery Units/Subsidised Pig Farms/Distribution of Breeding Boars.

The purpose of this scheme is to improve the economic condition of the marginal and sub-marginal farmers by giving piggery units at 50% subsidy. Distribution of 700 units of pigs and 70 nos of subsidised Pig Farm and distribution of 355 Nos of breeding boars have therefore been proposed during 8th Plan

Contd,.....

at an estimated cost of Rs. 77.75 lakhs for enhancing production of pork. Besides a new programme of fattening the pigs at the farm at Karsingga has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs. Also subsidised fattening unit has also been proposed at a cost of Rs. 15.30 lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs. 2.50, 2.70 and 5.77 lakhs.

OTHER LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

5. A Rabbit Breeding Farm has been set up during 7th plan period at Loiliang. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been kept for its maintenance during 3th plan period. Distribution of Yak/Mithun and Mithun Bulls/Aer at subsidised rate has also been proposed for an amount of Rs. 39.30 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5.95 is proposed for 1992-93.

6. FEED AND FODDER DEVELOPMENT

Feed and Fodder Development programme go side by side with Livestock Development programme. Total amount proposed under ~~xxx~~ Feed and Fodder Development programme is Rs. 260.00 lakhs.

(a) Central Fodder Farm:

For expansion of one Central Fodder Farm an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 2.50 lakhs is proposed for 1992-93.

(b) District Fodder Farms (Expansion)

So far 3 small size District Fodder Farms attached with 3 District Cattle Breeding Farms have been set up of which 7 existing farms need expansion by way of purchasing Tractors, permanent fencing around the farm etc. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been proposed for these programmes of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for expansion of one farm during 1992-93.

(c) Feed Subsidy

It is proposed to issue concentrated feeds to the farmers who are holders of the subsidised livestock and poultry Units from the Dentt. at subsidised rates so that the Units are maintained properly. During the 3th plan period 5000 Qtls of feed is proposed to be distributed for which Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 1.20 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93 for distribution of 300 Qtls of feed.

Contd.....

(d) Regional Temperate Fodder Farm, Dirang :

One Regional Temperate Fodder Farm was established at Dirang under NTC sponsored scheme during 7th plan period. The farm has been normalised and brought under State budget from 1990-91. For maintenance of the farm, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been proposed during the 3th plan period of which Rs. 4.00 lakh has been earmarked for 1992-93.

(e) Subsidised Fodder Farm

It is proposed to issue 100 subsidised fodder farms to the farmers who are holders of the subsidised Livestock Units/Farms. A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(f) Development of Pasture Land:

Development of 100 hectares of Community pasture land for Livestock grazing has been proposed during 3th plan period for which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(g) Feed Analytical Laboratory :

A amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is proposed for setting up of one Feed Analytical Laboratory in Arunachal Pradesh besides maintenance/expansion of 1(one) existing laboratory to be set up during 1991-92. The amount included for 1992-93 is Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

(h) For maintenance of Feed Mixing plant, established during 7th plan at CLF, Nirjuli, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed which includes Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

(i) Production complex at West Kamong :-An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for schemes to be taken up as recommended by the Zonal Planning Team, Eastern Himalayan Region. The corresponding figure for 1992-93 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

7. Meat Processing plant:

It is proposed to set up a Meat Processing plant in Arunachal Pradesh during 3th Plan period. An amount of Rs. 165.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Contd....

8. Vety. Services and Animal Health :

(a) Vety. Dispensary :

Till the end of 6th Plan period 74 Vety. Dispensaries have been set up. Another 7 dispensaries have also been set up during 7th plan period bringing the total number to 81. During 1990-91, 3 more Vety. Dispensaries have been set up and during 1991-92 four new Vety. Dispensaries are to be set up. During the 8th Plan period setting up of 25 new Dispensaries have been proposed with an estimated cost of Rs. 370.00 lakhs. This includes provision for maintenance of 14 Vety. Dispensaries with creation of infrastructural facilities. During 1992-93 Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for opening of 5 new Dispensaries and maintenance of 14 Dispensaries.

(b) Veterinary Aid Centres :

So far, till the end of 6th plan (1984-85) 102 Nos of Vety. Aid Centres have been established. 17 more such centres have been set up during the 7th plan. Another 4 centres have also been set up during 1990-91. During 1991-92, 11 more new centres are to be set up. Another 50 new centres are proposed to be set up during 8th plan period besides maintenance of existing 32 centres for which a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made of which Rs. 15.00 lakh is for 1992-93.

(c) Mobile Veterinary Unit:

So far 13 Mobile Vety. Units have been set up in the State. A sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been kept for strengthening/maintenance of 3 centres and setting up of another 4 new units as well as for creation of infra-structural facilities. During 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening/maintenance of 3 units.

(d) Regional Vaccine Depot:

Presently the Department has one central and one Regional Vaccine Depot for effective storage and distribution of various viral and bacterial vaccines. The depot at Tezu set up in last plan period needs to be maintained and another new Depot is to be set up. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 0.50 lakh is for maintenance of existing one during 1992-93.

Contd.....

(e) Slaughter House :

There is no organised Slaughter House. It has, therefore, been proposed to set up one in 3th Plan for which a provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been made.

(f) Veterinary Hospital :

In recent years, a good number of production farms have been established under subsidy schemes of normal and IRDP in and around the district headquarters. Now these areas require specialised Vety, attention in surgery, gynecology and medicine. During 1991-92, upgradation of three Vety. Dispensaries to Hospital are to be made. These need further expansion during 3th plan besides setting up of 3 new hospitals with in door facility in 3 district HQ. A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93 for upgradation of one new and expansion of three existing Vety dispensaries

(g) Purchase of medicines, Instruments & appliances for Vety. Dispensaries/Aid Centres

It is proposed to purchase Vety. medicine, instruments and appliances worth of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during 3th Plan period of which Rs. 3.00 lakh is earmarked for 1992-93.

(h) Disease Investigation Laboratory (Zonal)

In order to facilitate proper diagnosis of the animal diseases at the district level and suggest the line of treatment promptly, two zonal Disease Investigation Laboratories one each at Tezu and Kamki in Along have been set up. The full complement of infra-structural facilities are yet to be created. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided including its maintenance of which Rs. 10.00 is earmarked for 1992-93.

(i) District Diagnostic Laboratory :

Till the end of 6th plan period, 11 Nos of District Diagnostic Laboratory have been set up in the District headquarters. In few of the laboratories staff component and infrastructural facilities has not yet been created. Therefore, provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been kept for maintenance including construction of building Rs. 12.00 lakh is proposed for 1992-93.

Contd....

2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The following / were under implementation during 7th Plan shall be continued in the 8th plan period also.

	Amount proposed.
a) F.M.D. Programme	Rs. 19.00 Lakhs
b) Systematic control of livestock diseases of national importance	Rs. 33.00 "
c) Animal Disease Surveillance	Rs. 15.00 "
d) Animal Husbandry statistics	Rs. 12.00 "
e) Fuel Wood & Fodder Project	Rs. 42.00 "
f) S.L.B.P.	Rs. 54.00 "
g) R.P. Eradication Programme	Rs. 23.00 "
h) Vety. Council	Rs. 9.00 "

Total Rs. 212.00 "

9. EXTENSION & TRAINING :

(a) Award of stipend :

There is shortage of Veterinary Graduates to the extent of nearly 20% in the territory. It is, therefore, felt necessary to denote eligible local boys for higher studies leading to Veterinary Graduation to fill up the shortage of Vety. doctors. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been kept during 8th plan for awarding stipend to the selected nominees. Another amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been earmarked for training of officers/staff in the field.

(b) Farmers' Training/in service Training & Livestock Show :

To acquaint farmers in modern practices of animal husbandry it is proposed to organise 55 farmers training & livestock show during 8th plan period. Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which will include Rs. 7.50 lakhs being the requirement for training of in service personnel. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

Contd....

(c) School of Veterinary Science & A.H.

To meet the shortage of para-veterinarian a school of Vety. Science & A.H. was set up at Pasighat. A few more buildings are yet to be constructed and other infrastructural facilities are yet to be provided, for which a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been proposed during the 3th plan period for expansion/strengthening of the institute. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been made for 1992-93.

(d) Library :

A small amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for purchase of Veterinary books and journals for the Library set up at Headquarter

10. Direction and Administration :-

With the increased developmental activities in the field, it is necessary to strengthen the organisational set up of the Department and as such 337 posts are proposed to be created during the 3th plan. Additional manpower in the Headquarter and district and other infrastructures are necessary, so that execution, supervision and monitoring are done properly. A sum of Rs. 634.00 lakhs proposed under the programme of which Rs. 25.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

A sub-headwise breakup of the outlay proposed is given below:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
	<u>3th Plan 1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan 1992-93</u>
1. Cattle and Buffalo Development	1315.00	104.00
2. Poultry Development	604.00	44.50
3. Sheep and Wool Development	275.50	26.50
4. Piggery Development	216.85	25.10
5. Other Livestock Development	54.80	5.95
6. Feed and Fodder Development	260.00	70.70
7. Meat Processing Plant	165.20	-
8. Veterinary Services and Animal Health	1121.00	103.50
CSS State share	212.00	20.50
9. Extension and Training	219.00	23.00
Direction and Administration	634.00	60.00
Plant AH	5077.35	443.75
Dairy Development	651.00	52.00
Total	5723.35	500.75

The breakup of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes as under :-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing schemes	5244.65	448.25
b) New schemes	484.20	52.00
Total:-	<u>5728.85</u>	<u>500.25</u>

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

The programme envisages enhancement of milk production collection and marketing. The total provision under Dairy Development is Rs. 651.00 lakhs during the 8th plan period. The schemes proposed are as follows:-

1. Direction & Administration

With the increased developmental activities in the field it is necessary to strengthen the organisational setup of the Department. More manpower in the HQ and districts and other infra-structure are necessary so that execution, supervision and monitoring are done properly. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed which include Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

2. Extension & Training

To train the farmers as well as to acquaint them with the modern technique of dairy husbandry practices an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed which include 2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. Dairy Development Projects:

Two Milk Collection and Marketing Centre have been set up during the 7th Plan at Roing and Pasighat. These centres need to be strengthened during the 8th plan and as such an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1992-93 has been proposed for its expansion. Another amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has also kept for installation of two Dairy plants in these Centres.

4. Urban Dairy Centre:

One Urban Dairy Centre to handle the milk and other products of the farms at Capital complex is functioning. The centre needs to be maintained/expanded and for which amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed. During 1992-93 Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for its maintenance/expansion.

5. Distribution of Dairy Units/Tamen Dairy units and subsidised Dairy farm

The objective of the scheme is to enhance the production of milk and to provide subsidiary income to the farmers. It is proposed to distribute 500 units of Dairy, 50 subsidised Dairy farms and 100 Tamen Dairy units during the 8th plan also. An amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has, therefore been proposed which include Rs. 18.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

6. Grant-in-Aid

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs including Rs. 5.00 for 1992-93, has been for providing Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organisations engaged in upliftment of poor local people.

7. Inputs aid to Cattle ranch owners

The programme includes subsidised cattle ranch (Khuties) in the foot hills areas. Under this programme 50% subsidy will be given to farmers for buying 50 non-descript breedable cows and ordinary cattle shed with paddock for breeding facilities. The farmers in Arunachal Pradesh by tradition habituated to raise livestock on open grazing only. Stall feeding of animals so far failed to attract them. A upgraded progeny in khuties shall grow into high producing ranch animals well suited to local system. The programme would be immensely helpful to farmers with a source regular income. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed.

3. (f) Milk packaging Plant :-

The Department through its Composite Livestock farm produce approximately 1000 ltrs. of milk per day. Besides another 500 to 700 ltrs. of milk are regularly being collected through primary dairy Co-operatives societies. Most of the time because of improper packaging, a large quantity of milk is lost during handling and as such a Milk Packaging Plant is proposed to be established in phased manner at State Capital for which an amount of Rs. 32.00 lakhs proposed.

9. Integrated Dairy Development Project :-

Integrated Dairy Development Project which was started under Centrally Sponsored Scheme has to be maintained under the State Plan budget from 1991-92 onwards as the Govt. of India has stopped the financial aid towards the scheme from 1991-92.

Contd.....

The Department through its Central Livestock farm produce approximately 1000 ltrs of milk per day. Besides another 500 ltrs to 700 ltrs. of milk can be procured through primary Dairy Co-operatives from nearby places.

During 1991-92 a provision for purchase of a Mini Dairy plant has been kept in 1991 and therefore it is expected that the Plant shall be installed by **March** 1992 itself. The scheme, therefore, needs maintenance and creation of other infrastructural facilities in 3th plan period for which a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is earmarked for 1992-93.

10. Besides above the following provisions have been made:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	
	<u>Amount Proposed-</u>	
	3th Plan	1992-93
1. Investment in Public sector and other undertaking	Rs. 4.00	-
2. Assistance to co-operative and other besides.	Rs. 20.00	-
3. Livestock & Dairy Dev. in Agroclimatic areas in West Kameng District.	Rs. 50.00	10.00
Total Rs.	74.00	10.00

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN , 1992-93

FISHERIES

Fishery in Arunachal Pradesh by and large is associated with religious taboo from the time immemorial. Vast majority of people of the State are agricultural farmers. No professional fisherman exists by caste or creed. In view of vast potential and natural resources available in the State and due to non-vegetarian food habit of the population systematic pisciculture development programme was taken up from the 5th plan onwards. The response of the people was very positive and encouraging. In the subsequent plan, viz. 6th plan intensive programmes were taken up and made a good strides particularly the pond culture and paddy cum fish culture programmes. The success of paddy cum fish culture in Apatani areas of Lower Subensiri District had been appreciated by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India, and at their instance a documentary film on Paddy cum fish culture was prepared for wide publicity with a view to introduce this programme in other parts of the country.

Amongst, the hill States, Arunachal Pradesh has a vast fishery resources which is estimated at around 7,000 hect. and lotic resources to the extent of 2,000 KM. spreading over at beyond 2,000 ft. and the remaining part evenly distributed in the middle and lower belts respectively. As against this vast resources the development of pisciculture has taken place to the tune of 10%.

2. - At the end of the 7th plan, the level of fish production was 998 tonnes per annum against the target of 1,000 tonnes. The shortfall was due to the out break of "EPIZOTIC ULCERATIVE DISEASE SYNDROMES". The fish seed production of 15.00 millions (Fry) was achieved. However, the achievement of fish and fish seeds during the year 1990-91 was 1246 tonnes and 18.00 millions (Fry) respectively; while the anticipated achievement for 1991-92 is 1500 tonnes and 19.00 millions of fish and Fish seeds (Fry) respectively.

The water area development upto 1990-91 is 1,060 hect and that anticipated at the end of 1991-92 is shown below:-

Type of Resources	Unit	Estimated extent	Water Area development	
			up to 1990-91	Anticipated 1991-92
Fish ponds/farms/tanks	Hect.	1,000	213	278
Beels, Lakes, Swamps etc.	Hect.	2,500	37	37
Paddy fields,	Hect.	2,800	810	925
Others(ditch,pits etc.)	Hect.	700	-	-
Rivers/Streams etc.	KM	2,000	380	405
TOTAL	Hect.	7,000	1,060	1240
	KM.	2,000	380	405

3. PROPOSAL OF 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN. :- The strategies for 8th five year plan shall be to boost up fish production, generation employment, conserve environment and to make all efforts for enchancement of the revenue. To achieve it, the strategy will be to continue all the 7th five year plan schemes to maximise benefit as well as centering round the following new aspects with thrust on the private participation.

- a) Running water fish culture.
- b) Jhora fisheries culture.
- c) Establishment of hatcheries in the private sector.
- d) Fishery Co-operative societies.
- e) Ornamental fish trade.
- f) River stocking programme and
- g) Social fisheries.

4. Keeping these objectives in view, the 8th plan proposal has been drawn up for an outlay of Rs. 1740.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 210.00 lakhs for 1992-93 to be spread over following schemes.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		8th plan 1992-97	Annual plan 1992-93
1)	Direction and Administration	200.00	10.00
2)	<u>Inland Fisheries</u>		
a)	Transport	70.00	12.00
b)	Rural Aquaculture	600.00	60.00

c) Paddy cum fish culture	15.00	3.00
d) Integrated fish farming	30.00	6.00
e) Construction of fish/ fish seed farm including expansion and improvement	110.00	37.00
f) Trout culture	30.00	4.00
g) Reclamation of Swamps beels Lakes etc.	120.00	7.00
h) Misc scheme & others support including Fishery survey, Statistics & Research.	55.00	10.00
i) Running Water fish farming	30.00	-
j) Jhola Fisheries culture	10.00	-
k) Fishery Co-operative society	10.00	-
3) <u>Extension & Training</u>		
a) Education & Training	10.00	1.00
b) Fishery Extension Programme	50.00	5.00
4) <u>Centrally Sponsored Schemes Programme</u>		
a) Fish Farmers Development Agency	100.00	15.00
5) <u>800 Other Expenditure</u>		
Buildings	300.00	40.00
	Rs. 1740.00	210.00

A brief of each of the programme during 8th five year plan (1992-97) and Annual Plan(1992-93) are discussed below :-

1) DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Fisheries is headed by an Officer designated as Chief Fisheries Officer in the rank of Deputy Director. The Govt. of India has approved during 1990-91, that the Department should be headed by the Director, which is under process for creation. The activities of the Department is increasing day by day and monitoring/evaluation of the programme could not be done systematically due to shortage of manpower as well as absence of statistical wing. It is proposed that a statistical unit is to be opened to be manned by Fisheries statistics personnel to look into the present crises alongwith other supporting staffs.

Similarly, the Engineering staffs needed to be strengthened so that there is proper designing and smooth implementation of all fishery projects. In the 7th Plan only 43 posts have been created without Group 'A' posts. During the 8th five Year plan 285 Nos. of posts have been proposed, out of which only 55 posts have been kept for creation during 1992-93. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been kept for pay and allowances, wages, T.E. etc. during 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 respectively for proper and systematic implementation and monitoring of all fisheries development programme. Details of the proposed posts is enclosed in Appendix 'A'.

2) INLAND FISHERIES

a) TRANSPORT

Marketing is also one of the aspect of this programme for delivery of fish seeds and table fish. In the 7th five year plan no trucks were procured except Jeeps for mobility of technical personnels. At present there are two trucks, which is very much inadequate to meet up the requirement of the entire State. During the 8th five year plan, it is proposed to procure 11 Nos. of mini trucks, 8 Jeeps and 2 cars for fisheries activities and hence an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs have been kept under this programme. During the Annual Plan 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs have been kept for procurement of 2 trucks, 2 Jeeps and 1 Car.

b) RURAL AQUACULTURE

The scheme aims at intensify fish production and to under take seed production through farmers by active participation in their own projects and also to extent the benefit of low input aquaculture technology to rural population and to raise their economic status. To motivate the users, 50% cost of such schemes are subsidised by the Govt. The remaining 50% labour institution loan. Upto the end of 7th plan 2002 Nos. of fish ponds and 224 Nos. of villagers fish farms were constructed covering a water area of about 142 hect.(including 3.6 hect nursery area). The fish production under this programme estimated to be 800 Kg/ha in the higher belt and 1,500 Kg/ha in the Lower belt per annum.

The unit cost of per hect. of fish pond/fish farms is @ Rs.1.15 to 1.20 lakhs. The varieties of fish culture under this programmes are common carp in high altitude areas(beyond 2,000 mtr, msl) and Indian Major carp/Exotic carps in Medium belt(upto 1,000 mtr. msl) and lower belt (200 mtr. msl.). Under this programme about 3.00 millions of fish seeds(Fry) are currently being produced by the benefisherries.

Considering the increasing demand of farmers, it is proposed to expand the fishery activities under Rural Agriculture programme in the 8th plan period. To involve the farmers in the production of seeds, hatcheries will be established in the private sectors during the 8th plan period. Under this programme another 500 hect, and 10 hatcheries with a provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs have been proposed during 8th five year plan. During the year 1992-93 it is proposed to cover 500.00 ha. and 1 No. hatchery and hence an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs have been kept for proper implementation of the scheme.

c) PADDY - CUM - FISH- CULTURE

Integration of fish culture alongwith paddy cultivation has gained popularity in Arunachal Pradesh, particularly in Apatani Plateau of Lower Subensiri District. The fish farmers by investing Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- for three months period are getting an additional income of Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1500/- from sale of fish alone. The scheme provides 50% subsidy for inputs viz. fish seeds and raising of bunds only in new areas of introduction and 50% for fish seeds and TPT in existing areas. The unit cost per hect. of new areas and existing areas are @ Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 1,000/- respectively. Under this programme no feed and fertilizer is required since the farmers uses domestic segages. The total area brought under this programme till end of 1990-91 is 810 hect. and the estimated production within 3 months is about 150-200 Kg. per hect. Having gained popularity, the programme is proposed for its expansion for raising the level of fish production. During 8th plan it is proposed to cover 1200 ha. (i.e. additional 275 hect.) paddy fields under this programme and hence an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs have been kept. During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs have been kept for covering 975 ha. (i.e. additional 50 ha, over 1991-92).

d) INTEGRATED FISH FARMING

Under this programme 50% subsidy is provided to the farmers by supplying quality ducklings/piglings with provision of shelter for duck and pig to get the double benefits and minimise the recurring expenditure for food and fertilizer in their existing ponds and farms. Presently, there are 620 units under this programme. The unit cost per hect. for pig cum fish culture and duck cum fish culture is Rs. 1.00 lakhs and 0.40 lakhs respectively.

For further expansion of this programme, it is proposed to take up 1000 Nos. of such units covering 60 hect. water area in the forth coming 8th plan period. Hence, an amount of 30.00 lakhs has been kept. During the year 1992-93 it is proposed to take up another 200 Nos. covering 12 Ha, and hence an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs have been kept for successful implementation of the project.

e) CONSTRUCTION OF FISH/FISH SEEDS FARM INCLUDING EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT

In the development of Inland aquaculture in Arunachal Pradesh, shortage of fish seed is the major constraint. To boost up the seed production it is proposed to expand some of the existing fish/fish seed farms and to establish more numbers of fish/fish seeds farms. At present there are 35 Nos. of fish seeds farms covering a nursery area of 7,70 hect. Out of these existing fish seed farms about 13.00 millions nos. of seeds(fry) are produced annually. The estimated annual requirement of the State is about 35.00 millions nos.(fry) and balance requirement of fish seeds are being met from the neighbouring States.

During the 8th plan period, it is proposed to construct additional 20 Nos. of new fish seed farm covering a water area of 10 ha. (1 ha. additional nursery area). Besides, improvement and expansion of existing fish seed farms will be attended to for modernization and hence an amount of Rs. 110.00 lakhs have been kept under this programme. In the year 1992-93 2 Nos. of farm have been proposed covering water area of 2 ha. and hence amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs have been kept.

f) TROUT CULTURE

This scheme aims to strengthen and expand Trout Culture project including development of trout hatcheries, fingerlings rearing for commercial production and reinforcing the natural population for sports and table fish. Till date 380 Km. of sola, Sacchi and Tunga streams and adjoining rivulets have been covered under this programme. There are three hatcheries at Nuranang, Shergoan and Tawang. Under this scheme about 2.50 lakhs of eyed Ova are being produced annually from existing hatcheries and about 40% is survival rate. During the 8th Plan, it is proposed to expand and improve the existing hatcheries and develop infrastructure for the progressive farmers and establishment of 2 new hatcheries. Hence, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been kept under this programme. During the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been kept for improvement of 2 hatcheries.

g) RECLAMATION OF SWAMPS, BEELS, LAKES ETC.

The scheme is to reclaim all the accessible and available, culturable Swamps, Beels and lakes for culture of economic fish species in combination with compatible resident species with a view to raise the level of fish production in the State. Till date, the total area reclaimed under this programme is about 37.10 hect. It is estimated that an additional area of 90 hect. is proposed to be reclaimed for intensive fish culture including improvement of existing beels, lakes with an estimated cost of Rs. 120.00 lakhs during 8th five year plan under this programme. During 1992-93, it is proposed to reclaim 5 hect. of water area with an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

h) MISC. SCHEMES AND OTHER SUPPORT INCLUDING FISHERY SURVEY, STATISTICS AND RESEARCH.

Prior to taking up of any new project, proper survey and biological research are to be conducted to ensure establishment of viable fishery project. Uptill the end of 7th plan survey works of some rivers on some ecological aspect were carried out and about 131 fish species were enlisted in Arunachal Pradesh. However, efforts will be made to study culture of indigenous species at various altitude.

Besides, Prawn culture with Indian Major Carp (IMC) have been taken up on an experimental basis during 1989-90 to study the economic viability of composite culture of shell and fin fishes under local condition and proposed to be continued during 8th plan. Besides, an attempts will also be made for studying the potentiality of the following scheme on pilot basis.

i) PEN CULTURE :- In the marginal areas of the beel pen culture offers **vast** scope and therefore ample avenues are available for rational culture as a part time vacation by the farmers.

ii) WATER SHED MANAGEMENT AND HARVESTING: There is a lot of scope for such activity and it is proposed to harness the same judiciously.

iii) ORNAMENTAL FISH TRADE : Enlishment of ornamental fishes of the State is yet to be made, infact, there are large number of such fishes. MPEDA, cochin has proposed to train up the progressive farmers in this profession during the 8th plan period , hence the proposal.

Besides, provision for survey of cold water resources has been kept. This schemes also covers other programmes viz. preventing in measures of fish disease, flood etc. which are not covered by items discussed above. Hence an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been kept under this scheme. During 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been kept for survey and investigation for establishment of fish seed farm and resources schemes including piolet project of Prawn and pen culture.

i) RUNNING WATER FISH FARMING

Himachal Pradesh, in its hilly terrain, have developed Running Water Fish Farming technology. Arunachal Pradesh with a myriads of 11 principal rivers and numerous streams/ rivulets has ample scope for such programme. It is proposed to import the technology for implementation in this State and stress will be given for culturing indeginous economic species. This scheme envisages to take up both in the Govt. as well as in the private sector for covering an water area of 5 hect. and hence the proposed outlay is Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 8th five year plan.

a) EDUCATION & TRAINING

During the 7th plan 156 Nos. of inservice personal received the training from various Institutes. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to train another 100 Nos. of inservice personnels and inter-State exchange of technical know-how etc.

Here, the topography and climatic conditions are varied and particularly for the middle belt and high altitudes no proper technologies could be adopted. Hence specific training are required for the inservice personals for the recent developments for updating the knowledge. Hence, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs kept during 8th five year plan. Out of which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs have been during 1992-93 for training of 20 Nos. inservice personals.

b) FISHERY EXTENSION PROGRAMME

The scheme aims to transfer the various technology to the farmers viz. "LAB TO LAND" by way of organising exhibitions farmers mela(camp) group discussion including conducted tours of progressive farmers to the place of fishery interest. Upto the end of 7th Plan 1,439 Nos. of fish farmers have been trained for systematic fish culture in their fish pond/ farms. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to launch the extension programme on a massive way and also to train up another 1500 No of fish farmers including audio visual extension aids and hence an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been kept under this programme. In the year 1992-93 an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs have been kept for training of 300 Nos. fish farmers including extension aids.

800- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

a) FISH FARMING DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For involving direct participation of the farmers to generate employment and income, one Regional Fish Farming Development Agency in the State level has been established during 1988-89. Till 1991-92 an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs have spent covering a water area of 21.34 hect. 170 Nos. training of fish farmers alongwith infrastructure development.

The Government of India approved for continuation of this scheme during 8th plan period and hence it is proposed to cover 500 hect. of water area with an estimated cost of Rs. 400.00 lakhs (Rs. 100.00 lakhs State share and Rs. 100 lakhs Central Share on 50 : 50 basis and Rs. 200.00 lakhs will be borne by Farmers or loan from commercial bank.

J) JHORA FISHERIES CULTURE

The hilly tract of Darjeeling of West Bengal and Tripura is successfully implementing such programme . It is also proposed to take up the pilot project of Jhora Fisheries in Arunachal Pradesh with the technical back up of the Department of West Bengal and Tripura particularly in the private sector as there is lot of potentiality in this State. Under this programme, it is proposed to take up 40 units covering 10 hect. water area with a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 8th plan 1992-97.

K) FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Fishery Co-operatives can play an important role both in the production and in the marketing of fish and fish seeds. This will generate the employment opportunities of the rural population. Under this programme infrastructure like establishment of Eco-hatcheries will be taken up, besides providing other requirements for marketing etc.

At present there are 5 (five) primary Co-operative societies with water area varying from 0.4 ha to 1.5 ha and the production per hectare 1000-2000 tonnes. To assist the Society for production of fish and fish seeds during the 8th five year plan an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been kept under this programme.

800- OTHER EXPENDITURE

a) BUILDINGS

The total available strength of manpower of the Deptt is 221 Nos. both technical and non-technical staffs. The allocation of fund under building has been inadequate and as such about 40% of the staff are still without residential buildings.

During 7th plan 28 Nos. of Residential and 5 Nos. of Non-residential buildings were constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.01 lakhs. Therefore, 100 Nos. of Residential and 15 Nos. of Non-residential buildings have been proposed for the existing staffs as well as for the few posts and new office to be created during 8th five year plan and hence outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs have been kept under this scheme. During 1992-93, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been kept for the construction of 20 Nos. residential buildings.

FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The ultimate objective is to be self sufficient in fish production to meet the requirement of the State. The actual requirement is C 4000 tonnes of fish, whereas the present level of production is to the tune of C 1246 tonnes. During the 8th five year plan it is envisaged to reach the level of 3000 tonnes per annum in the penultimate year. Therefore, the outlay proposed for the 8th plan is to the tune of Rs. 1740.00 lakhs and the corresponding figure for 1992-93 is Rs. 210.00 lakhs.

5. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes are as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
a) Critical ongoing	1690.00	210.00
b) New	50.00	-
Total :-	<u>1740.00</u>	<u>210.00</u>

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

Out of the total geographical area of near by 83,700 Sq. KM of Arunachal Pradesh, 51,540 sq.km was reported to be under forests. As per the recent estimate of the Forest Survey of India based on satellite imaginary forest area in this State is 60,500 sq.km. Thus the forests constitute 72.2 percent of the total area of the State. Forests are also major source of revenue of the State and contribute nearly 60% of the total revenue received by the State. Most of the population of the State depends directly upon the forests for fuel-wood, house building materials timber & other minor forest produce. The socio-economic life of the people, in fact, centres round the forests. The most important role of the forest is to prevent soil erosion in this heavy rain fall area and protect environment. Since the forests in this State fall in the catchment of the major rivers like Brahmaputra and its tributaries, they play very important role in preventing floods in Assam and Bangladesh.

2. The main strategy and objective for the 8th Plan under forestry sector are indicated in the following paragraphs.

i) In the State, main concern now is to restore vegetative cover which has been severely damaged in number of places due to shifting cultivation and needs of growing population. In some of the districts like West Kameng & Tawang, there has been deforestation during & after Chinese aggression. There is heavy damage due to floods and landslide in the State as well as in the plains below due to deforestation and depletion of forest cover in many of the areas of the state. The steep topography, highly erodable soils and delicate eco-system make it obligatory to restore the lost forest cover in the State. The first & foremost objective is therefore to take-up regeneration of forests either through raising of plantations or through aided natural regeneration techniques evolved by the Forest Deptt. On account of the fraile eco-system of the State, Govt. of India has recommended imposition of ban on tree felling in the State. Although absolute ban may not be feasible in the near future, efforts are being made to reduce the fellings as far as possible and particularly on the steep slopes, catchment areas, in areas of biological

Contd..

importance, wildlife sanctuaries etc. In order therefore, to meet the needs of the people for fuel, small timber fodder and other minor forest produce, it is necessary to take up social forestry schemes under 8th plan on a larger scale than what was done during 7th plan. This State is also having various types of forests starting from tropical evergreen to Alpine forests. In order to tackle various problems for afforestation both under normal forestry and under Social Forestry, it is necessary to take-up forestry research on large scale. We also intend to discourage shifting cultivation and encourage raising of trees species and shrubs yielding minor forest produce which will provide adequate cover for the soil and at the same time given better economic returns. This also calls for intensification of research on various trees and plants suitable for meeting the people's requirements for small timber fuel, fodder and other forest produce. This State is quite rich in wildlife which needs to be given adequate protection as hunting instinct of the local people and the growing population combined together may result in depletion of the valuable wildlife of this State. Creation of Wildlife sanctuaries and national parks and further developing them for attracting the tourists would be one of the main objectives during 8th plan. Though most of the reserved forests have been covered with working plan, there are still vast areas of forests for which no working plans or working schemes have been prepared so far. It is therefore, necessary to further intensify this scheme for preparation of working plan and survey of forest resources in this State. Demarcation of boundaries of reserved Forests and Anchal reserves has to be given priority as in the absence of boundary demarcation between U.S.Fs, ^{and R.Fs} there has been very heavy enrichment in forest area at number of places. Another activity which needs to be intensified is departmentalisation of logging. So far, most of the extraction of timber is being done through the agency of contractors. Though beginning has been made for departmentalisation of logging during the 7th Plan by opening two logging divisions, much remains to be done in this field. It is, therefore, proposed to provide more funds for departmentalisation of logging by providing sophisticated logging equipments like skidders, wilches, rope ways etc.

ii) Control of shifting cultivation in the State cannot be achieved till proper extension methods are followed and the people are made to realise the harmful effects of such mode of

cultivation. In order to achieve this, the Forest Deptt. also should have extension workers and publicity wing which can issue pamphlets, booklets etc. to educate the people for taking up social forestry and other useful schemes in this State. For taking up all these activities, trained staff is also essential. Therefore, it is necessary to recruit more trained persons to provide specialised training to the staff in various fields of forestry during the 8th plan period. Since there will be increased in the staff during the 8th plan, it is necessary to provide them with office accommodation, quarters. Hence considerable amount may have to be spent on building construction as no rented buildings are generally available for office or residential accommodation in this State.

3. Having regard to the objectives outlined above following schemes are proposed for 8th Plan.

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> <u>Annual Plan 1992-93</u>
1. Intensification of Management	Rs. 427.00	Rs. 18.00
2. Forest Research	Rs. 470.00	Rs. 95.00
3. Forest Education and Training	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 10.00
4. Forest Protection	Rs. 1160.00	Rs. 325.00
5. Working Plan	Rs. 300.00	Rs. 60.00
6. Resources Survey	Rs. 300.00	Rs. 60.00
7. Consolidation	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 40.00
8. Anchal Reserve Forest	Rs. 1000.00	Rs. 200.00
9. Production Forestry		
a) Artificial Plantation	Rs. 3583.00	Rs. 579.00
b) Aided Natural Regeneration	Rs. 1063.00	Rs. 130.00
10. Social Forestry		
a) Apna Van	Rs. 762.00	Rs. 141.00
b) Social Forestry	Rs. 705.00	Rs. 121.00
11. Cultural Operation	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 20.00
12. Cash Crop plantation	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 5.00
13. Recreation Forestry	Rs. 500.00	Rs. 50.00
14. Supplemental Crop Plantation (Orchid)	Rs. 240.00	Rs. 30.00
15. Rural Fuel Wood Plantation (MNF)	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 85.00

Contd..

16.Minor Forest Produce (including Medicinal Plants)	Rs. 25.00	Rs. 25.00
17.ML&MT(including, depart mentalisation of timber extraction).	Rs.1500.00	Rs. 215.00
18.Forest Communication	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 100.00
19.Buildings	Rs.3800.00	Rs. 600.00
20.Wildlife Management	Rs.1040.00	Rs. 128.00
1.Publicity	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 20.00
22.Investment in Joint sector Industries	Rs.4000.00	Rs. 800.00
23.State share of CSS		
i)Fuel wood and fodder	Rs. 360.00	Rs. 40.00
ii)Project Tiger	Rs. 110.00	Rs. 20.00
iii)Protection of Forest from biotic Interference	Rs. 80.00	Rs. 15.00
iv)Control of poaching	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 8.00
v)Wild life Education	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 7.00
vi)Asstt.for Dev.Zoos	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 10.00
Total	Rs. 23250.00	Rs.3936.00

Intensification of Managament

The object of the scheme is to intensify the activities of the department by strengthening the existing establishment. As compared to the total forest area and the norms prescribed by the Govt. of India for forest staff, this Deptt has much less staff. For increased work load of the 8th Plan projects it is necessary to increase the field as well as office staff in the Department.

Upto the end of 7th plan 1622 Nos of posts could be created besides during 1990-91, 13 more posts were created and 5 more posts are to be created during 1991-92.

Targets:

During 8th plan it is proposed to create 313 Nos posts (Group A-10 Nos, Group B-17 Nos, Group C-199 Nos and Group D-87 Nos) which includes post of two CCF, CF-1 No, for opening of one new territorial Circle and DCF-7 Nos for strengthening of monitoring Cell in FCCF's Office and opening of 5 Nos Logging Divn. and new territorial Dev. bifurcating the existing Banderdewa and Kullong Forest Divn. Besides, it is also proposed to purchase motor-3 Nos, Jeep-7 Nos, purchase of store and stationaries etc. An outlay of Rs.27.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd...

2. Forest Research

Research is essential to get the maximum benefit especially in State like Arunachal Pradesh where terrain and climatic conditions differs from place to place. Before introduction of new species on commercial scale their growth character under different field conditions are required to be studied. Introduction of Minor Forest Produce also require trials in the Research Farms before those are recommended for large scale plantations. In view of the requirements for research, it has been proposed to establish a Forest Research Institute in the State to conduct and coordinate research activities all over the State in the field of Forestry Research.

Objective: To establish a Forest Research Institute at Itanagar. For this Institute, provision for building construction staff, vehicles equipments and other expenses required for studies are to be provided under the scheme.

Achievement. A Van vigyan kendra has been established to carry out miscellaneous research works, 42 Nos. of posts were created to man the research wing, 11 Nos Materiological station were established, 55 Nos of buildings were constructed, part work for establishment of State research Institute was done besides normal research works were carried out. During 1990-91 on going research works were carried out, balance work of building completed, besides publication of forest building etc at an expenditure of Rs. 16.94 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to establish the S.F.R.I.(Part), Construction of building 4 Nos, publication of Forest Building, besides carrying out normal research works of various research units of this department at an expenditure of Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Target: 7 Posts(including post of one Director) and two vehicles besides normal research works at various research units of the department. An outlay of Rs. 470.00 lakhs proposed for the 8th plan and that proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 95.00 lakhs.

3. Education & Training

For proper implementation of different development and scientific management of forests, it is necessary to have well trained staff.

Contd....

Objectives: To impart training to the foresters and forest Guards of the Deptt. to acquaint them with modern and scientific methods of management of forests.

Achievements: By the end of 7th plan a Forester and Forest Guard training school has been established to train 40 Forester and 80 Forest Guard annually. 11 Nos posts, 30 Nos buildings and 3 Nos vehicles were also provided for the training school. During 1990-91 Building were improved, Store & Equipment etc. were purchased for forester training school at a total expenditure of Rs. 2.46 lakhs.

During 1991-92 it is proposed to create 5 Nos posts, building 3 Nos, purchase of stationeries, holding of convocation etc at an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Target of 8th Plan: During 8th plan it is proposed to continue the training programme of Forester and Forest Guard in the existing Forester Training school of the Deptt. and to open a new Lady Forest School for which necessary School and hostel have already constructed. It is proposed to create 4 Nos posts and purchase a vehicle(Bus) for the proposed Lady Forest School. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh for 8th plan and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 1992-93 has been proposed.

4. Intensification of Forest Protection

In Arunachal Pradesh commercial felling as per the prescriptions of the working plans are carried out mainly in forests situated in foothills. The ecology of the area is not as much threatened by commercial felling as it is threatened by illegal felling carried out by organised armed gangs. Considering the magnitude of the problem, it was proposed to intensify the forest protection activities in the State under a separate scheme during 7th Plan.

Objectives. Objective of the scheme is to provide sufficient staff and necessary infrastructure for protecting the forests from illicit cutting, poaching and other illegal activities.

Achievement: The achievement under the scheme during 7th plan are building 12 Nos, vehicle 4 Nos, creation of posts 19 Nos purchase of fire arms, wireless sets and store and equipment etc. During 1990-91, 4 Nos building were constructed, Stores and Field equipment were purchased besides Fireline cutting, inspection of forests etc at an expenditure of Rs. 7.15 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to construct building 12 Nos, inspection of Forests, maintenance of vehicles, purchase of stores and equipments etc. at an expenditure of Rs. 15.50 lakhs.

Target during 8th is proposed to strengthen the existing protection force by creating 366 new posts and also providing them with 40 Nos vehicles, 316 Nos buildings, firearms wireless sets etc. at an outlay of Rs.1160 lakhs during 8th Plan which would include Rs. 325.00 lakhs during 1992-93.

5. Working Plan

Justification: Though most of the Reserve Forests have been covered with working plans, large areas are still to be covered by working plans. Moreover, many of the working plans need to be revised.

Objective: Objective of this scheme are to carry out survey and enumeration of the existing stock of forests and prepare working plan of the surveyed areas.

Achievement: Up to the end of 7th plan Survey and Enumeration over 11269 sq.km was completed, 24 Nos of building have been constructed, 18 Nos post have been created. During 1990-91 survey and enumeration done over 500 sq.km, purchase of stores and equipments, construction of buildings 2 Nos, jeep 1 No etc. at an expenditure of Rs. 15.88 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to carry out survey and enumeration over 600 sq.km Mini Truck-2 Nos, Office Building 2 Nos, Improvement of road 500 mtr at an expenditure of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

Target for 8th Plan:It is proposed to carry out survey and enumeration over 1300 sq.km, construction of buildings-30 Nos purchase of vehicles 1 No. An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which include Rs.60.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

6. Forest Resources Survey

Justification: There are vast areas of unclassified state Forests which have not been surveyed so far and therefore their potential for timber and minor forest produce has not been precisely determined. It is, therefore, necessary to take up survey of these forests and determine their forestry potential.

Cont

Objectives: Objectives of this scheme is to carry out survey and enumeration over vast tracts of unclassified State Forests by using modern sampling methods.

Achievement Upto the end of 7th plan nearly 10,000 sq.km of area were surveyed and 100 posts created, 100 vehicles were provided to the survey parties. During 1990-91 survey and enumeration done 500 sq.km, cost of store, purchase of 500 Nos Blue Print Machine 1 No, Cyclistyle machine 1 No etc at an expenditure of Rs. 12.68 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to carry out survey work over 500 sq.km, Building 3 Nos equipments, Mini Truck 2 Nos at an expenditure of Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

Target for 8th Plan: During 8th plan, it is proposed to carry out survey work over 13000 sq.km area and provide buildings 30 Nos, equipments etc. at an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

7. Consolidation

Justification: The forests under the control of the Forest Deptt. require demarcation of the boundaries to protect them from encroachment and also for prescribing proper management. Well defined but also help in scientific management.

Objective: Objective of the scheme is to survey the Reserved Forest boundaries, prepare maps, demarcate the boundaries on the ground by providing pillars or cutting strips around the boundary.

Achievement : Upto the end of 7th plan survey and demarcation over 2064 km boundary line was done and fire line cutting were done over 2140 km. During 1990-91 survey and Demarcation of boundary over 63 km was done and fire fighting was carried out at a total expenditure of Rs. 3.26 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to demarcate 120 km of reserve forests boundary by fixing boundary pillars at a total expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Target for 8th plan: It is proposed to demarcate 7500 km of Reserve forests boundary by fixing boundary pillars and to do fireline cutting over 7000 km. The total outlay for this work would be Rs.200 lakhs for 8th plan and Rs.40.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. Inchal Reserve Forest

Objective: Objective of the scheme is to survey the Inchal Reserve and village Reserve Forests, demarcate the boundaries on the ground by providing pillars or cutting strip around the

boundary etc. Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to demarcate 40 km boundaries at an expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakhs.

Target: The scheme has been reintroduced from 1991-92. The target under the scheme is to survey and demarcation 400 km boundaries at an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs during 8th plan which include Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93. Further for construction of 100 kms of approach 2000 hect of plantation and for payment of share revenue to the Anchal villager another additional amount of Rs.990.00 has been included in the scheme. Corresponding for this purposed included in the proposed outlay is Rs. 190.00 lakhs

9. Production Forestry

a) Artificial Plantation

Justification: To replace degraded forests by commercially valuable tree species to feed the local wood based industries and also to meet up the requirement of the local people.

Objective: The objective of this scheme is to create artificial plantation to increase the forest area under commercially valuable tree species and also to achieve the target against the 20 point programme.

Achievement:Up to the end of the 7th Five Year Plan 43,845 hect of plantation has been raised. During 1990-91 a total area of 2026 ha. has been raised with Artificial plantation as well as maint of plantation was done at an expenditure of Rs.158.90 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is 2215 hect of plantation, purchase of Mini Truck 3 Nos and maint of plantation created from 7th plan onwards at an expenditure of Rs. 210.00 lakhs.

Target for 8th plan: It is proposed to create 25600 hect of artificial plantation, maintenance of plantation created during 7th plan period onwards as well as during 8th plan and purchase of vehicle(Mini Truck) 54 Nos, cont. of building 40 Nos etc at an outlay of Rs. 3583.00 lakhs. The provision asked for 1992-93 is Rs. 579.00 lakhs.

b) Aided Natural Regeneration

Justification: It is necessary to increase the stock of commercially valuable species by supplementing with artificial plantation/dibbling/sowing of seedlings/seeds wherever necessary to increase the productivity of the forests.

Objective: To induce necessary conditions for growing of natural seedlings by removing unwanted growth like weeds climbers and to supplement with planting of artificial seedlings in the naturally poor regenerate area.

Achievement: Up to the end of the 7th plan period 19076 hect of plantation has been created. During 1990-91 a total area of 1380 hect besides maint of plantation at a total expenditure of Rs. 55.10 lakhs.

Target for 8th plan: During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to create 22800 hect of AMR and maintenance of plantation created during 7th plan onwards as well as during 8th plan at an outlay of Rs.1063 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.130.00 lakhs.

10. Social Forestry

a) Apna Van (Formerly this scheme was called Rehabilitation of Degraded Jhum Land)

Justification: Shifting cultivation is widely prevalent in the State and it is necessary to make people conscious of the importance of the forests. Instead of practising shifting cultivation if people could practise suitable forestry it will be in the interest of the people and also the environment. In order to help people in raising plantations, it is necessary to subsidise the expenditure incurred in raising such plantations by the local people of this State.

Objective: Objective of this scheme is to encourage raising of plantations by the local people in abandoned jhum lands, community lands, private lands etc and thus increase forest cover in the State to preserve the environment. This scheme aims at extending subsidy to the people to the extent of Rs. 2,500/- per hect forestry raised. This scheme is confined to raising of only 5 hect of forest per family and 25 hect of village communities.

Achievement: As already stated, this scheme was formerly called as Rehabilitation of degraded jhum lands. In this scheme up to the end of 7th plan plantations were raised over 2033 hect. During 1990-91 a total area of 775.50 hect besides maint of plantation at a total expenditure of Rs. 16.36 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is creation of 3000 hect of plantation, maintenance of plantation and distribution of seedlings 12,00,000 Nos at an expenditure of Rs.60.30 lakhs.

Contd....

Target for 8th plan: Jpna Van in its present was started from 1989-90. During the 8th plan it is proposed to subsidise creation of 25000 hect of plantations and also give subsidy for maintenance of plants created during 7th plan onwards and during 8th plan period. It is also proposed to maintain the plantations created by the Deptt under the former scheme of Rehabilitation of Degraded Jhum Lands during 7th plan. A total outlay of Rs.762 lakhs is accordingly proposed for 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.141.00 lakhs.

b) Social Forestry.

Justification: In order to protect ecological balance to meet requirements of people for fuel wood, small timber, fodder etc and to beautify the road side it is necessary to take up afforestation in non-forestry land and road sides.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to get some forest produce like fodder, fuelwood, small timber firewood etc. and also to beautify the landscape and road sides.

Achievement: Up to the end of the 7th plan 3137 hect. of plantation were created, 2,95,194 nos of Avenue plants were raised, manual seedlings 1500 hect, 44 Nos posts were created, 12 nos vehicles purchased, seedlings were distributed. During 1990-91 a total area of 202 hect of plantation created at an expenditure of Rs.46.63 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to create 350 hect of plantation as well as maintenance of plantation, Mini Truck 1 No. and Distribution of seedlings 2,00,000 Nos. besides creation of Avenue plantation etc. at an expenditure of Rs. 52.00 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan it is proposed to create 2000 hect of plantation, maintenance of plantation during 7th plan onwards as well as 8th plan plantation. Besides creation Avenue plantation 50,000 Nos distribution of seedling 25 lakhs, creation of 276 posts from opening of new 10(ten) wasteland Development Divisions and 2(two) circle offices and purchase of 22 vehicles etc at an outlay of Rs. 705 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 121.00 lakhs.

Contd...

11. Cultural Operation

Justification: In order to induce hygienic conditions in the forests and to protect forest crops from suppression by unwanted species, climbers etc and to get the best possible quality of forest crops, cultural operation have to be carried out in the forest areas. This schemes aims at improving the quality of the forest crops.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to carry out thinning, tending operation, to enable establishment of regeneration in the forests.

Achievement: Up to the end of 7th plan enrichment of plantation was done over - 10225 ha, thinning over 4005 ha. During 1990-91 enrichment of plantation done over 275 ha thinning 220 ha Prunning 40 ha at an expenditure of Rs. 3.13 lakhs. Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 are enrichment of plantation over 485 ha, thinning over 385 ha, prunning 40 ha, climber cutting 80 ha at an expenditure of Rs. 500 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan it is proposed to take up the scheme with the target for enrichment of plantation over 7000 ha, thinning and climber cutting over 11,000 ha at an outlay of 100 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs

12. Cash Crop Plantation

Objective: Objective of the scheme is to raise suitable cash crop plantation on experimental basis on the degraded/ denuded jhum land and to explore the potentiality of raising large scale plantation in future.

Target: The scheme has been introduced from 1991-92. During 8th plan it is proposed to raise experimental Tea nursery 1 hect and raising of experimental tea plantation 15 ha, at an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

13. Recreation Forestry

Justification: In order to make people aware of the importance of forests and to impart knowledge about forests and wildlife especially to the student community through forestry activities recreation can also be provided to the general public by creating aesthetically beautiful surroundings.

Objective: Objective of the scheme is to beautify the area in and around administrative headquarter devoid of forest growth by creating parks and gardens etc, and educate people about the forests and their importance.

The achievement up to the end of 7th plan are creation of parks 59 nos, botanical garden 5 Nos development and maintenance of parks, garden, lawns etc. observation of vanamahatsava world forestry day, building 6 nos, vehicle 1 no, Coffee house 1 no etc. During 1990-91 is creation of park 8 nos development and maint of park, lawns and gardens, observation of festivals etc at an expenditure of Rs. 43.50 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to create 1 no new park and maint of parks, gardens lawns etc created during 7th plan onwards at an expenditure of Rs.27.00 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan it is proposed to create 80 nos new parks, development and maintenance of parks, gardens, lawns etc at an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

14. Supplemental Crop Plantation

Justification: Valuable orchids of Arunachal Pradesh are likely to be extinct in near future if not protected. As such conservation and propagation of orchids are necessary to preserve the valuable and beautiful orchids of this State.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to conserve and propagate the rare and endangered orchids of the State besides commercialisation of orchids.

Achievements: Upto the end of 7th plan the progress achieved under the scheme, creation of post 38 Nos, construction of orchid house 2 Nos, vehicle 2 nos, collection, cultivation and development of orchids, orchid sub-station 4 nos, construction of buildings 27 Nos. The progress achieved during 90-91 are collection and cultivation of orchids development of orchid sanctuary multiplication of orchids, orchid house 1 no. at a total expenditure of Rs. 9.90 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 is conservation and commercialisation of orchid, tissue culture multiplication of orchids, building 2 nos, posts 1 no at an expenditure of Rs. 12.00 lakhs

Contd.....

Target: The proposed target for 8th plan is conservation and commercialisation of orchids, tissue culture and multiplication of orchids, construction of buildings etc. at an outlay of Rs. 240.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

15. Rural Fuel Wood Plantation(MNP)

Justification: The existing forests are far off from the rural areas from where the villagers cannot collect fuelwoods, so it is necessary to create fuel wood plantations in or near the village/rural areas.

Objective: The scheme has been introduced in the State during the year 1988-89 and achievement under the scheme is creation of fuelwood plantation 450 ha. The achievement during 90-91 is creation of fuelwood plantation 250 ha at a total expenditure of Rs. 20.25 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 it is to raise 585 hect of fuelwood and fodder plantations as well as maintenance of plantations at an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan it is proposed to raise 500 ha of fuel wood plantation besides maintenance of plantation created during 7th plan onwards as well as 8th plan, construction of 8 nos buildings and purchase of vehicle 1 no. etc. at an outlay of Rs 600 lakhs. The amount proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.85.00 lakhs.

16. Minor Forest Produce(including medicinal plants)

Justification: Minor Forest Produce are not minor in importance. They contribute to a great deal to the forests revenue well as to the welfare of the people. Bamboos, cane, medicinal plants etc. are becoming increasingly more important day by day. It is, therefore, necessary to take up trial plantation of various medicinal plants and other MFP species in order to find out their suitability and an economy of the State.

Objective: Objective of this scheme is to raise trial plantations of Minor Forest produce species as well as other medicinal plants in different parts of the States and take up the work on large scale depending on the success of the trial.

Achievements: During the 7th plan period trial plantations of the MFP(Bamboo, cane, kokpat medicinal plant copitis treta) over an area of 41 ha. have been raised. During 1990-91 maintenance of plantations at an expenditure of Rs. 0.75 was carried out.

Contd.....

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 is to maintain of plantation created during 7th plan onward at an expenditure of Rs.1.80 lakhs.

Target for 8th Plan: During 1989-90, 100% centrally sponsored scheme for raising of Minor Forest Produce i/c medicinal plants has been launched in the State with the same objective. The scheme will also be continued during 8th plan in the State. Therefore it has been decided not to raise any plantation of MF under the State plan scheme as its objective can be met from the centrally sponsored scheme. However the plantation already raised during 7th plan onwards under State plan and C.S.S. and plantation to be raised during 8th Plan under CSS will be maintained under the scheme at a total outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 1.00 lakhs.

17. ML & MT i/c Departmentalisation of timber extraction

Justification: To control illicit felling of trees and to keep proper control on movement of forest produce and also to earn extra revenue it is necessary to take up logging activities departmentally.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to mark mature trees to extract timber departmentally and to keep proper control on movement of Forest Produce.

Achievement: The progress achieved upto the end of 7th plan are, marking of timber 37.63 lakh cum, creation of post 61 nos, purchase of vehicle 11 nos, Motor cycle 56 nos, construction of timber depot 23 nos, check gate 154 nos, own 6 nos besides dragging and transportation of seized logs etc. The progress during 1990-91 maintenance of check gates, timber depot, vehicle, boats besides dragging and transportation of seized logs construction of check gate 11 nos, timber depot 9 nos, boat 6 nos, Motorcycle 4 nos marking of trees etc at an expenditure of Rs. 36.99 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92, it is to construct timber depot 5 nos, building 21 nos (OBT) purchase of speed boat, check gates-18 nos, Motor cycle 9 nos maintenance of check gate/motor cycle, timber depots etc at an expenditure of Rs. 36.00 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan, it is proposed to mark trees of approximately 8.00 lakhs cum, extraction of 60,000 cum of timber departmentally check gate 80 nos, timber depot 50 nos, Motor cycle 10 nos, Motorcycle 60 nos, truck 35 nos, purchase of log skidder 7 nos skidder 8 nos, creation of 121 forester and 353

Contd...

guard posts for round the clock duty in 121 nos existing forest check posts at an outlay of Rs. 1500 lakhs. The proposed outlay includes Rs. 215.00 lakhs.

18. Communication

Justification: Construction of road in forest area is essential for extraction of timbers and also for movement of vehicle for raising plantations and for field activities.

Objectives: The objective of the scheme is to link up new area to tap the unexploited forest areas for taking up of various development activities and regeneration works.

Achievement: Upto the end of 7th plan 1311.76 km of forest road has been constructed, 159.72 km road has been improved. During 1990-91 cost of forest road 7 km(pt) and improvement of road at an expenditure of Rs. 14.09 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92, it is to construct 35 km(pt) of forest road besides improvement works at an expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Target: During 8th plan it is proposed to construct 200 km of forest road and take up improvement of road 180 km at an outlay of 600 lakhs. The provision included for 1992-93 is Rs.100 lacs.

19. Building

Justification: This department has been facing acute shortage of residential and non-residential accommodation. Large number of staff are without proper accommodation. So construction of additional buildings to cater the staff without accommodation as well as the officers and staff who are yet to be appointed against newly created posts is essential. Several divisions/circles do not have proper office buildings for which construction of proper office buildings is also required.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to provide residential as well as office accommodation.

Achievement: Upto the end of 7th plan period 2124 nos of residential and non-residential buildings have been constructed. During 1990-91, Buildings 93 nos(pt) were constructed besides maintenance of buildings, electrification, purchase of truck 1 no etc were done at an expenditure of Rs.114.76 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1992-93 is to construct 219 nos buildings both residential and non-residential, purchase of truck 1 no, maint of buildings at an expenditure of Rs. 174.00 lakhs.

C nt'd.....

Target. During the 8th plan, it is proposed to construct 1230 buildings units both residential and non-residential besides special repairing of old buildings, maintenance of buildings to be constructed during 8th plan period, purchase of truck 20 nos etc at an outlay of Rs. 3300 lakhs. The amount proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 600.00 lakhs.

20. Wildlife Management

Justification: It is necessary to protect the existing wildlife from poaching and preserve them in their natural habits.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to preserve the rich heritage of wildlife of the State as per the provision of wildlife protection Act-1972, besides making people conscious about the importance of conservation of fauna.

Achievement: Up to the end of 7th plan six wildlife sanctuaries and two National Parks covering an area of 4994.98 sq km have established. One tiger project has also been started in the Nandapha National Park during the year 1983-84, besides following works were also carried out under the scheme.

Creation of posts	: 166 Nos
Construction of buildings	: 329 Nos
Purchase of vehicle	: 18 Nos
Construction of watch tower	: 10 Nos
Construction of Tourist lodge	: 2 Nos
Construction of Road	: 32.0 Km
Construction of Mini Zoo	: 4 Nos
Construction of Zoological park	: 1 No (Part)
Rescue & treatment of animals	:

Development of sanctuaries & Habitat
Animal census.

During 1990-91, Development of sanctuaries, habitat, Rescue and treatment of wild animals, maint of vehicle, maint of Engine boat, survey of Flora and Fauna, construction of buildings/Zoological Park(Pt), post 9 Nos publicity etc. carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 52.22 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 91-92, it is to create 6 nos posts, building 7 nos, construction of Zoological park(Part) watch tower-1 no, boat 2 nos and up keepment of animals and birds, maint of vehicle/zoo etc. at an expenditure of Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Contd.....

Target: During the 8th plan it is proposed to creat 52 posts, purchase of vehicle 12 nos, Development of sanctuaries, improvement of habitat, rescue & treatment of animals, construction of 67 nos buildings, animals census besides construction of Zoological park at an outlay of Rs. 1040 lakhs which include Rs. 140.00 lakhs for Zoological park. The provision asked for 1992-93 is Rs.128.00 lakhs.

21. Publicity

Justification: It is essential to make the local people forests and wildlife conscious by motivating them through audio visual programme and publicity.

Objective: The objective of the scheme is to protect and preserve the forests. It is essential to involve the people in forestry programme. However without arousing people's consciousness about the immense importance of the forest cover of the State, any effort for involving people in forestry activities will be in vain. Realising the basic importance of education and motivating people towards forestry programmes, it has been decided to gear up forest publicity from the year 1988-89.

Achievement up to the end of 7th plan only publicity materials were purchased, pamphlets and posters were published. During 1990-91 publicity material were purchased posters etc. were printed at a total expenditure of Rs. 0.71 lakhs.

Anticipated achievement during 1991-92 printing of posters etc and organising various publicity activities etc. at an expenditure of Rs. 0.50 lakhs.

Target: During the 8th plan it is proposed to intensify the forestry extension services in the State by providing necessary infrastructure and manpower. Under the scheme 6 nos new forestry extension units are proposed to be created for which 24 nos of posts are required. 6 nos mobile van and publicity materials will also be purchased. Outlay of Rs.100 lakhs has been proposed which include Rs.20.00 for 1992-93.

22. Investment in joint sector Industries.

It is proposed to introduce, during 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) under the Forestry and Wildlife Sector, some joint sector venture with the objective to promote forest based industries in the State by providing financial support through equity participation. During the 8th plan, it has been proposed to purchase equity shares of the three joint sector forest based industries namely (1) Mini-speciality Paper Mill in West Kraeng

District (2) Particle/Chip Board Industry in Lower Subansiri Distt. and (3) Bamboo based industry (Chipping plants) for supply of Chips to paper mills of H.F.C. in Assam) at a total cost of Rs 40.00 crores. The proposed financial outlay for 1992-93 is Rs.3.00 crores

23. Centrally sponsored scheme

i) Fuel wood and Fodder Project:

This scheme launched in the State from 1990-91 by sharing the expenditure 50:50 between State and central Govt.

The objective of the scheme is to promote integrated development of indentified watershed with a view to augmenting production of fuelwood and fodder, specially from community and degraded forest land and to take steps to promote fuelwood conservation, substitution besides checking of land defradetion of degraded lands.

During 8th plan it is proposed to implement the scheme at a total cost of Rs.720 lakhs, 50% of which will be shared by the State Govt. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.30.00 of which States share will be Rs.40.00 lakhs

ii) Project Tiger:

Government of India has approved the inclusion of Namdapha National Park under 'Project Tiger' a Centrally sponsored scheme during 1 33-84. Under the scheme expenditure on the non-recurring components are fully financed by the Govt. of India and the recurring expenditure is shared 50:50 by the State and Govt. of India.

During the 7th plan a total of Rs.118.71 lakhs has been incurred under the project during 1990-91 expenditure incurred was Rs.4.98 and that anticipated for 91-92 is Rs.12.00 lakhs. The target for 8th plan is Rs. 220.00 lakhs only (for recurring component), 50% of which is to be shared by State Govt. The amount proposed for State share for 1992-93 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

iii) Development of infrastructure for protection for forests from Biotic interference

The scheme was implemented in the State from the year 1990-91 by sharing the expenditure 50:50 between State and Central Govt. The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 is 4.00 lakhs and that anticipated during 1992-93 is 5.00 lakhs.

The scheme aims to develop the infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference like fire hazards, grazing etc.

During 8th plan it is proposed to implement the schemes at an outlay of Rs.160 lakhs 50% of which is to be shared by the

Contd. ..

State Govt. The corresponding provision of State proposed for 1992-93 is 15.00 lakhs.

iv) Asstt. for control poaching & illegal trade on wildlife

The objective of the scheme is to develop necessary infrastructure to protect the wildlife sanctuary from the poachers who entered the sanctuary for illegal killing of wild animals.

During the 8th plan it is proposed to implement the scheme at an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs, 50% of which will be borne by the State Govt. Corresponding provision asked for 1992-93 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs for State share.

v) Asstt. for development of wildlife education & interpretation programme

The scheme aimed at mobilisation and development of human resources for protection of wildlife and improvement of habitant through audio visual. It is being implemented of 50:50 basis between the State and Central Govt.

During the 8th plan it is proposed to implement the scheme at an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs, 50% of which will be borne by the local Govt. The amount of State share proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

vi) Asstt. for development of Zoos

This scheme is being implemented from the year 1990-91. The expenditure of the scheme is shared 50:50 between State and Central Government.

The expenditure incurred during 1990-91 is Rs. 1.98 lakhs and that anticipated during 1991-92 is Rs.3.00 lakhs.

During 8th plan it is proposed to implement the scheme at a total outlay of Rs.120.00 lakhs, 50% of which will be borne by the State Govt. Corresponding State Share asked for 1992-93 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of the scheme are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
Critical Ongoing Scheme	18260.00	2938.00

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Research and Education plays a significant role in bringing about all round development of agriculture. The foundation of agricultural growth lies in advances made in the technology at the farm level. The basis for these technological advances comes out of agricultural research. The research work is to be given due importance during VIIIth Plan. The activities will be concentrated towards applied and need based research in the following fields :-

a) AGRONOMICAL INVESTIGATION :

- i) Varietal trial to ascertain the yield potentialities and adaptability for different agroclimatic areas.
- ii) Time of sowing of crops based on climatic conditions.
- iii) To evolve a cropping pattern/sequence for every zone for proper utilisation of cultivable land.
- iv) Seed rate and sowing methods. Time and methods of sowing.
- v) Weed management.
- vi) Chemical fertilizer rates for different crops in different zone.
- vii) Effect of micro-nutrient and inoculants in production of different crops.

b) PATHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION :

- i) Study on vulnerability for different major diseases.
- ii) Epidemiology.
- iii) Effective chemical control.
- iv) Effect of seed treatment.

c) ENTOMOLOGICAL STUDY :

- i) Chemical control.
- ii) Population table for major crops pests.
- iii) Integrated management of pests.

d) SOIL RELATED STUDY :

- i) Performance of crop/varieties in the different soil.

Contd....

- ii) Effect of various combination of fertilizers on soil fertility
- iii) Effect of different crops on soil and nutrient loss.
- iv) Level of fertilizer dose for different crops based on soil nutritional status.
- v) Soil acidity and its amendment.

2. During VIIIth Plan it has been targetted to conduct 300 trials in different agro-climatic condition.

3. Presently the research work is mainly conducted at two centres (GFC and Sonajuli Farm). Under the programme it is to be recognised to make it more effective. Four Agriculture Development Centres (one at high altitude, two at middle belt and one at foot hills) will be established to take up the research and field trial based on local needs. This centre will serve as advisory centre for the farmers and also the department in formulation of working plans.

4. Agricultural College :- There is no Agricultural College in Arunachal Pradesh. The Govt. of India allots seats in various Agricultural Colleges and Universities in the Country for the State through M.A.C. But this allotment will not be enough to meet the growing demand. Moreover, the Agro-climatic conditions of Arunachal Pradesh vary vastly ranging from sub-tropical to temperate zones coupled with high rainfall to low rainfall areas offering wide scope of production of various crops. Establishment of a College will facilitate location specific studies, besides generating trained manpower. This proposal has special approval of the State Planning Board. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been kept in current year action plan to start the preliminary work for the establishment of the college for 8th plan. The year-wise requirement of fund is tentatively estimated in as under.

1992-93	60.00 lakhs
1993-94	200.00 lakhs
1994-95	225.00 lakhs
1995-96	200.00 lakhs
1996-97	155.00 lakhs

Total 865.00 lakhs

5. Till the establishment of a college, provision of stipend and bursary will continue for the students sponsored for higher studies.

6. For all these, a total of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 81.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

7. The entire outlay is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

A D

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

COOPERATION

The plan and schemes of the Department of Cooperation comprise of providing financial assistance to the cooperative Societies in the form of loan, share capital participation and subsidy as per pattern of financial assistance approved by the Govt. from time to time. The Department is also entrusted with the organisation, registration, inspection and ~~and~~ audit of Cooperative Societies for proper guidance and control of Govt. and public funds invested in the Cooperative Societies. During 8th Plan, as was done in the past, the ^{main} thrust will be to diversify the consumer activities to make available all consumer requirements to the remotest part of the State, efforts also will be made to open ^{more} Super Markets, one in each district headquarter. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that a self-service store in the form of a super market has already been established in the Capital Complex at Itanagar under the Federation. Strengthening of the Apex Bank and organisation of more IAMPS to provide Agriculture credit and IRDP loan to the needy people are also aimed at. In view of proposed expansion of activities and the consequent burden and responsibilities on the Deptt., it will be necessary to strengthen the Department at various levels. Likewise, the Cooperative Education and Training Programme are also proposed to be intensified and cover all officials and non-officials to bring about improvement of the cooperative movement.

2. Having regard to these general objective, following 9(nine) scheme are proposed for a total outlay of Rs. 2420.00 lakhs for 8th plan and Rs. 489.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1992-93.

101-2425-00 COOPERATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

	8th Plan <u>92-97</u>	Annual Plan <u>92-93</u>
1. 001 Direction & Admn.	Rs. 450.00	Rs. 75.00
2. 03 Coop. Union/Training	Rs. 125.00	Rs. 25.00
3. 106(A) Asstt. to MP, Rural Coop(functional/weak/weaker area coop)	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 30.00

cont....

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(B) State share of C.S.S	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 3.00
4. 107 Asstt to Credit Coop and Bank	Rs.400.00	Rs.100.00
5. 108(A) Asstt to other Coops (Processing/Marketing/State Consumer Coop)	Rs.50.00	Rs.100.00
(B) State Share of C.S.S	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 3.00
6. 109 Agrilcredit stabilisation fund/State Share of C.S.S	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 3.00
7. Housing Cooperative	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 30.00
8. N.C.D.C. Schemes	Rs. 100.00	Rs. 20.00
9. Employment Generation Scheme	Rs. 500.00	Rs.100.00
	-----	-----
Total	Rs. 2420.00	Rs.489.00

3. A schematic brief is given below :-

(1) 001 Cooperative Direction & Administration :

With the rapid increase of activities under the Cooperative Sector, the Department of Cooperation is required to be expanded to diversify the activities, especially to cover the IRDP beneficiaries as recommended by the Central team which visited Arunachal Pradesh during 14-20 December, 1990, to study the problems regarding implementation of IRDP schemes. Apart from that, the Public Distribution System needs to be expanded to the interior area of the State yet left uncovered. In order to strengthen PDS as integral part of the consumers movement, the district set up of the Department is to be broad based. Simultaneously, the headquarter of the department also needs strengthening. With this end in view, the following additional posts are proposed to be created under this Department during 5th Plan period

1. Joint RCS	-	2
2. DRCS	-	10
3. ARCS	-	10
4. Statistical Officer	-	1
5. Administrative Officer	-	1
6. Superintendent	-	1
7. SICS/SACS/JICS/JACS	-	10
8. Stenographer	-	2
9. Assistant	-	3
10. H.D.C	-	16
11. L.D.C	-	16
12. Driver	-	5
13. Peon	-	15
14. Chowkidar	-	12

cont....

Offices and residential buildings at the district level for the existing staff as well as for the proposed new staff are required to be constructed. It is also necessary to construct the office building of RCS since, the RCS office is running in a old Type-II quarter for last few years. To provide accommodation to the existing staff, it is proposed to construct at least one residential building in _____ per year. Besides office buildings already taken for construction in the district HQs at Tawang, Boddila, Seppa, Along Changlang and Khonsa are to be completed and office buildings at Ziro and Anini are to be taken up for construction.

The Department could not provide vehicles to all the District officers. In the Headquarters also vehicles could not be provided under various schemes which is necessary for easy mobility of the officers. The vehicles procured during 5th and 7th Plan period have been worn out and require replacement. During 8th Plan period, 5 (five) vehicles have been proposed by way of replacement and 5 (five) new vehicles for the officers proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan period. For all these, a provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed.

(2) 003 - Cooperative Union/Training :-

(1) Education and training is by far the most important point in development of cooperatives in the State. In fact, education programme is of vital importance for the development of cooperatives. People who are engaged in running the day-to-day affairs of the societies like Managers, Accountant, Salesman etc. are to be trained. This training could be imparted by the Cooperative Training Centre run by the Co-operative Union which is required to be strengthened with more experienced trainers. The Cooperative Union which is an apex body under the cooperative sector can not cope up with heavy commitment of member education programme and conducting seminars etc. It is, therefore, proposed to organise district Cooperative Union at each district which can take up this important aspect of member education programme and training. It was proposed in the 7th Plan, to organise five such district Cooperative Union but this could not be materialised due to some constraints. It is proposed to organise Cooperative Union at least in six districts headquarters during the 8th Plan by way of decentralising the activities of the Cooperative Union, now functioning from headquarter, Jharlagun.

(ii) The Cooperative Union is also the cadre controlling authority for all the cooperative Managers whose 60% basic pay is subsidised by the Union. In this respect, the pattern for giving

managerial subsidy to the Cooperative Societies through the Cooperative Union will be revised completely to eliminate affluent cooperative societies who can look after themselves and to provide minimum subsidy for maintenance of two Managers only by a single Society and to provide 100% subsidy to the newly organised societies among poorest people below the poverty line .

(iii) As against 143 Cooperative Managers, it has been proposed to increase the cadre to 200 numbers including all categories by the end of 8th Plan . Similarly, member education programme to be conducted in the districts is proposed [←] 20 nos as against 12 nos of such camp / programmes conducted during 7th plan period. For maintenance of Cooperative Union, Cooperative Training Centre, and for maintenance of Managerial cadre, and an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been proposed during 8th plan period in the form of subsidy which includes Rs. 25.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

(3) 106 (a) Functional Cooperative :

The scheme shall basically cater to the needs of the poorestmen and would generate employment opportunities. Under this scheme, various activities like, Poultry, Pigger, Fishery, Dairy, Weavers, Fruit growers, labour contract etc. could be taken up by the Cooperative Societies under the cooperative sector. These Societies could provide source of income to the unemployed youths and women who can undertake such activities in their own area. A Society of Weavers has already been started at Naharlagun involving about 200 women weavers. If such activities are well organised under the umbrella of a cooperative in each block, it will provide immense opportunities to the local people. For catering to the needs of already existing cooperative societies under this sector and also for new societies to come up, an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been proposed during 8th plan period. This will include a weaker area and weak cooperative societies also. In the interior places of Arunachal Pradesh, great difficulties are being faced by small Societies in catering to the needs of public distribution

cont....

system and also to run a functional cooperative. Due to poor communication, the Societies are required to build up stock for 4/6 months. Such prolonged storage not only involves finance but also causes deterioration to the stock. It is observed that frequent occurrence flood caused enormous damage in most of the districts. In this connection, some Societies had to face damage of stock and other infrastructure like building etc. The people living in the remote interior places also require consumer items like their counterparts in other places of the State. But the main bottleneck in these area is communication system for which the Societies can not run and have to block their working capital in storing of consumer item for 4/5 months.

In view of the difficulties mentioned above, it has been proposed to provide 10% subsidy for building up of infrastructure of societies located in remote interior places like Geling, Lumla, Singa, Taksing etc. The Department also proposed for such subsidy to the Societies who have suffered due to natural calamities. A provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been proposed for functional cooperative alongwith multipurpose cooperative societies and Rural Cooperatives / Weaker area Cooperative etc.

During 8th plan period, number of functional cooperatives including weak / weaker area cooperative is proposed to be increased from present 41 nos to 61 nos by the end of 8th plan.

4. 107 Asstt to Credit Coope and Bank.

The credit sector includes Cooperative Apex Bank and IAMPS. The Cooperative Apex Bank has already opened 26 branches in the State but a major chunk of the state remains to be covered. It is, therefore, proposed to open one branch each year in the districts. As per recommendation of the Central team that visited Arunachal Pradesh during 14-20th Devenber, 1990, one LAMP is to be organised in each of the 124 Administrative units of this State, as against existing 21 IAMPS, Thus, a minimum of 100 LAMPS are to be organised during the 8th plan period to strengthen the credit

cont... ..

net-work. For effective functioning of the LAMPS, one departmental officer is to be attached to each of the LAMPS to be organised. For this ~~work~~ purpose, a sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been provided for.

5. 1 3 (A) Coop Marketing / Processing / storage / Consumer Coop.

In the course of plan discussion for 1990-91, the Working Group on Agriculture and Cooperation has rightly pointed out that the work in respect of distribution of consumer articles is the main plank of the Cooperative Sector in the State. The main aim of the consumer cooperative is to make available all consumer necessities to the people at a reasonable place and in correct w t and quality. To ~~make~~ available these services in the length and breadth of the State, more such Societies or branches are to be set up. Efforts will be made to link the Consumer Cooperative with processing/ marketing Societies so that locally produced items could be distributed through the Consumer Cooperative Societies. The Consumer Cooperative should also function as the eye opener to the distributive trade by organising more self-service store in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to open minimum one self-service store in each district headquarter during 8th Plan. Government finance will also be required to build up infrastructure like godown, building and residential accommodation for the staff. It is a known fact that we can not expect professional managers unless they are provided with necessary amenities.

As per guideline received from Government of India, it has been proposed to link up issue of credit with marketing of Agriculture produce. This can be done through LAMPS assisted by district level marketing Societies. The department also proposed to set up two large Sized Processing Units, one in the South Bank and another in the North Bank. The NCDC has already conducted survey and submitted its report for setting up of two processing unit mainly for mustard seeds. It is proposed to organise a state level Marketing and Processing Federation which could take over the activities of both the processing and Marketing unit. NCDC may provide financial assistance but the margin money

is to be provided by the State Govt. In view of great importance placed in this sector an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided, which is included in the total proposed allocation of Rs. 500.00 lakhs against the scheme No. 5(A) for the 8th Plan period. In addition to this, another amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed as State share of Central Sector Scheme to come up under Marketing & Processing Scheme.

As against total 123 Nos of different type of Cooperative Societies doing consumer business, it has been proposed to increase number of such Societies during 8th Plan to 150 Nos. In addition, the Consumer Societies are required to be further strengthened to take up diversified activities like introduction of Bakery, Medicine centre, etc., in each district headquarter Cooperative Societies and prepacking of all necessary items. We have, therefore, proposed to finance the Cooperative Societies to achieve the above objective as above.

6. Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund.

The State Cooperative Apex Bank has been maintaining an Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund. The Govt. of India have intimated that central assistance for the FUND has been continued for 1991-92 also. It is most likely that the central scheme may continue during the 8th Plan period. Hence an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been provided as state share under the scheme for the entire 8th plan period.

7. Housing Cooperative Societies.

Arunachal Pradesh is fast growing state. With spread of education, the educated youths have shown a general tendency to settle in urbanised agglomeration. Consequently pressure on land especially in the state capital and in the district and sub-divisional headquarters have increased tremendously. Not only that, with the progress of development all educated youths as well as other affluent section of community also want to have residential accommodation in such urbanised growth centres. But the land space is limited. Even on payment, it is not readily available. In order to reduce pressure on land, it has now become imperative that construction should be

planned and organisation both horizontally and vertically in the spirit of group housing. But there is no agency to handle the situation.

In order to provide a grass root level organisation, it is considered essential to organise one Housing Society in each district headquarter as well as in the Capital. Thus, there will be 12 primary Housing Societies. It is also considered essential that there should be an apex level body under the name and style of AP State Cooperative Housing and Financing Society to arrange finance for these primary societies and to provide them technical guidance. To achieve this objective, Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan. Breakup of this amount is indicated below :-

1. for primary societies @ Rs.10.00 X 10	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
2. for AP State Cooperative Housing and Financing Society	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 150.00 lakhs

Entire amount will be passed on to the Societies in various forms of assistance.

1. N.C.D.C. Schemes

NCDC has been offering a host of schemes for implementation in the fields. As per existing working systems of the NCDC, the State Govt has to first provide assistance to the target societies from their own resources and then claim reimbursement from the NCDC. In our previous Plans, such provisions were not made, and therefore, it has not been possible for Arunachal Pradesh to avail any of the schemes sponsored by the NCDC. The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has since in principle agreed to avail of the NCDC financial assistance and has already approved the such schemes, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

2. Employment Generation.

It is a new scheme launched at the behest of the Government of India for creating employment opportunities for educated unemployed youths of the State. For this purpose, Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 390.00 lakhs to this State during the financial year 1991-92.

A number of schemes are being taken up for execution under this programme. In order to maintain continuity of this beneficial programme, Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the 8th Five Year Plan period.

10. The outlay proposed is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND QUALITY CONTROL

The main objective of this programme is to organise a network of marketing and to provide remunerative price to the growers. There is an urgent need for setting up of an efficient marketing organisation. However, the present pattern of providing transport subsidy to farmers for disposal of their marketable surplus will continue in VIIIth plan. The activities proposed during VIIIth plan are :-

- i) Establishment of Marketing Board as an Apex Body
- ii) Market Committee
- iii) Creation of market area and market yard.
- iv) To set up Agro-based Industries in Command area.
- v) Cold storage.
- vi) Storage Godown at important point.
- vii) Training in Agricultural Marketing activities.
- viii) Setting up of Laboratory.
- ix) Market intervention scheme.
- x) Creation of infrastructure in the Terminal Market of Tisukia and Tezpur.

2. An outlay of Rs. 715.00 lakhs is proposed for Marketing and quality control of which Rs. 80.00 lakhs is for 1991-92.
3. The outlay proposed is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (IRDP/JRY/CD)

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The approach and strategy going to be followed for the Planning and implementation of Rural Development Programmes during the Eighth Plan would be in pursuance of the following broad objectives :-
- i) Decentralisation of authority ;
 - ii) People's participation ;
 - iii) Employment generation ;
 - iv) Focus on role of women in economic activity.
- 1.2. To achieve the above objectives, direct responsibility has been assigned to the panchayat bodies at the grass-root level for Planning and implementation of various State Plan schemes as well as Central/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes in active association with the Block administrative machinery/other executing agencies under the overall coordinative guidance and supervision of the DRDA at the district level. Under three major programmes, namely, Area-Cum-Community Development Projects(State Plan), Gram Vikas Kosh(State Plan) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (CSS), funds are already being channelised through the Anchal Samities.
- 1.3. As emphasised by the Planning Commission, due cognisance is taken in Planning the rural Development Programmes of the fact that the far-flung areas, both in the international border belt as well as in the remote and inaccessible hilly terrain, shall get now substantially larger share of Government funds than what they get in the past so that these areas could gradually catch up with the relatively more developed areas in the lower/middle belts in terms of both infrastructural improvement and economic gains to the people.

Allocation of funds will be made in the light of this strategic need instead of going by a set of standard norms for uniform investment in all blocks irrespective of the present state of development, potentialities available and the related priorities.

2. REVIEW FOR 1990-91 AND 1991-92

During 1990-91, 3423 families were assisted under IRDP. Anticipated coverage for 1991-92 is 15022. Under JRY 12.41 lakhs man-days were generated during 1990-91. The current year's target is generation of 12.40 lakhs man-days. As regards CD Programme it may be mentioned here that approval from the Planning Commission for re-orientation of the schemes was received late in 1990-91 and hence, the schemes on the area cum-CD Project could not be implemented during the year. The relevant Panchayat level plans have since been formulated and the schemes will be implemented during 1991-92 with the funds released to the DRDA's/Anchal Samities and with active participation of the villages in Planning and implementation of projects.

3. PLAN CONTENT

3.1 Community Development - State Schemes

3.1.1. Strengthening of administrative machinery

Consequent on the various new schemes introduced during the last two years and also because of the important strategy to be followed during the Eighth plan period regarding decentralisation of authority and devolution of powers to the grass root level Panchayat Raj institutions, there would be need to strengthen the administrative machinery at least to the extent of the minimum requirement so that the Panchayat bodies could discharge their functions effectively and govt. agencies also could ensure persistent and vigorous monitoring and supervision of all development schemes and activities under various programmes. Hence provisions for sanction of staff in the Draft Eighth Plan/Annual Plan 1992-93 are required to be made. Further proposal has been included in the draft plan for re-organisation of the existing blocks and creation of 10 new blocks is in the process so that the blocks as units of Planning and Development become more viable.

Provision is, therefore, to be made for the necessary staff in these new blocks. Besides, staff would be required for the proposed State Institute of Rural Development at Itanagar as well as for the Women and Child Development Training Centre, also at Itanagar.

3.1.2 In view of the above, the following provision of staff has been proposed in the Draft Plan :-

Schemes/Head of Accounts	New staff proposed during	
	Eighth Plan number of post	Annual Plan 1991-92 (Number of post

2515 - I R D P

A. Directorate

i) Joint Director	1	-
ii) Sr. Economic Investigator	1	-
iii) Stenographer Gr.III	1	-
iv) Driver	1	1
v) Machine Operator	1	1
vi) Peon	1	-

B. BLOCK LEVEL

i) Extension Officer (Agriculture)	8	8
ii) Joint Block Development Officer	11	-
iii) Extension Officer (Engineering)	25	15
iv) Extension Officer (Industry)	8	8
v) Extension Officer (A.H.V.)	8	8
vi) Extension Officer(WCS)	10	10
vii) Extension Officer(Fishery)	8	8
viii) Fishery Demonstrator	18	8
ix) Gramsevika(Sr)	59	24
x) Gramsevika(Jr)	61	24
xi) Accountant-cum-store keeper	22	15
xii) LDC	22	15
xiii) Driver	12	3

xiv) Peon	12	16
xvi) Chairmen	65	65
xvii) Faculty members, administrative and other staff for SIRD	31	10
xviii) Staff for Women and Child Development Training Centre	13	6

31.2 The total outlay proposed during the Eight Plan in the State sector is Rs. 7,160.00 lakhs of which the staff component would account for about Rs. 400.00 lakhs including the committee liability on the existing staff of the Seventh Plan/Annual Plan of 1990-91, 1991-92.

32.1 TRANSPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The necessity of providing jeeps to the block administration in order to facilitate movement of men and material has been a long accepted policy of the Govt. During the Eighth plan period 15 jeeps would have to be purchased to provide jeeps to the blocks which have not as yet got any vehicle and also replace the old unserviceable ones. 2 new jeeps would be required at the head-quarters also besides replacement of two old vehicles. Hence provision has been made under Direction and Administration for 19 new vehicles during the Eighth plan period out of which 5 will be purchased during 1992-93.

33.1 Under Community Development Programme, the following schemes and development activities have been provided for :
(a) Area-Cum-CD Project (b) Ideal Village Scheme (c) Other Community Development Works/ Schemes.

33.2 Under Area-Cum-CD Projects an outlay of Rs.1,500.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Eighth Plan, the corresponding proposed outlay for 1992-93 being Rs. 300.00 lakhs. These allocations will be utilised for providing grants in-aid to the Panchayat bodies for taking up schemes and activities which would strengthen the rural infrastructure for economic development and social education. These projects will be planned and implemented with direct involvement of the rural people so that the benefit of employment also goes to them straight-way generating regular employment opportunities as well

as wage employment in course of execution of the related schemes and works.

33.3. The Ideal Village scheme has been included in the Eighth Plan pursuance of the scheme introduced by the Planning Commission in 1991-92.

33.4. Under other community development works/schemes are included (a) Multi-purpose project, (b) Training (c) Organisation of new Blocks and (d) Housing, Provision for Housing is a vital need in the State of Arunachal Pradesh as no staff can be sent to the field without first ensuring that quarters are available for them in the ditrict/blocks. Similarly requirement of buildings for administrative purposes cannot also be met from the Private sector and it is incumbent on the Government that the requirement buildings are constructed out of the State funds. Since every department has its own requirement and priorities and also because the Rural Development Department had to recruit a good number of staff following introduction of various new schemes and programmes, it is necessary that funds required for buildings, both residential and non-residential should be provided specifically in the department's own plan budget. An amount of Rs. 765.00 lakhs therefore, been included within the outlay of Rs. 840.00 lakhs proposed Housing under Other schemes/Works of CD Programme capital content would be Rs. 615.00 lakhs. Corresponding figures for such building work for 1992-93 are Rs. 155.00 lakhs and Rs. 125.00 lakhs respectively.

34. CENTRAL/CENTRALLY-SPONSORED SCHEMES (IRDP/JRY)

34.1 Provisions have been made in the draft Eighth Plan as well as for 1992-93 to meet the State share liabilities on the basis of the funding pattern following during the last two Annual Plans and assuming that the level of investment under this scheme would continue to be more or less on the same scale. However, less funds have been proposed under IRDP in view of effect that in the remote and different areas where banking facilities are either not available or are absolutely inadequate, Area-Cum-CD Projects. The outlay proposed for the State share are as under :-

(Rs, in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1990-91</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1991-92</u>
1) IRDP (Main)	970.00	190.85
2) IRDP (Allied)		
a) Strengthening of block level Adm	225.00	46.00
b) DWCRA	40.00	7.65
c) Trysam Infrastructure	30.00	6.00
d) Strengthening of Monitoring Cell	13.00	2.50
e) S I R D	22.00	2.00
Total IRDP Allied	330.00	64.15
3) J R Y	350.00	70.00

4) To sum up, the outlay proposed schemeswise for the 8th Plan and the Annual Plan 1992-93 are as follows :-

Schemes	Eighth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 1992- 93 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I IRDP (Main)	970.00	190.00
II IRDP Allied Programme	330.00	64.15
III JRY	350.00	70.00
IV Community Development Programme		
a) Direction and Admn. including training	210.00	35.00
b) Area-cum-CD Projects	1500.00	300.00
c) Ideal Village schemes	550.00	110.00
d) Other Schemes/Works	840.00	165.00
TOTAL	4750.00	935.00

5. The outlay asked is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)ANDANNUAL PLAN-1992-93INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING PROGRAMME

The basic objective of this programme is to take up small unit areas and meet their entire energy requirement with non-conventional sources of energy. In Arunachal Pradesh as per directive of the Government of India, block has been taken as unit area. A beginning has been made by introducing this programme in three blocks of Arunachal Pradesh namely Doimukh, Gonsi and Hayuliang during 7th Plan. Another block i.e. Kalak-tang was also added during the last year. In the VIIIth plan period another 8th blocks will be covered under this programme. An outlay of Rs. 514.50 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Plan. The requirement being estimated for 1992-93 as Rs. 79.00 lakhs.

2. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing Scheme	504.50	77.00
b) New Scheme	10.00	2.00
Total	<u>514.50</u>	<u>79.00</u>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
&
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
LAND RECORD

The Land Records Department which was only an attached office of the General Administration Department of the Secretariat was made an independent Minor Department in January, 1981 with a skeleton staff.

2 In Arunachal Pradesh, Land Bill is yet to be enacted. The Government has already initiated action for early enactment of Land Bill in Arunachal Pradesh for which a committee has been constituted.

In absence of any Patta System in Arunachal Pradesh the land owners are facing extreme difficulty to obtain financial assistance from various financial institution viz Bank, Tea Board etc. for their economic upliftment. Considering these difficulties, the Government has recently introduced a system of issuing of "Land possession Certificate". For this purpose the Administrative authority have to observe various formalities which include both administrative and executive nature of works like issue of notices in the localities to identify actual owners, notices for any objection from others, maintenance of individual records, survey of land on the spots etc etc. The said system is applicable to all land owners at Districts, sub-divisions and Circle levels. Adequate staff at all level needs to be provided immediately to enable them to implement the relevant job efficiently. By this course of action the local people will be benefitted in improving their economic condition.

After enactment of the Arunachal Pradesh land Reforms and Land Settlement Bill, which is now under examination of the Government, adequate staff will be required at all levels and therefore, it is considered essential to build up necessary infrastructure by creating both technical and non-technical posts, recruit the required staff so as to organise the Department on proper lines at this stage.

To implement the gigantic task of land reforms and Settlement by going through Traverse and Cadastral Survey of land with preparation of maps and maintenance of records in Arunachal

Pradesh, the survey machinery has to be geared up at all level viz. Districts, sub-division and circle etc. Therefore, it is considered very essential to provide technically qualified and experienced survey staff at all levels.

On implementation of above programme, it will be possible to identify the land and its owners held by the private individuals, Govt. occupied land, forest land surplus land and various other categories of land. This will also streamline the revenue system in the state.

3 During the Seventh Five Year Plan, with a view to provide legal base to survey operations, preparation of records of rights, a Bill on Land Reforms and Land Settlement has been drafted and was submitted to the Govt of India during 1985 for its approval, But on attainment of statehood, Govt. of India advised to enact the Bill in the state Legislative Assembly. In order to study the draft Bill, a Committee has been set up by the A.P. Govt. and the Bill in question is now under examination of the said committee. In absence of any Land Laws, however, survey of government land was carried out in the Capital Complex area, Districts, sub-divisional and Circle Hqrs. At the end of 1989-90 the total area of land covered by survey was 13,607'868 hecta.

It was proposed to create altogether 106 posts in different cadres to strengthen the organisational set up both at Headquarters/Districts/Sub-Divisional levels. But, only the following posts could be created.

Driver	2 Nos
Assistant	1 No
UDC	1 No
LDC	1 No
Stenographer Gr III	1 No
Driver	2 Nos.
Driver	1 No
Total :	9 Nos

The following officials had been deputed for training to survey schools outside the state.

1986-87	2 Nos
1987-88	6 Nos
1988 89	6 Nos
1989-90	4 Nos
Total :	18 Nos.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

4. Activities proposed to be undertaken during Eighth Five Year Plan are :-

a) On enactment of Land Bill, drafting and finalisation of various rules and regulations as per provision of above bill would be initiated.

b) Survey of Government Land in District, sub-Divisional and Circle Headquarters where it has not been done so far.

c) Initiative action for traverse survey of land starting with lower reaches.

d) Cadastral survey, mapping and preparation of records of rights where traversing will be completed.

5. The total outlay proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan is Rs 300 lakhs. The schematic yearwise projection of which is given below :-

Scheme	Rs in lakhs					Total
	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	
1. Direction and Administration	6.40	13.82	21.06	28.56	37.15	107.
2. Maintenance of Land Records	17.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	22.00	84.
3. Land and Buildings	20.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	20.00	115.
Total	43.40	51.82	60.06	71.56	79.15	306

5. Scheme wise write up give below -

1. Direction and Administration

The present strength of Land Records Department is too small to take up gigantic task of traverse and cadastral survey mapping and preparation of record of rights etc. It is, therefore proposed to strengthen the department by creation of following posts to enable it take up the huge task entrusted to it. The Department is in the process of being build up. The requirement is to be assessed in consideration of the fact that no organisational infrastructure did exist for such department in Arunachal Pradesh. The function involved is a newly emerging one.

Designation	Scale of Pay	1992-93	1993-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total
Dy Director	Rs 2200-4000/-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Revenue officer	Rs 2000-3500/-	2	2	2	2	4	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADLR	Rs 2000-3500/-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Accounts Officer	Rs 2000-3500/-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Superintendent	Rs 1640-2900/-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Supervisor	Rs 1640-2900/-	1	2	1	1	1	6
Accountant	Rs 1400-2300/-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Assistant	Rs 1400-2300/-	1	1	1	-	-	3
Stenographer Gr II	Rs 1400-2300/-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Surveyor (Gr I)	Rs 1400-2300/-	4	4	4	-	-	12
UDC	Rs 1200-2040/-	3	3	3	3	-	12
Recorder Kanungo	Rs 1200-2040/-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Supervisor Kanungo	Rs 1200-2040/-	2	2	2	4	10	20
Surveyor (Gr II)	Rs 1200-2040/-	-	-	-	-	10	10
LDC	Rs 950-1500/-	2	2	2	-	-	6
Driver	Rs 950-1500/-	2	2	2	2	-	8
Mandal	Rs 950-1500/-	4	4	4	6	6	24
Chainman	Rs 775-1025/-	4	4	6	8	10	32
Peon	Rs 750-940/-	2	2	2	4	2	12
Chowkidar	Rs 750-940/-	-	-	2	5	6	13
Total :		28	34	33	35	49	179

2 MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS : To equip survey staff both at Headquarters and District level to enable them to carry out the survey operations, procurement of survey equipments, camp equipment and other necessary survey components will be taken up as mentioned below -

1. Survey equipment/instruments, maintenance of vehicles training 22.00 lakhs
2. Purchase of furniture/stationeries and forms etc. 11.00 lakhs

Total 38.00 lakhs

3. Other Expenditure :- Office and residential accommodation for the officers/staffs and HQ/District/Sub-Divisional/Circle levels are proposed to be constructed in a phased manner.

Therefore, following provisions have been made :-

Construction of residential Buildings and Maintenance etc.

Type - I - 11 Nos 4'00x11 = 44.00
Type - II - 11 Nos 6'00x11 = 66.00

(Two storied
double units)

Office building
for HQ 1 No. = 5'00

Total : 115.00

For supervision and to facilitate easy movement of survey staff/teams with their equipments etc. the requirement of essential vehicles has been projected as under :-

Ambassador Car (For Director and Dy Director)	2 Nos	6.00 lakhs
Jeep one each for Districts	10 Nos	30.00 lakhs
Jeep pick up for survey parties	5 Nos	51.00 lakhs

The outlay proposed is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN-1992-97
PANCHAYAT RAJ

The three tier Panchayat Raj system was introduced in Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1968.

2. The entire territory has eleven Zilla Parishads, Sixty five Anchal Samities and eight hundred seventy five Gram Panchayats functioning as advisory bodies, out of which the Anchal Samities only are vested with financial and executive powers. The area of Anchal Samiti is normally co-terminous with community Development Blocks, and the Block Development Officer functioning as Executive Officer and Secretary of the Anchal Samities.

3. Though there are 65 Anchal Samities at the present, there is demand for creation of more Anchal Samities in the districts. It is expected to create atleast 10 more Anchal Samities during 8th Five Year Plan. Efforts are being made to streamline these institutions with people's participation for carrying out various socio-economic and welfare programme for the people.

4. Though Panchayat Raj was introduced in 1968 necessary financial assistance for strengthening the institution started only from 1974 onwards. This assistance will have to continue during 8th Plan. The Department of Panchayat also needs to be vitalised with addition of more posts, building infrastructure etc. The 8th plan proposal has accordingly been formulated with proposed activities being grouped under following schemes:

	<u>(Rs. in lakh)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual</u> <u>Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
1) Direction and Administration	Rs. 171.00	Rs. 27.00
2) Assistance to Panchayat Raj	Rs. 80.00	Rs. 18.00
3) Seminars/Conference etc.	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 3.00
Total=	Rs. 266.00	Rs. 48.00

The entire outlay is for critical ongoing schemes.

5. A Schemewise brief is given below:-

1) Direction and administration :-The Panchayat Raj Institutions require proper strengthening. New sources of revenue are to be identified for them. More return oriented

remunerative schemes will have to be taken up by the Anchal Sanities. This can be brought only by proper supervision and co-ordination at the district level. It has, therefore, been felt necessary to constitute district organisation set up of Panchayat Department headed by a Panchayat Officer in each District Head Quarters. At present Panchayat work is being looked into by the respective DCs of the districts. To facilitate the DCs to discharge this responsibilities effectively 1 post of UDC has been attached to each DC's office and 1 UDC to each Anchal Sanity has also been created though the numbers of Anchal Sanities are 65. During 8th plan following posts are proposed to be created for which the fund requirement is estimated of Rs. 71.00 lakhs which include Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 1992-93

a) for Head-quarter

b) for District

c) for Anchal Sanities proposed during 8th plan.

Provision of accommodation facilities both for offices of Anchal Sanities, conference hall and their staff, it needs a phased programme of construction at various districts. Though the programme was initiated since 1977-78, due to limited funds, not much progress could be done in this direction. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of following buildings during 8th plan which includes Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

a) Residential

2) Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions:- The institutions are largely depending on grants from the State Government which are not adequate to be taken up any profit oriented development schemes in the villages. It was earlier decided that funds should be provided to the Anchal Sanities for taking up certain revenue earning and public utility schemes, development projects like construction and setting up of village market, rest house, Bachelor Barrack, Mini Cottage, Field Hostel S/P type building for renting out to private/SBI parties etc. so that funds raised from the projects and benefits earned may be utilised for further extension of the activities for these Anchal Sanities. Under this sectors it is considered essential to provide more fund to strengthen the capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions. An amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for the same. The amount included for 1992-93 is Rs. 18.00 lakhs.

3) Conference/Seminar of Panchayati Raj members:-

Various authorities of this Government as well as the Government of India MEC etc. organised conference/meeting etc. of the Panchayat members to highlight the Welfare programmes as being implemented through the different agencies for the benefit of the people. For this purposes, the Vice Presidents of Zilla Parishads and Anchal Samities are invited to attend such conferences on certain occasions, the Panchayati Raj members are also invited to attend the conferences. The expenditure connected to the TA/DA and other incidental charges of those members has to be borne by the Govt. For this an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

I. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Head Quarter Naharlagun

1. Assistant Director	- 1 No.	Y	
2. Superintendent	- 1 No.	Y	
3. Assistant	- 4 Nos	Y	Rs. 71.00 lakhs
4. U.D.C.	- 4 "	Y	
5. L.D.C.	- 1 No	Y	
6. Peon	- 2 Nos	Y	
7. Driver	- 1 No	Y	
8. Vehicle	- 1 No	Y	

B. For District

A) Panchayat Office

1. Panchayat Officer	- 11 Nos	Y	9 posts at present attached
2. U.D.C.	- 2 Nos	Y	with DC's establishment
3. L.D.C.	- 11 Nos	Y	will be taken over and
4. Driver	- 11 Nos	Y	attach with the proposed
5. Peon	- 48 Nos	Y	Panchayat Office.

Each Panchayat Officer is proposed to be provided with a vehicle- 11 Nos.

C) Anchal Samiti Offices (likely to be created during 8th Five Year Plan)

1. U.D.C.	- 10 Nos
2. Peon	- 10 Nos

Contd.....

II. CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL/NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN THE DISTRICTS

(A) Residential buildings in District.

1. Mukto-Thingbu	- 1 No	X	
2. Giba	- 1 "	X	
3. Baririjo	- 1 "	X	
4. Mebo	- 1 "	X	
5. Tirbin	- 1 "	X	
6. Miao	- 1 "	X	
7. Stalin	- 1 "	X	L.S. Rs. 100.00 lakhs
8. Anileh	- 1 "	X	
9. Darak-Kambang	- 1 "	X	
10. Siyun	- 1 "	X	
11. Lironoba	- 1 "	X	
12. Kanubari	- 1 "	X	
13. wakka	- 1 "	X	
14. Nefra	- 1 "	X	
15. Ziro-I West	- 1 "	X	
16. For 10 new places	-10 Nos	X	
B) <u>Non-Residential buildings:</u>			
1. Baririjo	- 1 No	X	
2. Ziro-I West	- 1 No	X	
3. Rungong	- 1 No	X	
4. Manao-Nampong	- 1 No	X	
5. Giba	- 1 No	X	
6. Darak-Kambang	- 1 No	X	
7. For 10 newly created Anchal Samities office	-10 Nos	X	

III. Assistance to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

No target has been fixed. It depends upon the remunerative scheme only..Rs. 80.00 L.S. lakhs

IV. Provision for Seminar/Conference/meeting of Panchayati Raj member etc

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for 5th Five Year Plan for the above seminar etc.....Rs. 15.00 lakhs

Grand Total=Rs. 266.00 lakhs

EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
REHABILITATION & SETTLEMENT

INTRODUCTION Since the 5th Five Year Plan, a programme of re-settlement of economically and socially backward class of tribal people was being implemented. The tribes resettled were those who are under age-old subjugation of their comparatively well-to-do-masters and later got emancipated through the Govt. efforts. These people called "Solungs" now known as "Purioks". They have been living in remote isolated hamlets where developmental activities could not reach to the desired extent. During 7th Five Year Plan a total of 924 Puriok families and about 4002 families of other backward people have been resettled.

2. The 8th Five Year Plan proposal envisages providing 5 acres of land to each "Purioks" family for which Rs.15000/- has been provided for land reclamation and other agricultural input. It has been experienced that providing housing assistance alone to those puriok families, who do not own any land, will not serve any purpose. They therefore require minimum 5 acres of agricultural land to eke out their living. Housing assistance @ Rs.4000/- per family will also be provided, as usual. Two thousand (2000) Puriok families are proposed to be resettled involving an amount of Rs.3.80 crores. Besides, Purioks, some other backward people living in remote areas are also proposed to be regrouped and resettled in a phased manner during 8th Five Year Plan. A total of 10,250 families are proposed to be regroup and resettled. These families will however, be provided only with housing assistance of Rs.4000/- per family.

3. Thus, the total requirement for the Rehabilitation and Settlement programme comes to Rs.7.90 lakhs. Adding administration expenses to total requirement would come to about Rs.800.00 lakhs. Accordingly a provision of Rs.800.00 lakhs has been asked for in the 8th Plan which includes Rs.92.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. In this connection it may be mentioned here that during 1991-92, no plan outlay was approved for Rehabilitation and Settlement Department. The reasons given by the Planning Commission were that :

- a) for the purioks (selangs), various line departments were advised to provide necessary assistance under their respective schemes and programmes;
- b) traditional habitats of the tribal people should not be disturbed in the process of re-grouping of villages.

In this connection the following considerations deserve to be given due weightage insofar as the Rehabilitation and Settlement Programme is concerned :

- i) the purioks are basically liberated slaves and for various socio-cultural reasons they are yet to settle themselves in specified areas. They are scattered over large areas of some districts, particularly East Kameng and Lower Subansiri Districts and are in the habit of migrating from place to place. Any integrated approach for their economic and social development pre-supposes their settlement in compact areas ;
- ii) there are certain areas which are very thinly populated and comprise only of small hamlets. Unless these hamlets are reorganised into viable units of settlements, no effective and worthwhile planning for integrated development of this people is feasible. Spreading money too thin over vast areas or isolated small units will be unproductive.

In view of the above position, the State Govt. feels that there is still a vital need for continuing with the rehabilitation and settlement schemes during the Eighth Plan period.

5. The outlay asked is for completed schemes spill over liability.

DRAFT EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)ANDANNUAL PLAN 1992-93MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Medium Irrigation activities started recently in Arunachal Pradesh. There is enormous scope for Micro Hydel Projects which can be easily linked up with the Medium Irrigation Projects which will serve both the purpose of Irrigation and energy production. In a few pockets where sufficient land is available a stretch medium irrigation schemes can be taken up. In recent past, a team of the central water commission has selected few areas on the basis of a reconnaissance survey with the help of local officers for medium irrigation activities.

2. The Central Water Commission has already identified some areas for medium irrigation cum micro hydel projects. The survey and investigation of these works have also been taken up by the CWC during the last financial year. In addition the department has also identified some areas where sufficient land is available for taking up medium irrigation projects. The name of areas which have already been identified by CWC is given below. Each site is having more than 10,000 ha. of land.

<u>Name of the project and location</u>	<u>Districts</u>
1. Survey & Investigation of Deopani Irrigation cum Micro Hydel Project at Roing & also construction.	Dibang Valley
2. Survey & Investigation of Abopani Irrigation cum Micro Hydel Project at Roing & Construction.	-do-
3. Survey & Investigation & construction of Laxmi Lift Irrigation Project at Roing	-do-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 4. | Survey & Investigation & construction of Mingokorang Irrigation cum Micro Hydel Project at Pasighat | East Siang |
| 5. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Sileng Irrigation cum Micro Hydel Project at Pasighat | -do- |
| 6. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Siku Irrigation cum Micro-hydel Project at Tezu | Lohit |
| 7. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Sirpo Irrigation cum Micro-Hydel Project at Pasighat | East Siang |
| 8. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Remi Irrigation cum Micro-Hydel Project | -do- |
| 9. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Baliyan Lift Irrigation Project. | L/Subansiri |
| 10. | Survey & Investigation and construction of Lama Camp Lift Irrigation Project at Tezu. | Lohit |

The list mentioned above is illustrative and not exhaustive and basing on our actual performance of field survey further schemes will be considered. Apart from survey and investigation the execution of surface irrigation scheme on larger command areas shall also be taken up in two case for which a target of 10,000 ha is proposed with an outlay of Rs.3000.00 lakhs. Twenty five (25) different sites with a approximate area of 2,00,000 ha is targeted for survey and investigation of medium irrigation and micro hydel project. The total outlay proposed under this sector during the VII Five Year Plan period is Rs. 4270.88 lakhs. Which include Rs.905.08 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. The breakup of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing schemes	270.88	255.08
b) New schemes	4000.00	650.00
Total :	<u>4270.88</u>	<u>905.08</u>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

A N D

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

MINOR IRRIGATION

Arunachal Pradesh is having a total geographical area of 83.74 lakhs ha out of which about 4.53 lakhs ha has been assessed to be suitable for cultivation. Proper survey has not yet been conducted to assess the total irrigation potential available in Arunachal Pradesh, but it is estimated to be around 2.66 lakhs ha. 1.66 lakhs ha from surface sources and remaining 1.00 lakhs ha from Ground Water. The primary objective of irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh is to dissuade farmers from Jhum Cultivation in small and scattered pockets of hill slope which is detrimental to the preservation of ecological balance and to introduce multiple cropping as far as possible. The rough and difficult terrain with small and scattered holdings makes the task of irrigation difficult and raises the cost per ha much higher. Generally the land belongs to the community but gradually individual ownership is gaining ground in places where permanent terraces with irrigation facilities have been developed. Small and scattered individual holdings can be consolidated after completion of proper cadastral survey which has been recently started.

2. The economy of Arunachal Pradesh is largely based on agriculture and forest. People had the traditional irrigation system constructed by themselves for irrigating paddy fields. Rural Works Department started systematic irrigation works in Arunachal Pradesh from the 5th Plan period. Land holding being small and the cultivable land being available in patches mainly in the foot-hill areas and narrow valleys, major and medium irrigation projects were not explored. Mostly minor irrigation works have been taken up so far. In some locations where reasonably large command areas are available medium irrigation schemes are now proposed during the 8th plan period.

3. Till the end of 90-91 about 65,000 ha of land have been provided with irrigation facilities under minor irrigation sector. Substantial portion of this area was covered during Vth or Pre-Vth plan period. Most of these schemes were taken up with the help of villagers without any proper technical design and supervision. Due attention was not given for proper maintenance of these schemes. Exact field position of irrigation potentials created by various sources and are in use now, is being assessed departmentally. Proper land capability classification to assess the total area available for agricultural purposes is also required to be done and proposed under soil conservation sector. Water resources available both in terms of surface and ground water are also required to be assessed properly to utilise these resources for irrigation and other allied purposes. The Central Ground Water Board has conducted survey in a very limited areas but detailed survey is required before proceeding with schemes in larger areas.

4. The infrastructural facilities available with the department is also coming in the way of having an effective long term policy of expanding irrigation facilities. Even detailed survey and investigation of surface and ground water resources to assess the actual position and preparation of an irrigation master plan has not been possible so far. Thus extension of infrastructural activities cannot be taken up.

SURFACE WATER IRRIGATION

5. Surface water being the major source of irrigation much of the activities are relating to this resource only. The work consists mainly of the diversion weirs and dams as head work with earthen or lined channels for conducting the water to the field. Field channels are also to be constructed for the distribution of water judiciously in the field. These should be mostly lined to prevent seepage and percolation. Most of the existing channels are unlined because of constraint of fund. These works will have to be strengthened and streamlined during the coming years. About 196 nos of projects with a further involvement of Rs. 1895.00 lakhs have spilled over

to the present plan period from the earlier plan periods. All these will have to be completed during the 3th Five Year Plan period. In addition new projects shall also have to be taken up to meet up the growing demands. Rs.6855.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during the present plan period with a physical target of 18,000 ha. In this connection it is to print out here that during 91-92 a new scheme has been proposed. As such demand for new schemes during the coming years will be much more. A basic change in strategy of constructing minor irrigation works in most of the small commands is envisaged during the VIIIth plan. Light and cheaper pipes are being proposed to replace the earthen channels wherever possible, particularly in the far flung areas since these will be easier to maintain. New minor irrigation projects will be taken up from year to year basing on the demand and requirement of the farmer. The new schemes are to be approved by the Panchal Samity and Zilla Parishad at the initial stage before approval is obtained from the Government. Proper survey and investigation will be undertaken before entertaining these schemes for establishing technical feasibility and economic viability. Priority is given for completion of all on going schemes by the middle of the present plan period.

GROUND WATER EXPLORATION :

6. Ground water potential could so far be created only in very limited areas in the State. Even the total potential available also could not be assessed. A beginning has only been made recently. Few exploratory bores have been made by CGWB and by the department with the rig received by the courtesy of UNICEF and with the help and active support of the Government of West Bengal. This was taken up mostly on exploratory basis and result obtained so far is quite satisfactory. In Kanubari area where CGWB constructed 100 mtrs deep exploratory well yielded about 0.3 cusecs of water which is being used for domestic as well as for irrigation purposes. Exploratory wells have also been constructed in Sonajuli, Kokila, Kharsingra areas up to average depth of 60 mtrs yielding about same quantity of water. It is proposed to intensify this activity vigorously and construction of production wells in

potential areas are also proposed. Three rigs are proposed for procurement during the current plan period. Survey and investigation of 5,000 ha is proposed along with coverage of an area of 2500 ha is also proposed during the 8th plan period with a tentative outlay of Rs.900.00 lakhs.

LIFT IRRIGATION

7. Because of easy availability of surface water which is utilised for irrigation by constructing gravity channels, lift irrigation programme has not been very popular in the state. Further, there is a shortage of electrical energy in the Rural areas and diesel pump sets involve high recurring expenditure which is beyond the reach of the economically backward people of the State. However, during the 8th plan period power position is expected to improve considerably and accordingly it is proposed to take up lift irrigation programmes also, particularly in the areas where flow of surface water by gravity may not be possible, in a much bigger way. If required diesel pump sets shall have to be used for this purpose. In areas where patches of land is available for agricultural purpose but beyond the reach of any surface irrigation there surface lift irrigation schemes is proposed. Hydram, Solar and wind pumps can also be tried wherever feasible. An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose with a physical target of 3300 ha.

STABILISATION OF MAINTENANCE

8. As already explained above augmentation and renovation works for the schemes which were taken up long back are also essential. Temporary works are also proposed to be made permanent in selected areas. All these will provide maximum benefit from the existing schemes. To prevent soil erosion, run off and siltation, plantation programme by the side of the project along the canals is also proposed. An area of about 5000 ha is targetted for the VIIIth plan period with an amount of Rs.750.00 lakhs. Experience shows that desired result can not be obtained from the projects unless there is

adequate maintenance. Timely maintenance if not taken will result in the failure of the project and thereby running the aspiration of the people. The main constrain here is the non **availability of maintenance fund. Unless assets created so far is maintained properly, it is of no use to create more.** Separate staff absolutely meant for maintenance purposes shall **also have to be considered.** In addition, maintenance of plan schemes during the period of execution is also essential. For all these purposes an amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs only has been proposed during the current plan period

SURVEY & INVESTIGATION

9. No scheme could be successfully implemented without a proper estimate. Proper design and estimate can only be made after detailed field survey and investigation. Emphasis, therefore should be given on this aspect before proceeding for execution works. This is particularly applicable in areas like Arunachal Pradesh because of its peculiar geographical condition. The schemes prepared after proper survey and investigation will reduce the need revision of estimates, thus escalation of cost will be avoided. Large areas therefore, have to be surveyed properly to determine the feasibility and to prepare shelf of schemes. Rs.750.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose with an aim to survey 40,000 to 50,000 ha of land.

INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

10. Men, material and money are the three pre-requisite for successful implementation of any programme. Execution agencies in Arunachal Pradesh we are lagging far behind in all these aspects in comparison to the other state of the country. This is primarily because the development process in the State started very late and thus the organisational infrastructural could not be developed as per the requirement. Rural Works Department is the executing agency for various important developmental programmes like irrigation, rural link road, soil conservation, rural water supply. Therefore its infrastructural requirement is also quite large. The future years being very crucial period for development of Arunachal Pradesh

it is essential to improve the infrastructural facilities of the Department as much as possible. The activities of the Department is also proposed to be streamlined in such a way that attention can be given to all the aspects of a work.

For successful implementation of any programmes outlined above emphasis will be given on following aspects.

Planning and investigation.

Design and construction.

Operation and maintenance.

Research and Training.

Monitoring and evaluation.

Expansion of infrastructural facilities are therefore proposed to cater all these needs. Accommodation is presently another hindrance in Arunachal Pradesh as no rented accommodation is available. The chances of availability of rental accommodation in the district is remote in near future also. It is thus an urgent necessity to construct departmental buildings, both functional and non-functional. For all these, an amount of Rs.1550.00 lakhs is earmarked for the 8th plan period inclusive of Rs.850.00 lakhs for building.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

11. Utilisation of Ground Water Resources:

Harnessing of ground water resources in Arunachal Pradesh was taken up two years ago with the help of Govt. of India through a centrally sponsored scheme on 100% assistance basis. A rig has already been purchased and work on boring is continuing. It is proposed to continue the same schemes during VIIIth plan period also. An amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Procurement of 1 rig with accessories is proposed within this amount. Survey of ground water potential at various locations in different districts will be conducted. Separate unit for ground water survey will be created which will be responsible for all these works.

12. A break-up of the outlays proposed amongst different schemes is given below :

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
Surface Irrigation	8750.00	1460.00
Ground Water Exploration	900.00	200.00
Lift Irrigation	1000.00	200.00
Stabilisation & Maintenance	1350.00	250.00
Survey & Investigation	750.00	75.00
Infrastructure facilities	1550.00	200.00
C S S State Share	300.00	25.00
Total :	<u>14600.00</u>	<u>2410.00</u>

13. The break-up of the outlay amongst categories of schemes is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing schemes	2945.00	975.00
b) New schemes	11655.00	1435.00
Total :	<u>14600.00</u>	<u>2410.00</u>

RESTRUCTURING THE ORGANISATIONAL SET UP

ADDENDUM

Rural Works Department was created as an integrated agency for implementing the works like Minor irrigation, Soil Conservation, Rural Water Supply, Agricultural Engineering activities having direct bearings on the economic development of the rural masses in the area. After attainment of the State-hood the workload in all sectors has gone up by leaps and bounds to keep up the peoples aspirations. Keeping in view the magnitudes of VIIIth five year plan of the department with a proposed outlay of nearly Rs 700 crores, it is proposed to reorganise and reorient the department to shoulder the added responsibility effectively. The State Planning Board therefore at the time of finalisation of VIIIth Plan document has reviewed the present set up and stressed for total reorganisation of the department. Accordingly it has been decided to have atleast 4 (four) distinct different wings under the charge of a Chief Engineer for each wing within the composite Rural Works Department.

The state level Rural Works Department will be headed by the Engineer-in-chief to be supported with the necessary technical and ministerial staff. Following will be 4 separate wings.

1. Water Resources development wing dealing with following works
 - a. All Multipurpose Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Works.
 - b. All Command Area Development Activities.
 - c. All Flood Control and moderation works.
 - d. All Types of soil and water Conservation activities.
2. Public Health Engineering Wing dealing with following works :
 - a. Water Supply Programme
 - b. Filtration and Treatment
 - c. Sanitation and Drainage.
3. Rural Engineering Wing dealing with following works.
 - a. All Agricultural Engineering activities.
 - b. Rural Housing activities.
 - c. Rural Link Roads (including approach roads of the scheme/project)
 - d. New and Renewable source of Energy including IREP.

- e) All works pertaining to other departments like Agriculture, Fisheries, RD Deptt. Etc.
- 4. Co-ordinating Wing-This will have the following Specific types of works.
 - (a) Co-ordination of activities of all the wings attached to the Engineering in Chief.
 - (b) Establishment matters of the entire deptt.
 - (c) Material management and Planning of the entire department.
 - (d) Construction of Buildings.

The allocation proposed for infrastructure under direction and administration under the various heads of development will be utilised accordingly for creating the set up proposed above.

COMLAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME INCLUDING WATER MANAGEMENT

This programme has been taken up very recently in Arunachal Pradesh because of the reason that department is executing mostly minor irrigation projects. However, medium irrigation projects have also been proposed in this plan period and as such CAD programme including water Management is also essential. Even in cases of Minor Irrigation schemes, having comparatively large command areas unless the water management activities are introduced, it will be difficult to obtain the desired result. This work mainly consists of land levelling and shaping within the command area to get optimum benefit of irrigation and construction of field distribution system to conduct the water to its tailend efficiently. The cultivation in hill is done on bench terraces and distribution of water involves construction of field channels. Thus the network of field distribution system in hilly area is extremely important. These works will involve good amount of money which is not possible to meet up from normal schemes. Hence, a separate programme is proposed with a tentative allocation of Rs. 822.00 lakhs with a physical target of 5000 ha. A strong extension agency will have to be built up for motivating and educating the people in economy of water use and multiple cropping to derive maximum benefit from the potential created so far.

2. The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below.

	(Kg. INLAKHS)	
	5th Plan 92-97	Annual Plan 92-93
(a) Critical Ongoing Schemes	72.20	72.20
(b) New Schemes	750.00	100.00
Total	822.20	172.20

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)A N DANNUAL PLAN 1992-93FLOOD CONTROL

Arunachal Pradesh is criss-crossed by innumerable streams and rivers which ultimately combine to form some big rivers and flows down to the mighty Brahmaputra. The State receive wide spread rain falls mainly due to South West monsoon. This rain water as they slide down the streams and rivers, create large scale destruction every year. Unpredictable behaviour and frequent changes of courses of the river is a constant threat for the agricultural lands and the road network. Though no major flood control work has yet been taken up in the state, control and restoration works are required to be taken up every year. For this control and protection work outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 4850.72 lakh which includes Rs. 334.94 lakhs for 1992-93.

2. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below :

	<u>8th Plan Proposal</u>	<u>1992-93 Proposal</u>
a) Critical ongoing scheme	735.72	334.94
b) New scheme	4115.00	-
Total :	4850.72	334.94

INTRODUCTION :

The demand of power in coming years in the State will go up very high with intensification of industrial and other development programme. Hence, in formulating draft 8th Five Year Plan stress has been given to step up generation capacity and expand transmission network to meet the growing demand of power. The position of power generation, demand and shortfall for the period during 1992-97 and the proposed target for 8th Five Year Plan is indicated in following Table-I and II below

TABLE-I
POWER POSITION DURING 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

Sl. No.	Item	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	Installed Capacity/source (MW) at the end of						
	i) Hydel	23.65	24.40	25.65	47.15	103.15	160.45
	ii) Diesel/Gas	15.00	18.26	20.26	22.26	28.28	35.55
	iii) Purchase of power from:						
	a) ASEB (Sanction load)	10.00	-	-	-	-	-
	b) 1. NEEPCO	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	c) 2. NHFC	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	iv) Wind Energy	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00
	TOTAL :	49.65	53.66	56.91	80.41	145.43	210.00
2.	Firm Capacity/ actual generation (MW)						
	i) Hydel	14.20	14.64	15.39	28.30	61.90	96.27
	ii) Diesel	12.00	14.60	16.20	17.80	22.06	28.44
	iii) Purchase of power:						
	a) NEEPCO	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	b) NHFC	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	iv) NES	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00
	TOTAL	37.20	40.24	42.59	57.10	98.96	138.71

Sl. No.	Item	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
	Requirement of Power (MW)	55.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	90.00	100.00
	Shortfall (MW) / Surplus + MW	(-)17.9	(-)19.76	(-)27.41	(-)22.90	(+)8.16	(+)38.71

TABLE -II

YEAR WISE TARGET OF 8TH PLAN (1992-97)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total
1.	i) Hydel Improvement	MW	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.55
	ii) Hydel Generation	MW	0.20	1.25	21.50	56.00	57.30	136.25
	iii) Hydel survey & Investigation	Nos	48	-	11	-	-	59
2.	Wind Energy	MW	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	6.00
3.	Gas Generation	MW	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	6.00
4.	Diesel Generation	MW	3.26	2.00	2.00	3.02	4.27	14.55
5.	Transmission & Distribution							
	i) Line	KM	1109	800	825	850	898	4482
	ii) System Improvement							
	a) Addl. Transformer	MVA	1.50	4.00	1.8	1.9	1.8	11.00
	b) Upgration of line	KM	66	40	45	50	63	264
	iii) Sub-Station	MVA	-	8	45	60	52	165
6.	i) Rural Electrification (State)							
	i) MNP	Nos	50	69	69	69	69	326
	ii) Normal	Nos	111	70	75	80	82	413
	iii) Load intensification							
	a) Extension of line	KM	161	125	125	125	127	663
	b) Addl. Transformer	MVA	3.575	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.175	15.7

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	Total
ii) Rural Electrification (REC)								
a)	MNP	Nos	35	10	-	-	-	45
b)	Normal	Nos	142	129	130	-	-	401
7.	Externally aided state/Grdi KM		-	50	50	50	50	200

2. GENERATION (HYDEL)

The present peak demand of Arunachal Pradesh is 55 MWn which is likely to up to 60 MW by the end of 1991-92. Against peak demand of 55.00 MW only 11.00 MW of firm power is generated from various Micro Hydel Generation Stations having an installed capacity of 16.45 MW. By the end of the current financial year additional 7.2 MW capacity is likely to be installed. Thus total installed capacity will be 23.65 MW against a peak demand of 60 MW at the end of 1991-92. to reduce the gap between generation and demand it is proposed to installed 136.8MW of power from various M H.S and improvement schemes with outlay of Rs.47636.82 lakhs including Rs.4666.47 lakhs for 1992-93, during 1992-97. Schemewise details of On Going Schemes are given below

ON GOING SCHEMES :

(1) SLSA HYDEL : (3 x 500 KW) WEST KAMENG DISTRICT

Techno-economic clearance for Rs.196 lakhs was accorded by CEA for this scheme in October '85, Administrative approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded during November '86 for Rs.196.00 lakhs with the installed capacity of 1.5 MW. Due to unavoidable circumstances the project

could not be completed within the stipulated targetted time. However, the works are in advance stage and will be completed during this financial year. Due to price escalation increase in items quantity the estimated cost is likely to be up dated as per actual requirement for completion of the project. The up to date expenditure on this project up to 3/91 is Rs.541.16 lakhs. During 1991-92 the approved outlay has been kept for Rs.78.00 lakhs and during 1992-93 another Rs.17.84 lakhs have been proposed to clear the pending liabilities.

(2) MECHUKA HYDEL (2 x 50 KW) WEST SIANG DISTRICT

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for this scheme was accorded by Ministry of Energy in August/82 for Rs.54.57 lakhs. Since Mechuka is in airzed station all the materials and equipments have to be air lifted and sent to the site of work depending on clear weather condition prevent at Mechuka. Due to these difficulties there is a time lag in commissioning of the scheme. All the works have been completed. The upto date expenditure for this scheme upto 3/91 is Rs.80.6 lakhs. Due to escalation in prices and increase in item and quantity, the estimated cost is likely to be upto date as per actual requirement for completion of the project. During 1991-92 the approved outlay has been kept for Rs.9.00 lakhs.. For clearing the pending liability an amount of Rs.8.34 lakhs will be carried over for 1992-93.

(3) YINGKIONG PHASE-II HYDEL (2 x 100 KW) EAST SIANG DISTRICT

Administrative approval and Expenditure Sanction for this schemes has been accorded for Rs.38.18 lakhs. This project is targetted to be completed during 1992-93. The expenditure up to 3/91 is Rs. 20.09 lakhs. The approved outlay has been kept for Rs.43.00 lakhs during 1991-92 both Civil and Electrical Works. Due to escalation in prices the estimated cost may be updated as per actual requirement. Hence, to complete this project in all respect Rs.20.78 lakhs has been kept for 1992-93.

(4) SISSIRI HYDEL (2 x 250 KW) PHASE-I IN DIBANG VALLEY DISTRICT

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for this scheme has been accorded for Rs.48.42 lakhs. The latest completion cost for this project will be Rs.300.31 lakhs. The revised estimate is under progress. The cumulative expenditure for this project up to 3/91 is Rs.174.80 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1991-92 for this project have kept for Rs.60.00 lakhs. The project is likely to be completed physically on or before 3/92. However, provision of Rs.65.51 lakhs has been kept for 1992-93 to clear the liabilities.

(5) MUKTO HYDEL SCHEME (3.0MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded for Rs.689.17 lakhs. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay has been proposed for Rs.610.27 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.203.00 lakhs for 1992-93 both for Civil and Electrical works.

(6) KITPI PHASE-II (3.0 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded for Rs.500.00 lakhs. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay has been proposed for Rs.399.50 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.120.00 for 1992-93 both for Civil and Electrical Works.

(7) SERU MICRO HYDEL SCHEME (7.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded for Rs.900.00 lakhs. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay has been proposed for Rs.818.64 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.205.00 lakhs for 1992-93 both for Civil and Electrical Works.

(8) FACHA MHS (1.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded for Rs.471.88 lakhs for this project. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay of Rs.368.51 lakhs has been proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.135.00 lakhs for 1992-93 both for Civil and Electrical Works.

(9) DOMKHARONG MHS (1.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction has been accorded for Rs.422.96 lakhs. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. Accordingly, provision for Rs.325.11 lakhs and 125.00 lakhs have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively both for Civil and Electrical Works.

(10) MUSH MHS (1.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.431.16 lakhs has been accorded both for Civil and Electrical Works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. Provisions, for Rs. 355.11 lakhs and Rs.125.000 lakhs have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively both for Civil and Electrical Works.

(11) PAYU MHS (1.0 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.337.66 lakhs has been accorded both for Civil and Electrical Works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. Provisions for Rs.289.37 lakhs and Rs.96.00 lakhs have kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and for the year 1992-93 respectively both for civil and electrical works.

(12) SIPAI MHS (5.25 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.1075.53 lakhs has been accorded both for civil and electrical works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay has been proposed for Rs. 1005.53 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.251.00 lakhs for 1992-93 both for civil and electrical works.

(13) LIRCOMBA MHS (2.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.497.48 lakhs has been accorded both for civil and electrical works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. The outlay has been proposed for Rs.389.71 lakhs and Rs.135.00 lakhs for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively.

(14) SIPIT MHS (1.5 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.446.56 lakhs has been accorded both for civil and electrical works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. Provisions, for Rs.369.06 lakhs and Rs.110.00 lakhs have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively both for civil and electrical works.

(15) SIDIP MHS (3.0 MW)

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs.621.91 lakhs has been accorded. This project is likely to be completed during 1994-95. Provisions for Rs.567.35 lakhs and 142.00 lakhs have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively both for civil and electrical works.

(16) SIRNYUK MHS (2.0 MW

Administrative Approval and Expenditure Sanction for Rs. 589.00 lakhs has been accorded both for civil and electrical works. This project is targetted to be completed during 1994-95. Provisions, for Rs.518.14 lakhs and Rs.130.00 lakhs have been kept for the 8th Five Year Plan and the year 1992-93 respectively both for civil and electrical works.

2. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

To reduce the gap between generation and demand during the 8th Five Year Plan, it is essential to identify some more micro hydel schemes immediately which are having low gestation period and high power potential. Hence, to complete the 21 nos. of ongoing and 17 nos of committed schemes with an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and 11 nos. of new schemes have been proposed for an outlay of Rs.260.00 lakhs during the 8th Five Year Plan.

3. GENERATION (DIESEL)

Through maximum stress has been given to increase hydel generation and gradual reduction diesel generation during 8th Five Year Plan, but considering the over all short-fall of power in A.P. total reduction in Diesel Generation unavoidable. At present almost all the District Head Quarter including Capital is suffering from power shortage which is likely to be continued during coming years. Hence for maintaining essential services there is no alternative but to install Diesel set on minimum requirement basis. Accordingly, provision has been kept to install capacity of 1.10 MW with an outlay of Rs.138.00 lakhs during 1991-92 and 14.55 MW installed capacity during 8th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.764.14 lakhs. Further there is proposed to utilise the natural gas available at Kharsang area for power generation of around 6 MW for which an outlay of 1802.49 lakhs has been proposed. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs.214.82 lakhs and Rs. 901.00 lakhs.

4. NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCE OF ENERGY

There is enough potential for setting up AERO generation in Tawang, East Siang and Lohit of Arunachal Pradesh according provision of rupees 22.00 lakhs have been kept during 1992-93 for Survey and Investigation for preparati-
-on of feasibility and project report and Rs. 922.00 lakhs to achieve 6 MW instal ed capacity during 8th Five Year Plan. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.22.00 lakhs.

5. TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION

Because of limited generation capacity and resourdes sufficient power transmission network could not be developed in Arunachal Pradesh. As a result power cannot be transmitted from one and to the other. At present power is generated from Micro-Hydel Generating Stations in an isolated manner and feed in and around load centres through 33/11 KV transmission lines. Thus keeping in view with the growth of power demand and generation it is proposed to construct 4482 KM. Transmi-
-ssion & Distribution Line in 8th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs.7492.91 lakhs which include Rs. 2386.46 lakhs for 1992-93. System improvement which includes replacement of conductor and transformer for reduction of losses and trans-
-mission of more power position have been kept in 8th Five Year Plan.

6. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Out of 3257 villages (1981 census) only 1495 Nos of villages i.e. 46% have been electrified till March/91. A target of 170 Nos of villages have been kept for 1991-92 with an outlay of Rs.1205.00 lakhs. So, keeping a target of 100% electrification by the end of 8th Five Year Plan, proposal for electrification of (1190 Nos) villages have been kept during 8th Five Year Plan with an proposed outlay of Rs.9205.72 lakhs which includes Rs.2289.68 for schemes proposed to taken by REC finance. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs.2123.50 lakhs. The amount included for REC schemes being Rs.1028.16 lakhs. Thus 88% of rural electrification of villages can be achieved at the end of 8th Five Year Plan.

Out of the total villages proposed, 79 villages are situated international border places. Further 29 No of villages are

proposed to be electrified by installing Micro hydel sets of 10 Kw to 25 KW capacities.

7. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Since there is no independent power department, the schemes related to power sector, its planning, execution etc. are being looked after by the public works department. Considering the growth in demand and generation of power and the works related with it, it is essentially required to create a full fledged independent department for proper plan Execution and monitoring of schemes under power sector. Accordingly, provision has been kept for Rs.50.00 lakhs during 1991-92 for creation of power department headed by Chief Engineer (Electrical) and necessary infrastructure and Rs.1133.45 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan which include Rs.378.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. The account proposed for various hydel improvement schemes and that for survey and investigation is Rs.625. lakhs and Rs.460.68 lakhs. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs.532.18 lakhs and Rs. 290.28 lakhs.

9. A sub-head wise break up the outlay is given below :

	8th Plan 1992-97	9th Annual Plan 1992-93
1. Hydel Generation	47636.82	4666.47
2. Hydel Improvement	625.56	532.18
3. Survey & Investigation	460.68	290.28
4. Diesel Generation	764.14	214.82
5. Gas Generation	1802.49	901.00
6. Transmission and Distribution	7492.91	2386.46
7. Rural Electrification	9205.72	2123.50
8. Non-Conventional Energy	922.00	22.00
9. Direction & Administration.	1133.45	378.00
	<u>70043.77</u>	<u>11514.71</u>

10. The distribution of the outlays amongst different categories of schemes are as under

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1991-93</u>
a) Completed Schemes spillover liability	155.40	155.40
b) Critical Ongoing Schemes	11263.49	4641.22
c) Schemes aimed at maximum benefit from existing capacity	625.56	532.13
d) Schemes sanctioned/ likely to be compli- -ted 1991-92-spill over liability	2166.48	1391.28
e) New Schemes	55332.84	4794.63
Total :	70043.77	11514.71

179
 DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
 A N D
ANNUAL PLAN 1992 - 93

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

Non-conventional Sources of Energy is expected to play an increasingly important role in meeting the energy need of the country. This has become more important since the traditional sources of energy like Coal, Oil etc., are diminishing very rapidly. Sun, Wind and water are the three main sectors of Non-conventional Energy. Besides biomass can also cater to a great extent to meet the requirement of energy. Arunachal Pradesh is having plenty of these resources. These sources can be harnessed and made available more efficiently if proper planning in a scientific way can be made. Arunachal Pradesh is the ideal place for providing decentralised energy system in far flung small villages through non-conventional and renewable energy sources where transmission of power will be a far cry from the grids of conventional power system. A beginning has already been made during the VIIth plan period which will be intensified more vigorously throughout the state. The following programmes are proposed for VIIIth Five Year Plan.

	VIII Plan 1992-97		Annual Plan 1992-93	
	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
A. Wind energy programme				
(1) Wind battery charger / stand along system upto 10 kw	5 Nos	25.00	1 No	4.00
(2) Water pumping wind mills	10 Nos	4.00	1 No	0.40
(3) Setting up of battery charging unit for higher capacity batteries with suitable diesel generator to provide un-interrupted electricity	1 No	3.00	-	-
		32.00		4.40

cont....

B. Solar thermal energy Programme.

(1) Solar passive houses for heating/cooling	5 Nos	22.00	1 No	3.00
(2) Solar thermal extension programme for low grade solar thermal technology with solar water heating system 100 to 500 LPD- 150	150 Nos	6.00	20 Nos	3.00
(3) Solar distillation system (skills)	35 Nos	2.80	6 Nos	0.48
(4) Solar hot air/dryer	1 No	4.00	-	-
(5) Solar cooker programme (family size)	2000 Nos	24.00	300 Nos	3.60
(6) Waste Wood Water heater (150 LPD)	-	-	-	-

56.80

15.8

(C) Solar photovoltaic programme.

(1) Small photovoltaic power plant (2-5 kwp capacity)	10 Nos	90.00	1 No	8.00
(2) Solar P.V. street lighting system in 25 villages	360 Nos	58.00	70 Nos	11.50
(3) Solar powered refrigeration in remote areas	3 Nos	3.00	-	-
(4) Solar P.V. water pumping system	5 Nos	40.00	1 No	8.00
(5) Solar P.V. battery charging unit for micro reflector/WT station	15 Nos	5.56	3 Nos	0.70
(6) Solar powered T.V. (B&W)	20 Nos	4.00	4 Nos	0.80
(7) Solar lantern	1000 Nos	90.00	200 Nos	18.00
(3) Boost-cum-trickle battery charger		290.56	-	47.00

D. Improved chullah programme

(1) Installation of improved chullah/cook stove (fixed and portable type) to cover all 48 blocks.	15000 Nos	32.75	2000 No	4.10
(2) Community chullah programme in hostel, Police mess Para Military forces etc.	3000 Nos	12.00	40 Nos	1.70
(3) R&D on bhakhari and chullah	5 Nos	2.50	1 no	0.50

47.25

6.30

cont... ..

E. <u>Bio-gas development programme</u>				
(1) Installation / setting-up of family size biogas plants (2 to 10 capacity)	200 Nos	60.00	30 Nos	9.00
F. <u>Small / Micro hydro power develop- ment programme.</u>				
(1) Small hydro/micro hydro (5 kw - 100 kw)	10 Nos	100.00	1 No	14.00
(2) Survey and investigation of small / micro hyde-1	10 Nos	50.00	2 Nos	1.00
		-----		-----
		150.00		15.00
G. <u>Infrastructure to create renewable energy agency and supporting staff (including office and residential building)</u>				
1) State level-1	30.00		State Level-1	5.00
2) Divn.-2			Divn- 1	15.00
3) Sub-Divn.-4			Sub - Divn-1	
4) Building	120.00			
		-----		-----
		150.00		20.00
H. Maintenance, augmentation and renewal of R.R.E system.		40.00		6.00
I. State Share of C.S.S. scheme		32.00		80.00

The entire outlay is for critical ongoing programmes

Arunachal Pradesh till now remains one of the most backward states in the country. The State is endowed with rich natural resources but certain inherent problems like difficult topographical features, remoteness, inadequate market, lack of infrastructure facilities etc. has come in way of exploitation of the resources in an effective manner.

2. The industrial activities in the state are mainly confined within Handloom, Handicraft, Sericulture and other small/tiny village industries. There is not a single large scale industry in the State. Only 16 nos of medium scale industries based on forest resources and 2444 nos of small scale industries have been registered in the state with an employment of approximately 7300 persons.

3. While formulating the present 8th Five Year Plan care has been taken to subserve multiple objectives like rapid increase in gainful employment, balanced regional growth, sustained advancement in productivity with technological dynamism etc. The plan has been formulated keeping in view the overall pace and pattern of industrial growth during 7th plan and taking into account the lessons from past.

4. The notable achievements made during the 7th Five Year Plan period are mentioned below in brief :-

25 numbers of sericulture centres have been established.

332 entrepreneurs were identified and provided loan assistance with an amount of Rs.68.9 lakhs.

4 (four) industrial estates have been already established with 44 working sheds to accommodate the entrepreneurs.

9 Industrial Estates have been undertaken to establish during the 7th five year plan and construction of 20 nos working sheds have been started and 25% work have already been completed.

Four growth centres have been identified in four different places in Arunachal Pradesh under infrastructure development programme sponsored by the Govt. of India.

1133 local entrepreneurs have been trained through agencies like NISIET, MITCO, SISI under manpower development programme in the State.

3 Industrial areas have been developed at Tezu, Basar and Khonsa to provide working accommodation to the prospective entrepreneurs.

One Citronella distillation plant has been established at Pasighat with an investment of Rs.4.00 lakhs. More than 300 acres of waste land owned by the villagers are under cultivation with citronella grass and the villagers are getting support price by selling the grass. The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has earned an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs as revenue upto July 1989.

A 30 TPD cement plant has been established in the State for generating employment opportunity for 500 people.

A 5 TPD fruit processing plant has been established in Nigmoi in West Siang District to utilise locally available agro products.

For popularisation of the Khadi activities, the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has established the State Khadi Board in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has invested an amount of Rs.348 lakhs in the shape of loan/share Capital to the Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation (APIDFC) to establish different industrial projects and to finance the entrepreneurs.

The Science and Technology programme have been introduced in the State for the development of technology and to create awareness amongst the people.

It has been observed from the exercise during the past plan periods that Industrial Development in the North Eastern Region basically needs infrastructure availability like communication, power, raw materials, manpower and marketing avenue. It is therefore emphasised to develop the above sectors during the 8th Five Year Plan by evaluating more Rural development oriented schemes, technology mission schemes, joint sector industries, petroleum industries etc. The Central Govt. also emphasised on the similar requirement for industrial development in the North Eastern Region like encouraging Joint Venture industries, encouraging rural development oriented programmes, establishment of Growth Centres and establishment of Industrial Estates for providing working accommodation to entrepreneurs.

5. In view of the past experiences and present potential in the State, the objectives for 8th Five Year Plan have been identified as follows :-

- a) Create employment opportunities by adequate investment in sectors like Handloom and textile, handicrafts, sericulture and other village industries. Ensuring greater access

for women and handicapped persons to employment opportunities in these sectors.

- b) To bring efficiency in the existing facilities and to ensure maximum return from the investments already made in different projects.
- c) Encouraging establishment of export oriented forest based industries and promote export of handicrafts items in view of the critical balance of payment situation in the country.
- d) Adopting adequate measures to preserve and protect the environment while promoting different industries. Inculcate conservative culture amongst forest and mineral based industries to utilise the resources on sustainable basis.
- e) Completion of all on going projects within shortest possible time and an approach towards zero-based analysis to ensure speedy achievement of the targets.
- f) Involving people through democratic decentralised process to take up industrial activities.
- g) Encouraging the entrepreneurs with better package of incentives for promoting investment in joint/private/assisted sectors for accelerating the pace of industrialisation.
- h) Providing adequate infrastructure to the entrepreneurs by developing industrial estates and growth centres.
- i) Efforts for prospecting, extracting, processing and marketing of minerals to earn revenues for the state.
- j) To develop scientific temper amongst the people of Arunachal Pradesh through different S&T programmes/schemes.
- k) Encouraging local youths to take up vocational training in ITIs. Taking up schemes for manpower development.

6. To achieve the objectives during 8th five year plan following strategies have been formulated.

Adequate provision has been kept in the outlay for investment to handloom and handicraft, sericulture and other village industries sector. Scheme on Raw Material Bank is likely to overcome the problems of supply of raw materials to entrepreneurs engaged in these industries. Increasing the capacity of yarn dyeing unit at Doimukh will obviate the problem of supply of varieties of hank yarn to the handloom weavers. The schemes on sericulture have been designed to accelerate the growth in an integrated manner which will

create more employment in next few years. Training schemes for different trades are to be up-graded with a view to develop adequate skill amongst the local people mainly the women folk for taking up tiny/household units. Promoting a few trades like blacksmithy, bell metal, silver-smithy and handicraft items will accommodate the handicapped persons. Extended employment programme has been designed to employ the passed out trainees and the local artisans in different trades in the Production Centres.

Different schemes like motivational programme, modernisation, Industrial Management training, refresher course etc. have been formulated to inculcate "Efficiency culture" amongst in-service personnel and the entrepreneurs.

Schemes have been formulated to improve the quality and increase the production of Handloom and Handicraft products so that the possibility can be explored for exporting the same. Motivational programmes will be taken up under EDPs to encourage the entrepreneurs to setup 100% export oriented industries based on forest resources like bamboo, cane etc.

Schemes have been formulated to initiate forming of Cooperatives, Associations in the field of Handloom and village industries where workers can participate in a democratic manner to manage the affairs on their own.

Mineral Development Corporation and a full-fledged cell of Mines and Minerals in Directorate of Industries have been proposed with a view to explore and exploit the mineral resources in the State.

A. INDUSTRIES (OTHER THAN V&SI)
CEMENT PLANT AT HUNLI

The North Eastern Industrial Technical Consultancy organisation, Guwahati prepared a feasibility report for a cement Plant at Hunli with an investment of Rs.244 lakhs (year 1986). The Cement Corporation of India, New Delhi is to under-take a detail investigation on raw material and updating of techno economic feasibility report. It is proposed to set up this plant under joint sector

Joint-sector venture will ensure the State Govt. having control over the management in terms of equity participation whereas profitability of the unit will be ensured by an effective management by the participating entrepreneurs. The cost of the project by the end of 8th Five

Year Plan is likely to escalate to almost six crores rupees. For a joint sector venture Govt. will require to put 51 percent of the equity participation to have a maximum control over the equity and having right of taking over the management of its own when the situation demands so. In case of such project debt-equity ratio should be 2 : 1 which means out of Rs.6.00 crores, Rs.4.00 crores will have to be made available from financial institutions like IDBI and rest Rs.2.00 crores should be provided by the Govt. and the entrepreneurs as equity participation. State Govt. should have more than 50% of this Rs.2.00 crores as its own contribution to have a maximum control over the same. The provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed to be kept during 8th Five Year Plan for feasibility studies, preliminary expenditure, certain infrastructural development and equity participation. It is targeted that by the year 1992-93 different studies will be completed and within one more year suitable entrepreneur will be found out to commission the project by the end of 1995-96. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

2. PAPER MILL

The State has vast resources like bamboo and pulpable wood which can easily sustain a medium size paper plant. Since 1970-71 that State Govt. has been requesting Central Govt. to accord approval for setting up paper plant in Arunachal Pradesh. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Calcutta conducted the feasibility study for a 100 TPD paper plant at Miao having infrastructural facilities like road and rail communication, availability of raw material etc.

However, Govt. of India has not cleared the project in view of the fact that two paper mills situated at Jagiroad (Assam) and Tuli (Nagaland) have been facing the shortage of raw material. It is to be mentioned here that both the units are not procuring any raw material from Arunachal Pradesh. Therefore, the feasibility of the project still remains in Arunachal Pradesh. The proposal deserves consideration of the Govt. of India and State Govt. requires to pursue the matter further.

This project can be taken up either by Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., a Govt. of India undertaking or as a Joint Venture by State Govt. alongwith Hindustan Paper Corporation. In case Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., does not agree with such proposition State Govt. may consider approaching NEC to set up a unit for Arunachal Pradesh as a State Govt. undertaking. Third option to set up the unit could be as a joint sector venture inviting competent entrepreneurs to set up the same with 51% equity participation from Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. An amount of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan for preliminary expenditures. If the project is approved by Govt. of India it is likely the State has to provide an amount not less than Rs.2000 lakhs for the same. At such instance the State Govt. has to approach NEC/Central Govt. for necessary funds. The project, if taken up can be implemented during ninth Five Year Plan.

3. SURVEY AND FEASIBILITY PROJECT REPORT

During 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to take up studies to assess the resource-base of the State to identify the areas in which capital investment should be made. It is also required to conduct detailed studies on specific area to firm up project proposals. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan to conduct such studies which include Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. INCENTIVE TO INDUSTRIES

Unless the entrepreneurs are offered attractive propositions in terms of different incentives it is unlikely that entrepreneurs will come forward with adequate investment to start different viable industries. Even the States which are industrially advanced have been offering packages of incentives to the prospective entrepreneurs. Keeping in view the above, department proposes to extend different incentives to the entrepreneurs like priority allotment of land at Concessional rates, manpower development subsidy, state transport subsidy, interest subsidy, power subsidy, price preference, reimbursement of stamp duty and

registration fee, subsidy on drawal of power line, equity participation from Govt. in joint sector and assisted sector etc. An amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan for this purpose. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.80.00 lakhs.

5. SUBSIDY ON TRANSPORT AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

After Arunachal Pradesh attained statehood it has been directed by Govt. of India that transport subsidy and capital investment subsidy claims should be disbursed by State Govt. and subsequently get the same reimbursed from Govt. of India. While it was an Union Territory such claims used to be sanctioned and disbursed by Govt. of India directly. It was not having any involvement with state budget.

As the scheme is to be operated by Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh an amount of Rs.400 lakhs will be required during 8th Five Year Plan. Though the actual requirement of subsidy on this account will be almost Rs.15 crores for five years but as the operation will be on reimbursement basis Rs.400 lakhs should meet such requirement on cyclic manner. The requirement for 1992-93 is Rs.400.00 lakhs.

6. EQUITY TO AIDFC FOR PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIES.

Arunachal Pradesh Industrial Development and Financial Corporation was established during 6th Five Year Plan period and has been entrusted with the responsibilities of promoting industrial activities in the state. The corporation could not develop strong equity base to extend adequate help to the entrepreneurs to set up industries. The corporation has taken up a few industrial ventures on its own. Though it has been trying its best to augment the industrial activities in the state but due to weak financial position it is unable to achieve the desired goal. At present IDBI has expressed their willingness to participate in the equity of the corporation equivalent to the amount extended by the state Govt. for the same. Apart from above, IDBI will also assist the corporation by providing fund under refinance scheme for

term lending operation. An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan inclusive of Rs.200.00 lakhs for 1992-93 as equity participation to APIDFC which will enable them to get another Rs.750 lakhs equity from IDBI. It is expected that with an additional equity base of Rs.15 crores and refinance assistance available from IDBI it will be possible for APIDFC to initiate many projects through different entrepreneurs in joint/assisted sectors as well as in private sectors in the state.

7. RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE AT DIRANG.

A rural Industrial Development Centre at Dirang in West Kameng District was established in collaboration with the HMI Ltd., Bangalore for the purpose of organising vocational training programme to the rural youths specially the school-drop-outs under skill development programme and offering the production and servicing to the Army, BRTF and other industries in the following trades :-

1. Turner
2. Machinist(Grinding & Milling)
3. Blacksmithy & Tinsmithy (Electronic & Soldering)
4. Fitter(structural and Machine shop)
5. Automobile servicing (allied trades).

This is a continuous scheme. The centre is to be provided with :

1. Construction of blacksmithy, tinsmithy and trade workshop.
2. Construction of automobile servicing garage.
3. Workshop building-annexe for production programme.
4. Procurement of machines, tools and equipments, testing and inspection equipments.
5. Stipendary payment to the trainees who undergo training in various trades.

The estimated requirement for the same has been proposed during the 8th Five Year Plan period (1990-95) to the tune of Rs.68.00 lakhs. The amount proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

8. GROWTH CENTRE

The Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has taken up 4 nos. of growth centres at Itanagar, Dircang, Pasighat and Miso which are still in the process of development. All these four growth centres were approved by Govt. of India during 1986-87. The compensation for land has already been paid for all these four centres. All these centres are required to be provided with proper fencing, approach roads, power lines, water tanks, water supply system, power house and other facilities. Apart from above, Govt. of India during 88-89 decided to develop 100 large industrial growth centres in the country having area of 400 to 800 hectares in each centre. Arunachal Pradesh has been allotted one such growth centre which will require an investment of Rs.5.00 crores from state Govt. The deptt. is already in the process of selecting a suitable area for this purpose. However, it is felt that in Arunachal Pradesh it may not be required to develop such a large area as growth centre where it will be difficult to promote too many entrepreneurs at one place. The assignment of selecting a suitable place and preparation of the feasibility and project reports for such large growth centre has been offered to NEITCO. An amount of Rs.700 lakhs is kept during 8th Five Year Plan to complete the work of these five growth centres. The amount included for 1992-93 is Rs.80.00 lakhs.

B. MINING

Surveys carried out by Geological survey of India have confirmed the occurrence of mineral deposits like Limestone, Coal, Graphite, Dolomite, Marble and Petroleum products etc in the State. Crude oil is being extracted from Kharsang and Kumchai area of Changlang District by the Oil India Ltd. Further, survey has been carried out to extract crude oil by oil India Ltd. in some nearby areas. Deposit of large quantity of Coal has been found in Namphuk and Namchick area of Changlang District. Coal India Ltd. (North Eastern Coal Field) has been granted mining lease for commercial exploitation of coal. Report on commercial exploitation of Dolomite at Rupa taken up by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), Hyderabad has also been submitted. However, a large part

of this state is yet to be surveyed for Mineral prospects. Geological Survey of India alone is unable to do the work in time.

In view of the above, the Department of Industries proposes to:

1. Set up a Mines and Minerals Cell in the Directorate of Industries, and
2. Establish a Mineral Development Corporation in Arunachal Pradesh.

2. MINES AND MINERAL CELL

This cell proposed for the Directorate of Industries will undertake the collaborative programme with the exploration agencies like GSI, CMEDI, SCCL etc. and co-ordination with the proposed Mineral Development Corporation of the State. When established, it can extend technical advice and guidance to the State Govt. in formulating policies regarding exploration and exploitation of the mineral deposits available in the State. An amount of Rs.160.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan for creation of cell. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.25.00 lakhs.

2. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The primary objective of the establishment of the Mineral Development Corporation in Arunachal Pradesh is to serve as a nodal agency for securing the balanced and integrated development of mineral industries in the State. It would work for promotion of mineral based industries.

An amount of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan for establishment of the Corporation. The requirement projected for 1992-93 being Rs.800.00 lakhs.

C) VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

1) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Industries requires to be strengthened with qualified/skilled man-power to enable it to cope-up with increased volume of activities/schemes. In the neighbouring states, Industries Department has been operating with more manpower and other facilities to administer/regulate the industrial activities, During 8th

five year plan the department is proposed to be reorganised to have fullfledged cell for handloom, mines and minerals, Sericulture and Science and Technology. It is also required to establish more industrial offices (Office of ADIs) in Administrative circles like Vengkoil, Namsai, Joirampur, Sangram, Cheyang Tajo and Likabali. One monitoring cell in the Directorate is required to process and monitor the informations received from different production/craft centres and other informations pertaining to activities in Sericulture, Mining, Handloom, AP KVIB, APIDFC etc. To facilitate effective production in all the craft centres/production centres and to facilitate organised marketing of the products a quality control and marketing cell is proposed to be set up in each district headquarter including one at Capital Complex. For this, an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed cost of replacement of New vehicles. The requirement projected for 1992-93 is Rs.30.00 lakhs.

2) SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

A. PROMOTION OF ENTREPRENEURS

During 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed that an all out effort will be made to conduct EDPs, IMTs, publicity campaigns, inservice training seminars, workshops, study tours etc. which will enable the department to select entrepreneurs, extend necessary help and motivate them to start SSI units. In view of the fact that these days many local youths are getting technical education also it is likely that the de/tt. will have the opportunity to develop many of them as successful entrepreneurs in future. Though emphasis may be put to technically qualified people but there should not be less stress on those youths who are qualified in other general fields. With adequate financial assistance from APIDFC deptt of Industries, Banking institutions and other financial institutions it is expected that the local youths will not find it difficult in setting up different industries.

B. RAW MATERIAL BANKS IN DISTRICTS

A Raw material bank was opened at Naharlagun within the Capital complex by APIDFC. This raw material bank of APIDFC proved very helpful in case of scarce raw material required for different SSI unit are broadened the SSI sector will continue having the problem of arranging raw materials. The raw material bank in each district will function under the supervision of concerned officer-in-charge of the DICs. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs for each district will be enough to cater the need of raw materials in the districts. This amount will be utilised as capital amount which will be utilised on rotation. An addition of 5% mark up on the raw materials will earn certain revenue for the state which can be easily derived on the total sales turn-over of the RMBs. The above amount of Rs.20.00 lakh for each RMB can be utilised in two instalments in 1992-93 and 1993-94. Apart from the RMBs in the districts there is also requirement of one central raw material bank in the Dte. to cater the need of special category/scarce raw materials.

C. INDUSTRIAL LOAN TO LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS

The Department of Industries has been extending loans to the entrepreneurs for small projects. At present the loan amount is restricted to Rs.1.00 lakh only for each project which is quite inadequate to set up small industries. In Arunachal Pradesh where banking facilities are not available in many of the areas it is very difficult for the entrepreneurs to obtain loan from the banks. The Deptt. proposes to extend loans to entrepreneurs subject to a limit of Rs.2.5 lakhs to each project. A provision of Rs.250.00 lakhs is kept during 8th five year plan for such prupose.

D. MANAGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTALLY RUN INDUSTRIES

i) The Deptt. has been running one citronella grass distillation plant at Pasighet. The machineries for the project was financed by RRL, Jorhat and the cost of civil construction working capital etc. was borne by A.P.

Govt. Initially the plant had problem in collecting adequate quantity of grass from neighbouring villages. At present with additional 20 acres of land available adjacent to the plant, it is expected that the plant will have enough raw material to run the unit to its full capacity. Many of the villagers in the near by areas started growing citronella grass and it is very likely that there will be surplus raw material in near future. It is required to increase the capacity of plant with certain modifications.

E. INTRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF AROMATIC GRASSES

Different aromatic grasses like lemon grass, palmerosa, pichola etc. can easily be grown in AP and valuable oil can be extracted from the same. The deptt. proposes to introduce experimental as well as commercial cultivation of the grass and extraction of oil by setting up projects under departments own management and by promoting suitable entrepreneurs for such project.

Thus, an amount of Rs.580.00 lakhs is proposed under small scale industries head during 8th five year plan. (Promotion of entrepreneurs - 100.00 + Rawmaterial Bank 150.00 + Loans to SSI-250.00+Management of department enterprise-80.00) The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.31.00 lakhs.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

(INCLUDING 9 EXISTING ESTATES)

i) Industrial Estates provide readybuilt sheds at concessional rate to the entrepreneurs to establish different units. At present there are 9 nos of Industrial Estates in the State many of which are not yet complete with adequate nos of sheds and other facilities like water connection, power, accommodation, fencing, approach road etc. Apart from the above, it is proposed that 3 more industrial estates at Daporijo, Ziro and Along will be taken up during 8th Five year plan.

To complete all these 12 industrial estates with adequate nos of building and other necessary facilities a provision of Rs.600 lakhs is kept during 8th Five Year Plan.

ii) Keeping in view the general backwardness of the state, it is proposed to develop certain remote areas for taking up SSI activities during 8th Five Year Plan. The proposed centre can be established in suitable places where atleast 25 to 30 nos of cottage and village industries units can be accommodated in a compact area. For establishment of such centres, the deptt. proposes an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs. Thus, an amount of Rs.770 lakhs is proposed (at sl. 3 A and 3 B) under Industrial Estate Head.

4. HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFTS

Handloom and handicrafts plays very important role in producing many attractive products while creating a large employment opportunity for the artisans. In Arunachal Pradesh there are many handloom and handicrafts products with attractive traditional designs. This sector, if systematically developed, cannot only cater the need of the local population but also earn a reasonable amount of foreign exchange with proper exporting arrangement. Keeping in view the prospects of this sector, following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 8th five year plan.

A. SCHEMES ON EMPORIA

At present the Deptt. has been running 12 emporia in the state to market the products of departmental craft production centres. The concept of revolving fund in the emporia helped the deptt. to procure various products from local artisans and selling the same through different emporia. However, the fund earmarked for existing revolving scheme is too meagre to cater such need. The deptt. also intends to open 8 more emporia in the state. It is proposed that Rs.1.00 lakh may be kept as the revolving fund for each emporium to organise proper marketing of finished products from local artisans. The total amount of Rs.20 lakhs will be required as revolving fund for 20 emporia. Apart from the above certain construction work will be required to establish the newly proposed emporia and to take up suitable modification/enlargement of the existing emporia.

Thus an amount of Rs.80 lakhs will be required for establishment/modification of the emporia and for operating the emporia schemes.

TRAINING IN CRAFT CENTRES AND INTRODUCTION OF PRODUCTION SCHEMES.

i) The Deptt. intends to intensify training programmes in different craft centres by introducing new trades and improve the skill of the trainees in existing trades. It is also proposed to start 30 nos of crafts centre in different trades keeping in view the difficulties of people from remote areas to avail the opportunity of learning different trades/skills in the existing centres situated far away. This will require creation of technical teaching and supervisory staff.

ii) EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME IN PRODUCTION CENTRES.

In view of the increased number of passed out trainees every year from different craft centres, it has been decided by the deptt to create opportunities for their employment under single roof system which will be directly managed by the district officers.

In order to generate their income and raising their standard of living, it is proposed to introduce the scheme on "Extended Employment" production scheme, in all the craft centres in the state. The concept of such scheme has been devised to increase the level of the skill of the passed out trainees in stages. At present a trainee has been receiving stipend of Rs.200/- per month for learning a particular trade. It has been noticed that after passing out, such trainees are not equipped with adequate skill and not in a position to take up any venture on their own due to paucity of fund/facilities.

The proposed scheme envisages engaging all such trainees for earning the minimum level of income at three stages of skill development, linked with output production. Under the scheme a passed out trainees will receive minimum level of income of Rs.400/- to Rs.600/- and Rs.800/- per month depending upon the production range. Separate production range for different items will be fixed by the

craft centres based on various parameters of production. It is expected that this would improve the quality of products and productivity of the artisans.

This scheme is proposed to be introduced in almost all major villages in the state. The production schemes will be selected keeping in view the local traditional products, local artisans and the level of unemployment in adjacent areas. Such schemes are expected to absorb the local surplus labour forces in productive ways and stop the migration of less qualified youths to the urban centres. These centres will be directly managed by the deptt. by engaging one supervisor/instructor (Rs.1200-2040/-) in each centre.

An amount of Rs.400 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan to run the craft centres and continue with the production schemes centres (at sl. i and ii above). These amount will be adequate for payment of stipend, payment of wages, purchase of certain equipment, procurement of raw materials, engagement of highly skilled artisans from outside on contract basis, construction of working shed/ hostels etc.

C. ESTABLISHMENT OF TRAINING CENTRE FOR INSERVICE PERSONNEL.

It is proposed to start one training centre at Itanagar/Naharlagun for inservice personnel under direct supervision of the Directorate of Industries. Some officer/ staff will be required to run this training centre.

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose which will include cost of construction of one shed, procurement of improved variety of stores and engagement of master instructors etc.

D. ESTT. OF WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRE

It is proposed to set up weavers service centre by Govt. of India at Itanagar/Naharlagun. This centre will be run by weavers service centre on their own expenditure. However, unless suitable land and building is provided to them, it is unlikely that they will set up the same in Arunachal Pradesh with their own initiative. Therefore, it is proposed that an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs may be kept during 8th Five Year Plan for paying compensation

of land and construction of necessary buildings to set up the weavers service centre.

An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs provision kept for the above exhibition schemes and also to purchase of one heavy vehicle to arrange mobility of the exhibits.

F. HANDLOOM AND HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

It is necessary that a systematic effort be made to develop the handloom and handicraft activities through an independent organisation like handloom and handicraft development corporation. The corporation will take up the job for production of articles on commercial basis which will also provide employment to many artisans. The Corporation will also take the responsibility of decentralised mass production, arrange training to the artisans/weavers, for cooperative society as well as take up the research work and quality control measure over the products to capture the market within the country and abroad. An outlay of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the same.

G. STRENGTHENING OF RESEARCH AND DESIGN CENTRE DOIMUKH.

Research and Design Centre at Doimukh was established for improvement of traditional designs of various handloom and handicraft items and inculcate a common cultural base throughout the state. To continue with the existing traditional products in the state and to improve upon the same is undoubtedly one of the major objectives of the deptt. Though the objective of the centre was in directed to achieve the objective but due to poor infrastructure and staffing pattern achievement remains unfulfilled to a great extent. A few measures have already been initiated to re-vitalise the centre. During 8th five year plan the deptt intends to strengthen the activities in Research and Design Centre by manifold to create a broad-base phototype centre for handloom and handicrafts design to cater the need of various production centre so that in future Arunachal can have a prestigious status in terms of producing traditional products. Such products can be marketed within the country as well as can be exported to foreign countries. This will necessitate engaging talented

craftsman in different crafts under one roof in Research and Design centre so that cultural heritage of one district can be adopted in other districts too. Engaging master craftsmen on contract basis from outside will help the local talents to learn better techniques to produce improved items without distorting the traditional designs. An amount of Rs.105.00 lakhs have been proposed for the same.

Thus the total amount proposed under handloom and handicraft sector (from sl A to G) is Rs.925.00 lakhs during 8th five year plan. The corresponding outlay for 1992-93 being Rs.220.00 lakhs.

6. SERICULTURE

A. Maintenance and Development of Existing/New Sericultural Centres :

It is necessary to continue with the present activities to maintain the existing sericultural centres in the state. All the centres are not equally developed. These centres will have to be developed to strengthen the sericulture base in the state. A few new centres in the State to extend Sericulture activities in a qualitative manner will have to be set up.

For maintenance and development of existing centres to full-fledged Demonstration-cum-Production Centres and setting up new centres an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1992-97.

B. Establishment of onesericulture Research and Training Institute for providing training to local rearers and Sericultural Demonstrators (Certificate Course)

The Deptt. also proposes to establish an Institute on Sericulture Research and Training to provide training facilities to local rearers and Sericulture Demonstrators of the state as well as to provide regular refresher training facilities to field staff. It is intended to introduce a 2 year certificate course in Sericulture.

An amount of Rs.180.00 lakhs is proposed for the same.

C. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

It is to strengthen the existing Sericulture staffing pattern of the HQ as well as District Level set up by creating adequate posts in various capacities for overall sericulture development. Provision for an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is kept to meet up the expenditure on Direction and Administration for the proposed establishment.

Thus a total amount of Rs.430.00 lakhs is proposed under Sericulture (from sl A to C) out of which Rs.90.00 lakhs will be for 1992-93.

6. KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The State Khadi and village Industries Board has already been established in Arunachal Pradesh. During 8th Plan the Board requires to construct office and residential buildings, appoint administrative and technical personnel, accommodation, procuring one vehicle for the Chairman of set up production centres in all the districts, purchase necessary tools and equipments for different schemes, pooning khadi Bhandars in all District HQs and other works to establish a fullfledged independent set up of its own.

An amount of Rs.120.00 lakhs is kept for Arunachal Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Bhandar during 8th Five Year Plan inclusive of Rs.20.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

7. OTHER VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Besides Handloom, handicraft and sericulture industries like carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithy, silver-smithy, cane and bamboo, wood carving, Bee-keeping etc are also to be promoted by Directorate to generate more employment through the interested entrepreneurs. At present, the department has been running a few production schemes in this sectors. However, these activities are required to be popularised to increase the volume of production not only through the departmentally organised set up but also through individual entrepreneurship. During 8th five year plan deptt proposes to take up following schemes to enhance the activities in this sector :

- a) Distribution of equipments and tools for different trades at subsidised price to de-serving artisans.
- b) Encouraging entrepreneurs for Bell metal industries.
- c) Mechanisation of the present moulding unit at Ziro.
- d) Setting up cane and bamboo production centres in all the districts with modern tools and equipments.
- e) Modernisation of carpentry and blacksmithy units to impart training for local artisans.
- f) Extension of bee-keeping activities.
- g) Rebate schemes to boost up sales of village industries products through Govt. Emporia.
- h) Rebate for the sales through Khadi Bhandar.
- i) Motivating individual entrepreneurship in this sector.

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is kept with other village industries scheme.

8. DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE

In Arunachal Pradesh there are 11 revenue districts whereas there are only five DICs. Generally one District should have one DIC but in Arunachal 6 more Districts were created after the establishment of existing DICs (as per earlier revenue districts). There had been constant follow-up with Govt. of India to declare 6 more DICs in 6 newly created districts. The matter has been pending as the concept of DICs was under review by Govt. of India. If the new DICs are created, State Govt. is likely to get 50% central share to run these centres. This will necessitate construction of DIC buildings and management of more DIC personnel with enhanced establishment expenditure. Govt. of India at present, do not allot any fund to run the 6 branch DICs. As a matter of fact naming the Industries Offices in District as branch DICs is of no significance in terms of fund allocation from Central Govt. Therefore a strong follow-up is required to get 6 more DICs approved from Govt. of India.

In view of above, it is proposed to create required number of posts for the upgradation of the 6 branch DICs during 1992-97.

An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the establishment expenditure, pay and allowances etc. for the existing DIC set up and another Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for 6 more new DICs during 8th five year plan.

Apart from above, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed during the 8th five year plan for taking up more promotional schemes.

There is another scheme in DICs providing financial assistance by way of seed/margin money to the bonafide entrepreneurs to enable them to set up new units which fall within the SSI board, and also for industries, handicrafts, handlooms, silk industries, labour incentive scheme, educated unemployed and ex-serviceman. The assistance could also be extended to the existing investment in plants and machinery in such units remain within the overall limit of Rs.1.00 lakh. In case of entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST, seed/margin money assistance may be 15% of the total fixed capital investment of Rs.30,000/- whichever is less.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs proposed during 8th five year plan to be provided as seed/margin loan to the entrepreneurs for above purposes.

The details of the outlay proposed for DIC(CSS) during the 8th five year plan (1990-95) are as follows :-

a) recurring establishment expdr. including pay & allowances etc. of staff	Rs. 200.00
b) Promotional schemes	Rs. 50.00
c) seed/margin money assistance to the entrepreneurs	Rs. 50.00
d) setting up of new DICs(6 nos)	Rs. 150.00
	<hr/>
Total :-	Rs. 450.00

Since Arunachal Pradesh attained the Statehood provision of Rs.225.00 lakhs has been made in the State Budget being the 50% share of State Govt. as per the approved pattern of assistance of the Govt. of India, out of the proposed amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs during 8th five year plan period (1992-97).

9. The schematic break-up of the outlay proposed is given below :

A.	<u>Industries (Other than V & SI)</u>	Rs. in lakh	
		<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
1)	Cement Plant at Hunli	250.00	15.00
2)	Paper Mill	100.00	6.00
3)	Survey & feasibility studies	100.00	20.00
4)	Incentive to Industries	400.00	80.00
5)	Subsidy on Tpt. and capital investment	400.00	400.00
6)	Equity participation with APIDFC	1000.00	200.00
7)	Setting up of RIDC	68.00	15.00
8)	Growth Centres	700.00	80.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3018.00	816.00
B.	<u>Mining</u>		
9)	Mines and Mineral Cell	160.00	25.00
10)	Mineral Dev. Corporation	2500.00	800.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2660.00	825.00
C.	<u>Village and Small Scale Industries</u>		
11)	Direction & Administration	260.00	30.00
12)	Small Scale Industries	590.00	110.00
13)	Industrial Estate	770.00	160.00
14)	Handloom and Handicrafts	925.00	220.00
15)	Sericulture	430.00	90.00
16)	Khadi and village Industries	120.00	20.00
17)	Other village Industries	200.00	40.00
18)	State Share CSS (DICs)	225.00	45.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3510.00	715.00

10. The break-up of the outlays amongst different categories of schemes are as under :

		Rs. in lakh	
		<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
(a)	Critical ongoing schemes		
	(i) V & SI	3510.00	715.00
	(ii) Major & Medium Ind.	2668.00	795.00
	(iii) Mining	470.00	105.00
(b)	New schemes		
	(i) V & SI	350.00	21.00
	(ii) Mining	2190.00	720.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total:-	9188.00	2356.00

EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

CIVIL AVIATION

The existing Road Network in Arunachal Pradesh mainly serves the Communication system in lower and middle belt of areas of the state. Many administrative head quarter in remote areas near internal border could not be connected till now by surface Communication. The only way to approach these areas are maintained by a fleet of aircrafts and helicopters. For this purpose a grid of helipads and a number of landing grounds are spread over throughout the Arunachal Pradesh State deep into interior upto international border. These network of helipads and landing grounds are required to be renewed and maintained to keep up the communication system. At present there are 77 numbers of helipads and 14 numbers L/Gs in operation in the state.

2. Against an outlay of Rs.2.00 crores for 7th five year plan, expenditure of Rs.388.92 lacs upto the end of 1989-90 has been made.

3. In this draft VIIIth five year plan the proposed outlay is Rs.2429.00 lakhs. With this resources it is expected to complete a number of ongoing Schemes in the construction of helipads. Due to paucity of fund it becomes difficult to have minimum works for keeping the landing grounds at Tuting, Mechuka, Alinye and Vijayanagar fit for Air Traffic, which are vital lines not only for essential supply system but also from defence point of view. Further State Govt wants to have helipads in well Circle HQ and on emergency like natural calamities etc. these can be put into use.

4. During this eight five year plan one new aerodrome is proposed at Itanagar, Capital of Arunachal Pradesh to connect rest of the country by Air. Projection of 807 lakhs is made for this plan.

5. All the case has been taken to accommodate improvement of the existing landing grounds with the resources available inspite of fund constraints.

6. The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of scheme.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
(a) Critical ongoing schemes	1436	383
(b) New Schemes	993	105
Total :	<u>2429</u>	<u>488</u>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
[AND]
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

ROAD AND BRIDGES

PRESENT STATUS OF ROADS : Development of road is an important index of economic activities of a country or a State. Against this backdrop, Arunachal Pradesh enjoys the dubious status of being in the country with lowest level of road development. Its road density of 10.60 km per 100 sqm at the end of VII plan (All India average 46 km per 100 sq.km. as per 1981 census) is perhaps the lowest road density in the country. There are many Circles and sub-Divisions without road linkage, Anini, the Distt Headquarter of Dibang Valley is the only such district headquarter in the country not yet connected by road.

In the absence of Railways and other alternative mode of transport, the only substitute for road in A.P. is highly subsidised air service through transport planes of the IAF. Many of the Administrative Centres in the far-flung areas, especially along the borders are still air fed. Every year, the State Govt. has to incur staggering expenditure for delivering essential commodities to these Centres by air sorties.

Prior to independence except a few places in the foot hill areas of East Siang and Dibang Valley where some fair wheathered roads existed and the Steel Well road in Changlang Distt. practically no road existed in the whole of the State. Even after the Independence, road development could not gather sufficient momentum till 1962, the year of Chinese aggression. Planning and development or road works started in proper earnest only during Vth Five Year Plan period.

The priorities related to road development in the State would have to be seen in the light of above historical background.

2. District and other roads (PWD): The roads taken up in Arunachal Pradesh can be divided into the following categories.

3.1 (1) NATIONAL HIGHWAYS: of the two National Highways in the State viz NH-52 which goes through Jonai, Pasighat, Roing, Tezu, Wakro, Namsai to Dirak Gate and NH-52A joining Itanagar to Banderdewa on NH-52, only the latter is under the PWD.

Conte.....

2. State Highways and Major District Roads: The important district roads connecting the District Headquarters to National Highway like Charduar-Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang road, Nichipu-Bana road, Likabali-Along road, Along-Yingkiong road, Roing-Hunli-road, Khonsa-Longding road etc. have been constructed and are maintained by the BRO.

There are some important roads funded through NEC, As per convenience these are either taken up by the State PWD or entrusted to the BRO.

3. Other District Roads: All roads connecting Administrative centres and villages being taken up by the State PWD through State Plan fund are being taken up as ODR standard. Some roads taken up by the Forest Department are in this category.

4. Village Roads: These village link roads are being taken up by the Rural Works Department or Rural Development Department.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING VIITH PLAN.

The total lengths of road constructed and maintained by the PWD, Arunachal Pradesh as on 1/4/90. Achievement made during 1990-91 and target fixed for 1991-92 are as under:

	As on March/90	Achievement 1990-91	Target 1991-92
i) Formation cutting/Earth work	2831.71 km	197.53 km	198.00 km
ii) WBM	786.73 km	217.23 km	201.00 km
iii) Black-topped	1344.21 km	146.37 km	103.00 km

4. As per the directives of the Planning Commission the stress is now given completion of the spill over scheme of V & VI Plans. However, because of the crunch in resources it has not been possible to complete all the spill over schemes of the earlier plan periods.

5. Requirements of funds projected for VIII plan are as follows

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Survey and Investigation	278
Formation cutting	15110
Protection works	11924
Pavement	8312
Carpeting	8263
Bridges	11418
Miscellaneous	3781
Minor Works	12448

Contd.....

Suspension bridge and porter tracks	2095
Direction and Administration	200
	<hr/>
	73766

The amount proposed for 92-93 is 8702 lakhs.

5. Apart from above, AP PWD is also entrusted with the construction and maintenance of 4465 kms of porter Tracks and 37000 mtrs of foot suspension Bridges along these tracks which are essential for maintaining supplies of essential commodities of the Administrative Centres and from strategic point of view.
- 6 At the end of VIIIth plan, it is anticipated that the road density in the State would climb up to 11.30 km per 100 sqm.
- 6(a) PRIORITIES The draft 8th plan for Roads and Bridges sector have been formulated for 8th plan period as under:
- i) The schemes are categorised into critical ongoing schemes, major roads, minor roads, and bridges. Thrust will be given for speedy completion of critical ongoing projects during 8th plan.
 - ii) Need to complete the project/scheme on time.
 - iii) Completion of ongoing works/schemes before embarking upon new schemes. Removal of deficiencies such as missing links, weak bridges etc. and modernisation of road construction practice and use of modern construction machinery and equipments.
 - iv) The new schemes have been included based on Zero based analysis in order to satisfy the priorities and planning methodology.
 - v) Strengthening of existing infrastructure for optimum utilisation at the minium cost.

6. Ongoing schemes: Since the requirement of ongoing shemes itself is huge which can hardly be met from the whole 8th plan allocation, the priorities amongst ongoing schemes will be as follows-

- i) State highways: These roads will be of Major District Roads standard except that they will be surfaced and will be an all weathered road.
- ii) Major District Roads: These will be completed upto their end point with pavement permanent protection works, drains, culverts and bridges. For the present, the road will be constructed only for single lane traffic i.e 3.75 mtrs of blacktopped width. Stress will be given for completing the black topping for full length of the road. These roads will be all weather roads.

Contd.....

iii) Other District Roads: These will be taken up to their destination point in reaches and phases to complete them with 3.95 m formation width, Culverts, retaining and breast walls side drains and log bridges. Pavement will be done only on selected reaches to make these road an all weather road gradually.

iv) Apart from these roads the topmost priority will be accorded to roads connecting airfed administrative centres and roads of strategic importance and border areas.

c) New Schemes: Provision for new roads schemes will be limited as per norms of State Planning Board. The new roads taken up will be such that it would be particularly important in sector such as energy, transportation, large industry and major irrigation involving large investment. Apart from this, the roads will be based on Zero Base analysis.

ii) Provision also will be kept mainly for survey and investigation trace cutting and Preparation of Project reports and Preliminary Estimates only so that these roads can be taken up during later years depending upon availability of funds.

iii) The new schemes will be taken up in such a way that the environmental balance is least disturbed. Enough attention would be paid for afforestation and environmental conservation during execution of the schemes.

iv) A provision of Rs.200 lakhs has been made in the draft 8th Five Year Plan towards Direction and Administration. In view of increasing workload every year, there would be the necessity of creation of some more post during 8th year plan.

B. Rural Link Road (RWP). In Arunachal Pradesh Rural Link Roads are constructed by the Rural Works Department.

Construction of Rural Link Road in a systematic way was taken up only from the 1st part of VIth Plan period. The criteria for road connectivity as fixed up by the Govt. of India cannot be strictly followed in Arunachal Pradesh. Even the relaxed norm for hilly areas perhaps may not be acceptable in Arunachal Pradesh. This relax norm emphasis linkage of all the villages within the period of 10 years having a population of 500 and more. The density population of Arunachal Pradesh is only 10.33 person per sq km which will clearly indicate that the above norm of linking of villages having population of 500 cannot be accepted in principle. More than 75% of villages of the States are having a population of less than 200. Unless these are also taken up for

for providing communication facilities. The fruit of development can never reach the people. In view of this the objective and proposal for the 8th Five Year Plan period is to connect as many villages as possible by constructing Rural Roads to the maximum possible extent.

i) CONSTRUCTION OF FAIR WEATHER ROAD

Work is in progress for about 204 number of projects which has been spilled over to the 8th plan period and for completing these projects an amount of Rs.4451.00 lakhs is required. All these are also proposed for completion during the current plan period. Further more villages and interior areas are proposed to be linked up with the near by district roads and high ways. An amount of Rs.5000.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose for constructing 500 km of such roads on cluster approach.

ii) ALL WEATHER ROAD

Some of the roads already constructed are required to be made all weather road. These will be selective roads with shorter length which has developed strategic importance. 100 km of such road is proposed with an estimated financial involvement of Rs.1000.00 lakhs. Basic engineering survey may not serve the purpose fully. These aspects shall have to be considered properly for which an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is earmarked with a physical target of 2000 KM.

Vii) MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of on going schemes is another important sector which cannot be performed unless sufficient fund under this head is provided. Till now the non-plan allocation for rural link road is negligible and in the plan sector also nothing can be provided because of constraint of plan outlay. A road normally requires four to five years of time for completion during which plan maintenance is essential and some amount in the plan side shall have to be earmarked if the desired result is to be achieved. With this aim in view an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs is provided in the plan side. Another amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs has been included as the requirement for machinery equipments.

VIII) DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

It may seem to be repetition of things as we are proposing infrastructure under every head of development but this is simply for the reason that the department is not having any single composite head of development like that of PWD for which in this department the staff component are sanctioned under various corresponding head of developments. The sanction strength is also not commensurate with the workload and particularly under rural road sector.

Only beginning was made by sanctioning nominal staff about three/ four years back. Earlier there was no staff under this head as such the expansion of infrastructure is a must Rs.1300.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which is inclusive of Rs.800.00 lakhs for construction of both residential and non residential buildings under this head of development.

ix) Thus a total of Rs.15501.00 lakhs has been proposed for rural roads which include Rs.4015.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

iii) BRIDGES AND CULVERTS

Construction of bridges and culverts are basic requirements for any hilly road. Considering the normal norm of 2 to 3 number of culverts per KM total number of atleast 500 numbers of culverts will be required for construction of 1 km of road as proposed in the plan period. On an average approximately Rs.0.50 lakhs can be taken as the cost of construction of culverts thereby making a total requirement of Rs. 250.00 lakhs. In addition about 4 of permanent bridges are also proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs.500.00 lakhs. The permanent bridges may vary from a span of 5 to 20 mtrs.

iv) SUSPENSION BRIDGES

Wire rope suspension bridge is another way to connect willages where construction of concrete bridges may not be possible or may be un-economical at the present stage. 150 numbers of suspension bridges a few of which will be jeepable are proposed during the plan period with approximate cost of Rs.750.00 lakhs.

v) STABILISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING ROADS

The Rural Link Road i.e the fair weather road constructed at the intial stages now requair some improvement as some are to be made truckable and some required construction side drain, bridges etc. some are to be made WBM also. It is therefore, proposed to stablise and improve 200 km of such road with a cost of Rs. 1300.00 lakhs.

vi) SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION

The detailed mastered plan for roads shall have to be prepared for Arunachal Pradesh at the earliest possible. Preliminary master plan for national Highway, State Highway, district road etc is available which have to be developed further for the construction of rural roads for linkage of all the villages of Arunachal Pradesh. Unless this is done the construction of rural link road in Arunachal Pradesh cannot be taken up in systematic

and scientific way. Apart from this for taking up any construction work, a detailed survey is required for framing a proper estimate. This detailed survey should also include the geological aspects for considering the stability of soil in the area.

x) The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes as under:-

	<u>3th Plan</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs.</u> <u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical on-going schemes	4451.00	2500.00
b) Schemes aimed at maximising benefit	1300.00	200.00
c) New Schemes	9750.00	1315.00
Total	<hr/> 15501.00	<hr/> 4015.00

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
ROAD TRANSPORT

The proposals of Eighth Five Year Plan of State Transport Department are as follows -

ACQUISITION OF FLEET

The State Transport Department proposes to acquire 219 new buses, purchase of 15 jeeps, one service Van and one Recovery Van during Eighth Five Year Plan for which an amount of Rs 1625 lakhs is required. 66 buses will be required for opening of 66 new routes and the other 153 would be for replacement of overaged buses and to strengthen the existing operations. The yearwise programme of acquisition is as under -

Sl.No	Year	New Routes	Augmentation	Replacement	Total
	1992-93	10	16	22	48
	1993-94	11	16	8	35
	1994-95	13	16	13	42
	1995-96	15	16	8	39
	1996-97	17	16	22	55
	TOTAL	66	80	73	219

(ii) The 15 (fifteen) light vehicles are proposed for Divisional Superintendent, Executive Engineer (Auto) Station Superintendent and for other essential duties including replacement of overaged vehicles. The Divisional Superintendent and Station Superintendent are required to travel extensively to plug the leakage of revenue and to study the feasibility of opening of new routes. The Executive Engineer (Auto) and Assistant Engineer (Auto) are required to frequently inspect the vehicle of all stations as there are no qualified maintenance staff at the stations. Hence it is proposed to earmark an amount of Rs 35.00 lakhs for this purpose.

(iii) The Service Van proposed is for delivery/carrying of spare parts like Tyres, Batteries and other major aggregates to different stations which are required to be done at regular intervals. A Recovery also necessary for lifting and moving heavy objects. The itemwise break up of the amount of Rs 1625.00 lakhs proposed for acquisition of fleet is shown below -

a) Cost of 219 various types of buses Rs in lakhs
1581.50

b) Cost of light vehicles 15 Nos	-	35.00
c) Cost of service van	-	3.50
d) Cost of one Recovery Van	-	5.00
TOTAL :		1625.00

2 WORKSHOP FACILITIES

It is proposed to earmark Rs 270 lakhs to provide workshop facilities at Naharlagun/Karsingga/Parvatinagar/Bhalukpong Margherita and Deomali. This amount would be spent in purchase of plant and machinery, Tools, TRP equipment POL outlets, Generator, District workshop facilities and major spares (engine, gear box) etc. Further, parts like battery, tyre etc. are to be replaced after the expiry of expected life. The details of proposed allocation funds are as follows -

a) 1. Workshop facilities . (Plant and Machinery, Tools etc.)	-	Rs 15 lakhs
2. TRP Equipments	-	Rs 10 lakhs
3. POL outlet	-	Rs 2 lakhs
4. Generator	-	Rs 3 lakhs
5. Body repairing materials	-	Rs 130 lakhs
6. Major spares Engine/Gearbox etc.	-	Rs 80 lakhs
b) District Type Workshop facilities at Parvatinagar/Bhalukpong/Deomali and Margerita	-	Rs 30 lakhs

Total Rs 270 lakhs

3 Railway out-Agency

In order to provide advance reservation in long distance trains, Railway Out-Agencies have been established in four places viz. Itanagar, Along, Pasighat and Bomdila. It is proposed to open new out-agencies at other places at Tezu and Seppa, which will be beneficial to the people of interior places. The Railway Department has already approved opening of Railway Out-Agencies for the above places and these are expected to be opened during 1991-92. To meet the demand of the state, it is proposed to open 5 (five) more Out-Agencies at Different places as detailed below, at an estimated cost of Rs 3.00 lakhs

a) Existing Railway Out-Agencies (Itanagar, Bomdila, Along and Pasighat)	-	4 Nos.
b) Expected to be open during 1991-92 (Tezu and Seppa)	-	2 Nos.

7 The following measures are being taken to further improve the operation efficiency :-

- a. Management control system will be continued more vigorously by fixing targets for each station in respect of revenue and expenditure.
- b. Bus schedules and crew schedules have been rescheduled and restructured to obtain optimum utilisation of resources.
- c. Preventive maintenance system has been introduced on a small scale, which will be gradually extended to all other stations.
- d. Materials/Spare parts are being purchased and supplied to stations from the approved manufacturers or standing committee of ABRTU duly despending with the present practice of purchasing from authorised dealer of vehicle manufacturing on piece meal basis.
- e) Bus stations are being equipped with basic infrastructural facilities to undertake timely maintenance of vehicles at minimum cost of operations.
- f) Newly recruited Line Checker (Vigilance Staff) have been put on their toes to continuously intercept buses to arrest revenue leakages.
- g) With the help of Police Department, Driver has been launched to detect cases of drunken driving, rash and negligent driving in the interest of public safety.
- h) Pending service grievance of staff are being expeditiously sort out to create motivation among the staff.
- i) Good Drivers and Conductors are being suitably rewarded to create a spirit of competitiveness.
- j)
- j) Scope of management information system is being enlarged in order to maintain date and other details as being done in other State Transport Undertakings.
- k) Training Programme are being organised to promote technical skill amongst drivers, mechanics and other technical staff.

8 The distribution of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes are as under :-

Rs in lakhs

	8 th plan 1992-97	Annual plan 1992-93
a) Completed schemes as on 31/3/90 (Spillover liability)	1264.00	145.00
b) New Schemes	2280.11	450.60
Total	3544.11	595.60

c) Proposed Out-Agencies in 8th Five year Plan (Daporijo, Khonsa, Miao, Roing and Ziro).

- 5 Nos.

4. LAND AND BUILDING :

(1) Land Acquisition : With the expansion of the Transport services every year construction of various residential and non-residential buildings like bus stations etc. is very very essential, Govt of Arunachal Pradesh have prescribed rates for allotment of land to Govt department on sale basis. Now constructional activities are going at various places. In some cases land has been already allotted and amount is to be paid in some cases land is to be allotted. Hence, an amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs is earmarked provisionally for land acquisition.

(2) BUILDINGS : A sum of Rs 1254 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for undertaking construction of buildings at various places which includes construction of bus-station, District Workshop, Residential quarters and for completion of on-going schemes. However, thrust is being given to complete on-going schemes, which were commenced during the last three years.

It is also proposed to construct bus shelters at various places, where buses are being operated in different part of the state. These bus shelters/stations are very much essential, in the interior villages to provide protection for passengers from bad weather conditions. Adequate provision will be made for passenger amenities such as drinking water facilities, toilets, seat accommodation etc and scope for expansion to provide basic needs at a latter date will be made. Further, it is proposed to construct district workshop at certain important places it is also proposed to construct important places it is also proposed to construct residential quarters for the employees. Preference will be given at the places where the department is presently operating night halt bus services, so that the staff can be accommodated during the night times, to avail of retiring facilities enabling them to operate buses safely on the following day .

5 MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION

(i) It is essential to create certain new posts both Operational and Ministerial, to streamline the functioning of the department and operate new buses to be acquired. Hence, a total amount of Rs 382.11 lakhs is earmarked for salary/wages

of staff and maintenance of new buses acquired during plan period. The posts to be created during 1992-97 and proposed utilisation of fund are furnished below :-

1	Salary of new posts -		
a)	65% Drivers/Conductors others	- 300 Nos: Rs 80 lakhs	
		30 Nos:	
b)	23% workshop/Maintenance staff	- 140 Nos Rs 40 lakhs	
c)	8% Administrative Staff	- 50 Nos Rs 30 lakhs	
d)	4% Accounts staff	- 30 Nos Rs 15 lakhs	
2.	<u>WAGES</u>	- 70 posts Rs 12 lakhs	
3.	Maintenance of new buses	- 26 Nos Rs 200.11 lakhs	
4.	Training	- Rs 5.00 lakhs	
		<u>TOTAL :</u>	<u>Rs 382.11 Lakhs</u>

(ii) The Operational staff viz Drivers, Mechanics, Technicians are required trained for upgrading their technical skills, to improve efficiency of operations. The drivers required periodic refreshing training programme, to impart safe driving habits on the hilly terrain so as to minimise the accident rates. It is also proposed to organise in-service training programme for mechanics and other technicians with the assistance of vehicle manufacturers. Similarly supervisory, management and administrative staff are to be deputed to Central Institute of Road Transport Pune to improve their counterparts elsewhere. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is earmarked to meet the expenditure for imparting training etc.

6 ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Proposed allocation of funds to various schemes are as under -

	Rs in lakhs	
	8th plan 1992-97	Annual plan 1992-93
Land/Building	1264.00	145.00
Acquisition of Fleet	1625.00	337.00
Workshop Facilities	270.00	40.00
Railway Out-Agencies	3.00	0.60
Management & Operation(Training & other charges)	382.11	73.00
	<u>Total: 3544.11</u>	<u>595.60</u>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
DIRECTORATE OF TRANSPORT

Section 213 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 authorises the State Government to establish Motor Vehicle Department, provisions of the Act and under Rule 251 of Arunachal Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1979, provides for constitution of Motor Vehicle Department, consisting various level of officers like Director of Transport, Enforcement Inspector, Motor Vehicle Inspector, etc. So far, such full fledged Motor Vehicle Department has not been set up. However, the functions are delegated on adhoc basis to the officers of Deputy Commissioners, Secretaries and General Manager of State Transport Department.

Arunachal Pradesh being full fledged state, the function of Motor vehicle Department has become essential to implement Motor Vehicle Rules and Act and Collection of taxes (as revenue) thereof. The function of Motor Vehicle Department areas under -

- a) Registration of all kinds of vehicles
- b) to issue licences to drivers and conductors;
- c) to inspect and issue the fitness certificates of vehicles
- d) to implement the decisions of State Transport Authority and Regional Transport Authorities.
- e) to collect Motor Vehicle Taxes and fines, etc.
- f) to enforce the provisions of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, like violation of permit/conditions/driving of buses/vehicles under influence of liquor endangering to public safety/over speeding of vehicles operating un-insured vehicles in public places and
- g) to file cases before the competent courts against the offenders of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules.
- h) Establishment of Motor Driving School in the State to impart driving knowledges for issue of driving licences, etc.

2 In pursuance of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules the Government of Arunachal Pradesh made a beginning in the year 1979 by utilising the services of the General Manager of State Transport Department as Ex-Officio Director of Transport and set-up the Directorate with a skeleton staff. Now, Arunachal Pradesh being full fledged state, this Department is absolutely in need of expansion of its branches/offices throughout the state for implementation of Motor Vehicles Rules and Acts and to collect taxes (revenue). Thus it is necessary to create the

following posts for which Rs 160 lakhs is included within the total provision of Rs 340.00 lakhs proposed for 8th plan.

3(a) PROCUREMENT OF VEHICLES (LIGHT) AND EQUIPMENTS

It is proposed to procure 10 Nos of light vehicles for the use of Head quarters and district offices. For Head quarters one (1) for Director of Transport, one (1) for the Enforcement Inspector for patrolling duties and 1 (one) for DTC/MVI duties, another 7(seven) for district HQ like Khonsa, Tazu, Changlang Bomdila, Ziro, Pasihat and Along and for which a sum of Rs 30 lakhs is earmarked during the 8th five year plan 1992-97.

(1) Govt. of India have been pressing the State Govt. to implement the antipollution Act 115 (2) and to take immediate step for prevention of pollution due to plying of defective vehicles. For which equipment and trained personal are required for. For this purpose a sum of Rs 6 lakhs is earmarked for purchase of equipments along with the other equipments for Motor Driving school.

4 CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES/RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND WORKSHOP ETC INCLUDING PURCHASE OF LAND

Office buildings including Motor Driving School and Workshop for repairing of light vehicles are required to be constructed in Head quarter and all district HQs along with staff accommodation for which a sum of Rs 144 lakhs is earmarked & details of which ^{w/c} furnished below -

Sl No	Type of Building	No of building	Requirement of fund for construction	Remarks
1.	Office buildings	11 Nos	-	50 lakhs
2.	Motor Driving School	1 No	-	" "
3.	Workshop	1 No	-	" "
4.	<u>Residential buildings</u>			
a)	Type - V	2 No		6 Lakhs
b)	Type - VI	7 Nos		21 "
c)	Type-III	10 Nos		20 "
d)	Type-II	15 Nos		25 Lakhs
e)	Type-I	12 Nos		10 Lakhs
Total		60 Nos		144 Lakhs

5 Over and above it is proposed to set up a workshop for repairing of all Govt. light vehicles. For purchase of tools,

equipment etc. thereof a sum of Rs 6.00 lakhs has been in the proposed outlay.

6 Although a fully functional Motor Department is yet to come up, efforts were being made for realisation of various vehicles taxes and fees. The actuals of such realisation made during the last three preceding years are shown below -

	Rs in lakhs		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
a) Road Taxes	Rs 25.99	Rs 42.23	Rs 39.00
b) Permit fees and Miscellaneous from STA, Itanagar	4.26	Rs 5.50	Rs 2.60
Total :	30.25	Rs 47.73	Rs 41.60

This realisation of fees/taxes will substantially go up when a fully functional department starts operating.

7 A break up of the outlay proposed is given below -

	Rs in lakhs	
	8th plan (1992-97)	Annual plan 1992-93
1. Direction & Administration (Staff salary etc)	160.00	9.50
2. Procurement of vehicles and equipments (including for govt. light vehicles workshop)	36.00	10.00
3. Land & Buildings	144.00	30.00
Total	340.00	49.50

8 The break up of this outlay in between different category of schemes are as under -

	Rs in lakhs	
New Schemes	8th plan	1992-93
	346.00	52.50

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

A. SCIENTIFIC SERVICE AND RESEARCH

The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has set up the State Council for Science and Technology during the year 1983 following the guidelines received from the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.

2. During 8th Five Year Plan following schemes are proposed to be initiated / taken up in coordination with various Departments of Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

1. Establishment of Tissue Culture Laboratory
2. State Remote Sensing Centre
3. Establishment of Environmental Research Laboratory
4. Establishment of Agricultural Engineering Research under Non-conventional energy Research Centre
5. Research and Development of Mushroom and its extension during VIII Plan.
6. Examination of Plant Seeds of Arunachal Pradesh for extraction of oil.
7. Research and Developmental activities in rural sector for providing better living condition.
8. Seminar on Biological Science by Biological Science Society, Itanagar.

3. At present the activities of Science and Technology are being looked after by Directorate of Industries. By the end of 8th Plan, it is intended that the State Council will have its own independent set up to take up different Science and Technology Scheme. Following posts are proposed to be created during 8th Plan for proper implementation of Science and Technology Schemes

(1)	Scientist C	-	1 No
(2)	Scientist B	-	2 Nos
(3)	Programme Coordinator	-	1 No
(4)	Technical Specialist (for different scheme)	-	1 No
(5)	Publicity Officer	-	1 No
(6)	District Scientific Officer.	-	10 Nos
(7)	Field Asst. (S&T)	-	10 Nos
(8)	Technician (Mech)	-	1 No

cont...

(9)	Operator	-	1	No
(10)	Superintendent	-	1	No
(11)	Assistant	-	2	Nos
(12)	U.D.C	-	3	Nos
(13)	L.D.C(for all Dists & HQ	-	13	Nos
(14)	Steno(Gr.III)	-	1	No
(15)	Driver(for one bus & two light vehicle)	-	3	Nos
(16)	Office Peon	-	12	Nos
(17)	Chowkidar	-	1	No
(18)	Helper(one each for Tech. Operator & Mech.	-	2	Nos
(19)	Handiman(for bus)	-	1	No
(20)	Curator	for pro-	1	No
(21)	Asstt. Cura- tor	pped Science	2	Nos
(22)	Store Keeper	Museum	1	No
(23)	Chowkidar	at Ita.	1	No
(24)	Attendant		2	Nos

4. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is earmarked for office and residential building construction. Another Rs. 120.00 lakhs is kept as a provision for meeting expenditure on administration and directions. Science and Technology Laboratory, Vehicles. Equipments, Seminars, Science and Technology fair and other Schemes. Thus a total amount of Rs. 160.00 lakhs will be required during 8th Five Year Plan which include Rs. 28.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

B. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Ecology and Environment programmes are implemented by the Forest Department. Under this programme various Environmental Forestry Schemes are taken up with a view to arrest environmental degradation. Popular awareness about the necessity of environmental protection is also being promoted. The outlay proposed for 8th five year plan is Rs. 27.70 lakhs. The corresponding figure for 1992-93 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

C. The entire outlay is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93
SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

Approved outlay for 7th Five Year Plan was Rs. 40.00 lakhs. The revised outlay was however Rs. 63.02 lakhs. The expenditure during 7th Plan was Rs. 62.08 lakhs. Decentralised Planning in the form of providing United Funds to the districts was introduced in A.P. in 1989-90. The outlay under untied fund during 7th Plan was Rs. 216.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 214.27 lakhs. During 1990-91 against revised outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs under Secretariat Economic Service, expenditure to the tune of Rs. 12.91 lakhs was incurred. The outlay for the 1991-92 is Rs. 35.00 lakhs. Under untied fund, against the revised outlay of 195.80 lakhs during 1990-91, expenditure incurred was Rs. 193.61 lakhs. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 242 lakhs.

ACHIEVEMENT OF 7TH PLAN

2. The main achievement during the 7th Plan has been the strengthening of infrastructural facilities. A new office building was constructed in the Secretariat Complex to accommodate the staff of the Evaluation and Monitoring Wing and Computers. A mini computer had been installed in the Planning and Development Department. The office buildings for the District Planning offices at Bondila, Seppa, Along, Pasighat, Tezu, Khonsa and Changlang were constructed from the special problem grants during 1989-90 and two D.P.Os. Offices one each at Tawang and Ziro under the State Plan. Further, buildings for District N.I.C. Units at eight Districts Head-quarters were also constructed during 7th Plan period.

3. During 1990-91 the construction of two district Planning buildings one at Daporijo and other at Anini which were left out have been undertaken. Three N.I.C. District Computer Units viz Tawang, Bondila and Tezu have been completed. No post could be created during 1990-91. The State Planning Board has also been strengthened by inducting of a Deputy Chairman in the rank of Cabinet Minister.

Contd.....

Computerisation of Planning and Development Department has been strengthened by installing one more P.C. Computer. A short Computer Training Programme for Senior and Middle level officers of this Govt. was also organised. Achievements under Untied Funds during 1990-91 have been construction of 6 Nos of rural link roads, 20 porter track, 27 school buildings, 10 hostel buildings, 5 health units, 7 minor irrigation channel, 7 water supply schemes, 10 land protection works, 11 flood control works purchase of 2 X-ray plants and accessories etc.

OBJECTIVES OF 8TH PLAN

4. Evaluation and Monitoring are the integral functions of the planning process, However, due to shortage of staff and other infrastructural short-comings, the activities of the Department have been mainly the monitoring of ^{State} plan schemes, NEC schemes, 20 point programmes, besides formulation of Draft Plans and Annual Operating Plans at State level. No evaluation studies, however, could be taken up. Following the decisions of introducing decentralised Planning in Arunachal Pradesh, action for strengthening the State Planning Machinery and Setting up of District Planning Units have been initiated. As such, the following objectives and emphasis during the 8th Plan are envisaged:

- i) To make plan formulation, coordination and decentralised planning more effective.
- ii) To intensify monitoring and under-take evaluation studies.
- iii) To strengthen infrastructural facilities in the form of building, manpower, transport etc. both at the State and the District level.

5. The activities connected with Planning process are mainly staff oriented. Hence, the appropriate strategy to achieve the above mentioned objectives will be to strengthen the existing machinery suitably by inducting essential staff and other infrastructural facilities. Accordingly the following schemes are proposed, the details of which are discussed below:-

Contd.....

I. COMMITTED LIABILITY :

In terms of 7th Finance Commissions recommendations it has been decided that the committed liability on account of maintenance of assets created from 7th Plan would be borne under Plan from 1990-91. Accordingly Rs. 22.00 lakhs proposed for maintenance of buildings constructed and for maintenance and up keep of vehicles purchased upto 31st March/91 and proposed to be purchased during 1991-92, The proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

II. STRENGTHENING OF STAFF PLANNING MACHINERY :

(a) Evaluation and Monitoring Wing

For effective monitoring of Plan schemes/Projects and also to undertake evaluation studies, strengthening of this Wing was considered essential, accordingly 39 posts were created out of which 22 posts could be filled up. Action is in hand to fill up the remaining following posts for which, necessary provision of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is proposed to be made in 8th Five Year Plan and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Annual Plan 1992-93.

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|-----|
| i) | Senior Research Assistant | - 5 |
| ii) | Research Assistant | - 6 |
| iii) | Peon | - 6 |

Total 17

(b) Plan Formulation and Coordination Wing :

As the Plan formulation and coordination wing is headed by a Superintendent, all activities relating to Plan formulation and coordination are entrusted to the technical staff of the Evaluation and Monitoring wing. As such, suitable strengthening of this wing is very essential. Further, work load has also increased with the introduction of decentralised planning. Of course, a post of Deputy Director (Plg.) has already been created and in the process of being filled up. The Planning Commission has approved creation of certain posts during 1991-92 which are however, not agreed to by the State Govt. ^{to-} ~~in~~ to. The posts which are approved by the Planning Commission for creation during the current year and those agreed to by the State Govt. are stated below:-

Contd....

	<u>Approved by Planning Commission</u>	<u>Approved by State Govt.</u>
Joint Director	1	1
Deputy Director	2	1 (Already created)
Research Officer	3	1
Senior Research Asstt.	2	-
Stenographer	1	1
Lower Division Clerk	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total = 10		5

In order to perform the important function of the Govt., like Planning, it is, however, proposed to elevate this wing to the level of a Directorate. Thus the posts which are required to be created for that and the post which are approved by the Planning Commission, for 1991-92 and not agreed to by the State Govt. are proposed to be created during 8th Five Year plan as indicated below :-

1. Director (Plg.) 1 (1994-95)
2. Deputy Director (Decentralised Planning) 1 (1992-93)
3. Research Officer 2 (1992-93)
4. Senior Research Asstt. 2 (1992-93)
5. Stenographer 3 (two in 1992-93 & one in 1994-95)
6. Driver 2 (one in 1992-93 & one in 1994-95)
7. Lower Division Clerk 1 (1994-95)

Total=12

The above posts are proposed for creation under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on the approved sharing pattern of 2/3 : 1/3 in between the Centre and State. The State share for 8th Five Year Plan thus comes to Rs. 10.00 lakhs and for 1992-93 Rs. 1.50 lakhs (Provision for six months) on account of salary. Further, provisions for construction of office accommodation for additional staff, purchase of vehicles and other

Contd.,.....

office expenditure etc. are also made. The outlay proposed under this scheme is indicated below :-

<u>Proposed outlay for 8th Plan:</u>	<u>Proposed outlay for 1992-93:</u>
i) 1/3rd state share of CSS on salaries	10.00 lakhs 1.50 lakhs
ii) Procurement of vehicles	5.00 lakhs 2.50 lakhs
iii) Office expenditure	30.00 lakhs 6.00 lakhs
iv) Meeting & Seminar	5.00 lakhs 1.00 lakhs
v) Construction of office accommodation	12.00 lakhs 4.00 lakhs
Total=	62.00 lakhs 15.00 lakhs

(c) Strengthening of Accounts and other Sections of P&D Deptt.

There is shortage of staff in the Secretary (Planning)'s Cell and Joint Secretary (P&D)'s Cell. Two vehicles which were purchased earlier for the P&D Department are driven by contingency drivers as no post of regular driver could be created so far against those vehicles, considering the same, following posts have been agreed to be created under state Plan during 1991-92.

1. Lower Division Clerk - 2
2. Steno - 1
3. Driver - 2
4. Safaiwalla - 1

After separation of Drawing & Disbursing functions for the Planning and Development Department from that of the Sectt., the Cash and Accounts section of the Planning and Development Department is being run by one Asstt. and two UDCs taken from the existing strength of different sections of the P&D Deptt. As such, following posts are proposed to be created during 1992-93 to strengthen the said section:-

1. Accounts Officer - No
2. Accountant - No
3. Assistant for (Nazarath) - No

The outlay proposed for the 8th Five Year Plan and that for Annual Plan 1992-93 are Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.00 lakhs respectively.

Contd....

III. STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT PLANNING MACHINERY :

Following the introduction of decentralised Planning in Arunachal Pradesh, action was initiated to set up District Planning Units in each district which has not yet been materialised. However, against the approval of the Planning Commission for creation of 11 posts of DPOs 11 Research Assistants and 11 LLCs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 50:50 sharing pattern in between the Centre & the State. The posts of DPOs and Research Assistant have been created recently. But out of 11 posts of LLCs, 5 posts are expected to be created during 1991-92. Hence, creation of the balance posts of 6 LLCs along with other essential supporting staff to DPOs are proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan. The details of the posts proposed for creation are as under:-

i) Lower Division Clerk	6 Nos (1992-93)
ii) Stenographer Gr. II	11 Nos (1992-93)
iii) Driver	11 Nos (1993-94)
iv) Peon	11 Nos (1992-93)

The outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1992-93 under this schemes are stated below :-

	<u>Proposed outlay for 8th Plan (Rs. in lakhs)</u>	<u>Proposed outlay for 1992-93. (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
i) State share on account of salary.	Rs.47.00	Rs. 7.00
ii) Purchase of 11 Nos vehicles for DPOs	Rs.28.00	Rs.28.00
iii) State share of contingency (for office etc)	Rs.28.00	Rs. 6.00
iv) State share of DE	Rs.15.00	Rs. 3.00
Total	Rs.118.00	Rs.44.00

IV. STATE PLANNING BOARD :

A post of driver for the car purchased for the Deputy Chairman State Planning Board has been proposed for creation during 1991-92.

Necessary provision for pay & allowances, T.E. of the Deputy Chairman State Planning Board including maintenance of vehicle is sought to be kept in the 8th Five Year Plan.

Contd. . .

Outlay thus proposed for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs. 25.00 lakhs and that for Annual Plan 1992-93 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

I. COMPUTER PROGRAMME:

The State level computer centre under NIC linking the districts with State Headquarters and the State with New Delhi has already been started functioning. Similarly P.C. computers procured for the Planning and Development are also effectively used in monitoring the State Plan schemes, MEC schemes, 20 Point Programme etc. But in absence of Programmers, two staff of (E&M) Wing are put to work with the computers of the Planning and Development Department in addition to their own duties. As such a post of Programmer is expected to be created during 1991-92. For maintenance of the said post and also the computers including stationery etc., an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan item-wise details are given below:-

	<u>Proposed outlay for 8th Plans</u>	<u>Proposed outlay for 1992-93</u>
i) Salary for Programmer	Rs. 1.40 lakhs	0.28 lakhs
ii) Computer Servicing Stationery/Training Programme etc.	Rs. 3.60 lakhs	0.72 lakhs
<hr/>		
Total = Rs.5.00 lakhs		1.00 lakhs

VI. BUILDING PROGRAMME :

As it is known fact that in absence of availability of rented house, Govt. staff are provided with quarter. Accordingly 66 quarters of different types at District level and about 46 quarters at the Headquarters are required to be constructed in a phased manner during 8th plan period. However, priority has to be given for a construction of residential accommodation at district level. Total requirement of fund for 8th Five Year plan for the construction of above mentioned building is given below:-

	<u>Proposed outlay for 8th Plan</u>	<u>Proposed outlay for 1992-93</u>
i) 66 Qtrs of various types at district level.	Rs.142.00 lakhs	Rs. 44.00 lakhs

ii) 46 Qtrs of various types at the Headquarters. Rs. 85.00 lakhs Rs. 28.00 lakhs

Rs. 227.00 lakhs Rs. 72.00 lakhs

VII. DISTRICT PLANNING UNTIED FUND

District Planning with untied fund was taken up in three district during 1988-89 with a nominal amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for each district. During 1989-90 the programme was extended to all 11 districts with an outlay of Rs. 198.00 lakhs. There after the outlay under untied fund has been gradually increasing. Outlay for 1991-92 is Rs. 242.00 lakhs. This programme evince keen interest at all levels and for speedy implementation of different schemes in the districts, enhanced financial powers were deligted to the DCs. The grassroot level Planning and implementation initiatives thus created are not only to be maintained but also required to be accelerated further. As such the total outlay proposed for 8th Five year Plan under untied fund is Rs. 1782.00 lakhs and that for 1992-93 is Rs. 275.00 lakhs.

6. The scheme wise outlay proposed for 8th Five Year Plan as well as annual Plan 1992-93 as per details furnished above, is summerised belwo:-

<u>Name of schemes ;</u>	<u>3th Five Year Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan 1992-</u>
i) Committed Liability	Rs. 22.00 lakhs	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
ii) Strengthening of State Planning Machinery	Rs. 39.00 "	Rs. 21.00 "
iii) Strengthening of Dist. Planning Machinery	Rs. 118.00 "	Rs. 4.00 "
iv) State Planning Board	Rs. 25.00 "	Rs. 2.00 "
v) Computer Programme	Rs. 1.00 "	Rs. .00 "
vi) Building Programme	Rs. 225.00 "	Rs. 72.00 "
Total Sectt. Economic Services.	Rs. 495.00 Lakhs	Rs. 147.00 Lakhs
Untied Fund:-	Rs. 1782.00 lakhs	Rs. 275.00 Lakhs

7. The distribution of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Completed as on 31.3.90	12.00	4.00
b) Critical ongoing scheme	2049.00	5.46
c) New Scheme	227.00	72.00
Total=	2278.00	79.46

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN-1992-97
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
TOURISM

Tourism is still at an infant stage in Arunachal Pradesh. So far it has managed to construct 3 (three) tourist lodges at Bomdila, Dibrugarh and Tezu and procured 3 tourist buses to provide minimal facilities to the visiting tourists. The state, however, has a special bus but it was not possible to explore it because of shortage of spare parts and materials. Keeping this in view and the government's desires for expansion of tourism it is proposed to build up the basic infrastructure facilities to promote tourism in the state. Accordingly, Draft 8th Plan has been proposed for an outlay of Rs. 270.40 Lakhs as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	8th Plan (1992-97)	Annual Plan (1992-93)
1. Direction & Administration	Rs. 49.60	Rs. 7.50
2. Tourist Transport Service	Rs. 14.40	Rs. 5.00
3. Tourist Information & Publicity and visits of travel writers	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 4.00
4. Tourist Centre	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 6.00
5. Construction of Tourist Lodge	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 25.00
6. Land and Buildings	Rs. 50.00	Rs. 15.00
7. Centrally sponsored Scheme	Rs. 31.00	Rs. 10.00
8. Tourism Corporation	Rs. 60.00	Rs. 30.00
Total	Rs. 270.40	Rs. 102.50

2. A brief write up in respect of the schemes are given below:-

(1) Direction and Administration :- Despite the best efforts it has not been able to do real justice towards betterment of tourism in the state. The main reason is due to limited resource and manpower. In a state like Arunachal Pradesh where growth of large-scale industries/projects may take considerable time tourism may play a significant role in strengthening the state's

Contd....

revenue. The State is endowed with vast tourist potentialities. To explore its rich and diverse various scenic spots requires experienced and well-qualified knowledge in the line of development of tourism. Therefore, it is proposed to create 28 nos posts in different categories to implement the various tourism schemes including Generally Sponsored Schemes in a orderly manner. In this regard, the Department has also proposed to procure 2 nos vehicles and one jeep as replacement. In outlay of Rs. 48.60 lakhs have been proposed, the year-wise break-up of which is as under :-

(Rs. in lakhs)			
<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical</u>	<u>Financial</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1992-93	(1) Posts-12 nos in different cadres	Rs. 0.60	Provision for two month (salary component)
	(2) Maruti Gypsy 1 no.	Rs. 1.80	For Dy. Director (Tourism) Hqr.
	(3) Jeep - 1 no	Rs. 1.90	For Tourist Officer, Bondila.
	(4) Jeep - 1 no	Rs. 1.90	Replacement of existing jeep.
	(5) Maintenance of vehicles	Rs. 1.30	POL & other office expenses
		<u>Rs. 7.50</u>	
1993-94	(1) Posts 6 nos in different cadres	Rs. 3.60	Provision of salary component for posts to be created during 1992-93 are also included.
	(2) Jeep - 1 no	Rs. 2.00	For Tourist Officer, Miat
	(3) Maintenance of vehicles etc.	Rs. 2.70	For POL and other office expenses.
1994-95	(1) Posts 5 nos in different cadres	Rs. 4.50	Provision of salary component for posts to be created during 1992-93 are also included.
	(2) Main. of vehicles etc.	Rs. 3.20	POL and other office expenses.

Contd.

(3) Jeep 1 no Rs.2.00 For Tourist Officer, Tawang

Rs. 9.70

1995-96 (1) Posts 5 nos different cadres Rs. 6.00 Provision of salary component for posts to be created during 1992-95 are also included.

(2) Maint. of vehicles etc. Rs. 4.80 POL and other office expenses

Rs. 10.80

1996-97 (1) Pay & allowances etc. Rs. 8.00 For posts to be created during 1992-96.

(2) Maintenance of vehicles etc. Rs. 5.30 POL and other office expenses.

Rs. 13.30

Year wise details of posts to be treated during 8th Five Year plan is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Year of creation	No. of posts	Place of Deployment
1.	Deputy Director (Tourism)	1992-93	1	Hqr. Naharlagun
2.	Tourist Officer	-do-	1	Bondila
3.	LDC	-do-	1	Hqr. Naharlagun
4.	Driver	-do-	3	Hqr. Bondila-2
5.	Care taker	-do-	1	Hqr. (Itanagar)
6.	Attendant	-do-	2	Tezu/Miao.
7.	Peon	-do-	3	Hqr.-2/Bondila-1
			<u>12</u>	
1.	Tourist Officer	1993-94	1	Miao
2.	LDC	-do-	1	Miao
3.	Driver	-do-	1	Miao
4.	Peon	-do-	1	Miao
5.	TIA	-do-	1	Hqr. (Naharlagun)
6.	Asstt.	-do-	1	Hqr. (Naharlagun)

6

Contd....

1. Tourist Officer	1994-95	1	Tawang
2. LDC	-do-	2	HQ (Naharlagun/ Tawang)
3. Peon	-do-	2	HQ (Naharlagun/ Tawang)
		5	
1. Asst. Director	1995-96	1	HQ (Naharlagun)
2. Supdt.	-do-	1	-do-
3. UDC	-do-	1	-do-
4. LDC	-do-	1	-do-
5. Peon	-do-	1	-do-
		5	

Grand total = 28

2. Tourist Transport service :-Under this scheme comfortable luxury Tourist Buses are Providing to visiting tourists for various places of tourist attraction. Conduct package tours to various tourists spots are also arranged from time to time specially during the tourist seasons. As this scheme gives ample opportunity for earning revenue for the state, if it is proposed to procure 2 such buses during the 8th plan period. The year wise break up are as under :

1992-93 (1) Mini Delux Bus	1 no including fabrication	5.00 lakhs
1993-94 (1) Mini Delux Bus	1 no including fabrication	5.00 lakhs
	(2) Maintenance etc	0.60 lakhs
1994-95 (1) Maintenance of two buses		1.20 lakhs
1995-96 (1) Maintenance of two buses		1.30 lakhs
1996-97 (1) Maintenance of two buses		1.30 lakhs
		14.40 lakhs

(3) Tourist information & Publicity:-Under this scheme brochures, pamphlets, folders, posters, advertisements etc. are issued to enlighten the people of the country about state potentialities in tourism. This scheme has indeed, helped in bringing Arunachal Pradesh in the tourist map of the country

Contd.....

An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the 8th plan period under the scheme during the 8th plan period. The year wise proposed utilisation of which is as follows:

1992-93	(a) Calendars	1.00 lakhs
	(b) Posters	1.00 lakhs
	(c) Calendars/posters	1.00 lakhs
	(d) Advertisements	1.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
		4.00 lakhs
1993-94	(a) Calendars	1.25 lakhs
	(b) Posters	1.00 lakhs
	(c) Advertisements	1.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
		3.25 lakhs
1994-95	(a) Advertisements	1.40 lakhs
	(b) Calendars/posters	1.50 lakhs
		<hr/>
		2.90 lakhs
1995-96	(a) Calendar and table calendar	1.50 lakh
	(b) Advertisement	1.00 lakhs
		<hr/>
		2.50 lakhs
1996-97	(a) Calendar and table calendar	1.50 lakhs
	(b) Brochures	0.85 lakhs
		<hr/>
		2.35 lakhs

Total total Rs. 15.00 lakhs

(4) Tourist Centre : As there are quite a lot of tourist spots located at various travelling circuits, it necessary to provide way side facilities by way of constructing cafeteria, summer house for tourist. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the 8th plan period for provision of such facilities.

(5) Construction of Tourist Lodge : During the 8th plan period it is proposed to construct one Tourist Lodge at Ziro which is considered to be one of the most attractive places of the state specially for trekkers because of its fascinating scenic beauty and hilly topographical feature and other aspects suitable for trekkin. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs will

Contd.....

be utilised toward construction of the lodge in phased manner. The yearly break up of which is proposed as under:

1992-93	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 10.00 lakhs

Rs. 40.00 lakhs

(6) Land and Building . As most of the officials servicing in headquarters and district headquarters are yet to be provided with residential quarters. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for construction quarters for such staff the year-wise break-up.

1992-93	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
1994-95	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Rs. 50.00 lakhs

(7) Centrally Sponsored Scheme: Three Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation are :-

- (a) Tourist Lodge-cum-Cultural Complex at Tawnag.
- (b) Beautification of Ganga Lake.
- (c) Tourist Complex at Parasuran Kuni.

Also it is intended to construct Yatri Nivas at Itanagar, a tourist lodge either at Along/Pasighat under this scheme. The state has to provide for 50% of the outlay as its share towards the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 31.40 lakhs for these projects. This amount included state share for the ongoing CSS also. The yearwise break up are as under:-

1992-93	Rs. 13.16 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. -
1994-95	Rs. 6.00 lakhs
1995-96	Rs. 12.24 lakhs

Rs. 31.40 lakhs

(8) Tourism Development Corporation - For most hill states, Tourism has proved to be a principal revenue earner. Since

Contd.....

Arunachal Pradesh have all the resemblance with other hill states of the country, the government has taken a decision to venture commercial tourism. A sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed as provision in the state plan, against the total estimated requirement of Rs. 436.00 lakhs for to start the Arunachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation. The balance requirement will have to be some from Financial Institutions on long term loan basis. However, the developmental programmes and activities will concentrated on a particular Tourist Travel circuit at the first stage and gradually the same activities will be taken up for other Travel Circuits. The year-wise programmes proposed are as under 1992-93.

<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>Nbs</u>	<u>To be created</u>
1. Managing Director	1	HQ
2. Company Secretary	1	HQ
3. Deputy <i>Manager</i>	1	HQ
4. Asstt. Manager	1	HQ
5. Asstt. Engineer	1	HQ
6. Junior Engineer	2	HQ
7. Head Asstt. Cum-Accountant	1	HQ
8. Assistant	1	HQ
9. UDC	2	HQ
10. LDC	2	HQ
11. Typist	2	HQ
12. Stenographer	1	HQ
13. TIA	4	Delhi/Calcutta/ Guwahati/Tezpur
14. Driver	3	HQ
15. Peon	3	HQ
16. Chowkidar	1	HQ
17. Helper	2	HQ

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

1. Construction of Inn at Jamiri, Dirand Nurangang.
2. Construction of tented Accommodation at Tawang.
3. Construction of 4 Log Hut at Tippi.
4. Opening of Tourist Information Centres at Delhi/Calcutta/Guwahati and Tezpur. Tourist Information Centre at Delhi will be attached to the Resident Commissioner and at Calcutta will be attached to the Liaison Officer and the Information Centre Guwahati and Tezpur will have to be established on rental houses.

Contd.....

5. Procurement of one Delux Bus one Mini Delux Bus.
6. Procurement of Heavy Vehicle - 2 Nos
7. Procurement of Gypsy Jeep.

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

1. Pay and allowances	Rs. 3.00 lakhs
2. Construction of office building	Rs.10.00 lakhs
3. Procurement of Vehicle	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
4. Construction of Log. Hut, Inns and tented accommodation	Rs. 15.50 lakhs
5. Advertisement	Rs. 1.50 lakhs
6. Contingent	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

Total 58.00 lakhs.

1993-94

CREATION OF POSTS

<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Place of posting</u>
1. General Manager	1	HQ
2. Manager	2	HQ & Bondila
3. Deputy Manager	1	Bondila
4. Asstt. Manager	1	Bondila
5. TIA	2	HQ, Bondila
6. Receptionist	2	HQ, Bondila
7. UDC	2	HQ, Bondila
8. LDC	2	HQ, Bondila
9. Care Taker	3	Tippi, Namiri, Dirang
10. Driver	4	HQ, Bondila
11. Peon	3	HQ, 2, Bondila -1
12. Cook	3	Tippi, Jamiri, Dirang
13. Sweeper	2	HQ., Bondila
14. House keeper	3	HQ., Bondila
15. Chowkidar-cum-Mali	2	Guwahati

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES

1. Construction of Hotel at Tawang
2. Construction of Hotel at Pasighat
3. Construction of Hotel at Tezpur
4. Construction Log Hut at Ganga Lake
5. Construction of Hotel at Itanagar
6. Procurement of Delux Bus - 1
7. Procurement of Mini Bus - 1
8. Procurement of Mini Delux Bus - 2

Contd,.....

9. Procurement of ... Vol - 2
10. Procurement of ... 4
11. Procurement of ... 2,
12. Procurement of ...
13. Construction of ... 2

REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS

1. Pay and allowances	Rs. 7.00 lakh
2. Construction	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
3. Construction of ...	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
4. Contingent	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
5. Maintenance	Rs. 1.00 lakh
	Rs. 63.00 lakhs

1994-95

CREATION OF POSTS

<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Place of posting</u>
1. Manager	3	Tawang, Tezu, Itanagar
2. Deputy Manager	1	HQ
3. Asstt. Manager	2	Tawang, Itanagar
4. TIA	2	Tawang, Itanagar
5. Electrician	4	Bondila, Tawang, HQ.
6. Driver	8	HQ
7. UDC	2	HQ
8. LDC	2	HQ
9. Peon	4	HQ
10. Attendant	6	HQ-4, Bondila-1, Tawang-1
11. Conductor	4	HQ
12. Cook	6	HQ
13. Housekeeper	4	For Hotel
14. Choudidar	2	Itanagar, Tawang
15. Mechanic	2	HQ

Developmental Activities

1. Construction of Hotel at Tezu
2. Construction of Hotel at Along
3. Construction of Hotel at Parasurankun
4. Construction of Hotel at ...

Contd....

5. Construction of Hotel at Ziro
6. Way side Facilities at Along-Likabali Road
7. Development of Picnic sport at Nafra.
8. Procurement of adventurous water sports equipments
9. Procurement of Jerry Vehicle - 2 nos.
10. Procurement of Jeep 2 nos.
11. Construction of Garage at Bondila

REQ. OF BUDGET OF FUN.

1. Construction of Hotels	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
2. Construction of building	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
3. Way side Facilities	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
4. Development of Picnic Sport	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
5. Procurement of Vehicle	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
6. Construction of Garage	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
7. Procurement of Advertisements Equipments	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
8. Pay & allowances	Rs. 15.00 lakhs

Rs. 75.00 lakhs

1995-96

CREATION OF POSTS

<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Place of posting</u>
1. Public Relation Officer	2	HQ
2. Accounts Officer	1	HQ
3. Admn. Officer	1	HQ
4. Assistant	1	HQ
5. UDC	1	HQ
6. LDC	1	HQ
7. Stenographer	1	HQ
8. Tourist Guide	6	HQ., Bondila Tawang, Tezu, Miao, Along
9. FIA	3	Tezu, Ziro Along
10. Manager	3	Pasighat, Tezu Along
11. Prekher	1	Bondila

Contd.. .

12. Water Sports Expert	1	HQ
13. Peon	2	HQ
14. Driver	4	HQ
15. Housekeeper	5	For Hotels and Lodges
16. Attendant	8	For Hotels and Lodges
17. Helper	15	For Vehicles

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Construction of Hotel at Yibngkiang - 1
2. Construction of Hotel at Likabali - 1
3. Way side facilities in Yingkiang to Boleng Road
4. Development of Picnic Sport at Miao, Naksa-Parbat,
5. Procurement of adventurous water sports equipments
6. Procurement of Trekking equipments.
7. Procurement of Delux Bus - 2 nos
8. Procurement of Mini Delux^{10 nos} - 2 nos.
9. Construction of Motor Garage

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

1. Pay and allowances	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
2. Construction of Hotels/building	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
3. Way side facilities	Rs. 1.00 lakhs
4. Development of picnic sport	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
5. Procurement of Equipments	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
6. Procurement of Vehicles	Rs. 30.00 lakhs
7. Maintenance of Vehicles	Rs. 9.00 lakhs
8. Contingent	Rs. 12.00 lakhs

Rs. 120.00 lakhs

1996-97

CREATION OF POSTS

<u>Name of posts</u>	<u>No. of posts</u>	<u>Place of p</u>
1. General Manager	1	HQ
2. Manager	4	For Hotels
3. Dy. Manager	2	For Hotels
4. Asstt. Manager	4	For Hotels
5. Tourist Guide	2	For Districts
6. Housekeeper	5	For Hotels
7. Foreman	1	HQ

Contd.....

8. Accountant	-	One for each hotel
9. Asstt.	1	HQ
10. Cashier	-	One for each hotels
11. JDC	2	HQ
12. JDC	2	HQ
13. ...	-	One for each Hotels
14. ...	-	HQ
15. Carpenter	-	One for each Hotel
16. Peon	2	HQ
17. Cook	10	For Hotels
18. Attendant	10	For Hotels
19. Porters	-	2 for each Hotel
20. Sweepers	-	4 for each hotels

DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

1. Construction of Hotel at Mechuka
2. Construction of Hotel at Daporijo
3. Construction of Hotel at Roing
4. Construction of Hotel at Anini
5. Rope-Way Facilities at Capital Complex
6. Development of picnic spot at Pasighat
7. Summer resort at Talley-Valley - Ziro
8. Wayside facilities at Lakhimpur to Ziro Road
9. Rope-Way Facilities at Diran - Bondila - Rupa - Tengra Jamiri
10. Procurement of Delux Bus - 2

REQUIREMENT OF FUND

1. Pay and allowances	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
2. Construction of Hotels	Rs. 40.00 lakhs
3. Construction of building	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
4. Developmental activities	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
5. Procurement of Bus	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
6. Maintenance of Vehicles	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
7. Advertisement	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
8. Contingent	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 120.00 lakhs</u>

The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes are as under :-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>5th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
(a) Critical ongoing	179.00	72.50
(b) New schemes	91.40	30.00
Total	<u>270.40</u>	<u>102.50</u>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93
SURVEY & STATISTICS

The Plan Schemes of the Department are formulated in keeping with the guidelines of the C.S.O., Ministry of Planning, Government of India. By and large the plan schemes of the Deptt. are manpower oriented to undertake various socio-economic surveys, studies and also for collection, compilation and discrimination of statistics as well as bringing analytical publications on different aspects. The only tangible output of the department is its publications. But to feed these publications, statistical data are necessary. Field staff are thus a prerequisites for field survey and collection of data, their compilation and subsequent publication thereof.

2. The following seven schemes are proposed for the Eighth Five Year Plan:-
(1) ADMINISTRATION & DIRECTION:-

The Department of Economics & Statistics requires strengthening at the level of direction, supervision, monitoring. It is proposed to create 5(Five) ministerial posts (Superintendent-1, UDC-2, LDC-1, and Peon-1) to ensure proper functioning of the Establishment and Accounts Sections and to cope up with the typing works of technical sections which bring out various publications yearly. An amount of Rs. 7.07 lakhs has been proposed against this scheme.

(2) STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT STATISTICAL SET-UP:

It is proposed to create 1(one) post of District Statistical Officer for Changlang a newly created District and 11(Eleven) posts of UDC, one for each District Headquarter. Further, it is proposed to purchase 3(Three) numbers vehicle for new districts where no vehicle exists at present. An outlay of Rs.51.55 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

(3) CONSTRUCTION OF CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR NON-MANUAL URBAN EMPLOYEES

The main objective of the scheme is to prepare Consumer Price Index Number of Non-manual Urban Employees of Arunachal Pradesh. It will require conducting of family budget enquiry to ascertain the consumption pattern of employees and regular collection of retail prices. At present prices of 108 items of consumer goods and services prevailing on every Friday in few selected markets including four Urban Centres are collected. The remaining Urban areas are yet to be brought under its coverage. As such, three posts of Inspector of Statistics are proposed towards implementation of the scheme in the field and also for compilation of monthly indices and their publications. An amount of Rs. 4.10 lakhs has been proposed for Eighth Plan.

(4) REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS:

The objective of the scheme is to cover the entire area of Arunachal Pradesh Under Registration of Births and Deaths. This scheme was initially started by the Health Department and later on in 1981 the scheme was transferred to the Deptt. of Economics & Statistics. No additional staff were provided for this extra work. The existing staff include 1(One) Inspector of Statistics and 1(One) Sub-Inspector of Statistics at Headquarter and 50(Fifty) Field Investigators deployed in the districts. It is proposed to create 8(Eight) more of posts (1 post of Deputy Director, 1 post of Statistical Officer, 1-post of Assistant, 1 post of UDC, 2 posts of IDC and 2 posts of Peon) at Directorate Headquarter as per pattern followed in the neighbouring States of North Eastern Region. This is an urgent requirement in the context of emphasis now being given on registration of birth and deaths etc. An amount Rs. 12.20 lakhs has been proposed for the Eighth Plan Period.

(5) NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY (NSS)

The Department of Economics & Statistics is to carry out this survey on behalf of Central Statistical Organisation which do not have any field office in the State of Arunachal Pradesh,

The Central Statistical Organisation bears 75% cost of this scheme and remaining 25% is borne by the State Govt. Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase 5 numbers of vehicle for districts of replacement of old vehicles which were purchased between 1972 to 1976 for the old districts. Total outlay proposed for the State share of this scheme is Rs. 46.20 lakhs during Eighth Plan.

(6) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS AT ITANAGAR:

The Department is overstrained due to no availability of required number of buildings for accommodation of its office and staff for which office could not be shifted till now to Itanagar, the Capital of the state. An amount of Rs. 240.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of essential buildings during Eighth Plan.

(7) CAPITAL FORMATION & BUDGET ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATION

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is the estimates of present investment for future. Infact, the investment capability of a State cannot be assessed without the study of GFCF: Even the Budgetary analysis is a supplement of GFCF analysis which indicates the direction of State Plans and its approach over the perspective period. Even the Input-output study is essential which requires a pre-fixing study of a State's Budget. It is proposed to create 2 (two) posts (Statistical Officer-1 & Sub-Inspector of Statistics-1) Total. outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 3.68 lakhs during the whole Eighth Plan.

3. A summary of scheme-wise financial outlays proposed for 8th Plan (1992-97) and Annual Mar'1992-93 is given below:

	<u>8th Plan 1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan 1992-93</u>
. Administration & Direction at Headquarter	7.07	0.35
. Strengthening of District Statistical Set-up	51.55	6.82
. Construction of Consumer Price Index for Non-Manual Urban Employees	4.10	-
Registration of Birth and Deaths	12.20	0.60
National Sample Survey(CSS)	46.20	8.50

6. Construction of Building at Itanagar	240.00	75.00
7. Capital Formation & Budget Analysis & Estimation	3.68	0.20
<hr/>		
Total :	244.80	91.47

4. All the schemes are **critical** ongoing schemes.

DR. MOHAMED FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

A. H. D.

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The basic essential commodities are to be made available at reasonable price in all areas to all sections of the people. To this end public distribution system has been included as an item of "Minimum Needs Programmes" in the seventh plan from the year 1987-88 onwards. Of late the Government of India has been laying very high stress on effective Public Distribution System particularly to cover the vulnerable sections of the society both in urban and rural areas. The system operates as an anti-inflationary measure which also protects the real income of the beneficiaries. Under the 20 point programme also much importance has been attached to the Public Distribution System by emphasising importance of opening more Fair Price Shops nearer to the people. The agency of Civil Supplies Department is also protect the consumer's interest by way of enforcement of various control orders issued by the central and state government under essential commodities act.

2. In Arunachal Pradesh the Civil Supply machinery has to remain extra alert as sending out different commodities to furflung areas, in many cases not connected even by kacha road is always a trying job. However system has been managed with remarkable efficiency and all commodity anywhere in the area covered under Public Distribution System.

3. REVIEW OF SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE 7TH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1990-91 AND 1991-92

There were 563 Fair Price Shops in the State at the end of 7th Five Year Plan. During the year 1990-91 another 50 Nos of new Fair Price Shops have been opened raising the total number of Fair Price Shops in the State to 613. Out of the said FPSs 267 are in the cooperative sector and remaining 346 are in the Private sector. It has also been decided to open another 60 nos of new FPSs during the year 1991-92 which will bring the total number of FPS to be 673 at the end of annual plan 1991-92.

In the hilly tracks of Arunachal Pradesh, the communication frequently gets disrupted during rainy seasons. It is thus essential to pile up reserve stock to meet the situation by construction godowns specially at vulnerable locations. Keeping this in view and the Govt of India's directive to construct Godowns at Talukas (Circle Head Quarter) Sub-Divisional HQs, the main emphasis was on construction of godowns during the 7th plan period. Twenty numbers of godowns aggregating to a capacity of 1800 MT has been constructed during the 7th plan. Another 4 godowns with 600 MT capacity have been constructed during the year 1990-91 raising the total storage capacity to 2400 MT. During 1991-92 three more of godowns with a total capacity of 400 MT is expected to be completed.

4. OBJECTIVE FOR THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The broad objectives of the eighth five year plan are detailed below :-

- (i) Consolidation of achievements made so far as well as completion of all carried over programmes/schemes.
- (ii) Strengthening of Public Distribution System by opening more FPS mostly in rural areas which are still un-covered/partially covered to bring more population under the PDS.
- (iii) To enhance storage capacity, particularly in vulnerable locations, by constructing 36 additional godowns with storage capacity of 3750 MT.
- (iv) To expand Public Distribution network to more interior areas.
- (v) Gearing up action against hoarders, adulterers, black marketeers.
- (vi) Continuous monitoring of the enforcement of various control orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act.

- (vii) Strengthening of the Department by opening Supply Offices in interior areas in the district and establishment of monitoring cell in the Directorate Headquarters.

5. Having regard to these objectives a total Rs.809.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs.170.00 lakhs for 1992-93. The detailed programmes with proposed physical and financial target is narrated below

(a) Extension of Public Distribution System in remote areas by opening more Fair Price Shops

The State of Arunachal Pradesh is very vast in area covering 84,000 sq.km. with difficult and arduous terrain. In such conditions, strengthening of Public Distribution System can only be attained by opening Fair Shops nearer to the villages within vicinity of 2 Km or so. It is futile to have such shops far away from the villages requiring people in interior places to track all the way covering long distance. Therefore, to make available the Essential Commodities nearer to the locations of the villages, as far as possible, establishment of Fair Price Shops within the reach of people is a must. Since the density of population per sq.km. is very low which is only 8 as per 1990-91 Censuses, the quantum of business involved does not commensurate for local entrepreneurs to venture for such Fair Price Shops in rural areas. Against these odds the responsibility lies with the Civil Supplies Department to find out viable solution so that the people at large in the interior places receive their Essential Commodities nearer to them at reasonable prices. The Department, therefore, proposes to open 250 new Fair Price Shops during the 8th Five Year Plan to bring hitherto un-covered/partially covered population of 93,000 under PDS. 60 new fair price shops are proposed to be opened during the 1st year during 1992-93.

(b) Augmenting Godown Facilities

The existing storage facilities available in the State is too inadequate. The monthly allocation/requirement of main Essential Commodities has been estimated at 10,000 MT as per detail below :

1. Rice	= 7,500 MT
2. Wheat	= 800 MT
3. Sugar	= 314 MT
4. Imported Edible Oil	= 150 MT
5. Iodised Salt	= 500 MT
6. Other commodities	= 736 MT
	<hr/>
	10,000 MT

Moreover, a buffer stock for one month is also required to be maintained. This makes the total requirement of storage facility as 20,000 MT. Therefore, augmentation of existing storage facilities in the interior places is an urgent necessity. Accordingly it is proposed to construct 36 more Godowns rising the aggregate storage capacity by 3750 MT. This financial involvement for such construction is estimated to be around Rs.160.00 lakhs.

Out of the above mentioned godowns the Department proposes to construct 15 godowns with approximate capacity of 1500 MT during the year 1992-93. An amount of Rs.57 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the year 1992-93 for the purpose.

(c) Residential Accommodation.

There is no residential accommodation for officials of Civil Supplies Department either in District or at Directorate Head-quarters. The service condition in Arunachal Pradesh stipulates free furnished residential accommodation to the employees as no rental accommodation is available in Arunachal Pradesh. With the proposal for creation of new posts and to provide residential accommodation to existing staff 80 residential building units are proposed to be constructed during 8th plan for an estimated cost of Rs.157.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs.40 lakh is proposed to for 1992-93.

(d) Non-Residential Accommodation

The existing office accommodation of the Directorate of Civil Supply is quite inadequate. Therefore, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs for extension of the existing office building, the requirement of Rs.8 lakhs for 1992-93 being included therein.

(e) Procurement of Vehicles for Action Against Hoarders and Black-marketeers under Point 18 of the 20 Point programme

Frequent and quick movement of supply officers is a must for enforcement of various control orders as well as for checking hoarding and black marketing etc. Since no regular public conveyance is available on all routes in Arunachal Pradesh it is imperative that the vehicles are provided to the enforcing officers for their mobility, which, so far could not be done.

f) Strengthening of the Department

The work load of the Department has increased many times with wider and extensive coverage Public Distribution System and other attendant function. To enable the Directorate of the Civil Supply to cope up with the increasing activities it proposed to strengthen the Department by creation of some new posts during 8th plan period. Following posts are accordingly proposed :

	<u>Eighth Plan</u> <u>199-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
1. Deputy Director	1	
2. Asstt. Director	1	
3. Research Officer	1	
4. Statistical Asstt.	1	1
5. Administrative Officer	1	1
6. Driver	12	3
7. Office Chowkidar	1	1
8. Gesterner Operator	1	1
9. Mechanic		1
10. Sub-Divisional Supply Officer/Supdt.	12	6
11. Inspector of Supply	12	12
12. Sub-Inspector of Supply	6	6
13. LDC	12	6
14. Peon	12	5
15. Godown Chowkidar	17	6

An amount of Rs. 223.00 lakhs is proposed for creation of posts which include Rs. 22.75 lakhs for 1992-93.

(g) Maintenance of Buildings

The Department of Civil Supplies have constructed godowns and other residential and non-residential buildings in the different districts of the State. For annual maintenance of the said buildings a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided during the 8th Five Year Plan. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the AOP for the year 1992-93.

(h) Maintenance of Vehicle and Office Equipment

For the maintenance of vehicle and purchase of office equipments a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the 8th five year plan. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the AOP for 1992-93.

(i) Setting up of Civil Supply Corporation

The Public Distribution system is operated through The State Civil Supplies Corporation/State Trading Corporations in almost all the states of the country. The Fair Price Shop dealers both in private and cooperative sectors draw their allotted quota from corporations storage Depot in the districts as per entitlement. The Corporation is also entrusted with the responsibility of transportation of identified essential commodities upto the Fair Price Shop dealers. This system has the following advantages :-

i) The allotted quota of different fair price commodities are drawn in time and lifted within the districts for storage and issue to fair price shops. The problem of surrender of allotted quota by the district nominee is minimised.

ii) Buffer stock/reserve stock as per stocking policy are maintained at District head-quarters.

iii) All essential commodities are regularly made available to all Fair Price Shops.

- iv) Buffer/reserve stock is also maintained in Fair Price Shops.
- v) Quality control is ensured.
- vi) Retail selling price at fair price shops level at approved rate is ensured, thereby the price line is controlled.
- vii) Availability of commodities as per requirement of consumers at FPS level is ensured.
- viii) Monitoring becomes easier.
- ix) Dealership also becomes easier

But there is no such Civil Supply Corporation in Arunachal Pradesh at present. Under the existing system, the Cooperative Societies function as district nominee for drawal and transportation of all allotted quota from different focal points up to Principal Distribution Centres in the districts and subsequent issue to FPS dealers and ultimate issue to the consumers. The entire process from collection of stores from focal points which are mostly located in Assam upto ultimate issue to the consumers from FPSs are handled by the single agency i.e. Co-operative Societies. This system has the following dis-advantages.

- (i) Frequent surrender of allotted quota due to paucity of fund.
- (ii) Failure to build-up buffer/reserved stock at different levels as per stocking policy of the Govt.
- (iii) Collection of inferior quality stock from focal point as no government officials with background of quality control is associated during collection from focal points.
- (iv) Heavy godown/transit loss at different levels due to lack of knowledge in scientific storage of foodgrains.
- (v) Diversion of fund allotted against PDS to other business which are more profitable than PDS.
- (vi) Non-availability of all identified PDS commodities in the FPS regularly throughout the month.

(vii) Non-issue of different identified essential commodities as per approved scale to the consumers

(viii) Higher selling rate

Since Civil Supplies Department is not involved in the process of procurement from focal point and issue to FPS and arrangement of fund for procurement of allotted quota of Food-grains etc. as the District Nominee, the department is unable to perform the expected responsibility towards quality control price-line and regular procurement for maintaining an uninterrupted flow of Supply. The welfare of the consumers is the ultimate objective of the PDS. But under existing working system, the Civil Supplies Department has no direct role to ensure equitable distribution of essential commodities at reasonable price from fair price shops nearest to the village.

It is, therefore, proposed to establish Civil Supplies Corporation in the State during the 8th Five Year Plan which will function as State/District nominee as prevailing in other States. The Co-operative Societies will continue to run the FPS at different locations as retailers who will draw their monthly requirement from the storage Depot. of the Corporation at the district headquarters/PDS.

To create infrastructure for setting up of Civil Supplies Corporation and to start operation, a total fund of Rs.662.5 lakhs will be required for the entire State as per details below :-

i) Infrastructure	Rs. 314.5 Lakhs
ii) Operation	Rs. 348.00 Lakhs
Total :	<hr/> Rs. 662.50 lakhs

However, it is proposed to implement the proposal in a phased manner to cover six out of 11 districts of the state during the 8th plan for which the estimated requirement is Rs.40+ lakhs. This amount is therefore, proposed for 8th plan which include Rs.48.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

6. A summary of the proposal is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> 1992-97	<u>Annual Plan</u> 1992-93
1. Augmentation of Godown facilities	Rs. 160.00	57.00
2. Residential accommodation	Rs. 157.00	40.00
3. Non-Residential accommodation	Rs. 10.00	8.00
4. Vehicles	Rs. 40.00	11.25
5. Strengthening of Deptt	Rs. 23.00	2.75
6. Maintenance	Rs. 15.00	3.00
7. Setting up of Civil Supply Corporation	Rs. 404.00	48.00
Total :	<u>Rs. 809.00</u>	<u>170.00</u>

7. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing scheme	405.00	122.00
b) New scheme	404.00	48.00
Total :	809.00	170.00

DEFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-93)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93
WEIGHTS & MEASURES

The department of Legal Metrology is entrusted with the function of enforcing various provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1985, and implementation of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977. The Department is also enforcing various provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, and the Rules there under. To carrying out these statutory obligations therefore, the Department needs adequate organisation set-up, laboratory facilities for field Inspectors provision of equipment and materials, organisation of publicity and propaganda besides provision of residential and non residential buildings, vehicles, etc.

2. The 8th Five Year Plan proposal has been formulated keeping in view the actual necessity that has arise due tremendous increase of work local and added emphasis now being given consumer protection and redressal of their grievances. The Department has since constituted a Consumer Protection Council with 7 official and 7 Non-official members under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister concerned. As envisaged under the law, a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum for each of the 11 districts and a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission in the State Capital, Itanagar, have been constituted with prior approval of the government of India. These quasi-judicial machineries are now functioning in the State. The scheme proposed is under.

<u>Schemes</u>	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
1. Organisation Set-up	104.13	13.10
2. Provision of Working Standards	7.00	2.30
3. Provision of Laboratory equipment and materials	11.00	2.00
4. Publicity & propaganda	30.00	5.00
5. Provision of Motor Vehicle	18.50	6.00
6. Maintenance of Motor Vehicle Machinery & equipment	15.00	2.25

Contd... ..

7. Maintenance unit for Working & Secondary Standard Balances.	4.00	
8. Printing of Instrumental forms.	3.50	1.00
9. Construction of Scales	21.75	19.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total 287.88	50.65

3. A brief on the scope of proposal is as given below:-

1. Organizational set up :- For the purpose of smooth and effective functioning of the Department it is necessary to provide essential posts both for HQ as well as for districts. The amount proposed includes requirement posts, as well as the requirement for payment of honorarium, H/OA etc. to members of the State Consumer Council, Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum and the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. The number of Inspectorates proposed for setting up in six sub-divisions during the 8th Five Year Plan is 6(Six).

2. Provision of Working standards :- The scheme includes proposal for provision of 6(six) new sets of Working Standards for Inspectorates at Itanagar, Likahabal, Longding, Yingkiang, Hyuliang and Koloriang. These sets are necessary for the field Inspectors to carry out verification and stamping and periodical re-verification and stamping of commercial Weights & Measures, Weighting and measuring instruments used within their respective jurisdiction. Provision of such sets of Working Standards for field Inspectors is a statutory necessity.

3. Provision of Laboratory Equipments and Materials:

This is for providing six sets of precision balances, and 21 sets of verification stamps, plugs, other stamping equipment and materials to the field Inspectors required by them for carrying out day to day laboratory work. Provision for equipment and materials for Secondary Standards Laboratory is also included here.

4. Publicity and Progonda:- The weights and Measures and Consumer Protection Acts are meant for guaranteeing protection to consumers. Activity relating to safeguarding of consumers' interest has therefore gained high priority.

Concl....

Bringing awareness in the consumers is the basic necessity. Once they are conscious about their rights and grievances they will come forward with their complaints to their respective District Forum or State Commission as the case may be for redressal. Without mass consciousness these laws cannot be effective. To achieve this, organisation of meetings, group discussion, seminars, displaying hoardings, distribution of book-lets, posters etc. are necessary. It has also been observed that publicity through T.V. programmes, VCR/VCP with cassettes obtainable from Govt. of India, and other sources play an important role.

5. Provision of Motor Vehicles :- A total number of 7 (seven) vehicles have been proposed during the 8th Five Year plan for procurement in a phased manner. Of them, two are Jeep vans, for use in connection with to and fro transportation of Working Standards to be periodically verified in the Secondary Standards Laboratory at Itanagar. In fact, each working standard set used in the Inspectors laboratory need periodical re-verification with the Secondary Standards. For the purpose of carrying out publicity and propaganda in district also each a Jeep van is essential. Of the remaining five three will be required as replacement of the existing ones and one for the proposed Central/Konal Office and one for the HQ.

6. Maintenance of Motor Vehicles, machinery and other equipments :- For the purpose of maintenance and up-keep of the vehicle, machineries and other equipment in the Department, the scheme proposal is necessary.

7. Maintenance Unit for working standard Balances :- There are five precision balances in each of the existing 15 Working Standard Laboratory. The Secondary Standard Laboratory also maintain five such precision balances. Each of the said balances in under daily use and therefore, often their accuracy needs to be set right even by carrying out repairs. Such repairs/adjustments being of frequent nature it will be economical if a maintenance unit could be set-up for carrying out this job within the department instead of inviting repairs from outside and incur high expenditure on this account.

Contd.....

8. Printing of Departmental forms:- Printing of departmental forms is necessary for meeting day to day requirement of 17 various types of departmental forms used by field Inspectors. Annual printing will be more economical than having the forms periodically printed in small number. Such printing will also avoid any scope of dislocation in day work of the field Inspectors.

9. Construction of buildings: - The Department is in need of a considerable number of both residential and non-residential accommodation. But with the amount proposed for the purpose, it will be possible only to construct a very limited number of such buildings. Of these, it is proposed to have an office building for the HQ Asst. constructed. Provision of Office accommodation for Tawang, Bondila, Seppa, Namsai and Basar also needs to be done on priority. At the same time, necessity of staff quarter both for districts as well for HQ cannot be delayed further as the staff have been facing extreme difficulties in absence of even minimum accommodation. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake construction of a limited number of essential buildings as will be coverable with the fund proposed.

10. The entire outlay is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93

SMALL SAVINGS

The net target of Small Saving Collections during seventh five year plan (85-90) was the Rs. 500 lakhs against which actual net collections was Rs. 566 lakhs from 1986 March, 90.

The gross and net collections during 1990-91 and 1991-92 was as under:

<u>Gross</u>	<u>Net</u>
1990-91 Rs. 403 lakhs	Rs. 156 lakhs
1991-92 Rs. 86 lakhs	Rs. 45 lakhs upto June '91.

2. The target proposed during this eight five year plan is Rs. 4233 lakhs a gross and Rs. 581 lakhs as net. Comparatively lower estimates of the net collection target is to be attributed to liability to pay back the investment made by the individuals during the seventh plan period.

The gross collection however will be proportionately increasing in the coming years.

Although efforts are made to mobilise resource under the scheme, the people in the rural areas in particular are not fully aware of the benefit they can derive out the scheme. For wider publicity, a post of publicity officer is to be created. The Arunachal Pradesh having eleven districts, with difficult communication, it is felt essential to create more post of publicity officer to optimise mobilisation from such scheme specially from the rural areas. Therefore it is proposed to create atleast two more post of Field publicity Officer in the scale of pay of Rs. 1640/- to 2900/- to enable this office to cover entire state. This is necessary to motivate local villagers by appropriate publicity to get their saving invested in small savings which will also be to their benefit.

Through the Deptt is presently organising group meetings, essay competition on the scheme through the IOs and STOs, who has been declared ex-office District Savings Officer,, such part time efforts is not enough to exploit full savings potential available in the state.

Contd.,.....

As the field publicity officer will undertake to work with film projector etc. a light motor vehicle will be minimum requirement for them. Therefore, it is proposed to purchase a Jeep in the replacement, old vehicle is under the condemnation.

The department is now functioning (from 1985-86) with following staff.

Deputy Director	1
Asstt. Director	1
Accountant	1
UDC	1
LDC	1
Driver	1
Peon	1

But the office could not yet build up its own accommodation nor provide residential accommodation to its staff. Therefore an amount of 6 lakhs and 21 lakhs respectively are proposed for constructions of office and residential buildings.

3. In outlay of Rs. 40.15 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan period, the details of which are given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Under salary for two post of Field Publicity Officer	Rs. 3.50
Travelling expenditure	Rs. 1.50
Office expenditure	
i) Scheme advertising on daily news paper	Rs. 1.00
ii) Boarding Band for each District i.e. 11 districts.	Rs. 1.50
iii) Printing of merit certificates to be awarded to the Best Agent of Dis.	Rs. .05
iv) Conducting education competition/meeting during world Theft Day in Schools and Colleges including all districts.	Rs. 1.00

C. Ind. . . .

v) Printing of publicity materials	Rs. 1.00
vi) Cost of maintenance of Jeep (one) Petrol etc.	Rs. 1.00
vii) Stationaries including offices expenses	Rs. .60
viii) Replacement Jeep	Rs. 2.00
ix) Construction of office building as per estimated.	Rs. 6.00
x) Construction of staff quarters	Rs. 21.00

Total Rs. 40.15

The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 3.73 lakhs.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

W. S. D.

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

E D U C A T I O N

Introduction:

Arunachal Pradesh is making rapid development in the field of education. The rate of literacy has been increased from 11.29% in 1971 to 20.7% in 1981 and now for age group 7 years and above it is 41.22% as per provisional 1991 census figure. Though there is a vast expansion of education yet the target of universalization of elementary education could not be achieved due to lack of infrastructural facilities like school buildings, adequate number of teachers, teachers' accommodation etc. About 60% of primary, 50% of middle, 40% of secondary and 20% of higher secondary schools are without proper building, other infrastructural facilities and adequate number of teachers. The fast quantitative growth has also created a number of challenges like construction of sufficient class rooms, teachers quarters and hostels, providing adequate number of educational equipment to schools, appointing requisite number of qualified teachers, expanding training facilities etc. Further, the problem of high rate of dropout is also posing a serious challenge.

2. Position and achievement during 7th five year plan and last two annual plans (1990-91 and 1991-92)

During 7th Five Year Plan and last two annual plans universalization of elementary education and adult education was given top priority. However, there are about 25,000 additional children in the age group 6-11 years and 13000 additional children in the age group 11-14 years which are yet to be provided.

Educational facilities at primary and middle school levels and 60% of population is still to be covered under adult education in the hilly areas of the state.

3. The achievements, physical target during the 7th plan and last two annual plans are given below :-

	<u>7th Plan</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u>	
	(1985-90)	1990-91	1991-92 (Target)
1. Estt. of Primary School	222 Nos	40	45
2. Opening of I.V.Pry. School	38 Nos	-	-
3. Conversion of existing Pry. to I.V.Pry.	49 Nos	-	-
4. Upgradation of Pry to Middle	125 Nos	20	23
5. Opening of Girls Hostel	47 Nos	10	10
6. Upgradation of Middle to Secondary School	36 Nos	8	8
7. Community school	1 No	100	62
8. Upgradation of Sec. to Hr. Sec. Schools	20 Nos	-	3
9. Opening of Science stream	4 Nos	1	3
10. Vocationalisation of Education	3 Nos	-	4
11. Opening of non-formal Education Centre (9-14)	50 Nos	-	-
12. Navodaya Vidyalaya	5 Nos	-	-
13. Establishment of new College	2 Nos	-	-
14. Opening of adult education centres	322 Nos	113	60
<u>Sports and physical education :</u>			
1. Scouts-Troops	37 Nos	-	-
2. Guide Companies	37 Nos	-	-
(C) Cub Pack	60 Nos	10	-

(d)	Bulbul flock	60 Nos	10	-
2. (a)	Jr. Divn. Army Univ (Girls)	2 Nos	-	2
	(b) Jr. Divn. Army Unit (Boys)	7 nos	-	5
3.	Sports School	2 Nos	-	-

Number of Educational Institutions in the State at the end of 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 are given below :

<u>Institutions</u>	<u>1989-90</u>	<u>1990-91</u>	<u>1991-92</u>
Pre-Primary	249	249	284
Primary	1101	1122	1144
Middle	236	250	265
Secondary	63	68	73
Higher Secondary	45	46	49
Degree College	4	4	4
University	1	1	1
Community School	1	100	62
Navodaya Vidyalaya	5	5	5

Total	1705	1845	1887

3. Objectives and strategies of 8th Plan

The 8th plan aims to bring about quantitative and qualitative improvement of Elementary Education and Adult Education. The basic objectives are -

- a) Free education for all children up to age of 14.
- b) Free and compulsory education to children which involve completion of certain stage of schooling.
- c) Universalisation of elementary education at lower primary stage upto the age of 11 with the required minimum level of learning laid down in the National Curriculum.
- d) Adult Education for removal of illiteracy by 1995 as envisaged in the NPE 1986.

- e) Strengthening of science education at school level.
- f) Vocationalisation of education at plus two level.
- g) Creation of infrastructural facilities for promotion of sports and health activities.
- h) Consolidation and strengthening of Higher Education.

4. Magnitude of problems and future projections

(1) The enrolment in the lower primary level (class I - V) at the end of the 7th plan was 107,300 and that in the middle level (class VI - VIII) was 24829 i.e. the enrolment of Elementary Education was 1,32,124. It is estimated that in order to achieve universalization of elementary education at the lower primary level, the enrolment figure is to be raised to 139000 which is about 20% more than the estimated child population (115'00) in the age group 6-11 years during 1994-95. This is because of large section of children beyond the 6-11 years age group are enrolled in Class I- V.

(2) It is estimated that the enrolment at the middle level (class VI-VIII) may be raised from 25000 to 40000 during the next 5 years i.e. the average increase per year is estimated 3000. But the total population the age group 11-14 years is estimated as 64000, out of which about 20000 may be enrolled in the lower primary stage due to higher age group entry in schools.

(3) The girls are lagging behind in comparison to boys so far as enrolment is concerned. Therefore, the 8th plan should attract large number of girls which requires carefully considered special measure, to improve participation of girls in Elementary Education. Another problem area is the enrolment of working children whose number in Arunachal Pradesh particularly among girls is very high. Therefore, working children will have to be treated as special group requiring special strategy and programme.

(4) Yet another problem area is the small habitations having population of 100 or below scattered in the hilly terrain far away from each other. Such habitation in each block needs special strategies and programmes for their coverage under primary education.

(5) Non-availability of voluntary agencies and adequate number of literate unemployed persons available in the village have made the adult education programme totally dependent on the Government agencies. This is a programme of National importance to be completed in the next five years. Therefore, massive involvement of all agencies/organisations working in the state is called for.

(6) In the school sector the expansion which has taken place upto the end of the 7th plan had been basically to meet the popular growing demand of the people for more schools. Adequate infrastructural facilities required for running the institutions could not be provided due to some constraint. Therefore, 8th Five year plan will aim at removing such deficiencies which have already occurred in the system by concentrating on consolidation rather than expansion. However, facilities of learning science and Mathematics will be extended and strengthened at every level. In order to provide capable students required for professional and technical courses, 8th plan will also attempt to divert 10% students at plus two stage to vocational courses.

(7) Under the higher education the colleges and the University which have been established during the 7th plan needs infrastructural facilities and strengthening. 8th plan will aim to provide necessary infrastructural and other basic facilities for teaching and learning in the colleges and university. Opening of new colleges will have to be restricted to bare minimum while main emphasis would be for consolidation.

(8) Realising the importance of the youth as a catalyst for rapid socio-economic change, youth programme has to be given sufficient place during the 8th plan. Expansion of N.S.S., N.C.C. Scout and Guiding to develop the personality of students through community service and to arouse their social consciousness by providing opportunities to interact and work with the people of creatively and constructively.

(9) Creation of sports infrastructure in all Districts and promotion of sports and physical education in schools and orientation and training of teachers in physical education and Yoga and search for talented students by organising competitions and scientific training to such students in Sports Schools.

(10) As stated above, there will be a huge backlog of buildings to be taken up during 8th plan. The total financial involvement for removing the backlog of buildings alone will be to the tune of Rs.225 crore.

Plan programmes for 8th Plan

A. Elementary Education

1. Pre-Primary Education:-

Under Pre-primary Education addition of 1229 pre-primary classes with the existing primary section has been proposed. There are 1513 primary sections out of which 284 have been attached with the pre-primary classes where about 13000 children are getting early childhood education. The remaining 1229 existing primary sections

are proposed to be covered during 8th Plan by adding pre-primary classes. The target for 8th plan is 35000 additional children in the age group of 4-6 years. The Pre-Primary Educational facilities may reduce high stagnation and dropout in class I. For Pre-primary classes one Trained teacher (or fully lady teacher) should be provided to each school. The detailing of the teacher would be conducted in each district before placement of the teacher to the school. The provision for physical and financial target is given below :

Year	Physical Target	Financial Target
1992-93	250	43.30
1993-94	250	126.57
1994-95	250	219.49
1995-96	250	331.40
1996-97	229	416.43
	-----	-----
	1229	1127.19
	-----	-----

2. Primary Education

In order to achieve the target of universalisation of Elementary Education (U.E.E.) at lower primary level, it is proposed to increase the enrolment during the 8th five year plan from 1,18,000. to 1,45,000 which will be approximately 120 per cent (Gross) of the total child population in the age group 6-11 years by 1996-97.

The enrolment target is 27,000 (additional). The following schemes have been proposed to achieve the target.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Addl. enrolment</u>
(1) Opening of Primary schools	
(a) Rural areas - 99	2400
(b) Urban areas - 21	1200
(2) Opening of 1284 Community School (where population is below 200)	12840
(3) Enrolment of additional children in existing schools	5560
(4) Non-formal Education	5000
total	27000

Primary level level education will be expanded to all villages having populations of 200 or more. At present there are 55 such villages without primary schooling facilities which will be covered as per yearwise physical targets as shown below :

Year	Physical target for opening of primary schools		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1992-93	50	5	55
1993-94	49	6	55
1994-95	-	5	5
1995-96	-	3	3
1966-67	-	2	2
Total	99	21	120

The financial impitation of the scheme would be Rs.1349.44 lakh. Yearwise break-up has b en given below

Enrolment target

Year	Estimated child population in the age group 6-11 years	Proposed target	Gross coverage Percentage
1992-93	109,000	124,000	112.22
1993-94	111,000	130,000	115.56
1994-95	117,000	136,000	117.65
1995-96	119,000	141,000	119.49
1996-97	120,000	** 145,000	120.00

** NB:- Estimated child population in the age group 6-11 years during 1996-97 is 120,000 + additional 20% for higher age group.

2. Community School

In order to cover 1284 habitations below 200 population slab, it is proposed to provide one community school to each habitation. The community school could provide pre-school, Primary Education for Class I & II Non-Formal Education and Adult Education. Necessary equipments and furniture will be provided. There will be no regular teacher. The Community school will be provided with an educational worker who will be paid honorarium to run the community school. The educational worker will be appointed from locally available youth on the basis of recommendation of the village and block Education committee, and thereby generate rural employment opportunities. The year wise break up of physical target and financial implications are shown in the following table. The Capital component of 162 Community Schools opened during last two years is included in the 1st year of the plan.

Financial Implications for Community Schools :

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Physical Target	Financial Target		
		Scheme	Capital (@ 1.00 lakh per unit cost)	Total
1992-93	250	9.76	422.00	431.76
1993-94	250	24.08	260.00	284.08
1994-95	250	42.96	260.00	302.96
1995-96	250	52.72	260.00	312.72
1996-97	214	67.04	244.00	311.04
	1234	196.56	1446.00	1642.56

3. Upgradation of Primary to Middle School:

The enrolment target in Middle stage (Class VI-VIII) during 1991-92 is 29000 and thus gross coverage will be 49.57% in the corresponding age group 11-14 years. During 8th Plan period it is proposed to increase the Gross Coverage upto 75% by enrolling additional 20,000 students. To meet up the additional enrolment it is proposed to upgrade 102 primary schools to Middle schools of which 90 in rural areas and 12 in Urban areas during 8th Plan period. Thus will make the ratio of primary and middle schools as 3:1 which is the minimum need for U.E.E. The yearwise physical and financial targets are given below :

Physical Target

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1992-93	22	3	25
1993-94	22	3	25
1994-95	22	3	25
1995-96	13	2	15
1996-97	11	1	12
Total	90	12	102

Financial Implication :

Year	Scheme	(Rs in	
		Financial target Building (@ 15.00 lakh per school including teachers quarters)	Total
1992-93	23.36	375.00	398.36
1993-94	57.58	375.00	432.58
1994-95	92.82	375.00	467.82
1995-96	119.93	225.00	344.93
1996-97	241.09	180.00	321.09
Total	634.78	1530.00	1964.78

4. Grant-in-aid:

Few Voluntary Organization are running Educational Institution in Arunachal Pradesh and rendering good service for the spread of Education. The position of Institutions run by the Voluntary Organizations are as follows :

1.	R.K.Mission	-	2 Hr.Sec.Schools.
2.	R.K.Sarda Mission	-	1 Hr.Sec.School
3.	Vivekananda Kendra	-	14(2 Sec,2 Middle, 10 Pry)
4.	B.K Mission	-	2 (1 Sec., 1 Middle)
5.	D.P. Mission	-	2 (1 Hr Sec., 1 Pry.)
	Total		21

The scheme of grant-in aid to these Voluntary organisations would continue during 8th Plan period also. The financial targets are shown below :

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Scheme	Capital	Total
1992-93	20.00	100.00	120.00
1993-94	25.00	100.00	125.00
1994-95	30.00	100.00	130.00
1995-96	35.00	100.00	135.00
1996-97	40.00	100.00	140.00
Total	150.00	500.00	650.00

5. Opening/construction of Girls Hostel

At the end of 7th Plan, the total enrolment in Classes VI-VIII was 24829 out of which 9603 were girls. This indicates that Girls education is lagging behind in the state. To encourage girls education it is required to provide additional facilities for them. Thus the scheme of opening and construction of girls' Hostel would continue during 8th five year plan. The target proposed is 50.

The year-wise physical and financial targets are given below :-

(in lakh)				
Year	Physical target of hostels (Each 20 boarders with ancillary facilities)	Financial Implication		
		Scheme	Building per unit cost 10.00 lakh)	Total
1992-93	10	1.60	100.00	101.60
1993-94	10	2.08	100.00	102.08
1994-95	10	6.63	100.00	106.63
1995-96	10	9.24	100.00	109.24
1996-97	10	9.34	100.00	109.34
Total	50	28.89	500.00	528.89

C. Strengthening of Primary and Middle Schools

The existing institutions are required to be strengthened by providing additional teachers, furniture equipment, building etc. in order to remove the deficiencies already entered in the system for rapid expansion of education in the previous plan periods as well as for additional enrolment in the existing institutions for U.E.E. and quality education.

a) Strengthening of existing primary schools :

i) Requirement of additional teachers :

Additional enrolment proposed in the existing
primary schools = 5560
Proposed teacher pupil ratio = 1:30
Additional teachers to be provided in the existing
schools = 185

ii) Proposed special allowances to Head teacher of
primary school @ Rs 50/- per month in addition to pay

b) Strengthening of existing Middle Schools :

Recruitment of additional teachers :

Additional enrolment proposed in Middle level (VI - VIII)

a. Additional enrolment proposed to be covered = 20 00
by establishing 102 new schools = 8000

b) Additional enrolment proposed in the existing
Middle schools = 12000

proposed teacher pupil ratio = 1:20

Additional teachers to be provided
in the existing schools = 600

ii) Headmaster for every middle school

At present Junior teachers are working as Headmaster in
all the 255 Govt Middle Schools. It is proposed to provide
Headmaster to every middle school in the scale of pay of
Rs 1600-2660 (immediate higher scale of junior teacher) for
better administration and maintenance of discipline. For
this only difference of pay and fixation benefit has been
kept in the plan.

Yearwise Teachers' Training of Primary & Middle Schools

Year	Number of Additional Teachers		No. of posts of Head Master for upgradation
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Middle school
1992-93	70	100	255
1993-94	70	150	-
1994-95	30	150	-
1995-96	15	150	-
1996-97	-	50	-
	185	600	255

Financial Implication:

The financial implication for strengthening of existing primary and middle schools by providing additional teachers, class rooms, furniture, teachers' quarters, equipment etc. including clearing of backlog of buildings are shown below :

Financial Implication for strengthening of Primary and Middle Schools :

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Financial Implication		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	100.00	800.00	900.00
1993-94	150.00	1000.00	1150.00
1994-95	225.00	1200.00	1425.00
1995-96	275.00	1400.00	1675.00
1996-97	350.00	1500.00	1850.00
Total	1100.00	5900.00	7000.00

7. Administration and Supervision :

There are 48 Community Development Blocks in the State covering 11 districts. Primary schools, Middle schools, Adult Education Centres etc. are increasing throughout the state. At present there is no machinery to supervise and coordinate the various activities at the block level. Moreover, Govt. has given emphasis on grass-root level planning and decentralisation of planning process. Therefore it is proposed to strengthen the districts and blocks as below :-

(a) District board of Education :

A district board of Education may be set up in every district with the responsibility for planning, implementation and monitoring of all educational programmes including schools, non-formal and adult education upto the higher secondary level. These Boards should formulate strategies for education development including quality improvement programmes and develop linkages with the developmental programmes at the district level. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction (DDPI) should function as the Chief Executive functionary of the District Board of Education. This may function as a separate body

with adequate participation and involvement of Zilla Parishads. Representation of educationists women, youth, parents, SC/STS, minorities and voluntary organization would also be taken into consideration in the constitution of District Board of Education.

(b) Proposed set up at District level

At present DDPI in the district and principals of Higher Secondary Schools are of the same rank and thus, the objective of Unified educational administration at district level is not easy to achieve. With this objective the post of District Education Officer was upgraded at Dy Director level, but the objective is not fully achieved. Moreover, the office has not been strengthened with adequate supporting staff for performance of various academic and administrative functions. The workload will be much lighter for decentralisation of planning processes. Therefore, it is proposed to bring the following changes in the existing set-up.

(i) The head of district level set-up could be of higher rank in the scale of pay 3700-125-4700-150-5000. He may be designated as 'Chief District Education Officer' and the present post of DDPI may be abolished. This change may be done in the 2nd year of the 8th plan.

(ii) The Chief District Education Officers ** in the scale of pay 2200-400, meant for Planning, Statistics, Survey Budget and Accounts and the other for Academic, Establishment and **General**. These two posts may be filled up in the 1st year of the Plan.

(iii) Each District Education Officer should be supported by a Deputy District Education Officer in the scale of pay of 2000-35000, one meant for Statistics, Survey and monitoring and the other for the Establishment and Administration. These two posts may be filled up in the 2nd year of the 8th plan.

(iv) There is at present only one statistical Assistant in the district. Another Statistical Assistant may be provided in the 1st year of the 8th Plan as a supporting staff for decentralisation of educational planning process.

(C) Proposed set up of Block Level :

At present the supporting staff at the block level are the assistant District Education Officers and Adult Education supervisors who are in the non-gazetted cadre equivalent to 'Junior Teachers' in schools. This is the weakest link in the administrative structure of education particularly in the area of elementary education for which many of the educational programmes could not be successfully implemented. For proper inspection and supervision at the block level as well as Planning and management of pre-primary, Primary, middle, adult and non-formal educational programmes, it is proposed to bring the following changes in the existing set-up at the block level.

** in the district may be supported by two District Education Officers.

(i) One Block Education Officer in the scale of pay 2000-3500 who is well conversant with elementary, adult and non-formal education may be provided in each of the 48 blocks in the 1st year of the 8th plan.

(ii) One Supervisor in each circle in the scale of pay 1640-2900 may be provided for supervision of schools upto middle level and activities of school complexes as the supporting staff of Block Education Officer. Supervisors will assist him in Micro-level planning and Evaluation, Monitoring and Implementation of various programmes. They would be touring officers responsible for effective functioning of schools, AE & Non-formal Centres and school complexes under them. These posts may be filled up by the 2nd year of the 8th Plan.

/for
UEE, AE
& NPE,
School
Mapping,
Institu-
tional
Planning
Evalu-
ation

(iii) For the office of the Block Education Officer, the following staff may be provided in the 1st year of the 8th plan.

U.D.C. - 1
L.D.C. cum typist - 1
Peon - 1

d) Financial Implication for Administration and Supervision of Elementary Education

The financial implication including office building and quarters for the proposed staff are given below :

Year	Financial implication (Rs in lakh)		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	43.92	200.00	243.92
1993-94	80.69	250.00	330.69
1994-95	87.62	250.00	337.62
1995-96	101.26	50.00	151.26
1996-97	106.63	50.00	156.63
Total	420.12	800.00	1220.12

8. Provision of Incentives to Tribal Students :

The scheme of providing incentives to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes by way of giving free text books, uniform, stationery and clothing to hostel boarders will continue during 8th plan. Further stipend to all tribal students of rural areas from class I-V may be provided for reducing drop-outs and retention of children for U.E.E.

Year wise Target of Beneficiaries

Item	Rate in Rs.	Yearwise number of beneficiaries				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Uniform						
Cl I-V	200.00	93000	96000	99000	102000	105000
Cl VI-VIII	300.00	22000	24000	26000	28000	30000
Stationery						
Cl I-VIII	100.00 per year	115000	120000	125000	130000	135000
Stipend for Hostel Boarders						
I-VIII P.M.	120.00	2310	2310	3910	45000	5000
Stipend for tribal students (I-V) of rural areas for retention)						
	50.00 PM	80000	84000	88000	92000	94000
Clothing for hostel boarders (I-VIII)						
	1000.00 PM	1500	1700	1900	2200	2500

Financial Implication for Incentives to Tribal Students

Incentives	Rs in lakhs				
	Yearwise Financial Implication				
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Uniforms:					
Class I-V	186.00	192.00	198.00	204.00	210.00
Class VI-VIII	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00
Stationery					
Class I-VIII	115.00	120.00	125.00	130.00	135.00
Stipend for Hostel Boarders (I - VIII)	2.77	3.85	4.69	5.40	6.00
Stipend for tribal students (I-V) of rural areas (for retention)	40.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	47.00
Clothing for hostel boarders	15.00	17.00	19.00	22.00	25.00
Text Books(L.S.)	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
	504.77	531.85	558.69	586.40	613.00

9. Strengthening of Science Education

For strengthening of Science Education, Science Kit box, Teaching aids and other equipment would be supplied to primary and middle schools for effective teaching of Science and Mathematics at elementary stage.

The financial implication are as below :

Table : Financial Implication for strengthening of Science Education

Year	Rs in lakh	
	Financial Implication	
1992-93	2.00	
1993-94	4.00	
1994-95	6.00	
1995-96	6.00	
1996-97	6.00	
Total	24.00	

10. Training of teachers

It is proposed to train the untrained teachers of Elementary level by conducting short-term in service Training course, refresher courses and long term training courses. The financial implications for the training of the elementary teachers are as follows :

Table : Financial Implications for training of Elementary Teachers

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Financial Implication
1992-93	9.00
1993-94	10.00
1994-95	12.00
1995-96	12.00
1996-97	12.00
Total	55.00

Examination:

Every year the number of students are increasing and therefore, the expenditure for conducting the examination will also go on increasing. The financial implication for examination is given below :

(Rs in lakh

Year	Financial implication
1992-93	10.00
1993-94	11.00
1994-95	12.00
1995-96	13.00
1996-97	14.00
Total	60.00

11. Educational Technology

The use of Educational Technology for qualitative improvement of Education would be encouraged during 8th plan period. The financial implication of the scheme is given below :-

Financial Implication for Educational
Technology

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Financial Implication
1992-93	1.00
1993-94	3.00
1994-95	5.00
1995-96	6.00
1996-97	7.00
Total	22.00

12. Non Formal Education

It is proposed to take up the scheme of Non-formal Education as follows :

- a) Habitations which are sparsely populated will be covered through Non-formal Education programme to be imparted by Educational workers proposed to be engaged in the community schools being established.
- b) The students of classes XI and XII will be provided with instructional materials to be utilized by them for Non-Formal Education Programme to be imparted during vacations.
- c) All locations where infrastructural facilities like school buildings; teachers and equipment etc. are available will be selected to function as N.F.E. Centres.

It is proposed to take up two project 100 centres each during 8th Five Year Plan. The N.E.E.R.T. will assist in development of instructional materials Training of key persons and production of materials will be taken up by the Directorate.

Necessary management structure as proposed in the scheme of Govt of India shall have to be provided at the State and S.I.E. levels.. Supervising staff for District as well as project will also be required as below :

1. Directorate level :-

i) Jt. DPI	-	1
ii) Stenographer	-	1
iii) U.D.C.	-	1
iv) Grade IV	-	1

2. Staff to be provided at S.I.E. Changlang

i) Senior Consultant		1
ii) Consultant	-	2
iii) Typist	-	1
iv) Grade IV	-	1

3. District staff for two projects :

i) ADPI	-	2
ii) UDC	-	2
iii) LDC	-	2
iv) Grade IV	-	2

The year wise financial implication is given below :

Financial implication of non-formal education

Year	Pay & Allowances	Training/ Publication of Instructional materials	Project cost	Total
1992-93	-	2.00	-	2.00
1993-94	2.88	4.10	11.00	17.98
1994-95	3.20	6.00	11.00	20.20
1995-96	3.40	6.00	11.00	20.40
1996-97	3.60	6.00	11.00	20.60
Total	13.08	24.10	44.00	81.18

13. State Institute of Education

The existing State Institute of Education is required to be strengthened for smooth and better functioning. The following posts are proposed during 1992-93

i) Superintendent	1
ii) Librarian	1
iii) Accountants	1
iv) Driver	1
v) Statistical Officer	1

The State Institute of Education is to be provided building and also residential accommodation for staff. The financial implication for strengthening of State Institute of Education is shown below :

Financial Implication for S.I.E.

(Rs in lakh)

Year	Financial Implication		Total
	Salary/Equipment	Capital	
1992-93	0.45	2.00	2.45
1993-94	1.05	8.00	9.05
1994-95	1.05	10.00	11.05
1995-96	1.05	10.00	11.05
1996-97	1.10	10.00	11.10
Total	4.70	40.00	44.70

14. District Institution of Education & Training:

During the 7th Five Year Plan one D.I.E.T. was established at Changlamg under cent per cent Centrally sponsored Scheme. Only land value was to be provided by the State. This institute is required to be strengthened by providing already sanctioned posts. Moreover it is proposed to establish another two D.I.E.Ts at Basar and Itanagar during 1993-94. If the centre discontinues

the scheme, the State is to bear the expenditure. The details about the requirement of fund is shown in the following table.

Financial implication for establishment of D.I.E.Ts

Rs in lakh

Location of the D.I.E.T.	Item	Year wise financial implication					Total
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
1. Changlang (Existing)	Salary	-	15.00	17.00	19.00	21.00	72.00
	Equip	-	1.80	-	-	-	1.80
	Bldg	-	28.00	-	-	-	28.00
2. Baser (newly proposed)	Salary	-	-	5.00	15.00	17.00	37.00
	Equip.	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	Bldg	-	35.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	90.00
3. Itanagar (newly proposed)	Salary	-	-	5.00	15.00	17.00	37.00
	Equip	-	10.00	-	-	-	10.00
	Bldg	-	35.00	20.00	20.00	15.00	90.00
	Salary	-	15.00	27.00	49.00	55.00	146.00
	Equip	-	2.80	-	-	-	21.80
	Bldg	-	98.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	208.00
Grand Total		1992-93	1134.80	1067.00	189.00	85.00	375.80

15. Estt. of State Council of Educational Research & Training (S.C.E.R.T)

It is proposed to establish one S.C.E.R.T. during 8th Five Year Plan for providing academic and professional resource support at the State level and to DIETs in the field. For a coordinated and integrated function of these academic organisations, the following organisational structure is proposed.

S.C.E.R.T.

S.I.E.

S.R.C. D.I.E.Ts

of academic resource support at State & District levels is inadequate and weak. The Directorate and Inspectorate of Education are over loaded with regulatory functions and are not able to do justice to the academic activities to the extent needed. The role and scope of work of the SIE, SRC and DIET need to be clearly defined and enlarged under the umbrella of SCERT so that such institutions could take over most of the academic function of the Directorate in a unified manner. It may have the following branches.

1. Training, Research & Extension Branch.
2. Publication and Feedback Branch.
3. Language Development Branch.
4. Curriculum & Evaluation Branch.
5. Planning & Management Branch.
6. Educational Technology Branch.
7. Office Administration & Co-ordination Unit.

The SCERT may function under a Director except the last may be headed by an officer of the rank of Dy. Director of Education with adequate supporting staff based assessment of the work load. The last Branch may be put under the charge of an Administrative Officer with supporting administrative and clerical staff. The financial implication for Estt. of S.C.E.R.T. is given below :-

Year	Financial Implication		Total
	Scheme	Capital	
1992-93	0.50	5.00	5.50
1993-94	2.50	15.00	17.50
1994-95	4.50	20.00	24.50
1995-96	6.00	20.00	26.00
1996-97	5.50	20.00	26.50
Total:	20.00	80.00	100.00

16. Development of Local Dialects

Education at the primary stage should be imparted through Mother Tongue. At present English is the medium of instruction and no local dialect has yet been developed for imparting education for the beginners through local dialect. This is one of the main reasons for heavy incidence of dropouts and failures in the Primary Schools. Therefore, it is necessary to develop local dialect including development of instructional materials.

The financial implication is as under :

Year	Scheme	Capital	Total
1992-93	3.00	-	3.00
1993-94	5.00	-	5.00
1994-95	6.00	-	6.00
1995-96	7.00	-	7.00
1996-97	9.00	-	9.00
Total : 30.00		-	30.00

17. Work Experience.

The content of Work Experience will be based on the need of the people on one hand and resources available in the community and facilities available in the schools. Since these will differ from place to place, no fixed programme can be prescribed for all the schools of the state.

Keeping in view the essential areas of work experience the following common activities for primary and middle schools are listed below :-

Institution	Activities	Area
A. Primary	i) Personal Cleanliness	Health & Hygiene.
	ii) Class room cleanliness	-do-
	iii) Cleanliness of Schools/hostel Premises	-do-
	iv) Maintaining the drinking water pure and clean	-do-
	v) Minor repairs and maintenance of School/hostel buildings.	Shelter
	vi) Conduct organisation of the following activities	Recreation/ Celebration
	a) Varmahotsava b) Shramdan	
vii) School decoration at the time of functions and festivals.	-do-	

Institution	Activities	Area
A. Primary	viii) Students camp/picnic	Recreation/ Celebration
	ix) Flower/Vegetable Gardening	-do-

B. Middle Schools :- In addition to the above activities proposed for primary schools, the following special activities may also be taken.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| i) Minor Repairs of wooden articles like school furniture etc. | Shelter |
| ii) Minor Repairs of water taps and hand pumps. | -do- |
| iii) Keeping health records in respect of self. | Health &
Hygiene |
| iv) Helping purchase of foodstuff in hostel. | Food |
| v) Helping in maintenance of accounts | -do- |
| vi) Use of heating appliances in Kitchen | -do- |

Materials shall have to be provided to all schools to conduct different activities of work experience. All the teachers of the schools will be involved in the work experience programme. They may be oriented for conducting essential activities of work experience.

The progress of work experience programme so far is not satisfactory. After taking into account the existing facilities, the details of funds required during 8th Plan period for Elementary Education will be as under

Year	Financial implication		(Rs. in lakh)
	Scheme (Equipts & O/C)	Capital	Total
1992-93	80.00	-	80.00
1993-94	10.00	-	10.00
1994-95	15.00	-	15.00
1995-96	20.00	-	20.00
1996-97	25.00	-	25.00
	Total	150.00	150.00

n.B:- Necessary equipments are to be provided to schools in the 1st year, hence an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been kept.

18. Operation Blackboard.

The scheme of "Operation Blackboard" has been initiated in the State from the year 1987-88 for providing essential facilities to all primary schools as on 30/9/86 but satisfactory progress could not be made. There are 50% of the blocks yet to be covered by providing essential equipment and buildings as per OB norms. Therefore, during 8th Plan, it is proposed to cover all the remaining blocks. Moreover, all the middle schools as on 30/9/90 are to be provided with essential facilities for balanced growth of education under the scheme. The financial implication is shown below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

	Financial implication		
	Scheme (Teacher, Equip. etc)	Capital	Total
1992-93	50.00	100.00	150.00
1993-94	75.00	200.00	275.00
1994-95	100.00	300.00	400.00
1995-96	125.00	300.00	425.00
1996-97	150.00	200.00	350.00
Total :	500.00	1100.00	1600.00

B.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Under the Secondary Education, the strategy will be consolidation rather than expansion. For providing facilities to growing number of students at Secondary/ Higher Secondary level during 8th Plan period only 30 Secondary and 15 Higher Secondary Schools are proposed to be established. The yearwise upgradation of schools and financial implications thereof are shown below :-

Physical Target :

Upgradation of schools

Year	Middle to Secondary			Secondary to Hr. Secondary		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1992-93	8	-	8	2	1	3
1993-94	8	-	8	3	-	3
1994-95	7	1	8	3	-	3
1995-96	3	-	3	2	1	3
1996-97	2	1	3	3	-	3
Total :	28	2	30	13	2	15

Financial Implication :

Y E A R	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs)					
	Middle to Secondary			Secondary to Hr. Sec.		
	Scheme (Salary & Equip.	Capital (@25/- as per	Total	Scheme (Salary & Equip.	Capital (@ per	Total
1992-93	20.00	200.00	220.00	11.00	90.00	101.00
1993-94	53.00	200.00	253.00	31.00	90.00	121.00
1994-95	87.00	200.00	287.00	50.00	90.00	140.00
1995-96	123.00	75.00	298.00	73.00	90.00	163.00
1996-97	160.00	75.00	235.00	96.00	90.00	186.00
Total:	443.00	750.00	1193.00	261.00	450.00	711.00

2. Strengthening of Science Education

The following physical targets have been proposed for providing Science laboratories, Gas plants and opening of Science streams for strengthening of Science Education in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

Physical Target for strengthening of Science Education

Year	Physical Targets			Remarks
	Science Lab.	Gas Plants	Science Stream	
1992-93	20	20	2	At present 22 schools have Science Lab. and in 7 schools Science Lab. are under Construction.
1993-94	20	20	2	
1994-95	20	20	2	
1995-96	20	20	2	
1996-97	16	20	2	
Total	96	100	10	

Financial Implication for Strengthening of Science Education

YEAR	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakhs)		Total
	Scheme (Salary & equipment)	Capital (@ Rs. 12.00)	
1992-93	60.00	240.00	300.00
1993-94	70.00	240.00	310.00
1994-95	80.00	240.00	320.00
1995-96	90.00	240.00	330.00
1996-97	108.00	192.00	300.00
TOTAL	408.00	1152.00	1560.00

3. Opening of Commerce Stream

It is proposed to introduce Commerce Stream in every Hr. Secondary School of district Headquarter including Capital Complex. At present only two Hr. Sec. Schools have Commerce stream. Yearwise physical target for introducing Commerce Stream is as below :-

Y E A R	Scheme	Physical Target		
		Capital	Urban	Rural
1992-93	Changlang, Tezu, Itanagar.	1	2	3
1993-94	Pasighat, Daporijo, Roing	1	2	3
1994-95	Along, Ziro, Khonsa	-	3	3
1995-96	Seppa, Tawang	2	-	2
1996-97	to strengthen the institutions.			
		4	7	11

The financial implication is given below :-

Y E A R	Scheme (Salary & equipment)	Financial implication (Rs. in lakh)	
		Capital (@ Rs. 15.00 lakhs)	Total
1992-93	5.00	45.00	50.00
1993-94	10.00	45.00	55.00
1994-95	15.00	45.00	60.00
1995-96	20.00	30.00	50.00
1996-97	25.00	15.00	40.00
Total :	75.00	180.00	255.00

4. Vocationalisation of Education

It is proposed to introduce vocational courses at least in one Higher Secondary School in every district during 8th Five Year Plan in order to make facilities for vocational Education available in the district for the students interested in vocational Education. The State Council for Vocational Education has approved the following courses of Vocational Education at the first phase.

1. Horticulture
2. Electronic Technology

3. Stenography
4. Contratorship and Road and building.
5. Food preservation and processing
6. Textile technology.
- 7, Pre-school Education
8. Inland Fisheries.
9. Rural Engineering Technology
10. Piggery and poultry.

Additional courses may be proposed for the second phase after obtaining approval from State Council for Vocational Education.

During 8th Plan it is proposed to introduce vocational courses in 14 Higher Secondary Schools of the State. 1991-92 in the preparatory year for introducing vocational courses in 4 Hr. Secondary Schools in the disciplines as mentioned against each.

1. Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Pasighat - Textile Technology
2. Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Bomdila - Horticulture
3. Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Doimukh - Entrepreneurship & construction Technology
4. Govt. Hr. Sec. School. Along - Food Preservation and Processing.

The Yearwise physical target for introducing the Vocational courses as shown below :-

YEAR	Physical Target			
	Location	Rural	Urban	Total
1992-93	Pasighat, Bomdila, Doimukh, Along	1	3	4
1993-94	Itanagar, Ziro, Tezu, Changlang	1	3	4
1994-95	Roing, Khonsa, Tawang, Daporijo	2	2	4
1995-96	Seppa, Anini	2	-	2
1996-97	To strengthen the institution			
Total :		6	8	14

The financial implication is as below:-

Y E A R	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakh)		
	Salary & equipment	Building	Total
1992-93	20.00	30.00	50.00
1993-94	30.00	30.00	60.00
1994-95	45.00	30.00	75.00
1995-96	60.00	15.00	75.00
1996-97	80.00	10.00	90.00
Total	235.00	115.00	350.00

5. Opening of Girls' Hostel :

This scheme is for encouragement of girls education in Secondary/Higher Secondary stage. It is proposed to open/construct 25 girls hostel (each for 20 boarders with ancilliary facilities) in rural areas during 8th Five Year Plan. The yearwise physical target and financial implication are shown below :-

Y E A R	Physical target	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakh)		
		Scheme	Capital	Total
1992-93	5	2.50	50.00	52.50
1993-94	5	3.00	50.00	53.00
1994-95	5	4.00	50.00	54.00
1995-96	5	5.00	50.00	55.00
1996-97	5	6.00	50.00	56.50
Total	25	21.00	250.00	271.00

6. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation :

Voluntary Organisation are rendering commendable services for the noble cause of spreading education. Thus, it is proposed to continue the scheme of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation during 8th Five Year plan to encourage voluntary Organisation in this noble cause. The Financial implication for grant-in-aid is given below :

Y E A R	Financial Implication		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	25.00	25.00	50.00
1993-94	25.00	25.00	50.00
1994-95	30.00	30.00	60.00
1995-96	30.00	30.00	60.00
1996-97	40.00	40.00	80.00
Total ::	150.00	150.00	300.00

7. Provision for incentives to Tribal Students

It is proposal to continue the existing incentives scheme for encouragement of tribal students for Secondary Hr. Secondary level of education during 8th Five Year Plan. The yearwise physical target and financial implication for the scheme is shown below :-

Physical Target.

Item	Rate	Yearwise physical target				
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Text Books	Rs.200/- per year	8000	8500	9000	9500	10000
Stationery	Rs.100/- per year	8000	8500	9000	9500	10000
Stipend Class IX-X	Rs.120/- per month	300	400	500	600	700
Class XI-XII	Rs.150/- per month	150	200	250	300	350
Clothing	Rs.500/- per year	450	600	750	900	1050
Merit Scholarship						
Class IX-X	Rs.100/- per month	40	40	40	40	40
Class XI-XII	Rs.150/- per month	40	40	40	40	40

Financial Implication

(Rs. in lakh)

I T E M	Financial Implication				
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Text Books	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Stationery	8.00	5.00	9.00	9.50	10.00
Stipend ¹					
IX-X	3.78	5.04	6.30	7.56	8.82
XI-XII	2.36	3.15	3.94	4.73	5.51
Clothing	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.05
Merit Scholarship					
Class IX-X	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Class XI-XII	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
Library Books	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total ::	38.59	42.89	47.19	51.49	55.58

8. Teachers Education

The position of trained and untrained teachers of Secondary/Hr. Secondary Schools at the end of 7th Five Year Plan is shown below :-

Institution	Total No. Teachers	Total No. of trained teachers	Total No. of untrained teachers	Per cent -age of trained teachers
Secondary Schools	939	418	521	44.52%
Hr. Sec. Schools	1214	610	604	50.25%
Total ::	2153	1028	1125	47.75%

In order to clear huge backlog of teachers, the training facilities have to be expanded. In Arunachal University B.Ed Course has been introduced and only 15 seats are reserved for deputation of teachers of Education Department. The number of seats are required to be increased in order to meet the requirement of the Department. Further, various short term and long term training programmes are required to be organised in collaboration with N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi, C.I.F.L. and N.E.C., Shillong. The working teachers would also be encouraged to avail facilities of correspondence-cum-contact course for B.Ed

provided by R.C.E Bhubaneswar and various universities of the country. The financial implication for training of teachers of Secondary & Hr. Secondary level is given below ::

Year	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakh)
1992-93	10.00
1993-94	13.00
1994-95	15.00
1995-96	17.00
1996-97	20.00

Total: 75.00

9. Estt. of District Resource Centre for Science Education.

In order to improve the Science Education in the State, it is proposed to Estt. 2 District Resource Centres of Science Education during 8th Plan Period. Further, the newly established Centre at Pasighat is to be strengthened by providing building and additional staff. The yearwise physical and financial implication are as below :-

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Physical Target	Financial Implication		
		Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	1	1.50	10.00	11.50
1993-94	-	2.50	15.00	17.50
1994-95	1	4.50	20.00	24.50
1995-96	-	6.00	10.00	16.00
1996-97	-	7.50	8.00	15.50
Total: 2		22.00	63.00	85.00

Population Education

Population Education is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and part of the expenditure is to be shared by the State Government.

The yearwise financial implication as Lump Sum State Share is given below. No fixed sharing pattern has been indicated in the scheme.

Year	Financial Implication (Rs. in lakh)
1992-93	0.30
1993-94	0.30
1994-95	0.30
1995-96	0.30
1996-97	0.30
Total : 1.50	

10. Introduction of study of Computer in Schools

It is proposed that the study of computers may be introduced from 1992-93 in 15 Hr. Sec. Schools to cater to the requirement of students of different age group as follows :

- a) Classes XI-XII - Computer Awareness Programme
- b) Classes IX-X - Computer based learning by using subject based software packager.
- c) Classes XI-XII - Computer Science as elective Subject

It is proposed to establish one Resource Centre at Itanagar to lookafter the following assignments.

- a) Training of teachers
- b) Maintenance of hardware
- c) Development of soft ware packages.

The following categories of staff shall have to be provided for the Resource Centre.

- 1) One whole time person having B.Sc degree with computer Science or MA with one year Diploma in Computer Science in the scale of Rs.1640-2900/- p.m.
- 2) One Diploma holder in Electronic or computer Engineering in the scale of 1400-2600/-
- 3) One Laboratory Assistant in the scale of Rs.1200-2040/-

The following equipments will be required for resource Centre.

- a) B.B.C. Micro Computer 5 Nos.
- b) P.C. Computer 2 Nos.

Each school selected for this programme will be provided the following equipments

- i) B.B.C. Micro Computer 5 Nos.
- ii) P.C. Computer 1 Nos.

The year wise financial implication are as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

Y E A R	Financial Implication			
	Salaries	Equipment	Building	Total
1992-93	0.50	28.50	3.00	32.00
1993-94	1.00	2.00	3.00	6.00
1994-95	1.20	1.50	-	2.70
1995-96	1.30	1.00	-	2.30
1996-97	1.50	0.50	-	2.00
Total:	5.50	33.50	6.00	45.00

11. Strengthening of Secondary and Hr. Sec. Schools.

The existing Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools are to be strengthened by providing additional teachers, equipment, furniture, class rooms etc. increased enrolment and additional section. On the basis of the requirement of the schools for increased enrolment, additional requirement of teachers for opening additional section have been worked out. Accordingly, 31 Senior Teachers & 61 Junior Teachers are required to be provided to the existing schools for additional sections. Moreover, 40% of the existing secondary and 20% of the Hr. Secondary School are functioning without proper buildings. All these schools are situated in the rural area. These schools have to be provided buildings for their balanced growth. There is a huge backlog of teachers' quarters & hostels buildings as stated earlier. Maximum backlog of buildings are to be cleared during 8th Plan. The financial implication is given below :-

Y E A R	Financial Implication		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	10.00	400.00	410.00
1993-94	20.00	800.00	820.00
1994-95	25.00	1100.00	1125.00
1995-96	30.00	1200.00	1230.00
1996-97	35.00	1300.00	1335.00
Total:	120.00	4800.00	4920.00

12. Establishment of State Institute of English:

It is proposed to establish a state Institute of English during 8th Five Year Plan. Since English is the medium of instruction in Arunachal Pradesh, this institute will train the teachers to teach English effectively. The financial implication is given below :-

Y E A R	(Rs. in lakh) Financial Implication		
	Pay and equipment	Capital	Total
1992-93	-	-	-
1993-94	2.00	48.00	50.00
1994-95	10.00	50.00	60.00
1995-96	20.00	30.00	50.00
1996-97	25.00	15.00	40.00
Total :	57.00	143.00	200.00

13. Educational Technology :

The use of Educational Technology for qualitative improvement of education at Secondary & Hr. Secondary level would be encouraged during 8th Plan Period. The financial implication of the scheme is shown below:

Year	Financial implication (Rs. in lakh)
1992-93	3.00
1993-94	4.00
1994-95	6.00
1995-96	6.00
1996-97	6.00
Total ::	25.00

Examination ::

The examination of Class IX and XI are centrally conducted by the Department of Education for maintenance of uniform standard of education all over the state. Every year the number of students is increasing and therefore, the expenditure for conducting the examination will also go on increasing. The financial implication for examination is given below :

Year	Financial implication (Rs. in lakh)
1992-93	4.00
1993-94	4.10
1994-95	4.20
1995-96	4.30
1996-97	4.40
Total ::	21.00

15. Estt. of Sainik School.

It is long felt demand of the people to start a Sainik School in the State.

Therefore, it is proposed to establish a Sainik School during 8th Five Year Plan.

The financial implication is given below :

Y E A R	Financial implication (Rs. in lakh)		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	-	-	-
1993-94	2.00	25.00	27.00
1994-95	5.00	30.00	35.00
1995-96	8.00	35.00	43.00
1996-97	10.00	35.00	45.00
Total ::	25.00	125.00	150.00

16. Work Experience and Pre-Vocational Course.

Considering the importance of Vocationalisation of Education, it is required to develop a strong base of work experience. At the same time Pre-Vocational Courses may also be introduced in selected schools as per curriculum developed by C.B.S.E/ M.C.E.R.T. The suggested activities for Secondary and Jr. Secondary Schools are given below :-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Areas</u>
Secondary Schools :	Besides common and special activities prescribed for primary and middle schools, the following special activities may be taken	
	i) First Aid	Health & Hygiene
	ii) Digging Trench Latrines	-do-
	iii) Preparation of Soakpits	-do-
	iv) Studing the nutritional and health status of people in village/locality.	-do-
	v) Electrical fittings i.e. replacing fuse wire and repair of table lamps.	Shelter
	vi) Minor stitching of clothes	Clothing
	vii) Use of Bus/Rail time table	Community Service
	viii) Acquaintance with the work of Post Office and Telegraph Offices.	-do-
	ix) Reception work in school/ hostel	-do-
	x) Participation in Adult Literacy Programmes upto the level of Upper Primary	-do-
	xi) Helping in child care	-do-
	xii) Volunter work during festivals.	-do-

Higher Secondary
Schools :

- Besides special activities prescribed for Middle and Secondary Schools, the following special activities will be taken up.
- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|
| i) | Acquaintance with common pests and Plant diseases. | Health & Hygiene |
| ii) | Helping in Community Health programme and enhancing the nutritional health and environmental status of the community. | -do- |
| iii) | White washing/painting in school and hostel. | -do- |
| iv) | Preparation and distribution of mid-day-meals in schools/ hosttels. | Food |
| v) | Carrying out minor electric fittings-ceiling lights, fan etc.. | Shelter |
| vi) | Picnic/students camp for one week | Recreation/
Celebration |
| vii) | Stitching/repair of clothes of children | Clothing |
| viii) | Acquaintance with working of bank and formalities for opening an account | Community
Service |
| ix) | Preparation of teaching aids and equipments for lower classes | -do- |
| x) | Participation in Adult Literacy Programmes upto the level of Secondary | -do- |
| xi) | Volunteer work during food | -do- |
| xii) | Volunteer work in hospitals | -do- |
| xiii) | and accidents | |
| xiii) | Helping weak students of lower classes | -do- |

The following specialised activities will also be taken up as elective area of work experience programme in some Secondary and Hr. Secondary Schools.

1. Typewriting - 15 schools
2. Health care of mother and child - 46 Secondary & Hr. Sec.
3. Electric Gadgets - 40 Secondary & Hr. Sec. School
4. Office routine and practices - 25 Secondary & Hr. Sec.
5. Gardening - 25 Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools
6. Computer - 15 Sec. & Hr. Sec. Schools

The following pre-vocational courses will be introduced in the schools, where vocational courses will be taken up during 8th Plan period :

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Location of HSS</u>	<u>Pre-vocational course</u>
1.	Bondila	1. Electronic Technology 2. General Horticulture
2.	Itanagar	1. Basic Book Keeping 2. Electronics. 3. Basic Office Routine and Practicals.
3.	Doimukh	1. Basic Construction Technology 2. Introduction to some cottage Industries.
4.	Along	1. Helping with Children 2. Mushroom Cultivation
5.	Pasighat	1. Introduction to some cottage Industries. 2. Helping with Children 3. Health care of Mothers & Children.
6.	Ziro	1. Basic Book Keeping 2. Office Routine and Practicals
7.	Tezu	1. New Rural Technology 2. Photography.

Materials required for non-recurring as well as recurring nature shall have to be provided to all schools to conduct different activities of work experience and Pre-Vocational courses. The financial implication for implementation of the scheme is given below :

Y E A R	Financial implication		
	Scheme	Capital	Total
1992-93	30.00	20.00	50.00
1993-94	35.00	5.00	40.00
1994-95	40.00	5.00	45.00
1995-96	40.00	5.00	45.00
1996-97	40.00	5.00	45.00
Total:185.00		40.00	225.00

C. University and Higher Seco

The existing four degree colleges and Arunachal University (A.U.) have to be provided with adequate infra-Structural facilities during 8th Plan Period for carrying out its various educational Programme. All the colleges and University are required to be strengthened by providing additional staff for introducing new subject of study and their expansion. It is proposed to start new subject in Arts and introduce Science and Commerce faculties in post graduate level in Arunachal University during 8th Plan period. The library of the University is also to be strengthened. Accordingly, grant-in-aid is to be provided to the University. Further, for strengthening of the existing four colleges, the physical targets are given below :

1. J.N. Colleges, Pasighat

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Lecturer-5	Lecturer-3	Lecturer-3	Librarian (Gazetted)1	Nil
Grade-IV-2	L.D.C. -1	(Grade-IV-4	Library Attendant-1	
Handyman-1	U.D.C. -1	Accountant-1		
Library Asstt. -1				

2. Govt. College Itanagar.

Library Asstt. -1	Handyman-1	Grade-IV-2	Accountant-1	Librarian (Gazetted)-1
Lecturer-6	Lecturer-6			Library Attendant-1
LDC -1	Technical Asstt. - 1			
Grade-IV-2				

3. I.G.G. College, Tezu

Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	UDC-1
UDC-2	LDC-2	Dy. Librarian-1	Grade-IV-2	LDC-1
LDC-1	Grade-IV-2			
Library Asstt.-1		Head Asstt.-1		
Grade-IV-4		LDC-1		

4. Govt. College, Bomdila.

Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	UDC-1
UDC-2	LDC-1	Dy. Librarian-1	Grade-IV-2	LDC-1
LDC-1	Grade-IV-2			Lab. Asstt.-1
Library Asstt.-1		Head Asstt.-1		(for Geography)
Grade-IV-4		LDC-1		

Establishment of New Colleges :

It is proposed to establish two new colleges during 8th Plan. One in Tirap/Changlang district, during 1992-93 and another in West Siang District, Along during 1995-96 to cater the growing need of the students of these districts for college education. The 1st year will be preparatory year for creating infrastructural facilities and creation of posts and in the 2nd year college may start functioning. Accordingly, the physical target has been proposed as below :

1- New College at Tirap/Changlang District :

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Principal-1	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Lecturer-5	Head Asstt-1
Lecturer-10	UDC-1		UDC-1	
UDC-1	LDC-1		LDC-1	
LDC-1	Grade-IV-4		Grade-IV-4	
Grade-IV-1				
Library Asstt.-1				
Driver-1				

II. Establishment of New College at West Siang Dist. Along.

Principal-1	Lecturer-10
Lecturer-10	UDC-1
UDC-1	LDC-1
LDC-1	Library Asstt-1
Grade-IV-4	Grade-IV-4
Driver-1	

Establishment of a Separate Directorate for Higher Edr.

It is proposed to establish a separate Directorate off Higher Education from 1992-93 to look after the proper growth and Development of Higher and Technical Education in the State. for this the physical target of Officer and staff required is given below :

1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Director of Hr. & Techni- cal Edn. 11 Dy. Director of Hr. & Tech- nical Edn-1	Dy. Director of Hr. Edn.1 UDC-2 LDC-2 Grade-IV-2	Supdt. 1 Asstt. 2 UDC-2 LDC-2 Driver-1	Account- ant-1 Accounts Officer-1	Supdt.1 Asstt.2 UDC2 LDC-3 Grade-IV-2
Supdt. 1 Asstt. 2 UDC- 2 LDC- 2 Grade-IV-2 Driver-1				

Sl. No.	Sicheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	Strengthening of J.N.College Pasighatt	72.00	104.99	52.00	60.00	76.00
2.	Strengthening of Govt. College, Itanagar.	77.00	59.00	47.00	43.00	52.00
3.	Strengthening of I.G.G. College, Tezu	123.00	108.00	115.00	138.00	120.00
4.	Strengthening of Govt. College, Bomdila	123.00	108.00	115.00	138.00	120.00
5.	New College at Tirap & Changlang Dist.	165.00	110.00	164.00	170.00	167.00
6.	Estt. off New Coll- ege at Wy/Siang	-	-	-	246.00	176.00
7.	Separate Director- ate of Hir. Edn. to be established	73.00	129.00	307.00	404.00	408.00
8.	Grant-in-aid to Arunachall Univer- -sity	440.00	500.00	600.00	700.00	800.00
9.	Entrance Examina- tion	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total		1074.00	1119.00	1401.00	1900.00	1920.00

Total of five years = 7414.00

D. ADULT EDUCATION :

During 7th Plan, the target for coverage under Adult Education was 1,40,000. Against this target the Department could enroll 1,54,545 adult learner in Adult Education centres whereas the actual coverage (successfully completed the course) was about 1,15,000. During 1990-91 only 34329 adult learners (18742 men and 15587 women) were enrolled against the target of 36500, but actually 16401 (9806 men and 6595 women) could successfully complete the course. The achievement was less due to high drop-out rate. Altogether 760 RLEP centres (2 for women and 753 for combined men and women) and 696 SARP centres (11 for women and 685 for combined men and women) were functioning during 1990-91. Another 113 new centres were also sanctioned under SAEP during the year. This year it is proposed to open another 60 SAEP centre to achieve the enrolment target and 37000 (19900 men and 17100 women). Until now 250 centres of Janshiksha Nilayam (135 Xss and 115 States) have been sanctioned and this year another 40 centres may be opened under SAEP.

The Department has been trying to increase the rate of actual coverage. The trend of growth of literacy has been found to be very slow mainly due to high drop-out rates. For quick coverage, the Govt. of India has recommended the new technique namely "Improved pace and content of Learning (IPCL)". Under this new technique it is required to take up "Area Approach" and faster coverage. Students are also being involved under MPFL for faster coverage. It is also required to involve Voluntary Organisations.

During 8th Plan our "Adult Education Programme should be strengthened to get momentum to achieve cent percent literacy in the age group 15-35 within the target year 1995. But it appears that due to the peculiar topographical condition and scattered villages, it may not be possible to cover cent percent literacy

by 1995. The isolated pockets may be left out to be covered in the later years. Hence, it may take whole 8th Plan Period to achieve the goal. The State Resource centre has already been established at Itanagar which is required to be strengthened for taking up various programme of Adult Education like preparation and production of teaching learning materials suiting to Arunachal Pradesh training of field functionaries use of effective publicity medium and environment building etc. so as to run the programme effectively. In addition to this, the department is to strengthen the Jana Shiksha Nilayams with provision of permanent centres to be constructed to continue ~~the~~ the literacy work in future years so that literates donot relapse into illiteracy. Accommodation is also to be provided to various Adult Education functionaries.

Arunachal Pradesh could achieve cent percent literacy for the age group 15-35 in 166 villages during 90-91. There are 3257 habitations in Arunachal Pradesh. The habitations are thinly populated and in many habitations where there is no primary school, it is difficult to get Instructor. This being the condition, at present about 60% of the population is still to be covered under Adult Education Programme. Thus, the Department is trying its utmost to achieve the goal by strengthening the programme in all fields..

With the nation-wide spread of T.V. network, audiovisual publicity has become now convenient. It has proved to be an effective medium of instruction. It could be used for illiterate adult groups to a great extent both in (i) filming the various on-going programmes and (ii) filming the lesson for replay.

Accordingly, necessary provision has been kept in the Plan. Moreover, a separate Directorate is proposed for Adult Education to take up effective steps for removing the illiteracy from the State. The physical and financial implication for Adult Education are given below :

Physical Target of Adult Education Programme

I T E M	Physical Target					Total
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
1. Opening of Adult Edn. Centre.	300	200	200	100	-	800
2. Opening of Hana Siksha Nilayama	100	200	200	300	-	800
3. Introduction of Tailoring Trade	100	100	75	50	-	325
4. Introduction of Knitting Trade	50	50	50	-	-	150
5. Supply of VCP/ VCRs and colour T.V. set	20	20	30	50	-	120
6. Supply of portable B/W T.V. Set.	50	100	100	100	-	350
7. Introduction of MPFL through school children teachers and other to involvement	5000	8000	10000	15000	-	38000
8. Training of field staffs	500	300	300	200	100	1400
9. New posts						
State level	11	-	-	-	-	11
District level	105	75	75	-	-	255

Financial Implication

Y E A R	Financial Implication		
	Scheme	Building	Total
1992-93	70.00	80.00	150.00
1993-94	100.00	100.00	200.00
1994-95	130.00	120.00	250.00
1995-96	150.00	150.00	300.00
1996-97	170.00	130.00	300.00
Total:	620.00	580.00	1200.00

D. Direction and Administration :

Along with the vast expansion of education, there is a growing concern of the policy makers for efficient management and administration with regard to access, equity and quality aspects of education. Despite various efforts made by the state government particularly during the last decade, the management capabilities of various levels of administration continue to be inadequate. In the Directorate, most of the officers and branches are highly over-worked with routine functions. The shortage of supporting clerical staff is evident in most of the cases. Therefore, re-structuring of various branches on functional basis is required so that important lisation, E.M.I.S. decentralised planning etc. do not get neglected. Effective coordination among the various branches within the Directorate is required for bringing faster development. At present the working condition on the Directorate is not satisfactory for lack of buildings and proper accommodation. The Directorate does not have its own buildings and it has been functioning in the left out buildings of the old Secretariate where it lacks a number of other essential facilities which are required to be provided to the officers and staff for their efficient functioning. It is now high time to go for construction of a new Directorate building to an easily accessible site with all essential facilities for performing its most crucial role in the field of education for shaping the destiny of the State. Further, the following are proposed for integrating all the activities concerned with human resource development and functions.

(i) State Advisory Board of Education

On the lines of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) at the national level, a State Advisory Board of Education (SABE) may be established under Chairmanship of Education Minister and Education Commissioner/Secretary as Member Secretary.

Adequate representation to nationally renowned educationists involved in the innovative and experimental work in education, planners, scientists, industrialists representatives of development departments, voluntary organisations, vice-Chancellor of Arunachal University, distinguished members at different levels of official hierarchy and parents may be considered for getting a wider overview in the effective functioning of the educational system. The Board may meet atleast twice every year.

(ii) Policy Advisory Committee to the Education Ministers

An internal Department Committee with Education Commissioner/Secretary as Chairman and Director of Public Instruction and Vice Chancellor of Arunachal University as members may be set up to meet frequently to discuss and evolve Policy Programmes. This team may act as a Policy Advisory Committee to the Education Minister. This committee may identify the priority areas and programmes suggest their phasing and process of implementation within constraints of availability of financial, human and physical resources. Once the plans and programmes are finalised and approved, this committee should continuously guide and monitor their implementation.

(iii) Strengthening of the Directorate :

As already stated above the Directorate is required to be strengthened for rapid expansion of educational activities in manifold. The physical and financial targets are given below :

Physical Target :

a) Planning and Development :

Post/Item	Yearwise physical target				
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
DDPI	1	-	-	-	-
Planning Officer	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant	-	1	-	-	-
LDC-cum-Typist	2	-	-	-	-
Steno	1	-	-	-	-
Research Officer	1	-	-	-	-

Post/Item	yearwise physical targets				
	1992-93	199 ³ -94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
Statistical Inspector	1	-			
Peon	1	1			
Vehicle	1	-			
Driver	1	-			
<u>(b) Establishment</u>					
ADPI	-	1			
UDC (Monitoring)	-	1			
LDC	-	1			
Grade-IV	-	1			
<u>(c) Operation Blackboard</u>					
ADPI	1	-			
UDC	1	-			
Grade-	1	-			
<u>(d) Confidential Branch</u>					
UDC	1	-			
<u>(e) General Branch</u>					
UDC	1				
<u>(f) Academic Branch</u>					
LDC-cum-typist	1				
<u>(g) Gazetted Establishment</u>					
Superintendent	-	1			
UDC	1	-			
LDC-cum-typist	1	-			
Peon	-	1			
<u>(h) Accounts Branch</u>					
<u>(i) Accounts</u>					
Superintendent	-	1			
UDC	1	-			
LDC	-	1			
<u>(ii) Audit :</u>					
Internal Auditor	1	-			
LDC	1	-			
<u>(i) Examination</u>					
LDC	1	-			

<u>Posts/Item</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1993-94</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	<u>1995-96</u>	<u>1996-97</u>
<u>j) Vocationalisation</u>					
DDFI	1	-	-	-	-
ADFI	-	1	1	1	-
Supdt	-	-	1	-	-
Asstt.	1	-	-	-	-
UDC	-	1	-	1	-
LDC-cum-typist	1	-	1	-	-
Peon	1	1	-	1	-
Vehicle	1	-	1	-	-
Driver	1	-	1	-	-
<u>k) Administrative Branch</u>					
Record Keeper	1	-	-	-	-
<u>l) Text Book Production and Procurement Branch</u>					
ADPI	1	-	-	-	-
Assistant	1	-	-	-	-
UDC	-	1	1	-	-
LDC-cum-typist	1	-	1	-	-
Accountant	-	1	-	-	-
Grade-IV	1	1	1	-	-
<u>m) Educational Technology</u>					
DDPI	1	-	-	-	-
Analyst (Computer)	-	1	-	-	-
Programmer (Computer)	1	-	-	-	-
Computer Operator	1	-	-	-	-
Research Officer	-	-	1	-	-
UDC	-	1	-	-	-
Steno	1	-	-	-	-
LDC-cum-typist	1	-	-	-	-
Grade-IV	1	-	-	-	-
Vehicle	-	1	-	-	-
Driver	-	1	-	-	-
<u>n) Engineering Cell</u>					
Executive Engineer	1	-	-	-	-
Asstt. Engineer	1	((one J.E. and one A.E. will be			
Junior Engineer	1	provided in each district in			
		the subsequent year)			

Post/Item	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

(n) Engineering Cell

Draftsman(Jr)	-	—	1	-	-
Mechanic	-	11	-	-	-
Steno	1	--	-	-	-
Asstt.	1	--	-	-	-
UDC	-	11	-	-	-
LDC-cum-typist	1	11	-	-	-
Vehicle	1	--	-	-	-
Driver	1	--	-	-	-

Financial Implication

Y E A R	Financial Implication		
	Salary	Capital	Total
1992-93	15.00	445.00	60.00
1993-94	20.00	555.00	75.00
1994-95	25.00	770.00	95.00
1995-96	30.00	660.00	90.00
1996-97	35.00	445.00	80.00
Total	125.00	2775.00	400.00

In connection with Expenditure on Direction and Inspector, the following may be quoted from "20-year perspective plan for Education in Arunachal Pradesh" prepared by Educational consultants India Ltd.

"Over a period of time it has been observed that the percentage of expenditure on "direction and Inspection" in the total budgeted expenditure on education is showing a decreasing trend as; evident from the following table :

Table 13.3
Expenditure on Direction and Inspection
(1978-79 to 1986-87)

Year	Percentage of Expenditure on Direction and Inspection in the Education Budget
1978-79	7.24
1979-80	7.52
1980-81	6.36
1981-82	6.01
1982-83	7.23
1983-84	6.06
1984-85	5.26
1985-86	5.29
1986-87	5.28

* Source : Directorate of Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

This decreasing trend reveals that the area of direction and inspection has been neglected viz. expansion in the sector of Education over a period of time. As per general norms this expenditure should be about 10%. Hence, there is an urgent need to increase this expenditure to provide appropriate planning and management structures at all levels to meet the requirement of expanding system. There is also a need to provide some suitable norms so that management structure and design also expand with the expansion of the system.

E. A summary of the outlay proposed is given below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	8th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93
(1) Elementary Education	20820.37	3470.37
(2) Secondary Education	10623.24	1382.89
(3) University & Hr. Edn.	7414.00	1074.00
(4) Adult Education	1200.00	150.00
(5) Direction & Admin.	400.00	60.00
Total	40457.61	6137.26

F. Distribution of outlays amongst different categories of schemes are under.

	8th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93
(1) Critical ongoing schemes	3104.00	2052.00
(2) New schemes	37353.61	4085.26
	40457.61	6137.26

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93Technical Education

Establishment of a Polytechnic Institute is proposed from the 3rd year of the 8th Five Year Plan. At present there is no Polytechnic Institute in the State. It is a long felt need of the State. The Physical and financial target are shown below:

Physical Target1994-95

1. Demarkation of site of the Polytechnic Institute and its master plan, construction of the building and Creation of the post of Principal his steno and driver and their postings for Co-ordinating with the work of developing infra-structural facilities.

1995-96

Construction of buildings, providing infra-structure and creation of posts.

1996-97

The college will start functioning in 1996-97.

Year	Financial implication		
	Scheme	building	Total
1994-95	5.00	45.00	50.00
1995-96	45.00	105.00	150.00
1996-97	50.00	50.00	100.00
Total =			300.00

2. The distribution of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1929-93</u>
New Schemes	300.00	-

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Establishment of a separate Directorate for Sports and Youth Services is proposed during 8th Five-Year Plan for organising the sports and youth services activities in the right perspective to develop the hidden talents of the state up to the fullest extent according to their potentialities.

The State is lacking in infrastructural facilities for Games and Sports. During 8th Plan these facilities are required to be provided.

PHYSICAL TARGET :

I. Sports and Games :

- a) Establishment of Directorate of Sports and Youth services and its strengthening.
- b) Opening and strengthening the sports schools :
 - (i) Naharlagun/Itanagar, (ii) Jemgging, (iii) Along, (iv) Tezu. Already the sports school at Sl.No.1 is functioning in OBT (Ordinary Base Type) building without proper infrastructural facilities which may be provided during 8th Five Year Plan.
- c) Providing equipment to schools.
- d) Development of play field.
- e) Conducting different activities and training etc.

II. GRANT IN AID TO STATE SPORTS COUNCIL

The State Sports Council will be supported for taking up various Sports activities in the state.

III. SCOUTS AND GUIDES

The Scout, Guide, Cub, Bulbul, Rovers and Rangers activities will be enhanced. Efforts will be made to bring the State at par with other States in these activities. In order to make the base strong and to cover maximum number of students, necessary facilities will be provided as below :

1. Administrative set-up at State level as well as District level will be strengthened.
2. For larger coverage of school going population, 160 more units in schools will be raised. (Total units at present 409 only with 24 children each)
3. For qualitative improvement, more number of training courses of different standard will be organised.
4. For improvement of skills, competitions on different events, rallies, etc. will be organised.
5. Units will be strengthened by providing uniforms and training material.
6. Each district will have its own District Head Quarters and training centre in natural surroundings where children can do camping and various other activities.

IV. N.C.C.

1. The NCC activities will be enhanced by raising another 45 NCC troops for boys and girls.
2. A Indep BN (Company Headquarters will be established at Itanagar.

V. YOUTH PARLIAMENT ACTIVITIES.

In order to infuse democratic norms, youth will be trained by organising Youth Parliament activities.

2. Financial Implication

Item/Scheme	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. Sports & Games					
a) Directorate & District Setup	31.70	65.47	153.89	134.50	91.08
b) Sports Schools (1 strengthening & 3 new)	79.40	71.02	69.56	72.23	38.82
c) Sports & Games (Equip., play field, training etc.)	20.30	24.30	28.70	33.60	37.10
2. Grant in to state Sports Council	40.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00
3. Scouts & Guides	59.03	62.34	65.29	75.93	101.69
4. N.C.C. 3.00)	3.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
5. Youth Parliament	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total :	234.93	279.63	385.44	391.31	356.69

3. The distribution of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes are as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	8th Plan	1992-93
a) Maximising benefit from existing capacity	59.00	59.00
b) New Schemes	1583.00	175.93
Total :	1642.00	234.93

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992 - 93

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION :-

The Research Department of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh was established in 1956, from a nucleus research unit that existed in 1953 with a Research Officer, the department has now attained the status of a Major Department with a 81 (eighty one) technical and 44 (fourty four) Ministerial staff. It has now 10 (ten) District Research Officer in 10 (ten) Districts, Headquarters, six District, 1 (one) Central and ^{two} site Museums for preservation of the cultural heritage of the state. It has published more than hundred field reports in book form on the studies made in the fields of Historical, Archaeological, Linguistic, and Anthropological Research, unearthed the hidden heritage through excavation in four Major sites at Bhismanagar, Mallinithan, Itafort and Noksaparat, discovered a rich neolithic site in Suensiri District and has set up a Reference Library and a departmental archive in the Headquarter. Moreover the department has helped National Institutions like A.N.S. Institute of Social Studies Patna, Institute of Social Studies New Delhi and INACH, New Delhi by undertaking field studies or different projects sponsored by them. The cultural heritage of the people has been brought to light and focussed outside through research papers presented in various conferences and seminars in regional, national and international level. Participation of the department in book-fair and exhibition in different parts of the country has given wide publicity to the hidden heritage of Arunachal. Establishment of the State Museum at Itanagar, by shifting the Central Museum from Sillong, has been a major achievement of the department during 7th Five Year Plan.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES SET FOR 8TH PLAN

Ever since inception of the Department its efforts were directed to bring to light the hidden heritage of the area, the socio-cultural life of the people, their literature and language.

Intensive field study and archaeological exploration and excavation were conducted with this end in view. Preservation and propagation of the wealth of material culture has been undertaken by establishing six district, one Central and two site museums. Now the time has come to undertake more intensive research on specific subjects covering various aspects of life and culture of the people in view of the changed situation, rapid development, urbanization and the process of acculturation that has gradually taken place in Arunachal Pradesh. The vast number of historical sites and monuments lying hidden and scattered all along the foothill belt are required to be indentified and brought to light for a better and comprehensive insight to the history of the area. This may also add new dimensions to the heritage. To meet the research need of the changed situation, it has been proposed to strengthen the infrastructure of the department with a view to provide better and wider scope for intensive research. The aims and objectives set forth for the 8th Plan are :-

- a) To strengthen the department by including some more technical and ministerial personnel in different fields.
- b) To add a few new cells to the department such as, a well equipped archaeological laboratory, three district Archaeological units and so on. These new units will enable the department to function more effectively and efficiently. It will also give wider scope for extensive research.
- c) To undertake preservation of old records available in the Buddhist institution by making Zerox copies.
- d) To continue preservation, maintenance, and renovation of the existing sites and monuments.
- e) To undertake survey, exploration and excavation of new sites and monuments.
- f) To rediscover the last temple of Tamreswari in Dibang Valley District.

- g) To raise an archaeological garden at Noksaparbat with facility of rest houses for the tourists.
- h) To enrich existing Museums in the district with modern display objects and media.
- i) To arrange mobile exhibition of the heritage and development of Arunachal Pradesh with a view to disseminate knowledge and propagate the idea of integration.
- j) To reorganise and strengthen the existing record room of the Government and also the departmental record room.
- k) To reorganise one Research data bank and to strengthen the existing Library of Folk Songs.

3. Keeping these objectives in view, the draft 8th plan for the department has been drawn up for an outlay of Rs.938.07 to spread over following schemes :-

		(Rs. in lakhs).	
		83th Plan 1992-97	Annual Plan 1992-93
1.	Direction & Administration	348.90	34.88 (34'91%)
2.	Promotion of Art and Culture	57.87	31.00
3.	Archaeology & Archaeological Survey.	178.43	13.85
4.	Archives and Museum	353.67	97.22
Total :-		938.87	176.87

4. A schematic brief is given below :-

1. Direction and Administration :-

To strengthen the headquarter establishment of the department following posts are proposed to be created during the eighth plan period :-

Director of Research	- 1	Present posts kept in abeyance for ungradation.
Dy, Director	- 3	
Joint Director	- 3	
Accounts Officer	- 1	
Administrative Officer	- 1	
Proof Reader	- 1	
Publication Officer	- 1	
Superintendent	- 1	
Assistant	- 1	
UDC	- 3	
LDC	- 3	
Steno Gr. II	- 1	
do - III	- 2	
Driver	- 8	
Peon	- 4	
Mali	- 1	
Sweeper	- 1	
Chowkider	- 1	
Laboratory Asstt.	- 1	

Further the department will also procure books and journals and other library equipments. It also needs 3 Ambassador Car and 5 Jeeps for affective implementation of the schemes and programmess. To economic on maintenance and repairs of department vehicless it is proposed to set up a M.V. workshop at Itanagar. Many staffs of this department are without quarter as no rental accommodation is available in A.P. and provision of free furnished accommodation being service conditions the department is in need of urgent construction of a large number of buildings. For all these activities, an amount of Rs. 348.90 haas been proposed for 8th Plan which includes an amount of Rs. 34.80 lakhs for 1992-93.

2. Promotion of Artt and Culture :-

To strengtheen the district establishment of the department in view of the change situation rapid development and urbanisation that is gradually taking place in Arunachal Pradesh following postts are proposed to created during 8th plan period :-

District Research Officer	-	1
Research Officer	-	4
Dy. Director of Research (Physical and Museum)	-	2
Assistant Director (Physical)	-	1
Language Officer	-	1
UDC	-	11
LDC	-	1
Peon	-	2
Chowkidar	-	11

Further, the department, also proposed to procure reference books for district establishment and also construct number of Office and Residential buildings at newly created District Head quarters. For all these activities an amount of Rs. 57.07 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which includes an amount of Rs. 31.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. Archaeology and Archaeological Survey :-

The existing manpower under Archaeological section of the department both technical and ministerial, is inadequate for successful implementation of various schemes. Hence following posts are proposed to be created during 8th plan period

Archaeological Officer	-	3
Senior Technical/Asstt.	-	3
Technical/Asstt.	-	7
Drafts man, <i>Gr III</i>	-	4
Archival Asstt.	-	3
Monument attendant	-	15
UDC	-	1
LDC	-	3
Driver	-	4
Peon	-	4
Archaeological Laboratory Attendant (Gr-IV)	-	1

Maintenance, preservation and conservation of the sites and monuments at Malinithana, Itafort and Noksarbat is essential for proper upkeep of these monuments. These sites have now become tourists attraction.

There are a large number of sites of historical and Archaeological importance lying scattered in Dibrang Valley and East Siang District. Survey/exploration and excavation of these sites are required which may throw some new light in the past history of Arunachal Pradesh. Final stage of excavation at Noksa is required to enable writings on the rich habitation of 11/12th Century. Rediscovering of Tirameswari Temple in Dibrang Valley will go a long way in knowing the heritage of the State. It is also proposed to procure 3 Nos. of Jeeps, Survey and other equipments for establishment of a physical Anthropology Cell and District Archaeological set up. Due to nonavailability of staff quarters a large number of buildings are also required to be constructed. For all these activities, an amount of Rs. 178.43 lakhs for the 8th plan and Rs. 13.85 lakhs during 1992-93 Annual Plan is proposed.

4. Archives and Museum :- To strengthen the organisational setup following posts are proposed to be created during the 8th plan :-

Deputy Director (Research (Arch.))	-	1
Asstt. Curator	-	2
Receptionist	-	1
Armed Guard	-	2
Store Keeper	-	1
Electrician cum-Operator	-	1
Driver	-	1
Peon	-	8
Chowkidar	-	11
Sweeper	-	1
Carpenter cum-Mason	-	1
Jugali Gr.. 'D'	-	1
LDC	-	1
Keeper	-	5
Total :-		37

The existing District Museum buildings are found to be inadequate to display the increasing number of museum artifacts. So, extension of the District Museum buildings at Bomdila, Pasighat, Allong, Tezu and Khonsa is to be undertaken. Fabrication of miniature dioramas for the district museums at Pasighat, Allong, Ziroo and Bomdilla and also lay for existing museums on different subjects are also proposed to be undertaken.

Oil painting of portraits of local people and other subject for the District Museums are proposed to be done. Procurement of display equipments, accessories, furniture, chemical etc. for museums and audio-visual equipment and accessories for educational services are also to be undertaken. District Museum have been set up in the Headquarter of all the old districts. In the same pattern district Museums are proposed to be setup in the headquarter of the newly created districts at Tawang, Seppa, Daporijo, Anini and Changlang. A State Museums has been set up at Itanagar. One jeep is proposed to be procured for the State Museum. Museum staffs have been posted in the district Museums. With the establishment of new District Museums in the newly created districts, more Museum staffs have to be posted. So construction of residential quarters at district for Museum staffs is proposed to be undertaken. For these activities an amount of Rs. 353.67 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan which includes Rs. 97.22 lakhs for 1992-93.

5. All are ongoing programmes.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
(ART & CULTURE)

The schemes taken up under Social and Cultural Affairs are intended to promote local traditional culture and cultural activities. The proposals/schemes proposed for 8th plan is briefly discussed below:

There are a number of plan schemes of this department for preservation and development of Art and Culture.

Scheme N. 1. Direction and Administration

Due to sudden increase in activities and more so on attainment of State hood there are tumultous developments on cultural sides. Therefore, a District officer(Gazetted) is felt necessary in all the Districts for the Department of Art and Cultural Affairs, like other departments. But due to limitation of funds, posts could not be created so far. At district level, at present, offices are being manned by one Group 'C' Official 'Social and Cultural Organiser' who happen to be very junior in rank. As a result, Social and Cultural side is not covered to the desired extent. Hence, creation of following posts during 8th Five Year Plan are proposed:-

1. Joint Director(CUL)	Rs.3000-4500/-	1 post
2. Asstt. Director(CUL)	Rs.2000-3200/-	1 post
3. Acctt. Officer	Rs.2000-3200/-	1 post
4. Supdt.(CUL)	Rs.1640-2900/-	1 post
5. Asstt.	Rs.1400-2300/-	2 posts
6. U.D.C	Rs.1200-2040/-	2 posts
7. L.D.C., HQ-3		
Distt-11 Nos	Rs. 950-1500/-	14 Nos.
8. Peon, HQ-2		
Distt-11	Rs. 750-950/-	13 posts
9. Driver,HQ-3,Distt-11	Rs. 950-1500/-	14 posts
10. Distt Cultural Officer		
(for 11 Distt)	Rs.2000-3200/-	11 posts

For this an amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs is kept during 8th plan, which include Rs. 4.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 2. Organisation of Cultural Society.

During 7th Plan 9(Nine) District cultural Societies were set up. It is proposed to encourage such Societies in other districts during 8th Five Year Plan. In view to preserve, encourage and develop the traditional and other traditions of Arunachal Pradesh. These Societies have no source of their own to raise funds. They depend on Govt. grants. Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for extending grants to all districts which include Rs.7.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 3. Provision, Protection and Maintenance of Tawang Monastery including Hostel building.

The Tawang Monastery was originally constructed during 16th Century. Presently 100 monks are given religious training in this institution. For these purpose Rs.10.00 lakhs is kept provision for 8th Five Year Plan. which include Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 4. Construction of Gompas, Shrines, Deres, Musups, Cultural Halls and Namghars etc.

The policy of the Govt. is to encourage the people in the preservation and maintenance of their traditional faiths, belief and cultural heritage and other traditions etc. During 8th Five Year Plan Rs.470.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of Gompas, Shrines, etc which include Rs.19.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 5. Celebration of Festival/Seminar of Districts.

Observation of local festival in all the Eleven Districts on a Community basis with direct encouragement from the Govt. for the celebration of festivals during 8th Five Year Plan Rs.25.00 lakhs, including Rs.1.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 6. Folk Dance Festival at District Level.

In order to encourage Folk Dance Festival in all the Districts, a provision for an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been kept which include Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.7. Folk Dance Festival and Modern Song Competition at State Level. (Arunachal Naga)

In order to organise cultural performance at Itanagar during independence Day/Republic Day/Statehood Day and in connection with visit of WVIP/VIP. Cultural functions are to be organised at regular interval. Artist from various Districts will perform cultural programmes for which during 8th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed which include Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd....

Scheme No.8. Cultural Centre at Dimapur.

One Zonal Cultural Centre has been established at Dimapur for entire North Eastern Zone. For future provision a sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan.

Scheme No.9. Maintenance of Dani-Polo Dere at Along.

In order to maintain Dani-Polo Dere at Along a provision for an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made during 8th Five Year Plan, which include Rs.1.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No. 10. Movable Stage for Cultural Troupe.

Proposed for Rs.10.00 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan.

Scheme No.11. Cultural Troupe of Capital for Promotion of Traditional Centre/Construction of Buildings as well.

It is proposed that a regular cultural troupe with properly trained and equipped artists of Arunachal Pradesh will be raised for performing various indigenous cultural programmes of Arunachal Pradesh within Arunachal Pradesh on VVIP/VIP visit and on important occasions and also outside Arunachal Pradesh to present colourful songs and dances of Arunachal Pradesh to the people of the country at large as and when required. For this propose Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan.

Scheme No.12. Community Hall, Itanagar.

For purchase of Cultural Equipments, furniture for cultural hall besides minor repairing and other contingency expenditure and wages expenditure etc.Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed which include Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.13. Community Hall, Naharlagun.

Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan is kept as provision for repair and maintenance of Community Hall, Naharlagun, which include Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.14. Bharat Darshan tour etc. (See your own Country)

It is proposed to organise some Bharat Darshan Tour to different parts of the country. On the other hand cultural troupes are also invited from various districts of Arunachal Pradesh for Cultural Programme on important occasion. In this connection Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed during 8th Five Year Plan, which include Rs.2.50 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.15. Exchange of Inter State Cultural Programme.

To Exchange the Cultural views and heritage by the Cultural Troupes of Arunachal Pradesh with other States vice versa an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs kept during 8th Five Year Plan. The corresponding figure for 1992-93 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Contd...

Scheme No.16. Stock Bank in regard to costumes/Jewellery and Ornaments/Musical Instruments and head gear of different communities of Arunachal Pradesh.

It is felt necessary to use and utilise only the traditional costumes by the Cultural Parties while participating in cultural activities on competition. For this purpose the department has proposed to purchase indigenous costumes and ornaments, for cultural troupes of local origin to be used in traditional fest for all districts of Arunachal Pradesh. Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan which include Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.17. Printing and Publication.

For Printing and Publication of different books and booklets on different aspects of cultural heritage of Arunachal Pradesh an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is kept during 8th Five Year Plan including Rs.2.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.18. Documentation/Audio/Video Cassettes and Photographs

For recording/Documentation of traditional narrative songs and dances, purchase of video and Photo Cameras are felt necessary and hence an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs kept during 8th Five Year Plan including Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.19. Exhibition and Display of Artistic Production/Painting/Sculpture/Wood Curving etc.

For encourage the Young talents in the field of fine arts so that their creation attracts the attention of the State as well as of the country, exhibition and display of their creation will be done by the department for which a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is kept which include Rs.0.50 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.20. Assistance for Procurement of Musical Instruments/Ornaments etc.

In order to encourage small cultural groups at circle level/Sub-Divn level and District level, It is proposed to provide them with Musical Instruments/Ornaments/Garments etc for which provision for an amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs has been made in 8th plan including Rs.0.50 lakhs for 1992-93.

Scheme No.21. Purchase of Vehicle/Maintenance & Replacement.

Creation of post of Joint Director of Culture/Asstt. Director of Culture and District Cultural Officers necessiated. Purchased of 16 jeep and hence an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs kept in 8th five year plan including Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd.....

Scheme No.22. Construction of Residential/Non-Residential Buildings.

Construction of Office Building and Staff quarter during 8th Five Year Plan period is remaining. Hence a sum of Rs.251.29 lakhs proposed including Rs.17.10 lakhs for 1992-93.

Thus a total outlay of Rs. 1513.29 lakhs has been proposed for 8th Five Year Plan which include Rs.90.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

The distribution of proposed outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing schemes	1262.00	72.90
b) New Schemes	251.29	17.10
Total	<u>1513.29</u>	<u>90.00</u>

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

LIBRARY

Public Libraries are intellectual power house, which strives to fulfil and meet the educational, cultural and Informational needs of public through reading or audio-visual materials. Public Library service is considered as an engine of great potentialities for national development and also as essential foundation for the progress in education and culture without which no people can hold their own in the struggle for existence. The citizens who have received formal education will also need continuing education for recreation/information and for enhancement of their knowledge. The public can only think of this through Library Services.

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh is one of the states that are lagging behind so far as library service is concerned. At present, there are only 64 (sixty four) Libraries in the state. But there are one university/five colleges and more than one thousand schools in the state. The Literacy rate is increasing. The number of Govt. Departments/private or business establishment is increasing. The literate people are demanding more Library facilities in the state.

(iii) The Department took up the scheme for spreading and developing Libraries in the state during the 7th five year plan. In its efforts the Department set up a number of Libraries in Block and Circle level over different places in the state. Some Library buildings and residential quarters have also been constructed during the 7th plan. Under the direction and administration some new posts have been created and filled up in addition to procurement of reading materials/Library furniture and binding and printing of books that have been done during the 7th plan.

2 During the 8th five year plan Department proposes to take up the following schemes for a total outlay of Rs 700 lakhs which will include Rs 64.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

	8th plan 1992-97	(S. in lakhs) Annual Plan 1992-93
1. Direction & Administration	15.00	2.00
2. Reading Materials	65.00	12.00
3. Furniture & Fixtures	25.00	5.00
4. Binding/Printing	10.00	2.00
5. Transport/conveyance	20.00	4.00
6. Machineries & Equipments	40.00	4.00
7. Buildings	500.00	30.00
8. New Libraries	25.00	5.00
	<u>Total 700.00</u>	<u>64.00</u>

3. A Schematic write up is given below :

(1) DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION : During the 8th Five Year Plan it is proposed to create 62 posts as it is not possible to manage the Library service effectively without manpower. The details of posts proposed to be created will be reflected in every AOP. Rs 15.00 lakhs will be required for new posts to be created during the 8th five year plan. Only 53 posts had been created during the 7th plan.

(2) PROCUREMENT OF READING MATERIALS : The word library, implies that there must be books/journals/newspapers etc. in a Library. There cannot be any Library without reading materials. Books/newspapers etc. are the basic requirements of a Library. There are number of Libraries in different places of the state for which a number of books/journals and newspapers are to be procured because the stocks of Libraries are required to be replanished with new production of books/journals etc.

During the 7th Five Year Plan 1,16,635 books had been procured. It is proposed to procure 1,20,000 vols during the 8th five year plan. For this Rs 65.00 lakhs are required.

(3) LIBRARY FURNITURE AND FIXTURE : Furniture is one of the most important components in the public Library service. Reading materials cannot be allowed to lie scattered over the floor of the Library building. Books/journals/newspapers etc. are required to be stack in the different sections scientifically. Not only racks/almirahs are required but also tables for reading/chairs for sitting/catalogue cabinets for arranging catalogue cards etc. are necessary without which library service is in-complete. During the 7th plan 572 nos of Library furniture had been procured. It is proposed to procure 400 Nos of furniture in the current 8th plan. Rs 25.00 lakhs is kept to meet the requirement of furniture during the 8th plan.

(4) BINDING AND PRINTING OF READING MATERIALS : Every year a number of books and journals are becoming obsolete due to constant use by readers. Some reading materials are lost and damaged because of natural calamity. Also books/journals are damaged by other agents, such as, insects/rats or due to leakage of water into library building. In this way many important documents are lost. These important documents require reprinting and binding for further use. It is proposed for binding and printing of 20,000 vols during the 8th plan. For this Rs 10.00 lakhs only will be required during the 8th five year plan.

(5) TRANSPORT/CONVEYANCE : There exists a network of Library system in the state. Libraries are set up in state capital, in the District HQs, in the sub-division, in the Block and in the circle level. Though many people come to Library for acquiring knowledge but there are still majority of people who cannot go to Library in spite of their curiosity to know. This is mostly due to remote location of the library. It is not possible for the Govt. to set up Library or school for every family as it involves manpower/building etc. But books and other reading materials can reach the doors of the housewife/handicapped people/old aged people in a mobile Library system. In a mobile Library system reading materials are carried from place to place in mobile van on scheduled programme. For this purpose the required TPTs are to be procured. The mobile Library system is already introduced in the state capital which system covers the nearby areas like Bandoowa/Doimukh/Nirjuli etc. Libraries has been set up in all District HQs/Sub-division/Block and in Circle level. In order to ensure efficient Library service the Library authorities are required to go to different Libraries all over the state. For such movement of the authorities transport are necessary. During the 8th Five Year plan Rs 20 lakhs is kept to meet the expenditure on TPT. It is proposed to procure 2 Nos of TPT i.e. one Van and one Car during the 2nd year of the 8th plan.

(6) CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING :- Building is first fundamental requirement of Libraries. In old district HQs there are 'Culture Centres' i.e. the buildings in which reading material are accommodated. These 'Culture Centres' are common building of both Library and Research Department and hence both the Departments are sharing the same building. Extension of accommodation is necessary as book stock/staff strength etc. are increasing every year. In the HQs of five new Districts there is no accommodation of any kind exist. Libraries have been accommodated in some apartments of Deputy Commissioner's office..Some libraries are running in the Panchayat building and club house on payment of rents. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. Thus there is an urgency for construction of large many buildings for Libraries. There is also an acute shortage of residential quarters, too. This being the position it is proposed to construct 15 buildings during 8th five year plan. And for this Rs 500 lakh will be necessary. It is proposed to construct 8 buildings in the 1st and the 2nd year of the 8th Five year plan.

(7) MACHINERIES & EQUIPMENTS : Libraries are not only treasure house of knowledge but also Libraries play the role of public platform. Library is a cultural centre and as such all public gathering/social and cultural and literacy activities, like competition in essay writing, recitation, dramas, are also carried out in Libraries. Cultural activities like variety shows, cinema etc are shown in public Library premises. Adult education programmes mass education programmes through Audio Visual methods are conducted in public Library. One can get education not only by going to schools, colleges which impart formal education, but also by viewing photographs/Diagrams/charts various programmes displayed in television, videos, documentary films etc. It is proposed to procure one piece of T V with VCR for displaying educational programmes to general readers and common masses. Photo Copier machines are very important and useful in Library. Many readers come to Library almost everyday with the request to the Library authority to allow them to take home some important documents, journals, newspapers for copying or extracting the required information. But this is violation of universal public Library rules. This can be avoided if the Library is in possession of photo copier machine in the library. Libraries can also preserve important document for lasting use by photo copying from original and decaying books/journals. In modern days photo copier/zerox machine are used in many Libraries for lasting preservation of documents. In view of this fact it is proposed to procure one number of photo copy machine during 1st year of 8th plan. During the 8th Five Year Plan the Department is expecting to get the permanent State Library Building which will also have to be equipped. Hence, for all these Rs 40 lakh under Machineries/Equipments is proposed.

(8) SETTING UP OF NEW LIBRARIES : The present trend of the Government of India is favourable towards development of Libraries. It is trying to develop and spread the Library Services all over the country. This is evident from the following remarks of the planning commission "Libraries" Sports and cultural activities need to be developed in a systematic manner from a cluster of villages onwards. The Planning Commission observed that those Library/sports etc could also serve as information centres. The approach was 'Adhoc' from state downwards. The centres could in course of time, lead to the development of Rural Leadership. With the expansion of educational institutions the literacy rate has risen. As a result the demand for Library service is increasing every year. Formal

school education and Library service are complementary to one another. These two educational institutions should go hand in hand. The Library service is required everywhere whether it is in state capital or District Head Quarters. In fact urgency is more in Block, Circle and in village level. In the interior places of Arunachal Pradesh there is no other recreational centre or source of information and knowledge except Library if it exist. The Department is therefore, planning to set up Libraries in Block/Circle level during the 8th Five Year Plan. Aim is to set up total 33 new Libraries, 33 having been started in the 7th plan. Rs 25.00 lakh is needed for the scheme.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN : 1991-92

Public Health

The basic objective of 8th five year plan **Medical and Public Health** is the Health for All by 2000 AD with the special thrust on people's involvement and participation at every stage of planning and implementation process, equitable distribution of Health Care delivery services amongst the rural mass, with particular emphasis on vulnerable groups and those at grass root level. The rationale of such an objective was elucidated in Alma Ata conference to which Govt of India was a prime signatory.

2. The strategy to achieve the above objective will mean a. special thrust on the following felt need areas :

- (1) Consolidation of Primary Health Care Services with extension to high altitude and left out pockets.
- (2) Human resources development and technical manpower training.
- (3) Organised referral system with the effective back up by secondary and tertiary care.
- (4) Consolidation, augmentation and modernisation of existing resources for percolating quality
- (5) Education, motivation for effective community participation and engagement in the every steps of planning and implementation from grass root level up wards.
- (6) Intégration of different health interventions, package services and team approach.
- (7) Augmentation and improvement of Health interventions like promotion, prevention and rehabilitation through various national and state health programme.

3. The achievements made upto 7th Plan, 1990-91 and target fixed for 1991-92 are shown below :-

	<u>March/90</u>	<u>Upto March/91</u>	<u>Target 1991-92</u>
Community Health Centre No.	6 Nos.	6	8
Primary Health Centre	" 24 Nos.	28	32
Health Sub-Centre	" 155 Nos.	206	236
Dais for special sub-centre at High Altitudes	440 Nos.	440	440
Homoeopathic Dispensaries"	15 Nos.	27	30
Indoor Beds	" 2228 Nos.	2318	2348

4. The schematic brief on the schemes proposed in 8th Five Year Plan are as follows(Minimum Need Programme)

- (1) Sub-centre - To extend Primary Health Care services to high altitude areas and to cover up left out pockets in middle and lower belt on the population norms, the state has targetted 94 sub-centre for which a sum of Rs.400.00 lakhs may be the financial requirement in 8th plan period and Rs.60.00

2. Primary Health Centres on the basis of population norms, relaxed for Tribal areas and to extend the services of Primary Health Care to the population of high altitude, a target of 15 Primary Health Centres has been set to be established by reorganising and putting additional input to existing structures. The Financial requirement inclusive of spill over from 7th plan, of additional manpower and infrastructure of 28 targetted Primary Health Centre will be around of Rs.400.00 lakhs approximately and Rs.70.00 lakhs for 92-93. Further some mobile units for proposed during 8th plan which another amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs including Rs.1.00 lakh for 1992-93 is also proposed. For training of multipurpose workers/specialist further sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs for 8th plan inclusive of Rs.2.00 lakh 1992-93 is proposed.
3. Community Health Centre - In the perspective of projected mid 8th Five Year population of 8.5 lakhs, the state Needs a Total of 11 Community Health Centres for effective secondary care services in rural areas for a population at relaxed norms of 80,000 unit. In 7th Five Year Plan the State has almost achieved 6 Community Health Centres by the process of reorganisation and providing additional input. In 8th Five Year Plan the target left out to achieve is 6 which will be established in a phase manner by upgrading and putting additional input in existing structure. The Financial requirement for this, including spill over requirement of manpower, buildings etc. is Rs.400.00 lakhs and Rs.50.00 lakhs for 92-93.
4. Programme for Higher Altitude - A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for payment of Honararium, refilling of dai kits/First aid box for 440 dais trained & deployed in different district of Arunachal Pradesh. The crossponding figure for 1992-93 is Rs.11.00 lakhs.
5. Backlog construction of buildings - The spillover building works accumulated for deficiency in permanent structures in Arunachal Pradesh requiring gradual conversion of temporary structures will need Rs.620.00 lakhs for 8th five year plan and Rs.150.00 lakhs for 92-93.

6. Indian system of Medicine & Homoeopathy - Already the state had 27 Homoeopathic Dispensaries and 5 dispensaries is anticipated to be achieved in 92-93. Further 2 Ayurvedic dispensary were also established. Their methodology of treatment etc. is different from Allopathy and a separate cell is deemed to be sinequanon to look after welfare, training, service delivery programme and allied activities and for further improvement, concurrently with allopathy as per recommendation of Central Council of Health & Family Welfare. Therefore, this scheme encompasses, establishment of 9 additional Ayurvedic Dispensaries, improvement of 20 Homoeopathic dispensaries and a separate direction and management machinery at Health Directorate. For this an amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.32.00 lakhs for 92-93

Other than MNP

7. Hospital beds - It is proposed to provide 500 beds for different District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, with modern Hospital equipments for which sum of Rs.620.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and 30.00 lakh for 92-93.

7.(a) Improvement, upgradation, consolidation and modernisation district Hospital, Community Health Centre, Primary Centre by providing modern equipments and other facilities under following heads :

(1) Specialised and allied service, (2) Intensive Care Unit, (3) Special Cabin, (4) Incinerator Service Units.

A sum of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the above mentioned items in district Hospital, Community Health Centre, Primary Health Centre, Sub-Centre etc. during 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.35.00 lakhs for 92-93.

8. Ambulance Services - Ambulance services is important & essential supportive service for prompt and immediate evacuation of patients to referral hospitals and for doctors care. With this aim in view, 40 new ambulances are proposed, to cover up the areas of Hospital Services with its catchment areas, for which an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed inclusive of manpower and infrastructure, engulfing the scheme for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.60.00 lakhs for 92-93.

9. Improvement of Nursing Services - In view of increasing nursing manpower and their absolute need for Health care and Medical Service, it is imperative to improve and augment the existing structures for adequate, administration, supervision and management, including welfare and concurrent training for the skill and knowledge generation of this Category of Staffs. This calls for establishment of an appropriate apex cell at Health Directorate to look after the above aspect for Nursing Service. With this aim in view an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed to create a separate State Nursing Cell under Health Directorate with its wings at Districts. The provision asked for 1992-93 is Rs.1.00 lakhs.

10. Direction and Administration - Efficient Health and Medical Service management is directly dependent on a well equipped Direction and Administration machinery. Due to enlarging of different wings of Health intervention services and prouring of increasing National Health Programmes, the antiquated Health Directorate of Arunachal Pradesh Health and Medical service needs rejuvenation and augmentation. Therefore, this scheme envisages to augment the present status of Direction and administration with one office building for Directorate for which an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed, which include the office complex for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 92-93.

11. Health Transport - A sum of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed against the schemes for maintenance of 3 Nos Trucks & 2 Jeeps/ Construction of Garage and Pay & allowances for the staff. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

12. Training Programme - In order to maintain the inservice training for all categories of Health and Medical functionaries and to augment and improve the training capabilities including MPW(Multipurpose worker) H.A. (Health Assistant) Pharmacist etc. the State Govt. propose to upgrade the status of Pasighat training and Research Centre by opening new composite avenues and by establishment of new school for Pharmacist and GNM (staff Nurse) training so as to generate technical manpower deficiency of which is impeding in quality service. With the above intention an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs proposed to cover up these schemes, and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 92-93.

13. Medical Education, training and Research - (Regional Medical College, Imphal) - It is proposed to maintain 10 MBBS seats in Regional Medical College, Imphal, for students to be sponsored from Arunachal Pradesh. This is continuing running expense earlier the state had maintained 5 seats, An amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is proposed for the same including Rs.40.00 lakh for 92-93.

14. Psychiatric Hospital and District wings - The psychiatric Hospital is a spill over scheme from earlier plan as we need to establish 20 bedded hospital as per popular demand. Further the general Hospital and district Hospital needs psychiatric wings with 2 bedded facilities and O.P.D. services for implementation of National Mental Health Programme. In order to achieve this during 8th plan period, an amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs.40.00 lakhs for 92-93.

15. The spill over manpower requirement and building for T.B. Hospital/Clinic, Bolang for making it a self-sufficient Unit and establishment of 6 new District Tuberculosis Programme Centres with its ancillary manpowers, materials and infrastructures are projected in this scheme for efficient watch on the dreaded disease like Tuberculosis. For this an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.10.00 lakh for 92-93.

16. Mass Education on Elementary Health care and Hygiene : Educational and motivations campaign is essential to generate Community participation for various Health interventions. Information, Education and communication is the essential tool to achieve the objectives of Health for All by 2000 A.D. Therefore, the state cell needs rejuvenation and its wings are required at every districts for efficient outreach activities to propagate the knowledge of health and medical intervention service facilities in order to perpetuate community participation. This proposed scheme will require an expenditure of Rs.100.00 lakhs including Rs.5.00 lakhs for 1992-93 for a well equipped Directorate Cell and 9 districts wings to be set up.

17. School Health Services - School Children are future citizen. They are the effective media for Health Education and propagation service too. Their Health are national responsibility. Therefore, this spill over scheme is kept in to be implemented in 8th Plan due to its increased importance to achieve National Health goals within the time frame. Therefore, a amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed to establish School Health Services in 11 district and for upgrading the existing state cell. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs for 92-93 is proposed.

18. Epidemiological Investigations and Service Unit : The application of epidemiology is essential for effective control and eradication of epidemics of communicable and non communicable diseases. Therefore, the established State and District epidemiological cell in 7th Five year Plan needs improvement and upgradation. The district not covered in 7th Plan period, need coverage by additional district units. For this an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 92-93.

19. Prevention of Food Adultration - To implment the essence of prevention of Food Adultration Act and to propagate food Health Education trained functionaries are essential to the optimum for wh the scheme was proposed in 7th Plan, but this could not be impleme ted for various reasons and as such is being proposed for complets in 8th Plan with a Laboratory. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakhs for 92-93.

20. Grants-in-aid to R.K.Mission Hospital, Itanagar - It is a tremendous task to reach the Community for various Health interventions, with the limited facilities and manpower running the Govt. Health and Medical services. Therefore, in the perspec- tive of Govt.policy the sources of local voluntary organisation will be tapped to propagate Primary Health Care and FW and MCH ser vices. For this purpose an amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed in the 8th Plan and Rs.60.00 lakhs for 92-93.

21. Grants-in-aid to Donyi Polo Mission Homoeo dispensary - This scheme has been transferred from Social Cultural Affairs and inclu as a scheme under health services from 1990-91. For this scheme, a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for payment to the Mission during 8th Plan period and Rs.5.00 lakh for 92-93.

22. Hearsy Vehicle - A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of 12 Nos Hearsy vehicles procured and debyed in different district of Arunachal Pradesh.

23. Medical Treatment of Handicapped/Poor- A sum of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for treatment of handicapped patients which include Rs.1.00 lakh for 1992-93. This expenditure was earlier met from Social Welfare allocation.

24. Eye Health Care Services : Eye Health Care Services is essential service under National Health Policy. The State is lagging behind in this service for acute defficiency in service delivery facility. As such the aforesaid scheme is proposed to be implemented in a three tire fashion for developmeping State Cell, District Units and upgradation of ophthalmic Services in existing & proposed Primary Health Centre. In order to achieve the targetted one State Cell and 11 District Units and upgradation of 43 Primary Health Centre during 8th Plan an approximate allocation of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed, including Rs.3.00 lakhs for 92-93.

25. Dental Services - 12 Units of existing Dental wings in 12 Hospitals need to be upgraded and augmented by putting of additional manpower, materials, equipments and other ancilliary services facilities, for which an allocation of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.5.00 lakh for 92-93.

26. Machinery and equipments (Augmentation, modernisation and replacement Services)

With the rapid scientific development in medical and Health fields, many existing Machinery and equipments has either become outdated or useless. Such items are required to be gradually replaced/modernise by machinery and equipments of improved and latest technology to improve the quality service and to keep the service step with the skill and knowledge of the time. 12 Units of General and District Hospitals are proposed to be covered under this scheme. Proposed allocation is Rs.300.00 Lakhs for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.15.00 lakh for 92-93.

27. Grants-in-aid- 120 bedded modern Hospital at Pullong :

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed against this scheme for pay and allowances of the staff wich will be required at the end of last year of 8th Five Year Plan after construction of the Hospital complex. The Capital expenditure i.e. for construction of the 120 bedded Hospital will be borned by the Administrator of Bordoria Namsang Fund.

28. 500 bedded referral Hospital : A referral Hospital is felt most essential for Arunachal Pradesh. No such Hospital is available in Arunachal Pradesh with Dignostic facilities in all branches of medicine with modern equipments. In absence of such Hospital, the cases are referred to outside institutions. Local indeginous people are facing tremendous difficulties and are reluctant to go outside for specialised treatment. As such it is proposed to have a 500 bedded referral Hospital in the State for providing modern scientific facilities of treatment. A sum of Rs.117.00 lakhs is proposed for the same for 8th Five Year Plan and Rs.17.00 lakhs for 1992-93. The proposed institution will from a nucleus on which future medical college can be developed.

28. New Scheme :- Improvement/upgradation/consolidation and modernisation of District Hospital/Community Health Centre/Primary Health Centre by providing modern equipments and other facilities under following Heads.

(a) Laboratory Service (b) Laundry service (c) Diet & Cooking service (d) Emergency & casualty service (e) Radiology service (f) Central Sterilisation service (g) Blood bank (h) Workshop Hospital (i) Drug Addict (j) Medical record Deptt (k) Drug Cell (l) Rehabilitation service (m) Health Intelligent Cell (n) State TB Demonstration of Trg. Centre Itanagar/Naharlagun.

A sum of Rs. 820.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the above mentioned item in the District Hospital/CHCs/PHCs etc during 8th Five Year Plan & Rs.52.00 lakhs for 92-93.

29. State share of CSS Scheme :- The requirement of State share for various centrally sponsored scheme are estimated to come to around Rs.532.00 lakhs for 8th Five Year Plan as a whole while the requirement for 1992-93 being as Rs.71.00 lakhs.

30. Thus the total outlay proposed for Medical and Public Health for 8th Five Year Plan is Rs.7616.00 lakhs & that for 1992-93 is Rs.815.00 lakhs as break-up of which is given below

31. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes:- (Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
(a) Critical ongoing schemes	6672.00	766.00
(b) New Schemes	1604.00	124.00
Total :	<u>8276.00</u>	<u>890.00</u>

The break-up of the outlay amongst different sub-head/schemes is given below:-

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
<u>MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME</u>	<u>8th Plan</u> (1992-97)	<u>Annual Plan</u> (1992-93)
1. Health Sub-Centre	400.00	60.00
2. P.H.C. including RPW training and Mobile Team.	460.00	73.00
3. C.H.C.	400.00	50.00
4. Programme of Higher Altitude.	100.00	11.00
5. Back Log construction of Building.	620.00	150.00
6. I.S.M. & Homeopathy	250.00	32.00
	<u>2230.00</u>	<u>376.00</u>

OTHER THAN MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

7. Hospital Bedded	620.00	30.00
(A) Intensive Care unit	X	
(B) Specialist and Allied Services	X	500.00
(C) Special Cabin	X	35.00
(D) Incenerator Services	X	
8. Ambulance Service	400.00	60.00
9. Improvement of nursing services	30.00	1.00
10. Direction & Administration	100.00	10.00
11. Health Transport	20.00	4.00
12. <u>Training Programme</u>		
12. (A) Maintenance of training	X	
Institution at Pasighat/R.K.	X	
Mission Hospital Itanagar and	X	500.00
Calcutta.	X	20.00
(B) Health Assistant/Pharmacist/	X	
GNM Institute at Pasighat.	X	
13. <u>Medical Education.</u>		
Reservation of Medical seat at	250.00	40.00
RMC, Imphal.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2390.00	199.00
14. Estt. Mental Hospital	700.00	40.00
15. TB/DTCB Programme	100.00	10.00
16. Mass Education on Elementary	100.00	5.00
Health Care and Hygiene.		
17. School Health Service	50.00	2.00
18. Epidemiological Investigation Team.	100.00	3.00
19. Prevention of Food Adultration.	100.00	25.00
20. Grants of aid to Donyi Polo	50.00	5.00
Hospital Itanagar.		
21. Grants-in-aid to R.K.Mission	400.00	60.00
Hospital Itanagar.		
22. Hearsy Vehicle	50.00	-
23. Medical Treatment for Handicapped	25.00	1.00
poor.		
24. Eye Health Care	50.00	3.00
25. Dental Service	30.00	5.00
26. Machinery & Equipment	300.00	15.00
27. 120 Bedded Hospital at Pullong.	100.00	-
28. 500 Bedded Referral Hospital	117.00	17.00
. <u>NEW SCHEMES</u>	820.00	52.00
29. State share under CSS	534.00	71.00
<u>Grand Total :</u>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8276.00	890.00

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN: 1992-93

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

In Arunachal Pradesh water supply schemes are implemented by two departments viz Public Works Department and Rural Works Department. The PWD takes up work largely in urban areas and RWD takes up works for supply of drinking water to villages. The outlay proposed for are as under :

- (i) P.W.D. : Rs. 6681.26 lakhs
of which Rs.634.26 lakhs is
for 1991-92.
- (ii) Rural Water Supply(RWD) : Rs. 11385.50 lakhs
of which Rs.2173.50 lakhs
for 1991-92.

(i) Water supply schemes under PWD : (i) In Arunachal Pradesh Water Supply arrangements are generally made by tapping the water from streams and rivers by gravitation flow. The filtration plants has been provided only in some locations as the outlay available were always inadequate compared to the demand of the increasing population and need for augmentation in many location due to drying up/reduction of flow in the original source. However, some installation will be provided with filtration and treatment during 8th five year plan. A target for create-an additional water supply capacity of 245000 CUM/Day has been proposed. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes is given below :-

	8th Plan	(Rs. in lakhs) Annual Plan <u>1992-93</u>
<u>.. In Urban Areas</u>		
(a) Completed schemes as on 31-3-92 (spill-over liability)	41.87	41.87
(b) Critical ongoing schemes	1222.63	426.80
(c) New schemes	5139.15	

B. In Rural Areas

(a) Critical ongoing schemes	277.56	165.59
------------------------------	--------	--------

Total :	6681.26	634.26
---------	---------	--------

(ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWD)

The objective set for rural water supply is to cover the entire rural population with potable water supply. The programme was carried on with village as units. Till now 2687 villages were covered fully and 1358 villages were partially covered. The number villages as per 1981 census is 3257. A survey conducted by the Rural Works Department in the year 1985 has identified 1964 new villages and hamlets.

2. The villages in Arunachal Pradesh are small and scattered over large hilly areas where overhead expenses for setting up water supply installation goes up very high. About 75% of the villages are having less than 200 population. In many cases supplies are also to be drawn from long distances. All these calls for an enhancement of cost estimate of rural water supply schemes in Arunachal Pradesh.

3. During 8th five year plan, it is proposed to all the uncovered villages under.

(i) State sector programme and (ii) Central Sector programme of Accelerated Water Supply Schemes including (iii) Technology Mission.

4. WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Under the state sector programme (MNP) 1100 villages are proposed to be covered with an outlay of Rs. 7411.00 lakhs which inclusive survey and investigation etc. The amount proposed for 1991-92 is Rs. 1470.00 lakhs for 250 villages. The remaining villages are to be covered under control sector programme of Accelerated Water Supply including Technology Mission.

4. WATER TREATMENT PLAN

(i) Upto the end of VIIIth plan, the emphasis was on provision of at least one supply source to the villagers. The quality aspect could not be given much importance, both for topographical and financial reasons. Only a limited place which were well communicated, some people could be given the benefit of treatment plants under this programme. During VIIIth five year plan 1100 different types of treatment plants are proposed to be provided. The allocation proposed is Rs.848.00 lakhs which include Rs.132.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

5. RURAL SANITATION PROGRAMME

The Rural Sanitation Programme is implemented through two different programmes i.e. Rural Sanitation Programme under state sector and scavengers free scheme. In the VIIIth five year plan, it is proposed to construct 3000 nos of improved type water seal pour flush latrines. In addition garbage clearance programme in 50 township and villages have also proposed. Proper drainage system in another about 50 villages and townships also proposed. Outlay proposed comes to Rs.1069.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs.209.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS

The massive programme which have been projected in the VIIIth five year plan can only be implemented within the stipulated time if the technical staff and field officers are increased proportionately. The proper monitoring and evaluation of the schemes implemented would be essential for successful and smooth functioning of the programmes. Taking these in view Rs.1100.00 lakhs which is inclusive of Rs.700.00 lakhs for building has been proposed for the plan period. The corresponding figures for 1992-93 is Rs.225.00 and Rs.75.00 lakhs.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE/DISTRICT LEVEL WATER TESTING LABORATORY IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH :

The focus on the water quality was not upto the mark during the VIIIth plan though its necessity was greatly felt. The effort was concerted only to the assessibility of one source in the nearby locality. The water quality, which is vital factor for safe drinking dia not receive appropriate technology for maintaining of its quality. Recognizing the importance of the water quality, it has been proposed to have one state level water testing laboratory and 12 district level water testing laboratory with a financial target of Rs.200.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs.15.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

8. MAINTENANCE :

There is a great concern over operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation programme. The source which has been made already available does not give adequate needs due to poor maintenance. In realising the importance of maintenance, it is proposed to provide Rs.725.00 lakhs for maintenance purposes including modernisation of existing scheme, during the plan period. The requirement for 1992-93 is estimated at Rs.105.00 lakhs.

9. PROVISION OF MOBILE MAINTENANCE OF INDIA MARK-II HAND PUMPS

Mostly in the foot-hill areas of the state the ground water potentially was surveyed with the assistance of C.G.W.B. and it revealed that there is a great extent of possibility for exploitation of ground water for the drinking purpose. Under Technology Mission Programme, it has been proposed to install numerous numbers of India mark-II Hand pump. The maintenance of the India Mark-II Hand Pump would be proper and convenient if a mobile maintenance team is deployed for this

particular purpose. This would render for smooth functioning of the India Mark-II Hand Pumps. The amount required will be met from the maintenance allocation as mentioned above.

10. A summary of the outlay proposed is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
(i) water supply schemes	7411.00	1470.00
(ii) Filtrates and treatment	346.00	132.00
(iii) Sanitation	1069.00	209.00
(iv) Lab. facilities	200.00	15.00
(v) Direction & Admn.	1100.00	225.00
(vi) Maintenance	725.00	105.00
(vii) CSS State Share	32.50	17.50
Total :	<u>11385.50</u>	<u>2173.50</u>

11. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories of the schemes are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
(a) Critical ongoing schemes	1328.00	1017.00
(b) Schemes aimed at Maximising benefit from existing capacity	1232.50	222.50
(c) New Schemes	5775.00	939.00
Total :	<u>11385.50</u>	<u>2173.50</u>

DRAFT 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)A N DANNUAL PLAN 1992-93HOUSING

Housing is a major problem in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. The tribal people are generally scheduled Tribes, are yet to take up construction of modern houses. Those who intend to take up such construction are handicapped as they are economically not enough advanced to be able to take up construction of houses from their own income. The institutional financing is yet to take shape in Arunachal Pradesh. Staff housing is also a problem in the state where rental accommodation is not available. Hence there has always been an increasingly high demand for construction of houses for the Govt. employees. Besides rural houses are also to be taken up on an extensive scale having regard to the Govt. commitment of providing houses to the rural people. The 8th plan proposal for the housing has been made as under :-

A. General Housing Rs. 13388.20 and Rs.1623.66 lakhs for 1991-92

B. Rural Housing Rs.2002.00 lakhs and Rs.237.00 lakhs for 1991-92

A. General Housing : (i) Residential accommodation for Govt servant coming under General Services are generally constructed under this head. During the seventh plan, qualitative change in the design and structure of the houses were brought about to make them more suitable to the hilly condition of the state. The state being hilly, the site development work becomes very costly. To economic on the construction expenditure multistoried buildings will be constructed wherever feasible. The outlay proposed for the Eighth plan is Rs.11735.20 lakhs for construction of housing units, aggregating to an area of 2,20,000 sqm. This will include 1273.66 lakhs for continuing works.

ii) The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below :

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>Proposed</u>	<u>1992-93</u> <u>Proposed</u>
a) Critical ongoing scheme	1273.66	1273.66
b) New Scheme	12114.54	350.00
Total :	13388.20	1623.66

RURAL HOUSING

Under this programme the board outline as per the 20 point programme is to provide (a) house sites to the villagers (b) village housing projects, (c) construction assistance.

Now in Arunachal Pradesh allotment of house sites is perhaps not required in view of the existing, land holding law of the state. Villagers are having their own land though these are not very properly demarkated. The second important point is village housing project which also could not be taken up yet in Arunachal Pradesh as the entire population of Arunachal Pradesh is very poor and most of the are presently lying below the poverty line. Thus if the houses are to be constructed and provided to almost all the population, it will be really a huge money consuming affair. The second thing is the people of Arunachal Pradesh is generally living jointly in a big thatched house where the entire joint family is staying under one roof. As per the custom they are not very much interested to shift out to other houses individually. Thus if the houses are to be constructed this shall have to be quite big in proportion to the urban housing system which will again involve huge amount of money

Under this programme the following schemes are proposed :-

Village housing project : Some staggering huts are proposed for construction at some strategic location like Administrative centres etc where villagers can stay when they will be coming to these places for marketing and other purposes. An amount of Rs.577.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. With a physical target of 108 Nos.

Construction Assistance : The present quantum of assistance i.e. CGI sheet worth Rs.2500/= given to per family for covering a small portion of their roof is found to be absolutely inadequate. In view of these the Government has decided to enhance this assistance to a reasonable extent so that benefit can actually be given to the villagers.

Two separate schemes, one for the Border and high altitude areas and other for the remaining lower regions are approved by the Government for this purpose. In both the cases the CGI sheet will be distributed to the villagers for covering their roof. In the lower region the assistance to be given will be to the tune of Rs.7500/= per family. In the border and high altitude areas the rate of assistance will be Rs.12500/= per family. Considering the strategic location and tremendous transportation cost the high rate for the border areas is proposed. The total amount proposed is Rs.1125.00 lakhs for these purpose.

Alternatively the amount available under various programmes like Indira Awas Yojana, Resettlement of villagers etc can be clubbed together and by adding Rs.7500/= to this amount of 16000/=(12000 + 4000) a small house can be constructed for one family and can be handed over to the villagers.

As mentioned above allotment of site is not very much required in Arunachal Pradesh however, for constructing the staging hut etc., some amount may be required considering which only an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed.

In the infrastructural aspect a nominal amount of Rs.250.00 lakhs is earmarked for creating some posts and for constructing required buildings for them.

Thus the total amount comes to Rs.2002.00 lakhs only.

4. The break-up of the outlay amongst different categories schemes are given below :

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
(a) Critical ongoing schemes	27.00	27.00
(b) New Schemes	1975.00	210.00
TOTAL :	2002.00	237.00

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)ANDANNUAL PLAN-1992-93URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Under Urban Development programme schemes such as construction of public conveniences (Sauchalayas) construction of traffic islands at road junctions, improvement of sewerage and drainage system, improvement of parks and market areas at district head quarters are taken up.

2. Total outlay proposed for VIIIth five year plan is Rs. 279.92 lakhs which include Rs. 72.86 lakhs for 1992-93.

3. The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below.-

	(<u>Rs.</u> in <u>lakhs</u>)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing scheme	72.86	72.86
b) New Scheme	257.06	10.00
	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
	329.92	82.86
	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px solid black;"/>

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE PLAN 1992-97**A N D****ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93****INFORMATION & PUBLICITY**

Considering the hindrance and impediment experienced by the department in implementation of various schemes during the 7th plan period due to paucity of fund and shortage of manpower, the department has now prepared a Draft 8th Plan (1992-97) for an outlay of Rs.654.50 lakhs to tone up the publicity activities in orderly manner. The distribution of Rs.654.50 lakhs schemewise are as under :

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992-97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992-93</u>
1. Direction & Administration	112.00	12.50
2. Community Listening	6.50	0.60
3. Photo Services	14.00	5.25
4. Visual Publicity	68.50	10.00
5. Audio Visual Publicity	56.50	12.50
6. Printed Publicity	82.00	6.00
7. Press Party visit	10.00	1.00
8. Procurement of land	5.00	3.00
9. Building(Residential & Non residential)	300.00	50.00
	----- 654.50 -----	----- 100.85 -----

2. A brief schemewise write up in respect of the schemes proposed is given below :

1. Direction & Administration: Although Arunachal Pradesh has undergone a lot of changes in terms of political and administrative re-organisations and other developments activities, the basic infrastructure facilities of Information and Publicity Relations Departments have

not been increased proportionately. In order to cope up with the increasing public relations activities effectively, it is necessary that the infrastructure facilities both manpower and materials are strengthened. Many new areas of activities have come up with the attainment of Statehood. This includes 'U' matic and VHS coverage, operation of colour lab, maintenance of community viewing TV sets and DRS centres. In addition to these, the department has also installed editing and dubbing unit. To further gear up and standardise the publicity wing, the department proposes to improve the infrastructure facilities gradually and in a phased manner. To implement the various schemes proposed to be undertaken during the 8th plan period, the department will have to create a barest minimum of 75 posts in different cadres alongwith procurement of 8 jeeps and 2 vehicles as replacement.

During the 7th Plan period a total number of 24 posts in different cadres were created and also procured 6 nos of vehicles. Out of the approved outlay of Rs.20.85-lakhs, a sum of Rs.20.43 lakhs have been spent under the scheme.

The yearwise proposed physical and financial target are as under :-

Year	<u>Physical targets</u> Items	Rs in lakhs
		Estimated provision in lakhs
1992-93	29 posts in different cadre	1.00
	Xerox Machine	1.50
	Jeep - 4	8.00
	Car(replacement)	2.00
1993-94	33 posts	11.00
	Jeep . 3	6.50
1994-95	10 posts	18.00
	Jeep - 1	2.50
1995-96	3 Posts	23.00
	Jeep 1 (Replacement)	2.50
1996-97	Pay & allowances/Office expenses	26.00
	Maintenance of vehicle	10.00
	Total 75 posts	112.00
	10 vehicles	

The details of 75 nos posts are shown below

<u>Sl No</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>deployment pro- posed.</u>
1.	Jt.DIPR	1992-93	2	HQ Naharlagun
2.	Research Officer (Research & Ref.Cell)	-do-	1	-do-
3.	Sub DIPRO	-do-	3	Koloriang/Roing/ Naharlagun.
4.	Assistant	-do-	1	HQ Naharlagun
5.	UDC	-do-	2	-do-
6.	LDC	-do-	3	Naharlagun/ Koloriang/Roing
7.	Instructor(Songs Dramas)	-do-	1	HQ Naharlagun
8.	Mechanic (Sr)	-do-	1	-do-
9.	Photographer	-do-	1	-do-
10.	Press Cliper(Research & reference Cell)	-do-	2	-do-
11.	Driver	-do-	4	Koloriang/Roing HQ 2
12.	Helper	-do-	4	Pakke Kesang/ Tali, HQ 2
13.	Peon	-do-	3	Koloriang/Roing /NLG
14.	Despatch Rider	-do-	1	HQ Naharlagun
			29	
1.	Journalist-cum- Reporter	1993-94	1	HQ, Nharlagun
2.	Editor	-do-	1	-do-
3.	Information Officer	-do-	3	Delhi/Calcutta/ Guwahati
4.	Sub-DIPRO	-do-	2	Longding/Yingkiong
5.	Technical (DRS)	-do-	1	HQ Naharlagun
6.	Assistant	-do-	1	-do-
7.	UDC	-do-	6	Sepru/Tawang/ Daporijo/Fasi ghat/Anini/Chang

8.	LDC	1993-94	9	HQ -2/Ziro/Along Tezu/Bomdila/ Khonsa/Longding Yinkiong
9.	Driver	-do-	3	NLG/Longding/ Yinkiong
10.	Peon	-do-	3	-do-
11.	Storekeeper(Jr I)	-do-	1	HQ Naharlagun
12.	Staff Artist (Female Dancer)	-do-	1	-do-
13.	Photographer	-do-	1	-do-
			----- 33 -----	
1.	Journalist-cumReporter	1994-95	1	HQ Naharlagun.
2.	Script writer	-do-	1	-do-
3.	LDC	-do-	3	Delhi/Cal/Ghty
4.	Staff Artist(Female Dancer)	-do-	1	Hq Naharlagun
5.	Peon	1994-95	3	Delhi/Calcutta / Guwahati.
6.	Driver	-do-	1	Naharlagun
			----- 10 -----	
1.	Assistant Editor	1995-96	1	Hq Naharlagun
2.	Technical Supervisor (Electronic)	-do-	1	-do-
3.	Staff Artist(Female Dancer)	-do-	1	-do-
Total			----- 3 -----	

(2) Community Listening : Under this scheme, radio sets are provided to the rural population to listen to the National programme broadcast from the different AIR stations. This is a very popular sch mes. As such it is proposed to procure such sets, where necessary with accessories for free distribution to the rural population during the 8th plan period. An outlay of Rs.6.50 lakhs under the scheme. The year-wise targets proposed are as under :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proposed Physical Target</u>	<u>Proposed financial target</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1992-93	1000 CL sets with accessories	0.60 lakhs	The variation in financial figure is due to expected cost escalation.
1993-94	300 CL sets	1.85 lakhs	
1994-95	200 CL sets	1.30 lakhs	
1996-97	200 CL sets	1.40 lakh	
1995-96	200 CL sets	1.35 lakh	

(3) Photo Services : The photographic units of this department has both colour and black and white lab. Under this scheme, documentary films depicting the art and culture and socio-economic development of the state are procured. This scheme played a vital role in focusing photographic vision to the people. It is proposed to further modernise it by adding sophisticated photographic materials in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.14.00 lakh has been proposed for the same. The year-wise utilisation proposed are under :-

1992-93	(a)	Procurement of 16 mm movie camera with sound synchronised tape recorder	-	4.00 lakhs
	(b)	Procurement of photo materials both coloured/Black & White etc.	-	1.25 lakhs
1993-94	(a)	Production of documentary film (coloured)	-	1.25 "
	(b)	Procurement of photo materials both coloured and black & white etc.	-	1.25 "
				2.50 Lakhs
1994-95	(a)	Production of Video Documentary film (coloured)	-	0.75 lakhs
	(b)	Procurement of photo materials both coloured and black & white etc.	-	1.25 lakhs
			-	2.00 lakhs

1995-96	(a) production of video documentary (film coloured)	- 0.75 lakhs
	(b) Procurement of photo materials both coloured & black white etc	- 1.50 lakhs
		----- 2.25 lakhs -----
1996-97	(a) Procurement of photo materials both coloured and black and white etc.	2.00 lakhs
	total	----- 14.00 lakhs -----

(4) Visual Publicity : Under this scheme - issue of advertisements/special news supplements in the country's leading dailies and journals are under taken. Photo exhibitions both in an outside the state projecting various developmental activities and socio economic life of different local tribes are also held. Further presentation of tableau during the Republic Day/Independence Day celebration in New Delhi are also to be taken up. An outlay of Rs.68.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme with following year-wise break up:

Year	Target / work plan	Amount proposed (Rs in lakhs)
1992-93	(a) Issue of special supplement on Arunachal Day in leading dailies of the country	- 5.00
	(b) Exhibitions inside Arunachal Pradesh 4 Nos	1.00
	(c) Exhibitions outside A.P.	- 1.00
	(d) Presentation of tableau in New Delhi during the Republic Day Celebration	- 3.00
		----- - 10.00 lakhs -----

1993-94	(a) Issue of special supplement on Arunachal Day	-	5.50
	(b) Exhibition inside AP 4 nos	-	3.00
	(c) Presentation of tableau during Republic Day celebrations	-	3.50

		-	12.00
1994-95	(a) Issue of special supplement	-	6.00
	(b) Exhibitions inside A.P. 4 nos	-	4.00
	(c) Tableau	-	4.00

		-	14.00
1995-96	(a) Issue of special supplement	-	6.00
	(b) Exhibition inside AP 4 nos	-	4.00
	(c) Exhibition outside A.P. 1 No	-	2.00
	(d) Tableau	-	4.00
1996-97	(a) Issue of special supplement	-	6.50
	(b) Exhibition inside A.P. 4 Nos	-	4.00
	(c) Exhibitions outside AP 1no	-	2.00
	(d) Tableau	-	4.00

		-	16.50
	Total	-	Rs 68.50 lakhs

(5) Audio Visual Publicity: This is a very relevant scheme for the state where literacy percentage is very low. Through this media the people of the state, particularly the rural population are getting the minimum facilities to know about the day to day affairs of the country and the world as well under this scheme, PA equipments, projector, generator video films feature and documentary films are proposed for wide distribution to different projection unit of the state. Costumes and musical instruments for our songs and drama unit are also met from this scheme. The year wise break up of this proposed outlay is as under :

1992-93	(a) Feature/Documentary films	4.00
	(b) Replacement of Generator/projectors	1.50
	(c) P/A equipment and maintenance	1.50
	(d) Video equipment/Cassette etc	1.00
	(e) Procurement of Batacum system Video equipment	4.50

		12.50

1993-94	(a) Feature/Documentary films	5.00
	(b) Replacement of Generator/ Projector	2.00 lakhs
	(c) P/A equipment	2.00
	(d) Video equipment/Cassette etc	1.50
	(e) Production and distributions of Video Cassette	0.50

		11.00 lakhs
1994-95	-do-	-do-
1995-96	-do-	-do-
1996-97	-do-	-do-

		56.50 lakhs

(6) Printed Publicity : This is another equally important media through which people of the different parts of country are made known about the land and people of the state, about its different and varied culture and way of life.

Besides, the day to day developmental activities of the state and its policy are focused through various means of printed publication like brochures, pictorial book, calendars, diary, folders and leaflets etc etc. For this scheme, an outlay of Rs.82.00 lakhs the year wise break up of which are as under :-

1992-93	(a) Printing of diary and calendars & Greeting cards/printing of regular publications like Gazette, Arunachal News etc.	6.00 lakhs
---------	--	------------

	Rs in lakh
1993-94 (a) Publications of brochures on Dances of Arunachal Pradesh	5.00
(b) Diary, calendars and greeting cards	8.00
(c) Pictorial book depicting development and activities of the state and printing of Gazettee, Arunachal News etc.	12.00
	----- 25.00 -----
1994-95 (a) Publication of brochure on general subjects	6.00
(b) Diary, Calendars, greeting cards and printing of Gazettee, Arunachal News etc.	10.00
	----- 16.00 lakhs -----
1996-97 (a) Diary, Calendars, greeting cards	10.00
(b) Special brochures on various developmental activities taken place during 8th plan and printing of Gazettee Arunachal News etc	10.00
	----- 20.00 lakhs -----
Total	82.00 lakhs

(7) Press Party Visit: Under this scheme visit of journalists from the leading dailies and journal/magazines of the Nation are conducted to different places projects sites. Apart from this the journalists are also taken to various other places of the state to acquaint them with the way of life and its culture so as to enable them to focus it in their esteem dailies/magazines and journals. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme with following yearwise breakup

	Rs in lakhs
1992-93 Press Party visits	1.00
1993-94 Press Party Visits	2.00
1994-95 Press Party Visits	2.50
1995-96 Press Party visits	1.50
1996-97 Press party visits	3.00

	10.00 lakhs

(8) Procurement of land for construction of residential and non-residential buildings

In Arunachal Pradesh free accommodation is a necessary service condition where private rented houses are not available. But most of the officials serving in the district and as well as state Hqrs are still to be provided with this facilities. As such, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs during the 8th plan period for procurement of land for construction of Residential as well as non-residential building with following year wise break up

1992-93 Procurement of land for residential non-residential building at Naharlagun/ Itanagar	Rs in lakhs 3.00
1993-94 Procurement of land in various units	----- 2.00
Total	----- 5.00 -----

(9) Building : As most of the official are yet to be provided with quarters in the district and headquarters as well an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs during the 8th plan is proposed for construction of both residential as well as office buildings. This amount is also included provision for construction of residential building for new posts proposed during the 8th plan along with the official buildings.

(10) The entire outlay is for critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1992-97ANDANNUAL PLAN-1992-93LABOUR EMPLOYMENTA. Labour

Of the 6.28 lakhs of population of the State, the labour force constitutes 3.30 lakhs. The bulk of them are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes migrant workers. They are poor, illiterate, totally unorganised and vulnerably exposed to various kinds of exploitation. Labour remained unattended to till 1980. Since then only, some steps have been taken in creating a small labour set up at the Headquarters for the State.

2. Presently there is a small understaffed labour set up at the State Capital headed by a Deputy Labour Commissioner. Of the 11 (Eleven) Districts of the State, only 5 Districts have labour set up with a strength of 3 personnel each. Four more set up have been sanctioned for the Annual Plan, 1991-92. The labour set up of the remaining 2 Districts are to be established during the 8th Five Year Plan. These are too small administrative set up to look after all industries relations, welfare enforcement of labour laws, labour grievences, social securities etc. The State Govt's priority is thus to have the barest minimum organisational set up. The major constrain towards setting of an appropriate labour machinery is the shortage of fund. Plan allocation for this Department started from the last year of Sixth Five Year Plan. However, the fund allotted during various Annual Plans were very meagre. With such meagre outlay it was not possible to build up even the minimum requirement of a State labour set up. The 8th plan proposal is thus intended to build up the barest minimum organizational set up of the Labour Department besides undertaking some labour welfare schemes. It is, proposed to have labour set up in the remaining 2 of the 11 (Eleven) Districts and strengthen the existing districts and head quarter set to make them functionally relevant to labour problems and labour welfare. Towards this end following posts are proposed under the scheme of Direction and Administration.

a) District set up

Labour Officer	- 2 posts for Tawang/Daporijo
Labour Inspector	- 11 posts for 11 districts

Contd....

- LDC - 2 posts (one each for Tawang/Daporijo)
 Peon - 4 posts for Tawang/Daporijo/Bondila/Ziro

b) For Head quarter

- Labour Commissioner - 1 post
 Joint Labour Commissioner - 1 post
 Administrative Officer - 1 post
 Asstt. - 1 post
 UDC - 1 post
 Gestetner - 1 post

Further to the creation of above mentioned posts, for which the requirement is estimated as Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the entire plan period, a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for Seminar, Conference, Meeting, Training etc. and Rs. 25.00 for purchase of 10 Jeeps and one Motor Bike. Ten posts of drivers will also have to be created as and when Jeeps are purchased. Also at present there is no labour welfare centre in the State. Though there are a number of labour concentrated areas which require such centres for the benefits of workers and their families and provide them with facilities like games, small libraries, workers adult education, children primary education, sewing and knitting, labour cooperatives, fair price shop etc. Hence it is proposed to construct welfare centres at the at Namsai/Chowkhan/Jairampur/Miao/Bagapani at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The Officers and staff are suffering for shortage of residential accommodation. Many officials could not be provided with residential accommodation. There is no scope for hired accommodation nor rental buildings are available. Hence it is proposed to construct the following Govt. residential and office buildings during 8th plan period at an estimated cost of 249.00 lakhs.

a) Residential Building

- i) Type - IV Building - 11 Nos
 ii) Type - III Building - 12 Nos
 iii) Type - II Building - 12 Nos
 iv) Type - I Building - 14 Nos

Contd....

b) Non-Residential Building

- i) Construction of office Building - 9 Nos

Thus the total outlay proposed for Labour comes to Rs. 334.00 lakhs, the corresponding figures for Annual Plan 1992-93 being Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

B. Employment Services:-

An Employment Cell earlier functioning in the Directorate of Social & Cultural Affairs was transferred to Labour Department in August, 1987. Like other States there is no Employment Exchange in districts. Small Employment Cell manned by and under the control of Deputy Commissioners is the arrangement at district level with the increasing work load the Deputy Commissioner have been pressing hard for these Cells to be taken over by labour Department under its Employment Services Programme.

2. As per pattern approved by the Govt. of India under Employment Exchange (CNV) Act, 1959 and National Employment Services Manual, apart from normal functions of registration and submission of reports, the following schemes are to be prepared/implemented by the Employment Exchange with its District branches for the benefits of the job seekers of the State.

- a) Identification and new job openings/new occupations.
- b) Career guidance.
- c) Vocational guidance
- d) Collection/compilation of various statistical data of Employment Market.
- e) Inspection of Public Sector and Private Sector establishments.
- f) Publication of Periodical Employment Reviews.
- g) Self-employment Schemes.
- h) Submission of Reports and Returns.
- i) Establishment of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for Younger generation.

Adequate manpower is required for proper implementation of the above Schemes. It is, thus very much essential to create a few posts, at the initial stage at the State level for the Directorate of Employment Exchange, so that various scheme can be taken up gradually for implementation. As has

been stated above, there is no organisational set up at the District level. It is necessary to establish one Employment Exchange in each District Head-Quarters not only for registration work but also for catering to employment guidance, career guidance and occupational information etc. to the large number of emerging job seekers.

With this end in view, it is proposed to establish Employment Exchanges in 8 (Eight) Districts (3 Employment Exchanges have since been sanctioned during the Annual Plan, 1990-91) and strengthen the Headquarter establishment during the Eighth Five Year Plan with creation of following posts.

a) For Head quarter

(Rs. 13.00 lakhs)

Deputy Director	1 post
Asstt. Director	1 post
Assistant	3 post
UDC	2 posts
Stenographer (Gr. II)	1 post
Driver	2 posts
Peon	2 posts
Chowkidar	1 post.

b) For District Employment Exchange (Rs. 20.00 lakhs)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| i) Asstt. Employment Officer | - 8 posts
Bondila/Seppa/Ziro/
Pasighat/Tazu/Changlang/
Khonsa/Roing. |
| ii) UDC | - 11 posts for eleven
Districts Headquarter |
| iii) LDC | - 8 posts for district
Head Qtrs. mentioned above.. |
| iv) Peon | - 11 posts for eleven
District Headquarter. |

There is a need for departmental vehicle for quicker and efficient functioning of the Directorate. For this vehicles have been proposed for an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Vocational Training/Guidance Centre is very essential to help the job seekers to find a job/earning source for their livelihood. Every year a number of youths are coming out from

Contd..

schools and Colleges after completion of their studies. But after completion of their studies also they still remain helpless unable to find a source of income for want of Vocational Guidance/Vocational Knowledge.

To cater to this need it is proposed to set up a Vocational Training/Guidance Centre at Namarlagun/Itanagar for which requirement of fund is estimated as Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

The problem of residential accommodation in Arunachal Pradesh is a known fact. For want of rental accommodation 2/3 families of Govt. staff of various Deptt. have to adjust their stay in a quarter in the District. At the same time there is also a shortage of office building in the Districts. Keeping these problems in view, it is proposed to construct following departmental building both residential and non-residential during the 8th plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 115.00 lakhs.

Non-Residential Building

i) Office Building - 5 Nos.

Residential Building

i) Type - IV Building - 5 Nos

ii) Type - III Building - 5 Nos

iii) Type - II Building - 5 Nos

iv) Type - I Building - 5 Nos.

Thus the total outlay proposed for Employment Service comes to Rs. 178.00 lakhs for 8th plan which include Rs. 40.00 lakhs for 1991-93.

C. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, ROING

The Industrial Training Institute, Roing has been developed to suit the requirement of junior level technical manpower in Arunachal Pradesh. The response from the people to go for technical education is increasing and the Institute has been able to train up local boys in trades like motor mechanic, fitter, carpentry, plumber, electrician, wireman, draftsman, welder, surveyor and electronic trades. The present strength of trainees is 200 Nos. It is proposed to start the following new trades to up meet the demand of skilled manpower in the state.

Contd.....

Watch Mechanic
 Compiler/Printing
 Food Processing
 Fractor Mechanic

2. Following posts for the purpose of Training Institute are required to cater to the increased work loads.

Instructor(Watch Mechanic, Compiler/Printing, Food processing, Fractor Mechanic)	4 posts
2. Workshop Attendant for the scale Rs. 800-1150/-pm.	4 posts
3. UDC	1 post
4. LDC	2 posts.
5. Peon	2 posts

3. Following activities are also proposed to during 8th five year plan period.

- a) Training to be passed out trainees in Industrial Establishment inside as well as outside the state.
- b) Introduction of Guest Lecture/Visiting faculty system in the ITI.
- c) Training of Industrial workers of Arunachal Pradesh in the ITI, Roing.
- d) Procurement of stores and equipments like sports goods, library books and magazines, audio-visual slides and films and office equipments like water cooler etc.

An amount of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose, out of which an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is earmarked for construction of residential and institutional buildings.

4. UPGRADATION OF ITI (CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME)

It is required to purchase standard tools/equipments and replace old machineries in the ITI for improving the quality of training under centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme the State Government is required to incur 50% expenditure of the work.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose during 8th five year period.

Contd....

5. APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING PROGRAMME

It has been proposed to provide apprenticeship training to 30 trainees every year in different trades like fit assembly and repair, motor mechanic, wireman, electrician, plumber, carpentry, wood carving, training traditional painting, measurements marking, survey, welding etc. This will help in improving the talent of local boys and girls to meet the growing demand of skilled persons for various development programme of Government. The boys and girls will be paid monthly wages of Rs. 450/- during the period of 1 year training under learn while working method.

It is also proposed to identify some suitable industrial establishment units in Arunachal Pradesh with the help of CSTARI, Calcutta for affiliation of DGE&T in respect of conducting Apprentice Training inside the State.

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed during the five year plan period for the purpose.

6. ESTABLISHMENT OF IIT AT TILBARIJO

It was decided to establish another Industrial Training Institute in Arunachal Pradesh during the seventh five year plan period as per approval accorded by the Planning Commission in order to train up local boys and girls to meet the demand of technical manpower in the State.

The Institute started functioning with effect for 8.8.89 with 2 (two) trades viz: Radio and TV Mechanic and Draftsman Civil. So far no supervisory staff has been sanctioned to supervise the six teaching staff and 5 non-teaching staff already created and posted. Being a newly started IIT lot of supervisory duties and other training schedules are suffering for want of Forman/Group Instructor and other staff. It is proposed to create the following posts during the 8th five year plan period.

1. Group Instructor/Forman	1 No
2. Instructor for 2nd year trade for Draftsman (Civil) Radio and TV Mechanic, Armature winding	3 Nos
3. Working Attendant	3 Nos
4. Cook	1 No
5. LDC	1 No

Contd.....

It is proposed to construct the following residential and non-residential buildings:-

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a) Type III | 5 Nos |
| b) Type II | 2 Nos |
| c) Type I | 2 Nos |
| State Building | - 1 No |
| Class room | - 4 Nos. |

Introduction of following trades will be taken up during the 8th five year plan period.

1. Secretarial Practices
2. Armature Winding

Procurement of store/equipments/library books/audio-visual slides and films etc. also proposed.

An amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose out of which Rs. 150.00 lakhs is earmarked for construction of buildings.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW IIT AT KHELLONG

It has been decided to establish one new IIT at Khellong in West Kameng District during the 8th five year period as per the suggestion offered by the State Planning Board, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh to meet the growing demand of technical manpower in the state.

To start with the training programme, it is proposed to introduce the following trades initially.

1. Electronics
2. Computer/Surveyor
3. Draftsman(Civil)
4. Motor Mechanic

It is also proposed to create the following posts to run the training programme.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 1. Principal | 1 No |
| 2. Foreman | 1 No |
| 3. Instructor | 4 Nos |
| 4. Workshop attendant | 4 Nos |
| 5. LDC | 1 No |

Contd.....

- 6. UDC - 1 Nos
- 7. Peon/Chowkidar - 2 Nos

The construction of the following residential and non-residential buildings are also proposed.

- 1. Type - IV - 1 Nos
- 2. Type - III - 5 Nos
- 3. Type - II - 2 Nos
- 4. Type - I - 6 Nos
- 5. Workshop building - 4 Nos
- 6. Administrative Block- 1 B.L.

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose of which Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for construction of residential and Institutional buildings.

D. The entire outlay is for critical ongoing scheme.

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
AND
ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

With added emphasis now being given on Social Security and Welfare activities, the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh has created a separate Directorate of Social Welfare Department from October, 1991 to deal with all Social Welfare Programme in the State. Following posts are thus proposed to be created during the 8th Five Year Plan to make the Department fully functional.

Director	- 1 post	for HQ
Dy. Director	- 1 post	"
Superintendent	- 1 post	"
Assistant	- 2 Posts	"
UDC	- 2 Posts	"
LDC	- 14 posts	for HQ-3 posts 11 posts for districts.
Peon	- 13 Posts	for HQ-2 posts and 11 posts for Districts.
Driver	- 5 posts	for HQ.
District Social Welfare Officer	- 11 posts	for Dist. HQ.

During 8th five year plan Rs. 80.00 lakhs proposed to meet the requirement of these posts. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

2. The other schemes proposed under this head as below:-

(1) WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED (BLIND)/ORTHOPADICALLY-HANDICAPPED

The Deputy Commissioner/Additional Deputy Commissioner in the District will be requested to formulate proper scheme for rehabilitation of Welfare of handicapped (blind), Orthopaedically handicapped, etc. for which provision for an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been kept in 8th five year plan inclusive of Rs. 0.80 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd.....

(2) CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION (CSS STATE SHARE SCHEME)

There were (three) destitute Homes in the state which were set up under CSS. As per Govt. of India's D.O. letter No. G-1-4/87-CG dated the 30th October/1989, rates were revised from Rs. 150/- per child per month to Rs. 250/- per child per month. Besides above a lumpsum grants for vocational training, equipments utensils etc. and also grants of Rs. 6,000/- per child for construction of cottages is to be provided. Hence for 8th five year plan Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed. Which includes Rs. 8.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

(3) JUVENILE HOME (CSS ON STATE SHARE SCHEME).

Proposal had been made to establish a Juvenile Home in the State. The Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 4.60 lakhs for the same. The estimate of the building etc are under preparation. For complete construction works and amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th plan of which Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be spend during 1992-93.

(4) HANDICAPPED HOME (CSS ON STATE SHARE SCHEME)

It is proposed to establish a handicapped home for which the requirement has been estimated at Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 8th Five Year Plan. (75% Central and 25% State share)

(5) ORPHAN HOME (CSS ON STATE SHARE SCHEME)

It is proposed to establish an Orphan Home the estimate being of Rs. 15.00 lakhs during 8th five year plan.

WOMEN'S WELFARE(6) WIDOW STIPEND (CSS STATE SHARE SCHEME)

It has been proposed to cover 3000 widows during 8th Five year Plan under the scheme in forms of stipend to widow. Amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is kept provision for the purpose.

(7) WORKING WOMEN HOSTEL

Construction of working Women Hostel at various locations in Arunachal Pradesh is proposed during 8th five year plan. Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the same inclusive of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd....

WELFARE OF AGED, INFIRMS AND DESTITUTES(8) OLD AGE PENSION

Rate of monthly pension of Old age pension was increased from Rs. 60/- to Rs. 100/- per month as instructed by Govt. of India 8330 pensions during 8th five years plan is proposed to be created during 8th plan for which an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs proposed which include Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

(9) FREE MEDICAL AID TO OLD PERSON

It is experienced from past that free medical aid to some needy old persons is very essential. Hence during 8th five year plan Rs. 4.00 lakh is kept for the purpose.

ASSISTANT TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS(10) ASSISTANCE TO WELFARE SOCIETIES/VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

To assist needy Women/Children/Voluntary Organisation of Arunachal Pradesh during 8th five year plan period an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is kept.

(11) ASSISTANCE TO APSWAB

Ten(10) PICs under Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board are functioning with Govt. grant in aid. Two third share is contributed by Central Social Welfare Board and 1/3 by Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. A sum of Rs. 98.00 lakhs is kept for the purpose during 8th five year plan. Rs. 15.00 lakhs being the requirement for 1992-93.

(12) CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Creation/appointment/posting of Officers/Staff necessitate requirement of building accommodation. Hence a sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is provided during 8th five plan inclusive of Rs. 4.20 lakhs for 1992-93.

Contd....

(14) PURCHASE OF VEHICLE

Proposed creation of Director of Social Welfare/ Deputy Director of Social Welfare and Officers will necessitate, procurement of 5 Jeeps. Hence a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed during 8th five year plan, the requirement for 1992-93 be estimated as Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

3. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 465.60 lakhs has been proposed for 8th five year plan including Rs. 70.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

4. The category-wise break up of the outlay amongst different categories of the scheme is given below.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Critical ongoing Schemes	465.60	70.00

•••••

378
DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)
 AND
ANNUAL PLAN 1992-93

TRAFFIC AND ROAD SAFETY SCHEME

The Traffic and Road Safety Scheme was first included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 to build up a Road Safety organisation to meet the emerging problem of road accidents, race driving and other attendant problems which were coming-up with the economic development of the State. A Road Safety machinery in its skeleton form has been set up with a central cell in the Police HQ.

2. The Eighth Plan proposal is to strengthen the road safety organisation for which following activities / targets are proposed for an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs which includes Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 1992-93 :

	<u>8th Plan</u> <u>1992 - 97</u>	<u>Annual Plan</u> <u>1992 - 93</u>
	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
Creation of posts to cover the remaining districts	2.41	0.36
Uniform	1.85	0.20
Transport	6.80	1.00
Publicity Materials	7.85	1.30
Seminar and Conference	6.50	0.50
Equipments of Traffic and Road Safety	20.59	3.64
	<u>45.00</u>	<u>7.00</u>

. This is a critical ongoing schemes.

DRAFT EIGHTH

DRAFT EIGHT FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)ANDANNUAL PLAN-1992-93NUTRITION

The Nutrition programme in the state is implemented by two departments namely, (1) Education Department as a mid-day meal programme and **Rural Development Department** under special Nutrition programme (SNP)

2. Under mid-day meal programme the estimated coverage of students are as under:

1992-93	1.80 lakhs
1993-94	1.90 lakhs
1994-95	2.00 lakhs
1995-96	2.10 lakhs
1996-97	2.20 lakhs

The outlay proposed for the 5th plan is Rs. 2200.00 lakhs at the rate of Rupee one for 220 days a year. The amount proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 396.00 lakhs.

3. The outlay proposed for implementation of SNP is Rs. 1210.00 lakhs the corresponding amount for 1991-92 being Rs. 230.00 lakhs. The targets proposed (cumulative) are 14200 mothers and 9500 children (0-6 yrs). The corresponding figures for 1992-93 are 11000 and 83000.

4. Thus the total outlay proposed for nutrition is Rs. 3410.00 lakhs which include Rs. 626.00 lakhs for 1992-93.

5. The Nutrition programme is a critical on going scheme.

DRAFT EIGHTH PLAN - 1992-97

A N D

ANNUAL PLAN - 1992 - 93STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Arunachal Pradesh Govt Press was established during the year 1977-78 at the time when Arunachal Pradesh was union territory. On attainment of statehood the work and activities of the government has increased manifold. To meet this growing demand during the 8th plan the Press is to be strengthened and expanded to enable it to meet the requirement of printing which is continuously increasing. Foreseeing such demand, during 7th plan period the Govt. has procured 12 acres of land in the capital complex and started the ~~initial~~ initial work of establishing modern printing press and establishment of a full fledged printing and stationery department. The programme during the 8th plan would thus be establishment of a full fledged stationery and printing department with a modern press to meet the emergent and growing demand of Government printing.

2. During the 7th plan period and last two annual operating plan the achievement was procurement of letter press printing machine, one single colour offset printing machine, establishment of process section and procurement of 12 ~~acres~~ acres of land for establishing a modern printing and stationery complex.

3. For installation of speeder and faster printing and allied machineries and to establish of full fledged stationery and printing department it is necessary to make available the infrastructural facilities like building etc. The architectural drawing for such infrastructure has

cont.....

already been drawn up and construction of the factor has started. The work will be undertaken in following phases during 8th plan.

1. Phase-I Complete Offset section, part of Binding section, despatch section, waste paper godwon. Air conditioning plant, Confidential wing, work shop, toilet etc and residential building.
2. Phase-II Main store building, 2 nos link corridor with Offset section, Lobby etc and residential building.
3. Phase-III Letter press section and remaining part of the Binding section, toilet etc and residential building.
4. Phase-IV Administrative wing, Stationery Store Link Corridor etc and residential building.
5. Phase-V Remaining residential accommodation.

On attainment of statehood an exercise ^{was} ~~was~~ made to find out the details of printing requirement of the state as a whole. It was found that the requirement of printing of forms, books, Publicity literature of various departments and other important government printing, works run into crores. Thus establishment of a full fledged printing and stationery department with a modern printing press was found to be obvious necessity. Activity programme of the 8th plan are thus to establish a full fledged stationery & printing department and modernisation and strengthening of the present facilities of printing with proper and adequate manpower for this an outlay of Rs. 716.10 lakhs has been proposed for 8th plan which will be utilised through the following schemes.

cont.....

(Rs. in lakhs)

	8th Plan 1987-92	Annual Plan 1992-93
1. Direction & Administration	Rs. 89.10	Rs. 3.00
2. Enhancement and Advancement of printing facilities.	Rs. 128.00	Rs. 1.50
3. Strengthening of present letter press facilities	Rs. 58.50	Rs. 11.00
4. Procurement of films chemicals and other materials	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 2.00
5. Supply of forms and stationeries	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 2.00
6. Building	Rs. 405.00	Rs. 100.00
Total	Rs. 716.10	Rs. 119.50

(4) A schemewise writing is given below :-

(1) Direction and Administration :-

Total posts proposed in the 8th plan period is 176 nos. It is also proposed to procure two nos of jeep and one Mini-Bus during the eight plan period. The total financial involvement will be Rs. 88.00 lakhs. The details of the year-wise break up is shown in the statement-I enclosed.

(2) Enhancement and Advancement Printing Facilities :-

Improvement and enlargement of printing facilities are urgently required. Accordingly land for the same was purchased during 1987. The drawing etc for the establishment of a modernised printing facilities was prepared and finalised during the 7th plan period. The total area proposed for the establishment of modernised printing facilities is 5052.01 sq.mtr. This is proposed to be done in four phases. The requirement of plinth area for this scheme is 20003.5 sq. mtrs. Certain provision & fund for such construction have been provided in the Annual Operating Plan 1990-91 and 91-92. The remaining requirement is proposed as part of 8th plan proposed outlay. The details with year-wise breakup has been shown in Statement -I enclosed.

cont....

(3) Strengthening of present letter press facilities:-

The Govt. Press started functioning in the year 1977-78 with letter press printing facilities. So far as the work of Arunachal Govt. is concerned the number of copies required in certain cases are very less, which necessitates the continuation of the letter press printing system. Continuation of this type of work other than in letter press system will not be cost effective and therefore, the letter press printing system cannot be stopped all together. During the eighth Plan period it is proposed to procure certain machineries details of which alongwith manpower requirement has been shown in Statement - I attached, the manpower requirement being shown under Direction and Administration.

(4) Procurement films, chemical and other materials:-

In order to upkeep the work of press certain materials like printing ink, lubricating oil films, chemicals, paper for dressing etc are required, details of which are shown in the statement-1 attached.

(5) Supply of forms and stationeries:-

The printing and stationery wing of the Govt. is required to supply the forms etc. The number of forms required as per survey conducted by the department runs to crores. This requirement is proposed to be met in phased manner with the introduction of modernised printing facilities required for the proposed. Presently requirement of forms is mostly met by the departments by purchase in this from other sources. The government is incurring huge expenditure for the purposes. By selling the forms department of stationery and printing can also earn revenue for th Govt. as shown in statement-1 enclosed.

(6) Buildings:

The need for the building of the modernised and full fledged printing and stationery wing is emphasised in the foregoing press and under introduction, the total area required for the factory building and administrative block is 5,052.1 sq mtrs. excluding the residential building.

During the 8th plan it is to complete these construction in five phases. The allocation proposed for construction upto the 4th phase is Rs. 405 lakhs. The phase wise break-up of the plinth area requirement is shown below :-

(a) Phase - I

Complete offset section, part of binding section, despatch section, waste paper godown, Air conditioned plant, confidential wing, work shop, toilet etc. - 2003.5 sq. mtrs.

(b) Residential building - Phase - II

Main stores building 2 nos link corridor with offset section, Lobby etc. Residential building - 524.5 sq.mtr.

(c) Phase - III

Letter press section and remaining part of building section, toilet etc Residential building - 1552.5 sq.mtr.

(d) Phase - IV

Administrative wing, stationery store with link corridor etc.

residential building

(901.6) - 901.6 sq. mtr.

Total other than residential 5052.1 sq. mtr

(e) Phase - V

Residential building

The year-wise break up of is shown in statement - I attached.

cont....

Statement - I.

Year-wise details schematic proposals made under stationery and printing.

1. Direction and Administration.

<u>Posts</u>	<u>1992-93</u>	
1: Foreman	1 no	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
2: Section Holder	3 nos	
3. NTP Operator	1 no	
4. Artist	1 no	
5. Superintendent	1 no	
6. Assistant	2 nos	
7. ITC	1 no	
8. ITC	1 no	
9. Dy. Director/Manager (Stationery & printing)	1 no	
10: Proof Reader	1 no	
11: Conv. Holder	1 no	
12. Line Operator	1 no	
13: Driver	1 no	
14: Barman	1 no	
15. Peon	1 no	
	<u>19 nos</u>	

• Vehicle

1. Jeep	1 no	Rs. 1.5 lakhs
---------	------	---------------

• Year 1993-94

1: Offset machine Operator Gr.I	1 no	
2: Offset machine Operator Gr-II	1 no	
3. Asstt. Offset machine Operator	1 no	
4. Process Cameraman	1 no	
5: Dark Room Operator	1 no	
6. Dark Room Assistant	1 no	

cont.....

7. Plate maker	1 no	
8. Asstt. plate maker	1 no	
9. Retoucher	2 nos	
10. Photo type setter operator	1 no	
11. Impositor	1 no	
12. Graining Operator	1 no	
13. Asstt. Graining Operator	1 no	
14. Binder Gr-I	1 no	
15. Binder Gr-II	8 nos	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
16. IDC	1 no	
17. IDC	1 no	
18. Technical Officer	1 no	
19. Offset Reader	4 nos	
20. Copy Holder	4 nos	
21. Reader In-Charge	1 no	
22. Store Keeper	1 no	
23. Store Attendant	1 no	
24. Chowkidar	1 no	
25. Watchman	1 no	
26. Peon	1 no	
27. Sweeper	1 no	
28. Form store Incharge	1 no	
29. Form Store Keeper	1 no	
30. Form store packer	4 nos	
31. IDC (Accountant)	2 nos	

Year 1994-95

42 nos

1. Plate maker	1 no
2. Offset machine Operator Grade-I	1 no
3. Offset Machine Operator Grade - II	1 no
4. Asstt. Offset Machine Operator	1 no
5. Photo type setter	1 no
6. Binder Gr. II	5 nos

cont...

7: Assistant	1 no	
8: Foreman	1 no	
9: Driver	1 no	
10: Electrician	1 no	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
11: Time work checker	2 nos	
12: Copy Holder	4 nos	
13: Copy Editor	2 nos	
14: Head reader	2 nos	
15: Proof reader	4 nos	
	<hr/>	
	23 nos	

Year 1995-96

1: Scanner Operator	1 no	
2: Impositor	1 no	
3: Retoucher	2 nos	
4: Binder Gr-I	1 no	
5: Binder Gr. II	8 nos	
6: Technical Officer	1 no	
7: Sr. Mechanic	1 no	
8: Technician (Elect)	1 no	Rs. 25 lakhs
9: Technician (Mech)	1 no	
10: Security Personnel	14 Nos	
11: Stationery Officer	1 no	
13: Assistant	2 nos	
14: UDC	1 nos	
15: LDC	1 no	
16: Machineman Gr-I	1 no	
17: Machineman Gr-II	5 nos	
18: Machine Attendant	2 nos	
19: Compositor Gr. I	1 no	
20: Compositor Gr. II	13 nos	
21: Distributor	5 nos	
22: Proof Puller	2 nos	
23: Bindery Attendant	2 nos	

cont...

24. Driver	1 no
25. Peon	1 no
	<u>72 nos</u>

Vehicle

1. Jeep	1 no	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
---------	------	----------------

Year 1996-97

1: Binder Gr. TT	4 nos	
2: Administrative Officer	1 no	
3: Deputy Director / Manager	1 no	
4: Generator Operator	1 nos	Rs. 32.00 lakhs
5: Wire Man	1 no	
6: J.F. Electrical	1 no	
7: Driver	1 no	
8: Peon	1 no	
9. Helper	<u>1 no</u>	
	10 nos	

Vehicles.

1. Mini Bus / pick up van type	1 no	Rs. 3.5 lakhs
--------------------------------	------	---------------

Year 1992-93

Terminal for DTP and page maker and ventura Rs. 1.5 lakhs

Year 1993-94

As the building is expected to be ready by the end of 1992-93 following machinery are proposed.

1: Single colour offset printing machine	1 no.	
2: Process Camera	1 no	
3: Printing down frame	1 no	
4: Whip let	1 no	Rs. 33.00 lakhs
5: Contact printer	1 no	
6: Lining up table	1 no	
7: Retouching table	1 no	
8: Photo type setter	1 no	
9: Fully Automatic cutting machine	1 no	
10. Stitching machine	2 nos	

cont.....

11. Spiral Binding Machine	1 no	
12. Threadless Binding machine	1 no	
13. Plate graining machine	1 no	
14. Dumper Roller Washer	1 no	

Year 1991-95

1. Auto Photo Processor	1 no	
2. One Single colour offset machine	1 no	Rs. 22.00 Lakhs
3. Terminal for photo type setter	1 no	
4. Folding machine	1 no	

Year 1995-96

1. Colour Scanner	1 no	
2. Lining up table	1 no	
3. Retouching table	2 nos	Rs. 50.00 Lakhs
4. Book Sewing Machine	1 no	
5. Fully Automatic paper cutting machine	1 no	
6. machine		

Year 2006-97

1. Stitching machine	1 no	
2. Thread less binding machine (Salvey brand)	1 no	Rs. 22.00 Lakhs
3. Generator		
(3) Strengthening of exi		ties.

Year 1992-9

1. Lino type machine (2 Machine small version nosed)		
2. Materials like meta		.00 Lakhs

Year 1993-9

1. Types, type blanks, spac materials etc. and maint		5 lakh
--	--	--------

Year 1994

1. Types, type blanks, spac etc. and maintenance		00 Lakhs
--	--	----------

Year 1995-9

The building is a expe
therefore machinery a

1. Types, type blanks, spacing materials etc and maintenance Rs. 20.00 lakhs
2. Letter press machinery

Year 1996-97

1. Type, type blanks, spacing materials etc. and maintenance
2. Letter press machinery Rs. 20.00 lakhs
3. Procurement films, chemicals and other materials.

Year 1992-93

1. Procurement of printing ink, film, chemicals, paper, for dressing lubricating Oil, plate etc Rs. 2.00 lakhs

Year 1993-94

1. Procurement of printing ink films chemicals, paper for dressing, lubricating, Oil Plate etc Rs. 2.5 lakhs

Year 1994-95

1. Procurement of printing ink, films chemicals, paper for dressing, lubricating Oil, plate etc Rs. 3.00 lakhs

Year 1995-96

1. Procurement of printing ink, films chemicals paper for dressing, lubricating Oil, plate etc. Rs. 3.5 lakhs

Year 1996-97

1. Procurement of printing ink, films chemicals paper for dressing, lubricating Oil, plate etc. Rs. 4.00 lakhs

(5) Subsidy of forms and stationeries

Year 1992-93

1. Paper required for printing of forms (8 Mt.) by way of selling 8 mt Rs. 2.00 lakhs of forms an amount Rs. 10.00 lakhs can be earned as revenue in the initial years of starting of the scheme.

Year 1993-94

Paper required for printing of forms (10 Mt) Rs. 3.00 lakhs

By way of selling 10 Mt of forms an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs, can be earned as revenue.

Year 1994-95

Paper required for printing of forms (12 Mt) By way of selling 12 Mt of forms and amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs, can be earned as revenue.

Year 1995-96

Paper required for printing of forms (11 Mt)
By way of selling 14 Mt of forms an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs, can be earned as revenue Rs. 5.00 lakhs

Year 1996-97

Paper required for printing of forms of 16 Mt. Rs. 6.00 lakhs
By way of selling 16 Mt of forms an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs can be earned as revenue.

(B) BuildingYear 1992-93

1- Construction of carry over works of phase-I and Air conditioning of building (work started in the year 1991-92) Estimated cost of the building Rs. 93.11 lakhs Rs. 80.00 lakhs

2. Residential Building Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Year 1993-94

1. Construction of phase-II building 594.5 Sq. mtr and completion of Air conditioning of phase-I Rs. 80.00 lakhs
Residential building Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Year 1994-95

1. Construction phase-III building 1552.5 sq. mtr. Rs. 50.00 lakhs
2. Construction of residential building Rs. 25.00 lakhs

Year 1995-96

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Completion of phase - III building
and construction of phase - IV | Rs. 50.00 lakhs |
| 2. Construction of residential building | Rs. 25.00 lakhs |

Year 1996-97

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Completion of phase - IV building | Rs. 25.00 lakhs |
| 2. Completion of remaining residential
building | Rs. 30.00 lakhs |

DRAFT EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)ANDANNUAL PLAN-1992-93PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of office buildings, Circuit Houses, Hostels and similar other public buildings are constructed under this head. Opening of new district, sub-divisions Circle Headquarter has been necessitating construction of Office buildings etc. at various places. The State is in the process of consolidation and in the process new institution/ Offices are coming up. These institutions are required to be provided with atleast the essential minimum accommodation. This itself call for a substantial augmentation of the outlay under this head.

2. The proposal for Eighth Five Year Plan is to construct buildings aggregating to an area of 150000 sqm. The outlay proposed is 8129.83 lakhs and that proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 914.96 lakhs.

3. The break up of the outlay amongst different categories of schemes is given below:-

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>	
	<u>8th Plan</u>	<u>1992-93</u>
a) Completed scheme as on Rs. 3.92 (spillover liability)	89.49	89.49
b) Critical ongoing schemes	1229.27	687.46
c) New Schemes	6811.07	188.00
	<u>8129.83</u>	<u>964.95</u>

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1992-97)

ANNUAL PLAN-1992-93

TRAINING INSTITUTE

The objective for establishment of a Training Institute in Arunachal Pradesh was to provide inservice and induction training to Officers and Staff. This was started in the 6th Five Year Plan in 1981. The construction of two main blocks of the Training Institute building has been completed during 1987-88. However, due to shortage of accommodation the building had to be spared for the use of the Council of Ministers and the newly established Public Service Commission.

2. The second phase of the scheme relates to construction of a **Hostel**. This was taken up from 1987-88. The main Hostel building, which has recently been completed is also temporarily under the occupation of the Council of Ministers. Since the Training Institute Building is not likely to be released by the council of Ministers/public Service Commission in the foreseeable future, the Govt. have approved that some additional construction may be made in the premises of the present building at Maharlagun from where the Training Institute is functioning. Therefore, proposal has already been initiated for construction of a lecture Hall cum Office etc. so that the activities of the Training Institute can be upgraded.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE 8TH PLAN

After a proper lecture hall is constructed, it will be possible to take up full time Training Courses and expand the activities of the Training Institute. For this purpose it would also be necessary to acquire all necessary Training Equipments and Aids. Purchase of new vehicle will also have to be provided for, as the existing Jeep of the Training Institute is being condemned. Also to provide for construction of residential accommodation for officers and staff fund will be necessary. The following posts are also

Contd.....

proposed to be created during the 8th plans:-

1. Joint Director	1
2. Asstt. Director	3
3. Research Officer	1
4. Assistant	3
5. Stenographer	1
6. UDC	3
7. LDC	4
8. Driver	1
9. Care-taker	1
10. Group 'D'	4

4. For all these a total outlay of Rs. 157.00 lakhs is proposed for 8th Plan for the Training Institute, the major part of which will be spent for construction of Residential Buildings office accommodation, lecture hall etc. The outlay proposed for 1992-93 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

5. This is a critical ongoing scheme.

Sub. Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Safdarjung Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. P.S. 6.7.74.....
Date...3.1.3192.....

NIEPA DC



D08774