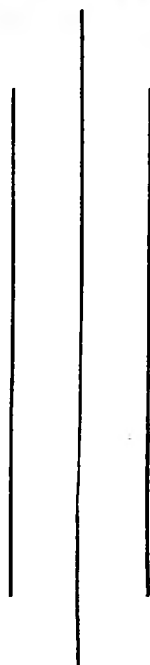




**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
WEST KAMENG DISTRICT
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
1997**



Published by :-
DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICE
West Kameng District
BOMDILA

SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW
OF
WEST KAMENG DISTRICT

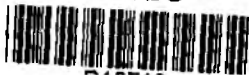
WEST KAMENG DISTRICT

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F O R E W O R D

"District Socio-Economic Review of West Kameng District, 1997" is brought-out by the District Statistical Office, Bomdila in the form of booklet. The Publication incorporates data up-to March, 1997 relating to important aspects of Economic and Social Developments of West Kameng District.

I hope, district officials, Planners, Research Scholars and other users will make good use of the publication.

Date : 20.4.98
Place: Bomdila.

Sd/-
Deputy Commissioner I/C
West Kameng District
Bomdila

INTRODUCTION

The "Socio-Economic Review of West Kameng District, 1997" is the Seventh publication in the series published by the District Statistical Office, Bomdila. In this publication, attempt has been made to present the district's economy in the light of development activities undertaken and achievements made during the year, 1996-97.

I am grateful to all Heads of Departments of this district for their co-operation in furnishing required data, in time.

Any suggestion for improvement of future issue of the publication will be appreciated.

SD/- MAMTA RIBA, EAC
I/C District Statistical Officer
West Kameng District
Bomdila.

(i)

C O N T E N T S

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LOCATION

West Kameng District having an area of 7422 Sq.Km. accounts for 8.86 per cent of total area of state. The District is located in the Western part of Arunachal Pradesh. Its main land extends between 91.31 to 92.42 East longitudes and 26.54 to 28.01 North latitudes. The district is surrounded by Tibet region of China in the North, Bhutan in the west and Tawang and East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh are in the North-West and East respectively. The southern boundary adjoins Sonitpur and Darrang Districts of Assam.

2. HISTORICAL GENESIS

The name of the district is derived from Kameng river a tributary of the Brahmaputra, that flows through the district. Till 1914, the district was a part of the Darrang District of Assam. By a Govt. of India Notification of 1914, the area covered by this district became a part of the Western section of the North East Frontier Tract to which entry of the British subject was regulated by an "Inner Line". In 1919, this tract was renamed as the Balipara Frontier Tract, having its headquarter at Charduar of Assam. In 1946, the area was carved out of the Balipara Frontier Tract with the name of Sela Sub-Agency and its headquarter continued to be at Charduar. In 1954, Sela Sub-Agency was renamed as the "Kameng Frontier Division" and its headquarter was later transferred to Bomdila. Like other parts of NEFA, it was also under the Ministry of External Affairs and Over-all incharge of the district was a Political Officer. On 1st September, 1965, the Ministry of Home Affairs took over the Administrative charge of NEFA from the Ministry of External Affairs and Kameng Frontier Division was renamed as Kameng District and the Political Officer was redesignated as Deputy Commissioner.

On 1st June, 1980, Kameng District was bifurcated into East and West Kameng District. East Kameng was formed covering area of the then Seppa Sub-Division and rest of the area erstwhile Kameng District was placed under West Kameng. Finally on 6th October, 1984, West Kameng District was again bifurcated carving out the area of Tawang Sub-division and Tawang District was formed.

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography of the District is mostly mountainous. A greater part of it falls within the higher mountain zone consisting a mass of tangle peaks and valleys.

In West Kameng, there are three principal mountain ranges a part of Sela range, Bondila range and Foothills range. The Sela range consists a series of mountains arranged in the form of big line from Tibet in the North, Bhutan in the West and thus forming a tough terrain to pass through it. The altitude of Sela range varies from 14000 feet to 18000 feet and Sela pass is 13714 feet high. The Bondila range having an average height of 9000 feet is separated by a 4500 feet high valley of river Dirang, Chu, a tributary of Kameng river. On this range the District headquarter, Bondila lies at an altitude varying from 8100 feet to 9000 feet above mean sea level. South of Bondila range lies the Chaku range (Foothills range) having hills of quite low altitudes and the area is mostly plains. The area of the Foothills range, is full of tropical forests with trees of great economic values and various types of wild game.

4. RIVER

Tenga, Bichon, and Dirang-Chu are the main rivers flowing through the district. All these rivers are tributaries of the river Kameng which flows through Bhalukpong Circle of the district and ultimately joins the river Brahmaputra in plains of Assam.

5. CLIMATE

The factors which determine the climate of the district are the direction and height of mountains and the nature and soil. Although the district lies close to the tropic it furnishes every gradation of climate from the sultry and suffocating tropical heat of Foot hills area to the arctic cold snow-clad peaks. Thus the climate is hot and humid upto 2000 feet in southern area, temperate upto feet and cold beyond it.

Humidity is generally high through-out the year, the winter months being less humid. The lowest and the highest temperature of Bondila, Twon during the year 1996 were $(-)$ 1°C on 13/1/96 and 22.5°C on 19/6/96

6. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The administrative set-up is based on single line administration which aims at keeping a close co-operation amongst various development departments with the administration and thus work together for the speedy development of the people and the area.

The entire district is divided into three sub-Divisions viz. Bondila, Rupa and Thrizino. Bondila sub-division has two circles i.e. Dirang and Bondila (Sadar), Rupa Sub-Division covers Kalaktang circle and Sinchung circle, Thrizino sub-division has got three circles, namely Nafra, Thrizino and Jamiri.

As per Govt, Notification Bhalukpong is under Thrizino sub-division for developmental purpose and under Rupa sub-division for maintaining law and order.

The Deputy Commissioner, being the over-all incharge of the district, maintains law and order with help of administrative officers and police force. The Villagers have their own customary administrative system in the form of traditional village councils. The council consists of the Gaon Buras and members.

The Assam Frontier Regulation Act, 1945, authorises the village councils to settle all civil matters and certain criminal matters falling within their jurisdiction. However, for all matters, the Deputy Commissioner and some other administrative officers have jurisdictions under the supervision of the Assam High court which holds the appellate and revisional authority.

There are four Assembly Constituencies in the district viz, 4-Dirang Assembly Constituency, 5-Kalaktang Assembly Constituency, 6-Thrizino-Buragaon Assembly Constituency and 7-Bondila Assembly Constituency.

The district is having four Anchal Samities and the jurisdictions of Anchal Samities are Co-terminus with the Assembly Constituencies.

The district has been covered by three Blocks namely Dirang, Kalaktang, and Nafra-Buragaon.

7. POPULATION (1991 CENSUS)

As per 1991 Census, west Kameng District is having 170 villages with a population of 56421 comprising of 30966 males and 25455 females. The district population accounts for 6.53% of total population of the state.

The literate population of the district as per 1991 Census was 20535 forming 46.31% of the total population excluding (0 - 6) age group. However, the literacy among males and females was recorded as 55.03 percent and 35.22 percent respectively.

The percentage of literacy is worked out with reference to total population excluding the population of age group (0- 6) years.

The average density of population per Sq.Km. is 8 for the district as compared to 10 persons for Arunachal Pradesh.

As on March, 1984, 463.82 Kms. of District road were under PWD, 313.35 Kms. under BRTF, and 23.08 Kms. under RWD. At present total length of road in West Kameng district is 1244.99 Kms. out of which 514.02 Kms. under PWD, 403.75 Kms. under BRTF, 174.86 Kms. (as on 31/3/95) under Forest Department and 146.66 Kms. under Rural works Department. Moreover, the district is having 328.40 Kms. of porter tracts/Muleable paths. All the circle headquarters of west kameng are connected with the district headquarters roads. Regular passenger services of Guwahati, Tezpur Itanagar, Tawang and all the circle headquarters of the district are being provided by state Transport and private Buses.

During the year 1996-97 total of 159 vehicles registered in west Kameng.

With the inaugural of railway line upto Bhalukpong (100 Kms. from the district HQ.) during the year 1989, west Kameng now figures in the railway map of the Country.

Solanibari (Tezpur) is the nearest Airport, the distance of which from Bomdila is about 160 Kms. There exists elementary landing facilities for helicopter at Rupa, Thrizino, Bhalukpong, Shergaon, Kalaktang and, Bomdila.

ii) Post & Telegraph :

Prior to opening a sub-post office at Bomdila all mails meant for offices and staff in this district used to be delivered at the then Base office at Charduar, served by the post office at Lokra. The office at Charduar in turn used to despatch the mails in interiors through Dak Runner. Due to communication difficulties and also in absence of postal facilities at that time all the important administrative centres were provided with small wireless transmitting sets operated by Assam Rifles. In view of limited roads and border situation, the system is still in existence to keep all the administration centres close touch with each other.

On 25th December, 1954, Bomdila sub-post office was opened by the P & T Department. Later on, this sub-post office was provided with telegraphic facilities by installing a WT set. As the intensity of work increased new post offices were opened, as a result, at present there are 7 sub-post offices and 11 Branch post offices in west Kameng.

iii) Telephone:

The district HQ. Bomdila is having Electronic Telephone Exchange with 707 lines and STD facility with Code 03782. Moreover, there are telephone exchange at Rupa, Dirang, Tengavalley, Nafra, Kalaktang and Bhalukpong.

Electricity and Power:

Power is considered as one of the most important infrastructure for economic development but Hydro-Electric potential of west kameng has largely remain un-tapped. The work of electrification of Bomdila Township was started in the year 1960 with the installation of one 25 KW Diesel generating power station.

One full fledged Electrical sub-Division was established at Bomdila in 1964 which has been providing electricity from diesel sets at Bomdila, Khellong and Kalaktang. In 1965, one Hydro-Electric sub-division was opened for Kameng and Subansiri with its headquarter at Bomdila.

During the last part of 1971, the Kalaktang Micro Hydel with a capacity of 10 KW was commissioned, but the hydel was washed away during June, 1989 flood. The Rahung Micro-Hydel, commissioned during 1972, has the generation capacity of 750 KW.

The Dirang hydel project of west Kameng has the generation capacity of 2000 KW and Sessa Hydel project with 1500 KW capacity.

The total installation capacity of electricity in the district is 5749 KW of which micro hydel accounts for 4480 KW and rest 1269 KW is generated from DG Sets. So far 149 villages (1991 Census) of the district have been electrified.

(V) BANKS:

The State Bank of India is only nationalised Bank having business in this district. At present, it has branches at Bomdila, Dirang, Rupa, Kalaktang, Tenga Valley, Mafra and Bhalukpong. As on March, 1981, the state Bank was having only 4 branches in the district. Besides these, the Arunachal Pradesh state Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. opened a Branch at Bomdila in 1983. The Lead Bank office for East Kameng, west Kameng and Tawang district is functioning at Bomdila.

(VI) CO-OPERATIVE:

Co-operative institutions have a vital role to play in changing the Socio-economic condition of the people. The Bomdila Co-operative General Stores Ltd. registered on 24th June, 1958 was the first Co-operative society in the district upto March 1981, only 12 Nos. Co-operative societies were set-up within the jurisdiction of present West Kameng. At present 29 Nos. of co-operative Society are functioning in the district out of which 21 Nos. are consumer Co-operative, 2 transport co-operative, 3 multipurpose co-operative are 2 other co-operatives.

vii. Civil Supply

In the district, the civil supply Department makes provision of food, stuff, building materials (Cement), and petroleum products. Through appointed dealers. Upto March, 1983, 39 Nos of Fair Price Shop, were set up in the jurisdiction of present West Kameng district. At present, there are 37 Nos. of Fair Price Shops in the district of which 16 Nos. are in Co-operative sector and 21 Nos. are in private sector under the public Distribution System (PDS).

The district is having one LPG Agency at Rupa and 4 Nos. Petroleum/SK Oil retail outlets, one each at Bomdila, Bhalukpong Rupa and Dirang.

Viii. V L P T Centre.

Three Very Low Power Transmitters are functioning at Bomdila, Dirang and Kalaktang.

9. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

i) Education

Rapid progress has been made in the field of education after independence. The first lower primary school was established at Boot (Jerigaon) on 1st April, 1949. Later on, few more schools were opened for the local children in this area. Upto 1965-66, there were only 19 institutions in the present Jurisdiction of West Kameng which included one H.S school, 3 M.E school, and Lower primary schools. The trend of growth of educational institutions and enrolment at different stages during the few years are presented below:-

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Year	NO. OF SCHOOLS					Total	College
	Pre primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	H S S		
1992-93	47	36	17	8	2	140	1
1993-94	57	37	16	8	3	171	1
1994-95	63	38	18	7	4	191	1
1995-96	62	38	16	6	4	186	1
1996-97	62	39	16	6	4	187	1

ENROLMENT IN SCHOOLS (IN NOS)

Year	Pre primary	Pri mary	Midd le	Seco ndary	Hr. Seco ndary	Total	College
1992-93	1455	4024	2196	2527	1336	12038	126
1993-94	1717	4185	2104	2455	1351	12312	102
1994-95	1822	2283	1333	2418	2418	12315	409
1995-96	N A	4421	1662	1521	2176	9780	127
1996-97	1021	4321	1321	1696	3217	12074	160

The figure above reveals that both the number of Educational Institutions and enrolment thereof have registered an increase over the years.

Moreover, 48 Nos. of Adult Education Centre under Rural Functional Literacy Programme and 30 Nos. of Adult Education centres under State Adult Education Programme are functioning in the district.

(II) MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Health and Family Welfare Services occupy a significant place in the welfare state. These services include improvement of environmental sanitation, control of communicable diseases, health education, family welfare and child health services.

Before the administration came forward to give Medical aid, the people used the indigenous medicine though not in extensive way. In the year 1946, one civil Asstt. surgeon was posted at Charduar with over all charge of the Medical Department. This post was upgraded as District Medical Officer and the headquarter was shifted to Bondila in 1955.

The first dispensary was opened in 1943 at Rupa and subsequently more units were opened. Till 1964-65, only 8 medical Units were set up within the jurisdiction of present west Kameng. A table showing number of allopathic Medical Institutions, authorised beds and Doctors in West Kameng over the year is given below:-

Year	Hospital/Dispensaries/PHC/HSC/Health centre	Doctors	Beds
As on March-1992	18	14	136
" " -1993	18	14	151
" " -1994	18	14	151
" " -1995	22	16	145
" " -1996	24	16	145
" " - 1997	29	23	193

At present, the health services are being extended to the people of west Kameng through a network of 1 District Civil Hospital, 1 Health Unit, 5 primary Health centre, 2 Health Sub-centre and 19 Dispensaries. Moreover one Homeopathic Dispensary is attached to the District Civil Hospital, Bomdila for rendering medical aid to local people 28 Nos. Community Health Volunteers (Medics) were trained and posted in different villages of the district. After selection of 31 Nos. of 'DAIS' from high altitude area, they were trained in District hospital for attending delivery cases in villages and posted in their respective areas.

Achievement of NMEP :-

To organise anti-malaria activities in Foot-hills area, one Malaria Sub-Inspector was posted at Charduar in 1952. In the first part of 1953, one Malaria Inspector was posted to the district and two anti-malaria units were opened at Rupa and Dirang. This was the first attempt to render malaria control measures in the interior. From 1958-59, Government has launched the Malaria Eradication Programme in India. Due to full co-operation of villagers and extensive measures taken to eradicate it, the achievements are fruitful. In 1952-53 out of 16440 cases treated, 5174 belonged to malaria whereas in 1965-66, out of total 42330 cases treated there were 437 cases of malaria. There were 164 cases of blood slides collected in west kameng district during 1995-96.

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION (EPI)

After successful eradication of small pox, the total manpower of NSEP has been brought under EPI. At present 2 Health Inspectors, 12 Health Assistants and 1 para-Medical Assistant are in the district. Under this programme, the people are being immunised against Diphtheria, Tetanus, whooping cough, polio Cholera and Typhoid by protective vaccination.

T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME

The District Tuberculosis Officer with his team of workers are trying their best for detection and control of TB in this area. Facilities are also provided for Domiciliary treatment to the TB patients. During 1984-85, 288 TB patients received treatment in the District as against 197 during 1981-82. Total number of such cases during 1995-96 was 2 only.

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME:-

In the district sterilization operation are done in the District Civil Hospital and primary Health centres. The number of sterilization cases during 1995-96 was 58 as against 1 during, 1980-81. During 1996-97 IUCD insert cases 356 females the IUCD insertion cases during 1990-81 were only 82.

NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme has been implemented in west Kameng by opening a unit at Bomdila with 3 Nos of survey, education and treatment centres at Nafra, Dirang and Kalaktang. During the year 1994-95, 6 Nos. of Leprosy cases were treated. Also mass goitre survey carried out in all villages of the district. 17 Nos. of goitre cases were detected during 1991-92.

iii) FOREST

At present the following four Forest Division are functioning in the district:-

1. Bomdila Forest Division.
2. Khellong Forest Division.
3. Shergaon Forest Division.
4. Northern Resources survey Division.

The Headquarters of Bomdila Forest Division is at Bomdila and it has got 4 Ranges, i.e. Bomdila range, Dirang Range, Kaupi range and Nafra range. The total revenue of the division during 1995-96 was 200.43 Lakhs and during 1996-97 was 160.78 lakhs as against 156.34 Lakhs during 1994-95.

The Headquarters of Khellong Forest Division is at Bhalukpong and it has got 4 Ranges. The revenue of Khellong Forest Division during 1980-81 was 34.10 Lakhs but revenue position has been substantially increased over the years. During the year 1995-96 the Division earned revenue of Rs. 182.52 Lakhs as against 166.31 lakhs during 1994-95.

The headquarters of Shergaon Forest Division is at Rupa. The Division has 3 Ranges i.e. Kalaktang, Rupa and Shergaon. The total revenue collected by the Division during 1995-96 was to the tune of Rs. 208.40 lakhs and during 1996-97 was Rs. 194.01 lakhs as against Rs. 230.97 lakhs during 1994-95.

Moreover, the orchid Research and Training Centre is functioning at Tipi. The Orchid centre was set up during 1972 with the aim of collection, cultivation and commercialisation of orchid. The centre has a orchid herbarium maintaining a large volume of data on plant resources.

Since July, 1986, the centre has started sale of multiplied orchids to other States of the Country. In order to popularise and to highlight research activities on orchids, the centre under the S F R I, Itanagar is participating in occasional exhibitions in different parts of the Country.

The orchid centre Tipi, attracts many visitors to see the different types of orchids in natural beauty.

The total area under Reserve and Anchal Reserve Forests in West Kameng are 19718.67 Hects. and 455 Hects. respectively. Moreover, 1236 hects. and 372.91 Hects. of the district are proposed for Reserve forest and Anchal reserve forest. The important forest species in the district are Blue pine, chirpine, Cupress, Hollock, Poma, Jutali, Hingori, Oak Walnut, Sopa, Fir, Amini, Dhuna, Hotipolia, Gomari, Bonsum and Mekahi.

Known-occurrence of ~~min~~ minerals in the district are coal, Copper Ore, Dolomite, Glass and Marble.

iv) ANIMAL HUSBANDARY AND VETERINARY

Livestock plays an important role in the Socio-economic life and development of the people of west Kameng. The Animal Husbandary activities for the development of Livestocks are divided into three aspects:-- a) Animal Health coverage (b) Livestock development and production and (c) Education and training.

ANIMAL HEALTH COVERAGE

For effective animal health coverage veterinary dispensaries are located at Bomdila, Dirang, Rupa, Kalaktang Thrizino, Bhalukpong and Nafra.

At present, the District is having 17 Veterianry Aid Cnetres which are located at Nyukmadung, Salari, Doanbo (Barshipam), Sange, Rupa, Warrangpam, Betchelling, Morshing Shergaon, Balemu, Buragaon, Palizi, Bichom, Darbo, Janaching, Nafra Thrizino. As on March, 1977, the total number of veterianry dispensaries and veterianry Aid centres within the jurisdiction of present west Kameng were 5 and 10 respectively.

Besides, there is one Mobile Veterianry Dispensary and District Diagnostic Laboratory at Bomdila.

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION.

Due to the availability of abundant green pasture, there is ample scope for the development of livestock in the district, Foothills areas covering altitude of 500 to 3000 feet are conducive for rearing hill cattle, Mithun Sheep and poultry. The suitable animal husbandary practices in the upper belt having the altitude of 6000 to 11000 feet include sheep, Yak and Dzo-Dzomo.

Circlewise livestock population of west Kameng district as per 1992 Livestock Census are given as per table below:--

S.L.NO.	Name of Livestock	Name of Circle					
		Bomdila	Dirang	Kalaktang	Thrizino	Nafra	Bhalukpong
1.	Cattle	1391	7824	4006	3384	1435	627
2.	Yak	-	1850	114	-	-	-
3.	Mithun	-	144	-	1441	755	2
4.	Sheep	47	5678	7915	-	88	-
5.	Goat	501	2277	1661	2364	789	429
6.	Poultry	1573	9694	6535	3334	4064	1437
7.	Donkey/Pony	40	2094	178	365	557	-
8.	Pig	174	1492	267	2262	847	58
9.	Duck	106	264	417	73	-	137
10.	Dzo-Dzomo	2	11798	4346	-	-	-
11.	Elephant	-	-	-	-	-	1

In the district, emphasis has been laid on extensive cross breeding programme to improve the local livestock for more production of milk, meat, eggs, wool, etc.

On cattle development aspects, besides distribution of breeding bulls in villages, so far 14 cattle upgrading centres have been set up in the district of which 6 centres are in Dirang, 2 centres are in Bomdila, 3 centres are in Kalaktang, 2 centres are at Nafra and 1 at Thrizino circle. There were 4 cattle upgrading centres in the present jurisdiction of west Kameng as on March, 1971.

A sheep breeding farm with exotic Russian Merino sheep has already been set up at Sangti. Fodder development is another aspect which goes side by side with livestock development project. One Regional Temperate Fodder seed production-cum Demonstration farm was established at Dirang during 1980-81.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In-service course of training to the staff of Animal Husbandary & Veterianry Department and short term Training programme to acquaint the farmers with various livestock development aspects are carried out regularly.

Training centre to train the farmers on Sheep rearing and grading has been set up at Sangti where every year 20 to 30 farmers are trained to acquaint with modern techniques of sheep rearing and wool grading.

The following table shows the Nos. of animal / birds treated in west Kameng District

Year	General cases	Innoculation/ Vaccination	Castration
1992-93	21466	13036	1448
1993-94	20959	16933	1469
1994-95	22900	23752	799
1995-96	19500	27228	876
1996-97	26351	18624	1929

The Dairy Farm at Warjung produced 49790 litres of Milk during 1995-96 and during 1996-97 46326 litres of Milk.

REGIONAL SHEEP BREEDING FARM: Sangti

The Regional sheep Breeding Farm with pure Russian Marino and Local sheep was established under N E C at Sangti during 1975 with the following objectives:-

1. To multiply Russian Marino stock for production of breeding stock.
2. To undertake the cross-breeding programme for local sheep with pure Russian Marino.
3. To provide pure Russian Marino and cross breed Rams to the sheep breeding of the north eastern region to up grade their local stock for production of better wool and large body weight.
4. To improve pasture development or raising sheep in modern method.
5. To impart primary training to sheep management and sheep rearing techniques.
6. Disease control of sheep by mass drenching and vaccination. The area of the farm is 182.60 acres.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON YAK.

The Research Centre on Yak, an Institution of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research started functioning with effect from 1989 with a sole objective to improve the Productively, husbandary condition and incorporate better germplasm in the existing population of Yak in the district, as well as in Arunachal Pradesh. Yaks, till today, remain a major source of milk, wool traction power besides its limited use as a source of meat. Yak is considered as the only mammal which dwells in between 10000 to 18000 feet above sea level. The Institution is involved to evolve technologies which shall enhance economic status of the highlanders rearing Yak.

A survey conducted on the existing germplasm revealed presence of five types of Yak i.e. common, Bisonian, Barback, Forehead long hair and white Yaks.

The institution has already procured 67 hectares of land at Nyukmadung for establishment of farm and 11.42 acres at Dirang for office/Laboratory and residential complex. Varieties of cold tolerant legumes and grass is being tried at Nyukmadung by the Institution. Grass and legumes like dactyles glomerata, Lolium perenne, Medicago sativa, Dactyloctenium aegyptium etc. were found to be satisfactory for the high hills.

Regional Temperate Fodder Seed production-cum-Demonstration Farm RTF Dirang.

The Farm was established under IEC during 1980-81 though it started functioning from 1985-86 on receipt of IEC fund. The production of seed was started from 1986-87 onwards.

The main objectives of the farm are as under:-

1. Production of legume and non-legume fodder grass seed for temperate climate.
2. To select the suitable grass for temperate climate by giving comparative trial.
4. To develop suitable management practices for pasture to demonstrate re-seeding programme.
5. To demonstrate application of fertilizers.

The main farm of RIF Dirang is located at Chandar vil-
lage with an area of 140 acres and it has got 3 sub-Centres at
Warjung, Trillam and one at Tawang. The types of fodder seeds
growth in the farm/sub-centres are (a) Perennial Rye (b) Fescue
(c) Cockfoot (d) White clover (e) Red clover (f) Bromus
(g) Oat and (h) Love grass.

V. FISHERY

The primary activities of fisheries were initiated in
Arunachal Pradesh during 1957-58 under the Agriculture Depart-
ment. During 1980, the Fisheries Department has been separated
from the agriculture Department and declared as Independent
Department.

West Kameng has potential for scientifically tapping
of inland fish wealth. In the seventh plan period, emphasis
have been given for intensification of Paddy-cum-fish culture
integrated farming, reclamation of beels construction of fish
farm and fish seed farms etc.

The table shows the number of fish farms/fish pond etc.
in west Kameng.

Particulars	Unit	AS ON 31 / 3 / 98				
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Govt. Fish Farm	NO.	7	7	7	7	7
People's Fish Farm	"	-	-	-	-	-
Village Fish pond	"	45	101	136	173	254
Other fish pond	"	26	26	36	45	10
ar a under						
Pisciculture	Hect.	3.62	7.0	9.65	8.08	24.5
Water area deve	"	-	7.00	9.65	16.6	24.5
loped						
Integrated Fish	NO.	7	7	8	15	35
fatming Unit						
Fingerlings Dis-	in '000'	41.5	88.0	138.0	162.0	232.0
tributed						
Area under paddy	Hect.	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0
cum-Pisciculture						

Under rural Acqualture schemes, village people are
allowed to construct fish pond on subsidy basis. This scheme
was introduced in this district during 1974-75.

In order to boost-up the production of fish and fish
seeds steps are being taken to established more farms as well
as expansion of existing farms so that more and more finger-
lings can be di ptributed to the villagers every year.

Details of fish and fish seeds production in west
Kameng during last few years are given below:-

I T E M	Unit	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
a) Fish Production						
i) Marino	MT	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Inland	"	124.90	133.3	173.4	201.2	193.5
b) Fish Seed Production						
i) Fry	Million	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Fingerlings	"	27.0	15.0	1.38	1.7	2.2

The department of Fisheries is establishing fish seed nurseries at different location of the district for supplying fish seed to the villagers.

An experimental prawn culture has been taken up at Bhalukpong during the financial year 1990-91. The species are Giant fresh water prawn and growing well. The indigenous prawn is available in the natural streams, of Foothills area.

GOVERNMENT TROUT HATCHERY : SHERGAON :

The Govt. Trout Hatchery, Shergaon has been established in 1979 with objectives to produce Trout seeds for Trout fish multiplication in the high altitude glacier region of lakes streams, rivers of Arunachal Pradesh. Trout seeds produced varies from 50,000 nos. to 1,00,000 nos. per year from Trout Hatchery, Shergaon, and these Trout seeds are stocking in the natural lakes and rivers of west Kameng and Tawang district.

The rivers having of stock of Trout seeds are Chhung river, Sange river, Nyukmaung river, Suffor river, Choskor river, Shergaon river, Saklikho river, Namle Chaijikhon river, samte river Panchelung river, Morshing river, Sanglem river and Kamalanachon river.

YEAR-wise Trout seed production are given below:-

Year	Trout species	Seed produced	Water Temp. C	Months
1990-91	Brown Trout	35000	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	5000	6-10	Feb-Mar.
1991-92	Brown Trout	30000	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	14000	6-10	Feb-Mar.
1992-93	Brown Trout	29000	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	56000	6-10	Feb-Mar.
1993-94	Brown Trout	45000	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	NA	6-10	Feb-Mar.
1994-95	Brown Trout	0	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	1.2 Lakh	6-10	Feb-Mar.
1995-96	Brown Trout	72800	4-8	Nov-Dec.
	Rainbow Trout	45500	6-10	Feb-Mar.

VI.

INDUSTRIES

Arts and crafts are the elements which help people in strengthening their economic resources and making themselves colourful. The traditional industries of the district are wool spinning, weaving, dying with indigenous dyeing materials, bamboo and cane works, mask and image making, carpet making of local head gears and shoes and water driven grinding wheels for food grains.

With the independence of the country, the Govt. felt it necessary to improve and strengthen the economic condition of the area by providing necessary aids to crafts and craftsmen. As a result of that, the cottage industries, training cum production centres were started by the administration at Bomdila in the year 1953-54. The different arts and crafts which were taught through GITPC (now renamed as crafts centre) of this district consisted of (a) weaving (b) Carpet making (c) Carpentry (d) Blacksmithy (e) Sawing (f) soap making (g) knitting (h) Cane and Bamboo works (i) Painting and (j) wood curving. Later on, Kalaktang Craft centre was opened.

At present the district is having 2 craft centres at Bomdila and Kalaktang which are functioning as Training cum-production centre.

The following table reflects increase in number of trainees trained in the Craft centre of west Kameng over the years

Name of the Craft	Number of trainees trained in W/Kameng					
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	95-96	96-97
Weaving	-	8	4	6	6	..
Carpet	-	9	19	7	12	0
Painting	-	1	1	-	-	0
Mask making	-	-	-	-	1	0
Knitting	4	2	6	5	3	18
Carpentry	-	-	-	1	-	0
Wood curving	-	-	1	-	1	0
Silversmithy	1	-	1	-	1	0
Tailoring	4	-	-	-	-	0

The administration arranges to supply tools and raw materials to the deserving passed out trainees on 50% subsidy basis. An emporium is also functioning at Bomdila and the finished products of the craft centre of the district are sold to the local people and outsiders through the show-room cum sale counter of the emporium. The total out-turn from the craft centre of the district during the year 1995-96 was Rs. 2,12,294/- and total sale proceeds was Rs. 2,41,815. During the year 1996-97 total out-turn was Rs. 2,25,000/- and sale proceeds was Rs. 2,38,897/-

DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRE.

The District Industries centre of west Kameng started functioning at Bomdila from 15th September, 1973 with the merger of the then Rural Industries project. The notable features of the District Industries centre were establishment of the Craft centres, comprehensive production centre, Extension of Sericulture programme and establishment of small Industries centres.

There is no factory in the district registered under Factory Act, 1948. The district industries centre (DIC) Bomdila has so far made permanent registration of 59 Units in West Kameng which are eligible for all incentive and subsidy available for industrially backward areas. Moreover, DIC has been implementing the scheme for self employment to educate unemployed youth and deputed local youths for Industrial management Training and Enterpreneurs Development programme in various parts of N E Region and other parts of India. The DIC also provide raw materials assistance to small and cottage industries through raw materials banks of APIDFC and extends technical guidance to enterpreneurs.

With the collaboration of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Bangalore, a rural project called Rural Industries Development centre has been taken up at Dirang aiming to create more training facilities on the following trades to local youth for uplifting the economic condition of the rural population (a) Machine shop, (b) Carpentry (c) Electrical servicing (d) Blacksmithy, (e) Tinsmithy, (f) Mechanical servicing, (g) Automobile repairing and servicing. The centre has started functioning from April, 1990.

SERICULTURE ACTIVITIES

In the district, sericulture centres are functioning at Dirang, Jerigaon and Khoina. These centres are distributing disease-free laying to villagers for rearing of Oak-Cocoons. Cocoons produced out of distributed seeds are again purchased by the Industries department. Central Tassar Research & Training centre has been opened at Dirang village to impart training reeling and spinning so that the villagers can reel and spin cocoons into yarns and thereby earn an additional income.

During the year 1995-96, 495 disease free laying (DFIS) were supplied to the villagers rearers as against 930 DFIS during 1994-95. The Sericulture centre of the district produced 50 % Eri Cocoons, 12,446 Nos. of Oak Tassar during 1996-97.

VII.

AGRICULTURE

The climate of the district is conducive to both agriculture and Horticulture. There is good scope for W R C in some pockets of Dirang, Mirizino, Kalaitang and Nafra.

In the district maize, millet, paddy, potato and cabbage are mainly grown. The total available land for cultivation in the district is 10378 Hect. of which 9074 hec. under permanent cultivation and 1304 hec. under Jhuming. The Monpas prefer settled cultivation whereas shifting cultivation is practised mainly by Akas, Mijis and Khawas.

The agriculture Department has been providing farmers with grant of subsidy for development of land and also providing HYV seeds, fertilizers and tools at subsidised rate in an effort to grow more food. Government is also providing free plant protection services to farmers.

The total area brought under plant protection in 1994-95 was 2310 hectares as against 1953 hectares during 1993-94. Area, production and yield rate of important agricultural crops in West Kameng district during 1996-97 are shown below:-

Sl. NO.	Name of crop	Area in Hect.	Production in (M T)	Yield rate (Qtls. per hect.)
1.	Paddy	1019	1385	13.6
2.	Maize	3995	6192	15.5
3.	Millet	1435	1392	9.7
4.	Wheat	246	443	18.0
5.	Potato	945	3656	91.6
6.	Pulses	473	428	8.95
7.	Oil seed	210	213	10.1

Products like potato and cabbage are grown on commercial basis and transported out of the state in large scale.

B. Farmer's Training Centre, Salari.

The Farmer's Training centre was established in the year 1981 at Salari. The centre covered 3 (three) districts of Arunachal Pradesh namely, West Kameng, East Kameng and Tawang.

The main objectives of the centre is to educate the farmers of the modern agricultural technology to the area concerned. It also aims at providing training support to the district agricultural activities by imparting need-based and production oriented training.

The following types of training are generally imparted by the centre.

- (a) Institutional training,
- (b) Production cum-Demonstration training,
- (c) Training on composite making
- (d) Plant protection,
- (e) Horticulture training
- (f) Home science training and
- (g) Scientific storage of food grains.

VIII.

HORTICULTURE

The activities of Horticulture department in west Kameng are mainly (a) Procurement and distribution of fruit plants (b) Establishment of new Orchards /People's Horticultural garden (c) Vegetable cultivation (d) Scab eradication and Plant protection (e) Re-juvenation of old orchards (f) procurement and distribution of manures fertilizers and Horticultural tools /implements (g) Cardamom cultivation.

In the district apple is grown on commercial basis and transported out of the State. Moreover, programme like cauliflower seed production and Radish seed production etc. have turn out to be a great success.

A table is presented below showing the trend of growth of horticultural garden in west Kameng over the years and No. of Agril/Hortil. Farms in the district.

As on	Agril. farms	Hortil. Farms	Hortil. Nursery	People's Hortil. Garden
March '88	1	1	1	1067
March '89	1	1	2	1086
March '90	1	1	3	1187
March '91	1	1	3	1273
March '92	1	3	5	1328
March '93	-	3	3	1337
March '94	-	2	4	1343
March '95	-	3	4	1360
March '96	-	3	4	1360

STATE HORTICULTURAL FARMS: SHERGAON.

State Horticultural Farm was established in the year 1976-77 over an area of 120 Hects. under the Horticultural Development programme with the following objectives:-

- a) to raise and multiply planting materials to meet up domestic requirements.
- b) to establish a progeny-cum-demostration garden to motivate the farmers.
- c) to impart training on various horticultural activities to the field staff and orchardists.
- d) to conduct trials and demostration.

REGIONAL APPLE NURSERY: DIRANG

The Regional Apple Nursery was set up at Dirang during the year 1977-78 through NEC programme with the

objective of multiplication of temperate fruit plants through healthy mother trees for scionwood purposes. The nursery was initially started with an area of 4.4 hecets. under bearing/non-bearing fruit plants like apple, plum, peach etc. and an additional area of 17.6 hecets, was added during 1973-79. During the year 1983-84 an area of 8 Hecets. had been further added to the nursery. At present, total area of the nursery enjoys 30 hecets. which have been put under different fruit crops and nursery programme.

In the year 1981-82, a fruit preservation-cum-demonstration centre was installed to utilise unmarketable fruit and impart training to the villagers and housewives.

The area, production and yield rate of important horticultural products of Govt. Agril. Farm during 1995-96 are shown in the following table.

Name of Fruits	Area in Hecets.	Production in M.T.	Yield rate (Qtls. per Hect.)
<u>Temperate</u>			
A. Apple	58.7	131.64	22.42
Pears	2.76	1.88	6.31
Peach	8.00	0.31	0.39
Walnut			
Pomegranate	1.80	1.00	5.55
Plum			
<u>B. Sub-Tropical Fruits</u>			
Pineapple	-	-	-
Orange	-	-	-
Grapes	7.6	1.653	2.17

IX. Rural Works

During 1996, the Rural works Department (RWD) has been bifurcated into three independent Departments i.e Rural Works Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Irrigation Flood Control Department.

Under Rural Works Division, there are two Rural Works Sub-Division in the district i.e Bomdila Rural works sub-Division and Kalaktang Rural works sub-Division. Moreover, the office of the Superintendent Engineer has been established at Rupa.

The activities of Rural Works Department are mainly confined to construction and maintainance of village link road/porter track and construction of staff quarters etc.

The Rural Works Department has so far installed 3 Nos. of Bio-gas plants in the district of which 2 Nos. are at Dbimara and 1 No. at Nafra Hospital. One wind mill has been set up at Salari.

X. Public Health Engineering

The activities of public Health Engineering is mainly confined to provide drinking water supply to villagers. Upto March '95 129 villages of the district are provided with drinking water supply though upto March '94 drinking water provided to 85 villages of the district.

XI. Irrigation and Flood control Department

The activities of the Irrigation and Flood Control Department is mainly confined to construction of minor irrigation channel in the district.

In the district, a total 1652.62 Hect. command area is under Minor irrigation projects.

10. Rural Development

Rural Development assumed greater importance since the beginning of 6th Five Years Plan poverty alleviation Programme in shape of integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Rural Employment Programme were launched throughout the territory..

At present, West Kameng Rural Development Agency looks after special programmes such as IRDP, ICDS etc. which forms part of the 20 point programme. The DRDA covers all the 3 blocks of west Kameng, namely, Kalaktang, Nafra-Buragaon and Dirang.

Integrated Rural Development Programme

The main objective of IRDP is to provide assistance to the identified rural families who are below the poverty line with income generating assets so that they can cross the poverty line. The first block to be brought under IRDP was Kalaktang in 1978-79 followed by Nafra-Buragaon and Dirang in 1980-81 respectively. For selection of beneficiaries, house hold survey was conducted first in 1983.

Under IRDP, fund is provided by both central and State Government on 50: 50 basis. All the IRDP schemes are credit linked where the unit cost of a scheme is Rs. 4000/- or more.

The scheme on training of Rural Youths for self employment (TRYSEM) is also a component of IRDP aiming to provide technical skill to rural youths families below the poverty line to enable them to take self employment ventures in any of the economy sectors. On completion of training, trainees are provided with financial assistance under IRDP.

Assistance to small and Marginal Farmers (ASMF)

The programme of ASMF is designed to provide assistance to small and marginal farmers on IRDP pattern for increasing agriculture production and productively. This programme was introduced in the middle of 6th plan with 3 components, namely (a) Minor irrigation (b) Distribution of mini kits of oil seeds, coarse grain, pulses and (c) Land development and plantation of fruits and fuel trees in public land. But the scheme has been discontinued.

Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)

Integrated Child Development Service project takes care of health and nutritional status of women and children (age group 0-6). The package of services under the programme in west Kameng is being provided through 103 Anganwadi Centres.

Besides, Government of Arunachal Pradesh has recently introduced a new programme of Area-cum-Community Development under this programme, fund is released to Gram Panchayat and villagers select schemes through Panchayat meeting. The respective Block Development Officer is responsible for implementing scheme under Area-Cum-Community Development Programme.

The physical and financial achievement of Rural Development programme in West Kameng are shown in the following table.

Sl NO.	Particulars	ACHIEVEMENT DURING				
		92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1. I R D P						
a)	Expenditure incurred (Lakhs)	21.11	4.13	13.67	11.12	24.95
b)	Beneficiaries (Nos)	1502	161	1183	735	308
2. ASMF						
a)	Expenditure incurred (Lakhs)	12.52	9.28	4.86	-	-
b)	Beneficiaries (Nos)	500	75	36	-	-
3. J R Y						
a)	Expenditure incurred (Lakhs)	5.17	2.86	1769	5.81	14.03
b)	Mandays generated	15239	10002	55515	31001	19000
4. I A Y						
a)	Expenditure incurred (Lakhs)	1.53	0.39	1.65	1.94	7.61
b)	Building Constructed (Nos)	26	3	9	15	35
5. I C D S						
a)	Expenditure incurred (Lakhs)	-	14.25	1.61	79.31	NA
b)	No. of Beneficiaries	-	6454	9744	7624	NA

11.

PANCHAYATRAJ AND BLOCK

The Panchayat Raj has been introduced in the district with the North East Frontier Agency Panchayat Raj Regulation, 1967. It is a 3 Tier system with Zilla Parishad at District level, Anchal Samities at Block level and Gram Panchayat at Village level. The table below shows the blockwise number of Gram Panchayat and Anchal Samities in West Kameng.

Name of the Block	Gram Panchayat	GRM	Anchal Samity	ASM	Zilla Parishad	Z P M
Dirang	20	27	1	22	1	3
Kalaktang	15	77	1	18		3
Nafra-Buragaon	33	121	2	37		6

The Zilla Parishad and Gram Panchayat are advisory bodies whereas Anchal Samities are vested with financial and executive powers. All welfare and development schemes and programmes are channellised through these bodies. The Block development officer functions as the executive Officer and Secretary of the Anchal Samity. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chief Executive Officer and is incharge of implementing the schemes and policies formulated by the Zilla Parishad.

The district has been covered by 3 Development Blocks namely, Dirang, Kalaktang and Nafra-Buragaon. Dirang Block was opened in the year 1957-58 and it covers Dirang circle only. The other 2 Blocks were opened during 1962-63. The Kalaktang block covers Balem and Kalaktang circles and Nafra-Buragaon block covers Nafra, Thrizino, Bhalukpong, Jameri and Bomdila (sadar) circles. All the blocks are in post stage.

12. INFORMATION AND CULTURE

In west Kameng, there is one projection unit each under District Information and public Relation Officer and Field Publicity Officer, Bomdila for showing films and other important Government Programme to local people through projectors.

Upto March 1997, 45 number of Community Listening sets 24 Nos. TV Sets and 1 DRS distributed to the villagers/circle headquarters of the district. The Bomdila Twon-ship has got a town broadcasting system.

There are 15 Nos. of Cultural Societies in the district.

The district Library Bomdila has got 15,352 numbers of books as on March, 1997 and 727 numbers of Specimen exists in the District Museum.

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 National Institute of Educational Administration
 17-A, Jawahar Road
 New Delhi-110029
 011-26109100

13.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Police and Crime

At present 6 numbers of police station at different Administrative headquarters with 235 police personnels functioning in the district.

During the year 1996-97, 114 civil and criminal cases 33 Nos. of road accidents were reported under the Superintendent of police, Boudila.

2. Employment

The district has one Employment Cell under the Deputy Commissioner, Boudila. As on March, 1997 316 men and 196 Women job seekers were registered their names in the employment Cell.

3. Registration of Birth and Death events.

The District has 5 Nos. of Registration Unit in rural areas and one number in Urban area. During the year ~~1996~~ 1996, 612 live births, 119 deaths, 8 still birth and 9 numbers of infant death events were reported to all registration units of the district.

4. Legal Metrology

The department of Legal Metrology headed by an Inspector is functioning in the district.

The Legal Metrology Department mainly responsible for enforcement of following Acts, and Rules (1) The standard of weights and Measures (Enforcement Acts, 1985. (2) the Consumers protection Act, 1936 (3) the package commodities Rules, 1977 and (4) AP weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules 1989.

During the year 1996-97 total number of weighting/measuring instruments verified/stamped were weights 3270 Nos. weighing instruments 620 Nos, Capacity measures 1090, length measures 10, platform and counter machines 260, Dispensing pumps 4.

Fees collected during the year were Rs. 5223/- only.

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