

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.**

(Presented on 3rd May, 1974)



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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<u>Page</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
4	1.12	1	inconguious	Incongruous
22	2.14	18	Miinstry	Ministry
36	3.18	6	fas	far
37	3.20	7	Schduled	Scheduled
43	3.44	6	practiced	practised
58	<u>Add</u> the following as para 3.94 at the end: "The Committee stress the necessity of providing adequate postal and telecommunication facilities in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that all the District Headquarters should be connected <u>inter se</u> as well as with all Administrative Centres and important towns by telecommunication facilities."			
63	3.108	3	industires	industries
69	Sl.No.2	1	inconguious	incongruous
71	Sl.No.8	6	deserve	observe
72	Sl.No.9	16	strted	started
76	Sl.No.19	6	technications	techniques
	Sl.No.20	6	ringhts and privilages	rights and privileges
		8	<u>Delete</u> 'of' after the word 'eradicating'	
	Sl.No.21	4	strating	starting
		7	strting	starting
77	Sl.No.22	19	<u>For</u> the existing line <u>Substitute</u> the following "advanced by it to Scheduled Tribe land owners"	

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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

(1973—75)

Shri D. Basumatari—Chairman

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**Ceased to be Member of the Committee on his/her retirement from Rajya Sabha with effect from the 2nd April, 1974.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration on the 18th and 19th January, 1974. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration for placing before the Committee material and information the Committee wanted in connection with the examination of the subject.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 26th April, 1974.

4. A summary of conclusions/recommendations contained in the Report is appended (Appendix-II).

D. BASUMATARI,
Chairman.

*Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

NEW DELHI;
April 29 1974.

Vaisakha 9, 1896 (S).

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

A—Introduction

1.1. The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, formerly known as the North-East Frontier Agency, is situated between latitudes 25° 32' N to 29° 32' N and longitudes 91 15' E to 97 30' E. It is bounded by Bhutan on the West, Tibet on North and Burma on the East and South-East. Geographically, the territory may be broadly divided into three regions:

- (i) the foot-hill areas with an elevation of 2000 ft. above the sea level which skirts along the boundary between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.
- (ii) the central belt of the territory with an elevation of 2000 ft. to 6000 ft.
- (iii) the tract with an elevation above 6000 ft. confined mainly to the international border with Tibet and Burma.

1.2. The territory is wild and full of rugged hilly tracts deeply dissected by rivers and rivulets. Climatic conditions change within short distances. There is a sharp contrast in temperature and rainfall between sheltered villages, foot-hills and mountain tops. The temperature of district headquarters in 1970 varied from 0.6° C to 39.6° C. Monsoon generally starts from March and lasts till the end of October. The annual rainfall is about 260.94 cms.

1.3. The total population of Arunachal Pradesh was 3,36,558 in 1961 out of which 2,99,944 were Scheduled Tribes, their percentage being 98.12. The population in 1971 showed an increase of 32.14 per cent, bringing the figure of total population to 4,67,511. The district-wise population figures are given below:—

Sl. No.	District	Area (in Sq. Kms)	Total populations (1971)
1	Kameng	44,165	86,001
2	Subansiri	15,498	99,239
3	Siang	21,228	1,21,936
4	Lohit	23,463	62,865
5	Tirap	7,071	97,470
	TOTAL	81,425	4,67,511

The highest concentration of tribal population is 94.08 per cent in Siang district. The district-wise break-up of total population and Scheduled Tribes population as per 1961 is given below:

Sl. No.	District	Total population	Scheduled Tribes population	% of Sch. Tribes population
1	Kameng	69,913	56,741	81.15
2	Subansiri	62,090	57,937	93.31
3	Siang	1,08,914	1,02,472	94.08
4	Lohit	36,050	27,497	76.27
5	Tirap	59,591	55,297	92.79
	TOTAL	3,36,558	2,99,944	89.12

1.4. There are as many as 82 Tribes/sub-tribes in the territory. Many tribes have a very small population. Balong being the largest single tribe had a population of 30,755 in 1961 which was followed by Tagin with a population of 24,283. Sixteen other tribes had a population above five thousand each. Most of the tribes in Arunachal Pradesh inhabit compact areas and live in concentrated groups. The distribution of major tribes in various districts is as under:

Sl. No.	District	Major Tribes
1	Kameng	Banganis, Yanoo, Bangis, Tawangs or Brahmi Monpas, Dirang Monpas, Monpas Sherdukpens, Mijis, Sulungs, Akas, Dafias.
2	Subansiri	Apatanis, Tagins, Nissis.
3	Siang	Gallongs, Minyongs, Khambas, Tagips, Padams, Mimbass.
4	Lohit	Mijus or Kaman Mishmis, Idu Mishmis, Diga rus, Khamptis, Singphos.
5	Tirap	Wanchos, Noctes, Tangsas.

B—Inner Line

1.5. Asked to explain the implications of the term 'Inner-line' used in relation to Arunachal Pradesh, the Committee have been informed during evidence that the expression 'inner-line' is used

in relation to Arunachal Pradesh to indicate the line which has been prescribed by the Government in exercise of powers under Section 2 of the Bengal Frontier Regulation V of 168.73. The implications of this are that entry beyond the Inner-line is restricted for persons who are not native residents of Arunachal Pradesh. Persons who wish to enter Arunachal Pradesh have to obtain a permit from the prescribed authority. It has now been decided to issue permits to Indians more liberally so that the people from the rest of the country could visit the area but for foreigners, these restrictions would continue strictly for some more time to come. However, no non-resident Indian can acquire any permanent interest in Aunachal Pradesh. This has been done to help the development of the tribals of the area.

1.6. The Committee have been further informed that entry beyond Inner-line without authority is an offence under Section 3 of the aforesaid Regulation and a person is liable, upon conviction, to imprisonment, which may extend to one year or fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

1.7. The Committee have been further informed that the whole of Arunachal Pradesh is covered by the term 'Inner-line'.

1.8. The Committee consider that from the point of view of national integration, people from the rest of the country should be encouraged to visit Arunachal Pradesh. This will not only provide an impetus to the economy of the Union Territory but it will also help the visitors to understand the problems of local inhabitants. The Committee, therefore, suggest that procedural hurdles, if any, in this regard should be simplified and permits given to Indian visitors more freely. The Committee, however, agree that the restrictions on foreigners for visiting Arunachal Pradesh should continue in the interests of national security.

C. Construction of New Capital

1.9. Asked whether any steps have been taken for the construction of a new Capital of Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that a place called *Itanagar in Subansiri District, about 30 miles North-West of North Lakhimpur in Assam, has been selected for the cons-

*Subsequently, the Committee have learnt that the new capital township has since been inaugurated at Itanagar by the President on the 20th April, 1974.

truction of the new Capital of Arunachal Pradesh. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 11 crores, and the project has already been sanctioned. It may take about 15 years to build a permanent Capital. Meanwhile, the Secretariat of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration would be shifting to a temporary capital during 1974 itself.

1.10. The Committee have been further informed that shifting of the Capital would be done in two phases. The first phase envisages shifting to a temporary capital, by middle of 1974. The second phase of shifting of all the offices to the permanent site is anticipated to be completed by the Fifth Plan period.

1.11. Asked what difficulties are being experienced in controlling and co-ordinating the various activities in Arunachal Pradesh from Shillong, the present head-quarters of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration, the Committee have been informed that the present Capital at Shillong is too far away from the Territory. Therefore, administration of the area is expensive and its supervision difficult.

1.12. The Committee feel that it is incongruous that the headquarters of an administrative area should be outside that area. It must be expensive and administratively inconvenient to administer the Union Territory from Shillong which is the Capital of another State. The Committee, therefore, stress that construction of the new Capital of Arunachal Pradesh should be proceeded with in right earnestness and completed as early as possible. In the meantime, the Committee note that the Secretariat of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration is being shifted to a temporary capital within Arunachal Pradesh during the current year itself.

D. Administrative set up

1.13. It has been stated that the Union Territory of, Arunachal Pradesh, formerly called the North East Frontier Agency (NEFA), has attained the present stage through a long and gradual process of changing administrative and political transformation. Prior to 1912-13, the territory was a part of the Districts of Lakhimpur and Darrang of Assam and its administration was looked after by the Deputy Commissioners of these two Districts. By 1914, the tract was reconstituted with three administrative units, namely, (i) the Western Section Tract; (ii) The Central and Eastern Sections Tract; and (iii) the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract. After Independence, with the introduction of the N.E.F. Tract Internal Regulation, 1948, four administrative units, namely (i) Balipara Frontier Tract; (ii)

Abor Hills District Tract; (iii) Mishmi Hills District Tract; and (iv) Tirap Frontier Tract emerged, each being administered by a Political Officer. By the North East Frontier Areas Administration Regulation, 1954, all the administrative units of the Tracts were collectively known as North East Frontier Agency (NEFA) with six Frontier Divisions as indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Frontier Division	Headquarters of the Political Officer
1	Kameng Frontier Division	Bomdi-La
2	Subansiri Frontier Divn.	Ziro
3	Siang Frontier Division .	Along
4	Lohit Frontier Division .	Tezu
5	Tirap Frontier Division	Khela (later in 1957 the headquarters shifted to Khonsa)
6	Tuensang Frontier Divn.	Tuensang

1.14. By the Naga Hills Tuensang Area Act of 1957, the Tuensang Frontier Division was transferred from NEFA to Nagaland, thus reducing the administrative Divisions from six to five in number. The Administration was in charge of the Ministry of External Affairs which, from the 1st of August, 1965, was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs and from the 1st September of the same year, the nomenclatures of the Frontier Divisions and of the Political Officers were changed as under:

Sl. No.	Names of the Administrative Units/Officers before 1-9-65	New names w.e.f. 1-9-1965
1	Frontier Division .	District
2	Political Officer	Deputy Commissioner
3	Adl. Political Officer	Adl. Deputy Commissioner
4	Asstt. Political Officer (I)	Asstt. Commissioner
5	Asstt. Political Officer (II)	Extra Asstt. Commissioner
6	Base Superintendent	Circle Officer.

1.15. The Union Territory of NEFA, with its new nomenclature of Arunachal Pradesh, was inaugurated at Ziro on the 20th January,

1972 by the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. With effect from the 21st January, 1972, Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory without a Legislature.

1.16. Explaining the present organisational set-up of Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the Administration is headed by the Administrator who is called the Chief Commissioner and is of the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India. He is assisted by the Chief Secretary who holds the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India. Then there are six Secretaries, six Deputy Secretaries and seven Under Secretaries. The Superintending Engineer and the Chief Conservator of Forests have also been designated as *ex-officio* Secretaries in respect of Engineering and Forests Departments respectively. The Secretary of Planning and Development is also the *ex officio* Development Commissioner. A table showing the distribution of work among the various Secretaries may be seen at Appendix I.

1.17. The Committee have been further informed that the following separate Departments are now working in Arunachal Pradesh:

- (i) Agriculture Department, under which Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Fisheries and CD Departments have also been placed.
- (ii) Forest Department.
- (iii) Engineering Department, which is in charge of roads, buildings, power and flood control.
- (iv) Education Department.
- (v) Medical Department.
- (vi) Supply and Transport Department.
- (vii) Police Department, with the Chief Secretary as the *ex officio* Inspector General of Police. For day-to-day work, he is assisted by an officer of the rank of Assistant Inspector General of Police.
- (viii) Co-operation.
- (ix) Statistics,
- (x) Information and Public Relations,
- (xi) Research, which includes works of anthropological nature,

- (xii) Resettlement,
- (xiii) Industries; and
- (xiv) Panchayat.

The Heads of these Departments have been vested with the powers of the Head of Office.

1.18. In reply to a question, the Committee have been informed during evidence that Arunachal Pradesh consists of five districts, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner. At some places, there are also Additional Deputy Commissioners.

1.19. Asked whether the present organisational set up of Arunachal Pradesh is considered to be adequate, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has replied during evidence in the affirmative. He has further stated that certain proposals for the creation of the post of a Development Commissioner and one or two posts of Commissioner have been received by the Central Government from the Administration and those proposals are under consideration. However, in view of the constraint on financial resources, the Ministry of Finance may not agree readily to any addition in the non-plan expenditure. Government are considering whether the Security Commissioner could be re-designated and function as a Commission. However, the post of a separate Development Commissioner is very necessary.

1.20. Asked whether the organisational set-up is not considered top-heavy, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that in view of the peculiar location and conditions of Arunachal Pradesh, the Government do not think that the administrative set-up is top heavy. The area of Arunachal Pradesh is very vast and the officers have to go on tours to meet the tribes and to attend to their local needs. Moreover, when an officer goes on tour, he has to be away for almost 10 to 15 days and, as such, one or two more officers are required. Further more, the Heads of Departments in Arunachal Pradesh are not like their counterparts in other State Governments in the sense that they are not so senior as their counterparts. For example, the Principal Engineer in Arunachal Pradesh is of the rank of a Superintending Engineer and not that of a Chief Engineer, as is the case in the C.P.W.D. Similarly, the status of other Heads of Departments is also not so high.

1.21. Asked whether there is any separate Department to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the

Committee have been informed during evidence that the population of Arunachal Pradesh is almost entirely of Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, the whole administration is actually set-up and geared to look after the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. It is, therefore, not necessary to have a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, as is the case in some other States where the population of Scheduled Tribes is a small percentage of the total population.

1.22. Asked whether the administrative and financial powers of the Chief Commissioner are adequate to run the administration of the Union Territory smoothly, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the administrative and financial powers of the Chief Commissioner are adequate at present to run the administration of the Union Territory smoothly, except in the case of power projects. This question of delegation of power is also being examined by Task Force set-up by the Government. The Task Force has reviewed the present delegation of powers and is streamlining the procedures for speedy implementation of Plan schemes/projects in the Union Territories having no Legislatures. The Administration is awaiting the recommendation of that Task Force. Asked whether the powers vested with the Heads of Office are considered to be adequate for smooth running of their Offices, the Committee have been informed that the present delegated powers are sufficient. The various Heads of Departments of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration are located at Shillong and no difficulty has been experienced by them in obtaining sanctions from the Administration. This matter is also being examined by the Task Force.

1.23. The Committee note the present organisational set up of Arunachal Pradesh. They feel that for the integrated development of Arunachal Pradesh, which is considered to be very backward and strategic, the post of Development Commissioner is necessary. The Committee also consider that a separate Department, known as the 'Social Welfare Department', to look after the problems of Scheduled Tribes, which are both varied and complex, is imperative for creating confidence and sense of involvement among the Scheduled Tribes of the area.

1.24. The Committee note that a Task Force set-up by the Government is reviewing the question of delegation of powers to the Chief Commissioner and Heads of Office. They need hardly emphasise that powers vested in the Chief Commissioner and the Heads of Office should be adequate to run the administration of the Union Territory smoothly and for the speedy implementation of the development measures, especially the Plan schemes and projects.

E. Village Authorities

1.25. It has been stated that since the inception of the administration for Arunachal Pradesh, the village authorities have played a vital role in the Administration. This has further been strengthened with the promulgation of the North-Eastern Frontier Agency Panchayat Regulation of 1967, and the North-Eastern Frontier Agency Supplementary Regulation, 1971. Under these two Regulations, a four tier system of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been established in the Union Territory, which is as follows:—

- (a) Gram Panchayat
- (b) Anchal Samiti
- (c) Zila Parishead
- (d) Pradesh Council.

1.26. Explaining the composition and functions of the various village authorities, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the traditional village Authority varies considerably from tribe to tribe in composition. Noktes and Wanchoes are governed by their powerful Chiefs who consult the village elders and priests on important matters. Sherdukpens and Akas of Kameng District are dominated by aristocrat families who still retain a good deal of power in their own hands, though they do work through sort of village councils. On the other hand, the Nishis, who generally regard families rather than village as a unit of the society, have only slightly developed the council system. The kebangs of the Adi tribe of Siang District are highly developed and effective. Each Adi village has a village Kebang of which every adult of the village is a member and has the freedom to speak on the subject under consideration. About 10 to 20 such vinlages form a Bango and the Council of the Bango is known as Bango Kebang. From each village few members are selected to represent in the Bango Kebang. Kebangs are very powerful and they have helped the Administration in matters of general administration and planning and execution of various development schemes. Now, with the introduction of Panchayati Raj institutions, the development functions have been passed on to them while the village authority nominated by Deputy Commissioner also continues to help in maintaining law and order as well as development work.

1.27. Asked to specify the achievements of these village authorities, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that Arunachal Pradesh is almost entirely inhabited by Scheduled Tribes.

Under the provision of the Assam Frontier (Administration of Justice) Regulation, 1945, the traditional village authorities play a vital role in administration of Justice. For criminal offences, they have limited powers whereas for civil matters their powers are almost unlimited. Thus, the interests of the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are vitally safeguarded by the traditional village authorities. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj institutions, the representatives of the public actively participate in preparation and execution of development schemes. Their help in all these fields has been commendable. In schemes such as opening of schools, admission of students into them and making people medicine conscious and education conscious, in general, the village authorities have been instrumental.

1.28. Asked what has been the reaction of the tribal people to these village authorities, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that:

“We have achieved a synthesis of the two systems, traditional and the modern. Each individual group has its own system, sometimes it is hereditary where the chief's son automatically takes over. We have laid down a system at the village level so that the village authority contributes its mite towards the development of that area. What we have done is that we have grouped some of these villages into electoral colleges. They elect the representatives to the Arunachal Samitis. They have welcomed this because they did not have this system before.”

1.29. The Committee consider that village authorities can be instrumental in raising the educational, economic and social status of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are happy to be informed in this context that the Scheduled Tribes have generally welcomed the introduction of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Panchayati Raj Institutions to be further strengthened and adequately publicised so as to attract more and more Scheduled Tribes for taking part in the development of Arunachal Pradesh.

F. Pradesh Council

1.30. It has been stated that in order to associate the representatives of the people in the Administration of the Union Territory at higher level, five Councillors are appointed by the Administrator,

with whom he consults from time to time on matters relating to the administration of the Territory. However, the views of these Councillors are only of a recommendatory nature.

1.31. In reply to a question, the Committee have been informed during evidence that these Councillors are appointed from amongst the members of the Pradesh Council under the provisions of the NEFA (Administration) Supplementary Regulation, 1971. The criteria followed in selection of these Councillors are that each of the five Districts should have one Councillor. So, there are five Councillors representing each of the five Districts. Clarifying the position further, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that in an open sitting of the Pradesh Council, the members of the Pradesh Council are asked to nominate one of their representatives to the Council. This consent is obtained and the nomination of each one of the Councillors is approved by the members of the Pradesh Council. There are in all 25 members of the Pradesh Council, out of whom only three are nominated. One is a member of the Rajya Sabha and the other is a member of the Lok Sabha. They are present there by virtue of their office. The remaining 20 members are elected by the Samitis. Out of these 25 members, the Chief Commissioner, on the recommendations of the Pradesh Council nominates five Councillors. The term of office of the Councillors is three years.

1.32. In reply to a question, the Committee have been informed that the Councillors advise the Chief Commissioner on matters of administration. They are always available to the Chief Commissioner for consultations in various matters and *vice versa*. The meetings between the Chief Commissioner and the Councillors are held almost every day. All the files on development matters, whenever they are put up to the Chief Commissioner, are routed through the Councillors. All the Councillors are involved in important matters affecting Arunachal Pradesh. For example, the Councillors had come to Delhi and met the Planning Commission just like Ministers of other State Governments for the Fifth Five Year Plan provisions for Arunachal Pradesh.

1.33. Asked what have been the major recommendations of the Councillors during each of the last three years and what action has been taken thereon, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the Councillors participate in the day-to-day administration of Arunachal Pradesh. So, there is no question of any specific and separate recommendations from

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them. The question of specific recommendations would arise only if the Councillors are to meet periodically once in three or four months. However, the Pradesh Council meets twice in a year and it passes several resolutions and action is taken thereon.

1.34. In reply to a further question, the Committee have been informed during evidence that in the Pradesh Council meetings, the Councillors function more or less like Ministers. In the last session, there were formal questions by the various members of the Pradesh Council and these Councillors answered them. The Councillors in Arunachal Pradesh are more or less like the Executive Councillors of Delhi Administration or like a Cabinet.

1.35. Asked whether any representation has been received for electing these Councillors, instead of nominating them, the Committee have been informed during evidence that the relevant law does not provide for election. Therefore, formal elections cannot be held. However, Government have not received any representation in this regard. There was a proposal in the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee that an Assembly should be provided in Arunachal Pradesh. To examine the implications of this proposal a Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs and that Committee is likely to submit its Report Shortly.

1.36. The Committee note the present constitution and functions of the Pradesh Council and of the five Councillors. The Committee would like the Pradesh Council and the Councillors to be more intimately associated with the administration. In this context, the Committee also note that the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up a Committee to examine the feasibility of setting up a Legislative Assembly in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee hope that Government will soon formulate a scheme by which a representative form of Government responsible to the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the area is introduced in the Union Territory.

CHAPTER II

PLAN PROVISIONS

A. Formulation of Plans

2.1. Asked what is the methodology for formulation of plans for the amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has informed the Committee during evidence that after the introduction of Panchayati Raj institutions, the Anchal Samitis prepare an Anchal/Block Plan which is examined by the Zila Parishad at district level. The Plans passed by the Zilla Parishads come to the Head of the Department concerned. The Heads of Departments scrutinise and submit the Plans to the Planning and Development Department of the Administration for finalisation. After scrutinising them again, the draft Plan is submitted to the Planning Commission and the details are discussed in Different Working Groups, who recommend the outlays for different schemes. These are then finalised by the Planning Commission. To accommodate the cuts which the Planning Commission may effect, the Plans are re-adjusted.

2.2. Asked whether there is active participation of voluntary organisations, non-official committees, etc. in the formulation of Plans, the Committee have been informed during evidence that there are no voluntary organisation or non-official committees in Arunachal Pradesh which could be associated with the formulation of Plans, apart from the Zila Parishads.

2.3. Asked whether any guide-lines have been laid down by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Home Affairs for the formulation of Plans for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the representative of the Planning Commission has stated during evidence:

“Before the finalisation of the Plan, the following guidelines were indicated to the States and Union Territories, including Arunachal Pradesh, for the development of the backward classes. One is that an over-all perspective for the development of backward communities will have

to be taken, that there should be a substantial improvement in the standard of living by providing major Central allocations for their economic development programmes, increase in the level of literacy by major changes in the educational pattern; development of infrastructure in terms of marketing, communication and irrigation so that they can come up to an adequate level of living comparable with that of the general population. The long-term objectives of the development of backward classes covering the period upto 1988-89 should be to increase the *per capita* income of these groups over a period of 15 years so that they will catch up as much as possible with the all-India level of living. On the whole, the effort should be directed towards quickly and finally eliminating disparities that exist between the backward classes and the rest of the community."

2.4. Asked whether any steps have been taken to improve the conditions of the tribals economically also, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that there are three major possibilities to do this. One is in the agricultural field, and that included horticulture and animal husbandry. The total provision is of Rs. 18 crores. Certain areas of the region are very good for the growth of apples, etc. The second possibility is the development of poultry and cattle which the tribals have been keeping for long. The third aspect is that of setting up of industries. Except for wood-based industries, it has not been possible to set up any additional industries. Now a Corporation has been set up which is trying to investigate what other industries could be established in Arunachal Pradesh.

2.5. The Committee note the procedure being followed in Arunachal Pradesh for the formulation of Plans. The Committee, however, feel that besides agriculture, poultry and cattle breeding, more and more emphasis should be given to forest-based and other industries in the development Plans of that area. The Committee suggest that in the formulation of its Plans, the Administration should also consult the Corporation which has been set up by Government to investigate inter alia the industries which could be established in Arunachal Pradesh and other non-official experts in the field.

B. Plan Allocations and Expenditure

2.6. Plan allocations and expenditure in respect of the area now comprising Arunachal Pradesh during the various Five Year Plans, have been stated to be as follows:—

<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakh) Expenditure</i>
First Plan	300.00	201.22
Second Plan	509.56	356.64
Third Plan	715.00	920.37
<i>Annual Plans</i>		
1966-67	267.15	257.24
1967-68	250.00	296.60
1968-69	339.69	271.18
Fourth Plan	1799.00	2036.31 (anticipated)
	4180.40	4339.56

2.7. It has further been stated that the recommendation of the Working Group for the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay is Rs. 55.28 crores.

2.8. Asked what have been the *per capita* allocations and expenditure on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh and in the neighbouring States/Union Territories, in each Plan, the following statements have been furnished to the Committee:

Total allocations and per-capita allotment

Plan	Assam	Meghalaya	Tripura	Manipur	Mizoram	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
Allocation	20.49	NA	2.84	1.55	NA*	3.00	3.00
First Plan	57.74	4.34	9.26	6.25	NA*	5.10	5.10
Second Plan	129.22	15.35	16.32	12.88	NA*	7.15	7.15
Third Plan	192.47	40.00	34.66	33.22	10.37	17.99	17.99
Fourth Plan	460.00	83.01	65.05	88.04	45.59	55.00	55.00
Fifth Plan	NA	NA*	99.88	19.99	NA*	100.91	100.91
First Plan	56.05	153.77	107.70	92.55	NA*	159.69	159.69
Second Plan	119.23	415.74	142.90	165.06	NA*	212.44	212.44
Third Plan	131.73	945.40	238.54	312.57	311.98	384.80	384.80
Fourth Plan	314.52	1607.32	790.74	820.69	1371.58	1176.14	1176.14
Fifth Plan							

*(Included in Assam)

(Rs. in crores)

Total expenditure and per capita expenditure

Plan	Assam	Nagaland	Meghalaya	Tripura	Manipur	Mizoram	Arunachal Pradesh.
(Rs. in crores)							
<i>Expenditure</i>							
First Plan	20.5	NA	NA*	1.99	1.03	NA*	2.01
Second Plan	54.48	3.16	NA*	8.96	5.97	NA*	3.57
Third Plan	132.44	10.78	NA*	15.64	12.81	NA*	9.20
Fourth Plan (Anticipated)	196.30	NA	40.00	38.21	NA	9.58	22.27
<i>Per capita (in Rs.)</i>							
First Plan	25.54	NA	NA*	18.56	17.75	NA*	67.68
Second Plan	52.89	111.90	NA*	104.25	88.38	NA*	111.77
Third Plan	122.11	292.08	NA*	136.99	164.25	NA*	273.46
Fourth Plan	134.34	NA	395.35	262.99	NA	288.12	476.35

* (Included in Assam)

2.9. Asked how the per capita allocations and expenditure for Arunachal Pradesh compare with other Union Territories and neighbouring States, it has been stated that the area of Arunachal Pradesh is largest in the North-Eastern Region and the per sq. km.

expenditure on Arunachal Pradesh is the lowest when compared with adjoining areas. The following statement has been furnished in this connection:

Five Year Plans total allocations and allocations per Sq. Km. of area to the States and Union Territories of N. E. Region.

Plan	Assam	Nagaland	Meghalaya	Tripura	Manipur	Mizoram	Arunachal Pradesh
(Rs. in crores)							
<i>Allocation</i>							
First Plan	20.49	NA	NA	2.84	1.55	NA	3.00
Second Plan	57.74	4.34	NA	9.26	6.25	NA	5.10
Third Plan	129.22	15.35	NA	16.32	12.88	NA	7.15
Fourth Plan	192.47	40.00	38.70	34.66	33.22	10.37	17.99
Fifth Plan	460.00	83.01	80.00	65.85	88.04	455.91	55.00
<i>Per Sq. Km. (Rs. in thousands)</i>							
First Plan	2.60	NA	NA	2.70	0.70	NA	0.36
Second Plan	7.33	2.62	NA	8.83	2.80	NA	0.62
Third Plan	16.40	9.26	NA	15.57	5.75	NA	0.87
Fourth Plan	24.43	24.20	16.89	33.08	14.86	4.92	2.15
Fifth Plan	58.60	50.20	35.60	62.80	29.30	21.60	6.60

2.10. The allocation and expenditure per Sq. Km. has been compared with the neighbouring areas, because the primary efforts of creation of an infrastructure for development relates to area and not to population. As for example, construction of roads or building of terraces has to be related to the area to be opened up by roads and the type of terrain to be tamed for terraced cultivation. Same is the case for development of forest resources. Thus, in these and similar sectors, an area approach is considered relevant for allocation of fund. This approach is essential if further imbalances are not to be created, and more funds would be required to bridge the present development standard gap, which exists in the sub-region of the North-Eastern Region of India.

2.11. The disparity which exists in the sub-regions as mentioned above may be viewed from the following table:

States/UT of N.E. Region	Literacy rate	Roads per 100 Sq. Kms. of area	No. of villages & Towns	No. of Schools	Schools for every 100 villages
Arunachal Pradesh .	11.3	5	2977	574	19
Assam .	28.3	49	22065	22328	101
Nagaland	27.4	30	963	1246	144
Manipur	32.9	26	1957	3365	172
Mizoram	51.0	NA	230	687	299
Tripura	31.0	59	4733	2258	48
Meghalaya	29.5	NA	4586	2705	59

2.12. Explaining the reasons for shortfalls in expenditure in the First and Second Five Year Plans and Annual Plans of 1966-67 and 1968-69, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that in the First and Second Five Year Plans, there has been a shortfall of expenditure against the allocated funds. In the First Five Year Plan, as against Rs. 3 crores, about Rs. 2 crores were actually spent. In the Second Five Year Plan, as against about Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 3.56 crores were actually spent. However, the position improved considerably in the Third Five Year Plan. As against the allocation of Rs. 7.15 crores in the Third Five Year Plan, the actual expenditure came to Rs. 9.20 crores. In the Annual Plans from 1966 to 1969, also, the position

was fairly reasonable. As against the allocation of Rs. 8.05 crores, the actual expenditure was Rs. 8.30 crores. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the position has again improved. As against the allocation of Rs. 17.99 crores, the actual expenditure, including the anticipated expenditure in the current financial year, would be about Rs. 22 crores. So, progressively the shortfalls have been eliminated. The main reasons for the shortfalls in the earlier years were that the infrastructure had not developed and the Administration also was not very strong and experienced.

2.13. Asked about the Plan schemes which suffered on account of these shortfalls, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the Engineering, Education, Health and Agriculture Sectors suffered the shortfall in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan the shortfall was in Engineering, Agriculture, Health, Industries, CD & NES and Education Sectors. The details are provided in the following table:

FIVE YEAR PLANS ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AND EXPENDITURE

Sl. No.	Development Head	1st Five Year Plan		2nd Five Year Plan		3rd Five Year Plan		Annual Plan 1966-69		4th Five Year Plan	
		Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual
1	Agriculture	32.00	32.77	50.21	24.63	63.48	64.90	59.05	33.83	188.32	174.57
2	Engineering	135.00	70.55	191.50	153.55	265.00	225.61	330.00	294.02	738.33	1137.99
3	Medical & Public Health	65.00	46.06	80.42	57.48	133.00	154.64	123.00	66.04	91.50	111.48
4	Education	41.81	19.07	50.00	43.32	82.37	34.97	107.33	74.41	205.18	214.46
5	Forest	20.00	22.86	34.02	28.45	42.80	50.01	67.59	43.84	160.00	157.64
6	Industries	6.19	9.91	15.24	4.02	10.62	23.00	24.50	14.64	65.55	65.79
7	CD/NES			63.86	27.40	93.10	76.89	59.48	54.65	110.00	15.78
8	Research			12.53	9.68	6.00	3.82	2.63	0.17	4.00	5.53
9	Publicity			4.36	1.58	3.69	9.00	15.48	10.11	20.00	22.55
10	Co-operative			5.42	5.29	12.00	38.34	35.49	23.18	39.00	41.23
11	Statistics			2.00	1.24	2.94	1.21	1.92	0.02	6.90	7.65
12	Administrative Machinery							0.25			
13	Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen							39.12	4.41	125.00	48.55
14	Water Supply									45.00	37.50
15	Building of All Heads						187.98		211.58		27.00
Total : Arunchal Pradesh		300.00	201.22	509.56	356.64	715.00	920.37	805.44	830.90	17799.10	2227.99

2.14. The Committee agree that Plan provision for each State/ Union Territory, especially in the North-Eastern region, should be linked not only with its population but also with its area. Viewed in this context, the Committee are constrained to observe that the provisions made in the various Five Year Plans for Arunachal Pradesh have been the lowest, as compared to those made for the adjoining States/Union Territories, and also grossly inadequate to meet the needs of that strategic area and to solve the problems being faced by the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are all the more unhappy to learn that even these meagre allocations could not be utilised in full and there have been huge shortfalls in expenditure in the First and Second Five Year Plans as well as in the Annual Plans for 1966-67 and 1968-69. In the circumstances, the Committee would call for concentrated attention and vigorous efforts on the part of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to ensure that the outlays provided for a Plan are not allowed to be frittered away. The Committee expect the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to evolve corrective measures to eliminate the possibility of having huge shortfalls in expenditure in future.

C. Fifth Five Year Plan

Plan Schemes

2.15. Asked what are the main recommendations of the Working Group of the Planning Commission for the formulation of new schemes or revamping of current schemes for accelerated development of the economic conditions of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, the Ministry of Home Affairs have furnished the following details:—

Sl. No.	Head of Department	Proposal for the Fifth Five Year Plan by the Admn. (Rs. in crores)	Fifth Five Year Plan outlay recommended by Working Groups (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMME			
1	Agriculture	5.04	3.48
2	Animal Husbandry	6.65	2.55
3	Fishery	1.10	0.35

1	2	3	4
4	<i>Rural Engineering</i>		
	(a) Minor Irrigation	5.00	1.30
	(b) Soil Conservation	3.58	1.44
	(c) Rural Water Supply	6.17	2.20
	(d) Machinery & Implements	2.02	0.35
	(e) Others	5.89	
5	Forests	3.00	2.75
TOTAL: AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMME		38.45	14.42
II. CO-OPERATION & C.D.			
6	Co-operation	2.69	1.10
7	Community Development and Panchayat	2.50	1.00
TOTAL: CO-OPERATION AND PANCHAYAT		5.19	2.10
III. IRRIGATION & POWER: TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION:			
8	Power	11.53	4.01
9	Roads	45.31	12.00
10	Airstrips	0.71	0.40
11	Flood Control		0.35
12	Housing & Rural Housing	10.00	3.80
13	State Transport	2.43	0.52
TOTAL: IRRIGATION & POWER TRF & COMMUNICATION		69.98	21.08
IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINING:			
14	Large & medium Industries	} 5.22	1.45
15	Village & small Industries		
16	Craftsmen training & labour welfare		
17	Weights & Measures	0.22	0.10
TOTAL: INDUSTRIES & MINING		5.44	1.55
V. SOCIAL SERVICES:			
18	General Education	29.47	9.60
19	Health	3.55	3.35
20	Nutrition Programme		0.75
21	Cultural Development	0.66	..
TOTAL: SOCIAL SERVICES		33.68	13.70

I MISCELLANEOUS:

22	Statistics	1.09	0.22
23	Information and Public Relations including Tourism	1.94	0.40
24	Research including Gazetters	0.12	0.40
25	Resettlement of ex-servicemen and A.P. Families	1.57	0.98
26	Land Reforms		0.50
27	Others (Buildings)		

TOTAL: MISCELLANEOUS	4.72	2.44
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GRAND TOTAL	157.45	55.28
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2.16. It will be seen from the above that the first priority has been assigned to irrigation, power, transport and communication sector, followed by agriculture and allied programmes which are closely followed by social services. The funds recommended by the Working Groups are considered inadequate to bring about accelerated development of the economic conditions of the inhabitants of the territory as the amount recommended for the Fifth Five Year Plan of the territory is only 35 per cent of the Arunachal Pradesh draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The requirement of Arunachal Pradesh for its minimum needs programme was of the order of Rs. 63 crores. This did not include other important sectors from which specific schemes are projected. Against this, the entire Fifth Five Year Plan has been brought down to Rs. 55.28 crores. With this meagre outlay, the territory will be left behind not only the rest of the country but also behind the adjoining areas, who have had the advantage of early beginning and are also now receiving higher allocations.

2.17. Asked what are the schemes of the Fourth Five Year Plan likely to be spilled-over to the Fifth Five Year Plan, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the main spill-

over schemes are about construction of roads, the details of which are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Construction of Roads	Construction of Bridges	Construction of Porter Track	Improvement of Tracks (Muleable Path)	Total
Kameng	100.57	5.25			105.82
Subansiri	138.24	20.50			158.74
Siang	111.16	6.40	..		117.56
Lohit	14.00	28.00	0.40	8.00	50.40
Tirap	373.50	..	..	..	373.50
TOTAL	737.47	60.15	0.40	8.00	806.02

2.18. Asked to state the reasons why these schemes could not be completed during the Fourth Five Year Plan, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that road building is a continuous process and it is completed in stages. There has also been shortage of funds during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

2.19. Asked to state the salient features of the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes, it has been stated that the salient features of these schemes are as follows:—

- (i) To provide transport and communication and basic infrastructure for economic development of the territory.
- (ii) To maximise food production through intensive cultivation.
- (iii) To harness and develop the power resources.
- (iv) To initiate industrialisation of the area by introduction of large medium and small scale industries.
- (v) To provide minimum educational and health facilities.
- (vi) To ensure the cultivators, small entrepreneurs and job seekers to get a fair share in the fruits of planned development and, above all, to bring about overall development in an accelerated manner so as to bridge the gap which exists between the more developed adjoining areas and Arunachal Pradesh.

2.20. The priorities laid down in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Head of Department	Fifth Plan as per draft plan proposed by the Admn. (Rs. in crores)	Percentage to the total Col. 2	Fifth Five Year Plan outlay recommended by Working Groups (Rs. in crores)	Percentage to the total recommended outlay (Col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agricultural & allied programme	38.45	24.4	14.42	26.1
2.	Co-operative, CD & Panchayat	5.10	3.3	2.10	3.1
3.	Irrigation, Power Transport and Communication	69.98	44.5	21.08	38.1
4.	Industries & Mining	5.44	3.5	1.55	2.8
5.	Social Services	33.67	21.4	13.70	24.8
6.	Miscellaneous	4.72	3.0	2.44	4.4
Total Arunachal Pradesh		157.45	100.0	55.28	100.0

2.21. The details of the schemes undertaken continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan have been stated to be as follows:—

- (i) *Food Productions*:—Jhuming has been extensive in the area and the topography of the land with numerous steep hills has made this method precarious. Even now the jhum cycle is on an average five years. The effort of the Administration has therefore been to reduce dependence on *jhuming* and where the latter is unavoidable to provide some improvements. To this end, liberal subsidy is paid to bring areas under permanent cultivation and provide irrigation facilities. Improved seeds and agricultural tools are supplied at subsidised rates. As a result, the following achievements are expected at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the food deficit of 17,000 tonnes at the beginning of the Fourth Plan is expected.

ted to be reduced to 10,000 tonnes (total production 90,000 tonnes) at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Area under permanent cultivation	22,000 htrs.
Area under irrigation	14,000 htrs.
Area under high yielding variety	9,700 htrs.
Area under cashcrops	400 htrs.
Fertilizer distribution	3,200 htrs.

(ii) *Veterinary covers*—Next to agriculture, livestock rearing and poultry keeping play an important role in the economy of the people. Approximately, 1,06,000 cattle, 40,000 mithuns, 5000 yarks, 1,00,000 sheep, 4,00,000 pigs and 8,00,000 poultry are reared. It is thus necessary that veterinary cover is provided and this is being done by establishment of Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres where medicines are provided free of cost. Till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 90 Veterinary Dispensaries and Aid Centres are expected to be established. Besides, one Rinderpest Control Centre, with two mobile squads, has also been established.

(iii) *Livestock developments*—Livestock and poultry kept are of non descript type and, therefore, improved breed are supplied at subsidised rate and the achievement at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be:—

Cattle	350 Nos.
Pigs	1,000 Nos.
Poultry	13,000 Nos.

(iv) *Fisheries developments*— To supplement diet, fisheries are developed on subsidy basis and fingerlings are supplied free of cost. This activity was mainly taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan and the achievement is expected to be as follows:—

Fish ponds	520 Nos.
Fish farms	15 Nos.

Besires, trout culture has been taken up in one area where a river 10 Km. long has been stocked with trout and two hatcheries established.

(v) *Co-operation*:—The scheme is to make the best use of the peoples' saving and thus provide them with their requirement at reasonable rate.

(vi) *Communications*:—The area is not at all well served with communications. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, only 14,00 km. and 3200 Km. of surfaced and un-surfaced roads respectively are expected to be constructed. This works out to a coverage of 5.6 KM per 100 square KM against the all India coverage of 36 KM. There are a number of inaccessible places where road communication would be quite prohibitive, if not impossible. It is, however, necessary to provide some kind of communication to such areas as to be able to render help at the time of need due to disease or natural calamities. Eleven landing grounds and six helipads have so far been constructed in such inaccessible areas.

(vii) *Power*: Effort in this direction has been mainly to provide power for domestic consumption and lighting only through diesel engine sets. Last year, three micro-hydel schemes were completed. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the installed capacity is expected to reach 3900 KW and 80 villages electrified.

The territory, with its numerous rivers and substantial coal deposit, has good prospects for power supply. A preliminary survey indicates that its power potential is 10,000 M.W. and if this could be tapped it would be possible to supply power to the neighbouring areas in the region, which so far have been facing shortage, and thus bring much needed revenue to the Union Territory.

(viii) *Education*: At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, one Degree College, 18 H.E./H.S., 66 M.E. and 598 Primary Schools are expected to be established. Tribal students are provided with free text books and stationery. To cater to the needs of distant villages, Inter-village primary schools, with hostel accommodation, are established; hostels are also provided in M.E. and H.E./H.S. schools. Tribal students residing in Hostels are provided with ration money @ Rs. 50 each per month and Rs. 2.50 each per month for daily necessities like kerosene oil and soap. A sum of Rs. 100 is also given for each boarder

annually for clothings, though this would much depend on the availability of budget provision, which in recent years has been inadequate. Meritorious tribal students are sent for study to other good institutions in the rest of the country and this expenditure is borne by the Government. For University education, stipend is paid @ Rs. 120 p.m. and for P.G. education @ Rs. 150 per month.

(ix) *Health facilities:* At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, there would be 1.94 beds per 1000 population against the all India norm of one bed per 1000 proposed at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The following facilities are expected at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan:

	No.	Beds
District Hospitals	6	226
Health Units with 8—12 beds	47	548
Health Units with 2 emergent beds .	45	90
HSD sanatorium	4	272
T.B. Hospital	2	80
T.B. Wards	13	102
Medical teams	12	
NMEP teams	72	
B C G teams	2	
NSEP teams	60	

In the border area, two Medical Officers are posted in each Health Unit so that they could go on tour by turn to neighbouring villages.

(x) *Water Supply:* A number of villages are situated either on hill tops or in slopes where water supply could be quite difficult and where feasible the cost is prohibitive. Till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, 460 villages out of 2973 are expected to be provided with drinking water supply.

(xi) *Industries:* So far the Administration has taken up only village and small scale industries. There are 28 Craft Centres where training is imparted in weaving, carpet making, tailoring, carpentry, sawing, blacksmithy and

bell metal work with an intake of 330 trainees annually. Trainees are provided with hostel accommodation and given a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. Besides the industries which are taken up by the craftsmen in their own houses, there are also 20 Production Centres where craftsmen and artisans are mainly engaged in carpet making, leather work, handloom and carpentry. To facilitate sales of the produce, there are eight Sales Emporia with an annual turnover of approximately Rs. 6.72 lakhs. Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 20,000 are provided and so far 39 Industrial units like rice mills, saw-mills and candle factories have been set up. There are also two large ply wood factories, one run on a co-operative basis and another as a joint enterprise where the public have contributed 40 per cent of the capital.

2.22. Asked whether any crash programme has been started for development of Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated that Crash Schemes for Rural Employment were introduced in Arunachal Pradesh in 1971 by allotting an amount of Rs. 62 lakhs. The amount was allotted late in the year and programme being entirely of new type, it took some time for the people to understand. Therefore, implementation was delayed and expenditure was not to the extent of the allotment. In the next year, i.e. 1972-73, the allotment was Rs. 49.50 lakhs. This amount was fully spent, in fact, exceeded considerably. In the third year of the Scheme, i.e. 1973-74, the amount allotted was Rs. 25 lakhs. This amount is wholly insufficient. The amounts are mainly used for construction of inter-village roads/tracks, irrigation channels, terraces, etc., for the direct benefit of the people.

2.23. The Committee note the Plan Schemes started by the Administration for amelioration of the socioeconomic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. They are, however, unhappy to be informed that for the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes, it has been possible for the Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 55.28 crores only as against Rs. 157.45 crores required by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration. The Committee feel that a uniform rule of reduction of allocations in view of the overall financial resources available with the Government ought not to be applied in all cases. The Committee are of the view that Arunachal Pradesh merits special attention in view of the fact that its development has started a little late as compared with other States/Union Territories and also because of its strategic importance. The Committee hope that it would be possible for the Planning Commission to increase the Plan provisions for Arunachal Pradesh as a special case.

CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT OF PLAN SCHEMES

A. Education

3.1. It has been stated that the percentages of literacy among the general population and Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh according to 1961 and 1971 censuses are as follow:—

	1961 Census	1971 Census
General population	7.13%	11.29%
Scheduled Tribes	2.51%	5.20%

3.2. Explaining the reasons for the lower percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that the lower percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes is attributable to the fact that 11.29 per cent literacy among the general population includes a large number of Government employees who are educated and literate and are mostly from other parts of the country. Moreover, educational activities were started in the erstwhile North-East Frontier Agency only in the year 1947. The literacy percentage was almost nil in that year. The tribals have not been coming forward to join the schools in some areas. There is also difficulty in opening primary schools in villages having a population of less than 500, which is the general policy laid down. In Arunachal Pradesh, there are a large number of villages with a population of less than 200 and so they do not fulfil this criterion for opening schools. The distances between the various villages are also very large. This is the main reason why funds allotted for opening of schools in Arunachal Pradesh have not been utilised fully. Government are now proposing to open Ashram type schools where children could be admitted in the hostels even at the primary level. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Administration has proposed to open 200 additional schools, out of which about 50 per cent would be of Ashram type.

3.3. In reply to a question, it has been stated that in Arunachal Pradesh 2405 villages have a population of less than 200. The total population of these 2405 villages is 1,78,350. It is mainly in these 2405 villages, out of the total of 2973 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, that the children need to be provided with schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The number of primary school going children will be about 21000.

3.4. In reply to a question, it has been stated that it is uneconomical to open primary schools for individual villages having less than 25 schools going children. Asked what is the quantum of total amount required for opening primary schools in all the villages, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that to provide a school in each village, an amount of Rs. 568.10 lakhs would be necessary. However, if Ashram type schools are to be opened, then 600 schools will be required involving an expenditure of Rs. 630 lakhs. It has been further stated that the following proposals have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the purpose:

- (i) Opening of 200 new primary schools at a cost of Rs. 190 lakhs.
- (ii) Upgrading of 90 primary schools to a middle standard at a cost of Rs. 594 lakhs.

3.5. Asked whether any incentives are given to parents to send their children to schools, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that education in Arunachal Pradesh is entirely free. In addition, Rs. 50 per month per child are paid towards food for those who are living in the hostels, and Rs. 100 per child per year for clothing are given. Some money has also been given initially towards cost of books. For students who are living outside hostels, free books and free education are given but no meals are provided.

3.6. In reply to a question, it has been stated that there are about 33,000 children going to schools out of which 17,000 children are in Class I. In this connection, the following statement has been furnished to the Committee:

Name of the District	No. of Schools/colleges				Total No. of students				No of SC/ST Students	
	Primary	Middle	Higer	College	Boys	Girls	SC Boys	SC Girls	ST Boys	ST Girls
1 Siang	150	19	6	1	6813	2163	..	..	..	..
2 Tirap	127	4	3	..	4671	1622	..	..	..	..
3 Subansiri	78	9	3	..	5141	1039	..	..	..	..
4 Kameng	71	7	2	..	6422	645	..	..	..	..
5 Lohit	77	6	4	..	5123	1511	..	..	..	..
Total	503	45	18	1	26370	6980				

Majority of Students are scheduled Tribes. Some students of Government employees working in Arunachal Pradesh are also studying but their break up is not readily available.

3.7. Asked what is the principal language of the people of Arunachal Pradesh, the Committee have been informed that 14 main dialects are spoken by the people of Arunachal Pradesh. These main dialects are spoken by 14 major tribes living the area. In addition to these, there are 50 more dialects spoken by different sub-tribes belonging to the major tribes. The variations in these dialects are such that it is not possible to evolve any one of them as a principal language or dialect of Arunachal Pradesh. Except for Khamptis and Monpas, no other tribe has a written script.

3.8. Asked what is the medium of instruction in schools and colleges, it has been stated that with the affiliation of 18 Higher Secondary Schools to the Central Board of Secondary Education, the medium of instruction in schools has been changed from Assamese to English from 1972 School Session; Hindi is taught as a second language. In Jairamour Higher Secondary School, Arts subjects are taught in Hindi while Science subjects are taught in English.

In the Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat, English is the medium of instruction as per the existing rules of the Gauhati University.

3.9. Asked what specific steps have been taken to improve the education of Scheduled Tribe girls in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that special schools have been opened for girls. The number of girls attending schools has increased steadily over the years. As against 26370 boys in schools, the number of girl students is 6,980. The reasons for less number of girls going to schools are that girls are regarded as earning members of the family right from their childhood and there is greater hesitation in sending them to school in that area. In addition, there is the problem of distance. Naturally, greater the distance from the school, the more the hesitation to send a girl to school. He has further stated that there are three or four measures which the Administration has taken to encourage girls' education. One is free issue of books, then, free hostel facilities to every girl whose village is situated at a distance of five kilometres or more, which in the case of boys is eight kilometres; then appointment of women teachers in those institutions where there is a considerable number of girls. There are extra-curricular activities also like Girls' Guides, etc.

3.10. Asked whether there is any separate girls' hostel in Arunachal Pradesh, the Committee have been informed during evidence that there are 16 such hostels and wherever there is a need for hostel accommodation for girls, it is being provided. Government are proposing to start 15 more hostels in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

3.11. Asked whether it is a fact that all the students desirous of having hostel facilities have not been provided with hostel facilities, it has been stated that it is a fact that all the students desiring hostel accommodation could not be provided hostel facilities. Mainly those are provided with hostel facilities who live in villages, situated beyond 8 Kms. and, therefore, could not attend schools as day-scholars. These restrictions are relaxed in the case of students hailing from villages which are separated from the school by streams and other natural obstacles. Due consideration is also given to students of remote and undeveloped groups while considering requests for hostel accommodation. It has been proposed to increase the hostel seats from 3,000 to 12,000 by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This increase is based on population requirements. Provision has been made to pay Rs. 525.00 per head per annum for these boarders during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Funds for necessary buildings have also been sought for this purpose from the Planning Commission.

3.12. Asked whether there is a ban on admission of children in hostels, who reside within a radius of 8 Kms. from a school, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has replied in the affirmative. He has stated that the restriction of 8 Kms. applies to boys and a restriction of 5 Kms. to girls. Now in the Fifth Five Year Plan period; it will be reduced to 5 Kms for boys and 3 Kms for girls.

3.13. It has been stated that meritorious students are deputed for study in good educational institutions in the rest of the country. Such institutions include Sainik Schools, Public Schools, Ramakrishna Mission Schools at Narendrapur and Purulia and various colleges of repute. During the last three years the number of students under deputation has been stated to be as follows:—

	Schools	Colleges
1970-71	165	69
1971-72	150	102
1972-73	126	156

3.14. The total expenditure incurred during the last three years on these students has been stated to be as follows:

1970-71	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
1971-72	Rs. 2.95 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 2.73 lakhs

3.15. Explaining the criteria for selection of such students, it has been stated that in so far as the school courses are concerned, the students are selected on the basis of merit. In addition, other considerations such as representation from the relatively more backward tribes of the area is also taken into account. Students are also liberally encouraged to join colleges, both in Arunachal Pradesh and outside, for which stipends are given by the Administration.

3.16. Asked what is the amount of scholarship given to the Scheduled Tribes students, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that students studying in residential schools in Arunachal Pradesh are given a stipend of Rs. 50/- per month. In so far as the college students are concerned, the stipend paid is Rs. 120/- per month for undergraduates and Rs. 150/- per month for post-graduates classes. Asked whether this amount is sufficient to meet the boarding and lodging expenses, it has been stated that in view of the recent steep rise in prices, the amount is considered to be inadequate. There is a proposal to increase the amount of scholarship from Rs. 50/- per month to Rs. 75/- per month.

3.17. The Committee are distressed to note the very low percentage of literacy among, not only the Scheduled Tribes but even the general population in Arunachal Pradesh. This is indicative of the fact that Government have not paid due attention to the rapid spread of education among the general population in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular, in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly point out that educational development is the pivot round which the socio-economic progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes revolves. The question of rapid spread of education among these communities, therefore, merits serious consideration. The Committee suggest that ways and means should be found to encourage more and more Scheduled Tribe students to take to education. The Committee further suggest that special syllabi and curricula of studies be laid down according to the local needs. The Committee also feel that special techniques for imparting education to the tribals be worked out and teachers from among the tribals themselves encouraged to take up teaching profession.

3.18. So far as the education of girls is concerned, the Committee feel that great efforts are needed on the part of the Administration to encourage parents to send their girls to schools. The Committee suggest that appropriate incentives should be given to the parents of Scheduled Tribe girls for sending them to schools. As far as possible, a girl hostel should be attached with every girls' school.

3.19. The Committee welcome the proposal of the Administration to open about one hundred Ashram type schools in Arunachal Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The utility of Ashram type schools, particularly in tribal areas, cannot be overemphasised. The Committee would like the Administration to examine also the feasibility of converting as many of the existing schools into Ashram type schools as may be possible.

3.20. The Committee are unhappy to note that the boys, who reside at a distance of less than 8 Kms. from a school, and the girls, who reside at distance of less than 5 Kms. from a school, are not admitted in hostels. The Committee, however, note that this restriction is proposed to be reduced to 5 Kms. for boys and 3 Kms. for girls in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Committee feel that unless these restrictions are removed altogether in the case of Scheduled Tribe boys and girls, there cannot be appreciable increase in the number of tribal boys and girls joining schools, in view of the difficult terrain of the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be no restriction regarding distance of residence from a school for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls for admission to hostels.

3.21. The Committee urge that the amount of scholarships given to Scheduled Tribe students, both at the school and the college levels, should be substantially increased with immediate effect in view of the steep rise in cost of living.

B. Reservations in Services

3.22. The Committee have been informed during evidence that in order to increase the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the services of Arunachal Pradesh, recruitment to Class I and Class II posts has been taken out of the purview of the Public Service Commission. For recruitment to these categories of posts, a Selection Board has been constituted by the Government of India. Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts is made by the Chief Commissioner.

3.23 Asked what specific concessions and relaxations are given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes for joining the services of the Union Territory Administration, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the following are the special concessions given to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

- (i) The maximum age limit for entry into Government service is relaxable by five years.

- (ii) Wherever examination fee are prescribed, Scheduled Caste|Tribe candidates are to pay only one fourth of the normal fee prescribed.
- (iii) Scheduled Caste|Tribe candidates appointed to Class III and IV posts are given in-service training to bring them up to the standard of others.
- (iv) Whenever Scheduled Caste|Tribe candidates are called for interview, they are paid TA for the journey performed.
- (v) Interview of Scheduled Caste|Tribe candidates is to be arranged separately, preferably on separate days, so that they will not be judged in comparison with others. In Arunachal Pradesh, separate interviews are not necessary because the tribal candidates are few and they are invariably selected.
- (vi) The normal educational qualifications prescribed for various posts are relaxed in the case of tribal candidates. In the case of posts of teachers, for which normal qualification is graduation, for tribal candidates it is relaxable upto PUC. Similarly, in the case of Class IV posts, no minimum qualification has been laid down for tribal candidates while for others, they should have studied upto Class VIII.

3.24. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also furnished the following statement showing the staff strength in Arunachal Pradesh Administration as on 31.12.1973:—

Category of post	Total number of employees	Number of employees		Percentage to the total		Shortfalls	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Class I .	124		11		9		36
Class II	553		93		17		28
Class III	6303		1407		22		13
Class IV	3223		1542		48		nil
TOTAL .	10203		3053		30		15

3.25. Asked what are the prescribed percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee have been informed during evidence that the reservations for Class III and Class

IV posts could not exceed 45 per cent. For Class I and Class II posts, the all-India percentage of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and seven and half per cent for Scheduled Tribes is applicable.

3.26. In reply to a question, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated during evidence that these percentages have been fixed by the Department of Personnel, Government of India, The representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration had added that:

“The Administration has already taken action to see that as far as Class III is concerned, it should be 100 per cent local recruitment. But there are certain problems. Some local candidates in certain places are not willing to join. They do not have the know-how. They do not consider it a desirable service. For example, take the Circuit House Staff. Our local tribals are not yet ready to serve there. There are many other posts like that on which they do not want to serve. Those recruitments will have to be done from outside. Otherwise, almost all the recruitment, as far as the Administration’s policy is concerned, is done in regard to Class III from the local candidates.”

3.27. The Committee have also been informed during evidence that there is no Employment Exchange in Arunachal Pradesh. It has been stated that it is not necessary to have an Employment Exchange there. However, some small employment cells have been set up in various district headquarters.

3.28. Asked what specific measures should be taken to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that to ensure maximum representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services, local candidates should be given first preference subject to their being qualified and suitable otherwise. The Administration has also issued instructions to ensure that even against the unreserved quota of vacancies, maximum number of local tribal candidates should be appointed.

3.29. The Committee regret to note that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and II services of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration is much below the quotas reserved for them. There is also a shortfall in Class III posts. The

Committee feel that there should be no difficulty in filling the reserved posts by Scheduled Tribe candidates in view of the overwhelming population of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Administration to make concerted efforts for filling the reserved posts by candidates from these communities.

C. Cooperatives

3.30. The Committee have been informed during evidence that a full-fledged Cooperative Department headed by a Registrar of Cooperative Societies has been established in Arunachal Pradesh. There is one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies in each district for organisation of co-operative societies and also for guiding and supervising the work of the societies. There are schemes to organise cooperative societies for consumer goods, processing and marketing, transport, industries and service societies.

3.31. In reply to a question, it has been stated that closer and intensive supervision of the working of the societies is being maintained to make them economically viable.

3.32. A Study Group of the Committee, which visited Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1973 has been informed that the cooperative societies in Arunachal Pradesh have immense potentialities for development.

The main bottle-neck has been lack of adequate and timely finance. In the absence of a Cooperative Bank, finance for cooperative societies has been obtained direct from the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture. Finance obtained from the Government being limited to the Plan allocations, it cannot fulfil even 5 per cent of the total requirements. After opening of branches of the State Bank of India in Arunachal Pradesh some finance has been obtained from them. But it is found that the procedure for obtaining loans from the State Bank of India is rigid and the societies sometimes fail to fulfil the required conditions. Besides, the State Bank of India finance being limited to 12 miles radius, the societies situation in the interior have not been able to avail the facilities.

3.33. When this question was taken up with the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh Administration during evidence, the Committee have been informed that series of meetings have been held with the authorities of the State Bank of India in this connection. They are considering the possibilities of liberalising the conditions of granting loans to cooperative societies. With regard to limit of mileage, they have

agreed to any distance provided there is road communication so that their supervision is not hampered by having to walk long distances to the places of societies. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a Cooperative Bank is proposed to be organised.

3.34. The Committee visualise that cooperative societies can play an effective role in accelerating the pace of economic progress amongst the tribals. The Committee stress that bottlenecks, which have hitherto hampered the growth and smooth and efficient functioning of the cooperative societies in Arunachal Pradesh, should be removed. They also suggest that satisfactory arrangements should be arrived at with the State Bank of India so that the cooperative societies can get loans from the State Bank of India on easy terms and conditions. The Cooperative Bank, proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, should be established early so that the cooperative societies can play their legitimate role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.35. The Committee also suggest that the working of the cooperative societies should be reviewed periodically to prevent any possibility of malpractices in the running of cooperative societies.

D. Forests

3.36. Asked whether any plan has been worked out for the development of forests in Arunachal Pradesh, the Committee have been informed in a note furnished to the Committee that the development of forests has been given special importance in various Five Year Plans. Special emphasis has been laid on the construction of roads for opening forest areas, creation of artificial plantations for the replacement of the trees extracted, afforestation of *jhummed* and degraded forests, setting up of forest-based industries like Saw Mills and Plywood Mills for the proper utilisation of forest produce and other research works for the improvement of existing forest crops and introduction of economically important species.

3.37. The outlay for the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans, as well as the outlay likely to be approved for the Fifth Five Year Plan, are given below:—

First Five Year Plan	Rs. 22,67,320
Second Five Year Plan	Rs. 26,80,628
Third Five Year Plan	Rs. 50,24,342
Fourth Five Year Plan	Rs. 1,60,00,000
Fifth Five Year Plan (anticipated)	Rs. 2,75,00,000

3.38. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the Administration desires to bring at least 50 per cent of the total forest area under reservation by way of regular reserves as well as Anchal Forest Reserves. The Anchal Forest Reserves will be managed by the Forest Department on behalf of the local people and the net revenue derived therefrom will be shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Government and the people. The idea behind creation of such Anchal Forest Reserves is to strike a balance between the reluctance of the people to part with the trees and the desire of the Administration to have maximum area under forests through the cooperation and participation of the people.

3.39. It is estimated that about 83,578 sq. kms. is the geographical area of Arunachal Pradesh, out of which 60,750 sq. kms are under forest. An area of 7283 sq. kms. has already been brought under reservation and 7730 sq. kms. have been proposed for reservation.

3.40. It has been further stated that the reservation affects the right of *jhumming* of the Scheduled Tribes. Other rights have been conceded to, even in the reserve forests, e.g. use of forest produce for domestic purpose. Agricultural development aims at developing permanent cultivation to do away with the existing practice of *jhumming*. It is felt that with more and more permanent cultivation developing in the area, *jhumming* will gradually be reduced and people will come forward to participate in the development of Anchal Reserve Forests.

3.41. Asked whether any special rights|privileges are given to the Scheduled Tribes so far as forests are concerned, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that in settling the forest coupes and awarding of contracts, the Scheduled Tribes of the Territory enjoy the following concessions:

- (a) Earnest money and security deposits are realised at 50 per cent of the normal rate payable by others.
- (b) $7\frac{1}{2}$ less of the highest bid in settlement of coupe is acceptable in their case.

Besides the above two major concessions, they also enjoy the following privileges:

- (a) They are exempted from payment of royalty for some small quantity of firewood and a few other minor forest produce, including salvaged drift timber, collected from

unclassified forests and sold by them to earn their livelihood.

- (b) They are also allowed to collect any kind of forest produce for their domestic purposes from Government forests, whether reserved or unclassified, free of royalty.

3.42. The Committee note that out of the total area of 83,578 sq. Kms. of Arunachal Pradesh, forest occupy as much as 60,750 Sq. Kms. i.e. about 73 per cent of the total area. The Committee need hardly stress that these forests, possessing valuable timber of commercial importance are vital for the economic development of the Union Territory and they constitute a national asset. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a Forest Corporation should be set up for the proper extraction, utilisation and regeneration of the forests in Arunachal Pradesh. It should also be the responsibility of the proposed Forest Corporation to examine what type of forest-based industries could be set up in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.43. The Committee also feel that the Central Forestry Wing of the Ministry of Agriculture can be of great help in the systematic development of forests by promoting necessary infrastructure i.e. improved communications, modern logging equipments and other techniques in forest operations, etc. on the one hand and by introducing plantations of suitable economic and industrial species and bringing the forest area under scientific management after proper survey, demarcation and enumeration of forests on the other.

3.44. The Committee have no doubt that the Scheduled Tribes will continue to have special rights and privileges in respect of the forests as have been enjoyed by them by custom or have been conferred upon them by various Government notifications, etc. The Committee also hope that setting up of Anchal Reserve Forests will be helpful in eradicating the evil of jhumming practiced by the tribals in Arunachal Pradesh on a large scale.

E: Arunachal Development Blocks

3.45. The Committee have been informed that the general norms fixed for Tribal Development Blocks are:

(i) Area coverage . . . . .	. . . . . 200 sq. Miles
(ii) Population coverage . . . . .	. . . . . 25,000 tribal population
(iii) Financial Provision . . . . .	. . . . . Rs. 27 lakhs for 10 years.

3.46. In view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in Arunachal Pradesh, including scattered population, it is not possible to set up Tribal Development Blocks. Instead, keeping in view the local conditions, the Administration had proposed a little different type of Block which the Administration called Intensive Development Block with a financial provision of Rs. 17.50 lakhs per Block for 10 years as against the existing Rs. 10.00 lakhs for 'A' type and Rs. 7.00 lakhs for 'B' type Blocks. However, this proposal had not been agreed to by the Ministry of Community Development.

3.47. It has been further stated that the idea of Tribal Development Block is to intensify development. If relaxation in area and population requirements of Tribal Development Blocks is made, development under the revised Tribal Development Block will surely benefit Arunachal Pradesh. In reply to a question, it has been stated that at present there are 43 Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh, out of which 32 are 'A' type and 11 are 'B' type Blocks. Out of these, 25 Blocks are already in post-stage II which means that 'A' type Block receives Rs. 20,000 per year and the 'B' type Block receives Rs. 15,000 per year. These meagre amounts have almost no effect on development. It is, therefore, suggested that the proposal put forward by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration for Intensive Development Blocks should be agreed to by the Ministry of Community Development or the requirements in area and population of Tribal Development Blocks may be relaxed in case of Arunachal Pradesh.

3.48. Asked whether any mid-term appraisal of the working of the Blocks has been made, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has replied during evidence in the affirmative. He has stated that annual reports are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs on the working of these Blocks.

3.49. The Committee are of the opinion that by the very nature of terrain and geography of Arunachal Pradesh, it is not appropriate to apply the same strict criteria for starting a Tribal Development Block there as is done in other parts of the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the criteria for starting Tribal Development Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh should be relaxed and the proposal put forward by the Administration for starting Intensive Development Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh should be reconsidered.

F. Allotment of Land

3.50. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that no survey has been made to find out the total land available to

Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, as the entire land of the Territory belongs to the Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

3.51. Explaining the system of land allotment in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that there is no Government land as such in Arunachal Pradesh as all the land is vested in the community and it is the community which allots land to people according to their requirements. The entire land is controlled by the community, and they have been practising *jhumming*. Wherever there is *jhum* cultivation, the individual ownership is recognised. Otherwise, there is no such thing as Government trying to allocate land to any individual. Asked whether the tribals are allowed land for a specific period, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that *jhumming* is for a particular period, because it becomes useless after some time. A tribal is given a permanent certificate, wherever permanent cultivation exists. However, no specific period is mentioned therein. For permanent cultivation also, the individual is allowed to develop the land with the consent of the community. Permanent cultivation is mostly in foothill areas where there is a large tract of plain land. The Planning Commission has accepted a proposal for a survey for settlement of these lands. The Arunachal Pradesh Administration has selected three areas in the foothills for maintenance of proper land records and survey to avoid future disputes, if any.

3.52. Asked whether any land reforms have been introduced in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated that no major land reforms have been undertaken so far as the land belongs to the community. However, a start is being made in the foothills where there is more or less permanent cultivation. He has further stated that no serious disputes have come to the notice of the Administration as there is no shortage of land in Arunachal Pradesh. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has agreed that the Scheduled Tribes may be facing difficulty in getting loans from the State Bank of India in view of the fact that they could not establish their rights to land. Unlike in other parts of the country, the Scheduled Tribes have no occupancy rights which could be transferable and which could, therefore, be mortgaged. The Administration has, therefore, suggested that the Government may think of giving a guarantee for the loans advanced to individuals there. The matter is being taken up with the Ministry of Finance. However, in Arunachal Pradesh, big loans for tractors etc. may not be needed and smaller loans could be given for

minor irrigation, seeds, etc. against crops or implements. He has further stated:—

“To enable individuals to get loans, I personally think that we should proceed in the direction of giving at least occupancy rights even if the land belongs to the Government or community, so that it can be mortgaged.”

The representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has added:—

“As for short term loans for Rs. 3,000 or less, it has been accepted that they would be prepared to give this much subject to Government guarantee. Knowing the village authority, the Government is willing and we think there should be no difficulty in giving a guarantee, subject to approval by the Centre.”

3.53. In reply to a further question, the representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for maintaining land records and setting up a Land Records Department.

3.54. Asked whether any requests have been received from outsiders for acquisition of land in Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that ex-servicemen and Tibetan Refugees have been provided land in this Territory by special arrangement. In addition, outsiders who have been residing for a period of 10 years or more have been allowed house-sites on Government land acquired for townships, where District, Sub-divisional and other administrative Centres are located.

3.55. The Committee regret to observe that no land reforms worth the name have been initiated in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are also unhappy to be informed that Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh are facing difficulties in getting loans from the State Bank of India in the absence of any document to establish their occupancy rights on land. In the circumstances, the Committee need hardly emphasise the imperative need for survey and proper maintenance of land records. The Committee suggest that, to begin with, at least certificates of occupancy rights should be given to the Scheduled Tribes on a priority basis to enable them to secure loans from the State Bank of India on the mortgage of their title to land. Till such time as the certificates of occupancy rights are given to all the Scheduled Tribes, Government may consider giving to the State Bank of India a guarantee for the loans advanced by it to Scheduled Tribe land owners in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.56. The Committee would also urge that the work of land survey, maintenance of land records and setting up of a Land Records Department should be expedited.

G. Agriculture

3.57. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the Administration has been helping the farmers by supplying agricultural inputs on subsidised rates. The rate of subsidy varies from 25 per cent in the case of foot-hills and easily accessible areas to 75 per cent in remote and difficult areas. Subsidy rates are as follows:—

	Developed areas	Semi-developed areas	Under developed areas
Seeds	25%	50%	75% to 100%
Tools	25%	50%	75% to 100%
Bullock	50%	50%	not supplied due to communication difficulties.
Manures/fertilizer	75%	75%	100%

3.58. The following amounts have been provided for giving help to farmers during each of the last three years:—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(1) Tools and implements (in Nos.)	300	500	150
(2) Seeds (in Qtls)	12680	13670	14430
(3) Plough[Bullocks (Pairs)	740	785	802
(4) Manures fertilizer (in Qtls.)	1790	2790	3146

3.59. Asked how much expenditure has been incurred on the various facilities being given to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists under different schemes in Arunachal Pradesh, the following figures have been furnished to the Committee:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	both Plan & non-Plan
1970-71	47.74
1971-72	59.53
1972-73	74.42

It has been further stated that the schemes have helped to increase the food production. New varieties of cereals and cash crops like potato, oilseeds etc., have been introduced. Fruit culture has also been well received. Though Arunachal Pradesh has not achieved self-sufficiency, some pockets of surplus have emerged due to improved techniques of farming as in Chowkham, Namsai and Pasi-ghat. The level of food production at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan will be 90,000 tonnes. The target for the Fifth Five Year Plan is 1.10 lakh tonnes.

3.60. It has been stated that of the total cultivable area of about 88,000 hectares, 66,000 hectares approximately are under *jhumming*. *Jhumming* is a way of life and connected with the religious ceremonies of certain tribes and, because of the steep nature of the hills in most of the area which prohibits any scope for terracing, it is still commonly practised. The *jhum* cycle varies from area to area according to the availability of land and the size of the population, but on an average it is about five years. All kinds of crops, including vegetables, are grown in the *jhum* which is cultivated for two years consecutively. The *jhum* cultivated in the first year is generally of mixed cropping and the yield is good, but in the second year one crop is grown and the yield is low. Though it would not be possible to stop *jhumming* altogether, since the inception of the administration, intensive efforts have been made to convert suitable *jhum* land to permanent cultivation for which assistance in the form of subsidy for land development, supply of seeds and other in-puts are made available. As a result of these measures, an area of approximately 22,000 hectares is expected to be brought under permanent cultivation at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

3.61. The representative of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration has stated during evidence that the target for the Fifth Five Year Plan is the further development of 6,000 hectares of land.

3.62. The problem of *jhumming* is not only technical but also of a social nature. Proper survey of the *jhumming* land has to be done to find out the corrective measures. Higher altitude are to be afforested and water sources conserved. Terraces are to be constructed on suitable slopes. To organise and implement the programme, it has been proposed to have two Sub-Divisions on Soil Conservation during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Simultaneously, the Administration has started Soil Conservation Training Centre, where training will be given to the staff and farmers in terracing and other Soil Conservation measures. Permanent agriculture is also encouraged by giving subsidy to the farmers who develop land for permanent cultivation.

3.63. The Committee note the subsidies being given by the Administration to the Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee, however, feel that the immediate task before the Administration is to reduce dependence on jhumming by encouraging people to take to permanent cultivation and application of improved implements thereto as the way out for increased production and stoppage of damage to soil and its fertility. The Committee consider that the progress made so far, i.e. development of only 22,000 hectares of land, out of the total area of about 88,000 hectares, is not sufficient. Even the target set for the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of 6000 hectares of land is very low. The Committee stress that a time-bound programme for more land development should be prepared for eradicating the evil of jhumming and that should be vigorously implemented.

H. Irrigation

3.64. A Study Group of the Committee, which visited Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1973, has been informed that agriculture in Arunachal Pradesh is dependent upon monsoon in most of the areas where irrigation facilities have not been developed. Therefore, there is only one crop and the agriculturist is not fully employed during the whole year. The future development of the economy in that area has to be basically based on agriculture.

3.65. When this question was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs, they have stated in a note furnished to the Committee that in some areas enough moisture is available after the monsoon. A pilot scheme of multiple cropping has been started and the results achieved from this project will be disseminated to the farmers. At the same time irrigation facilities are being extended to the farmers. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 33.72 lakhs were spent which provided irrigation to 14000 hectares of land. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, irrigation schemes for Rs. 500.00 lakhs were proposed but the Planning Commission may not agree to this demand. For the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan, allocation is Rs. 15 lakhs only as against the demand of Rs. 71 lakhs.

3.66. It has been further stated that though the object is to utilize all farming community in agricultural production, the demand for labour for other development works like roads, buildings etc. is so much that there is no unemployment and labour has to be brought from other parts of India.

3.67. The Committee are unhappy to note that only one crop a year is grown in Arunachal Pradesh due to lack of adequate irriga-

tional facilities and the agriculturist is not fully employed during the year. The Committee hope that the pilot scheme of multiple cropping through improved irrigational facilities started by the Administration will prove to be successful and it will be extended to the whole of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee recommend that adequate financial allocations should be made by the Planning Commission for improvement of irrigational facilities in the Union Territory.

I. Horticulture

3.68. Asked what specific facilities have been given to the tribals in respect of horticulture and horticulture-based industries, the Committee have been informed during evidence that so far as horticulture industry is concerned, the Administration is subsidising upto the extent of 50 per cent. However, the subsidy rates vary from area to area. In the more developed areas, Government subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent only. In the middle belt or semi-developed belt, the subsidy rate is 50 per cent and in the border area, the subsidy rate is about 75 per cent. In addition, Government have set up 14 horticulture farms. There are about 140 individual horticulture farms also.

3.69. In reply to a question, it has been stated that with the progress in the construction of roads, which helps marketing, more area is being brought under horticulture, particularly under fruits like plums, pears, peaches and apples. Walnuts and almonds are also being grown. While these fruits are grown at higher altitudes, banana, citrus, papaya and pineapples are grown in the lower region. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to plant 7,50,000 fruit seedlings. To supply these seedlings, progeny nurseries will be established. Farmers are being trained in the management of orchards, especially in the work of selection of root stocks, choice of budwood, art of budding and grafting, selection of site for an orchard and layout of an orchard etc.

3.70. The Committee suggest that an intensified programme for the development of horticulture in Arunachal Pradesh should be taken up on a priority basis. Besides encouraging farmers to undertake horticulture on a subsidy basis, it is also necessary to arrange for the provision of easy credit for the upkeep of their orchards till such time as the farmers are able to derive reasonably good income from the orchards.

3.71. The Committee also suggest that for conducting varietal trials of fruits, a Horticulture Station on the lines of the Horticulture Station at Simla should be set up in Arunachal Pradesh.

J. Health

3.72. It has been stated that the common diseases amongst the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh are (i) Malaria, (ii) Tuberculosis, (iii) Endemic goitre, (iv) Diseases of the eye, (v) Leprosy, (vi) Diarrhoea and dysentery, (vii) Holminthic infestations, and (viii) Skin diseases. Asked what steps have been taken to eradicate these diseases, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the following steps have been taken in the matter:—

(i) *Malaria*: The entire territory, except the area above 5000 feet, covering 80 per cent of population is under spray coverage carried out through 72 spray teams. Besides spray coverage, there is Concurrent Active-Surveillance in the more malarious lower belt, covering about 35 per cent of total population. There are 144 Surveillance sections in this area. Passive Surveillance is carried through Hospital Health Units, Dispensaries and mobile teams. Since 1969, malaria incidence in the Territory has remained almost at the level of 11,000 to 12,000 cases annually. However, in the current year, some areas have recorded higher incidence.

(ii) *Tuberculosis*: In some areas tuberculosis is prevalent. To combat the disease, B.C.G. campaign was started as early as 1957. At present there are two T.B. control teams. So far 1,47,573 persons have been protected with B.C.G. There are two T.B. Hospitals and thirteen T.B. Wards attached to Hospitals and Health Units with total bed strength of 182.

(iii) *Endemic Goitre*.—Goitre is endemic almost in the entire Territory. Goitre incidence varies between 20 per cent to 60 per cent in the affected area. Goitre control measure was first started in 1956 in the form of distribution of iodised salt. Supply of iodised salt in the affected areas is being continued. All these measures have markedly reduced the incidence of goitre.

(iv) *Eye disease*.—Common diseases are blepharitis and mucopurulent conjunctivities. These are due to unhygienic living conditions and exposure to smoke. Extension of health services has reduced the incidence and consequent sequel like blindness. Fortunately, incidence of trachoma is very low.

(v) *Leprosy*.—The incidence of leprosy is fairly high in certain areas. Initially there was only one colony for these patients. Today, there are four Leprosy Centres with attached colonies providing accommodation for 272 patients.

(vi) *Other diseases.*—Diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, skin diseases, helminthic infestations are due to poor water supply and unhygienic living conditions. Amongst skin diseases, scabies, impetigo and fungal infections are most common. Improvement of drinking water supply which is being taken up by the Administration would help in reducing incidence of these diseases.

Cholera is almost unknown and the Territory has been kept free from small pox since 1970.

3.73. Asked about the schemes included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the eradication of these diseases, it has been stated that following schemes have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan to eradicate/control these diseases costing Rs. 304.99 lakhs during the entire Plan period:—

(1) Upgrading of existing Health Units to convert them to 25 bedded miniature hospitals (10 Nos.)	Rs. 60.00 lakhs
(2) Operational cost of T.B. Control Programme	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(3) Operational cost of Leprosy Control Programme	Rs. 0.62 lakhs
(4) Specialist services in all District Hospitals (28 Specialists)	Rs. 41.44 lakhs
(5) Establishment of District Laboratories (3 Nos.)	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
(6) Ambulance Service (24 Nos.)	Rs. 30.67 lakhs
(7) National Malaria Eradication Programme	Rs. 120.61 lakhs
(8) T.B. Control Programme	Rs. 22.50 lakhs
(9) Leprosy Control Programme	Rs. 0.65 lakhs
(10) V.D. Control	Rs. 0.50 lakhs
Total	Rs. 304.99 lakhs

3.74. Asked whether hospitals/dispensaries have been provided in all the district headquarters and important towns in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has replied in affirmative. He has stated that there are 17 hospitals and the number of various health units and dispensaries is 73. The number of total general beds in various hospitals is 864. There is, however, short supply of medicines. Nevertheless, all essential medicines are available. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for purchase of medicines in 1973-74. This requirement would be more, if medicines are to be supplied free to each and every patient. Asked about the availability of Specialists in the various hospitals,

the Committee have been informed that only one Surgical and one TB Specialist posts have been lying vacant for the last three years. Explaining the reasons, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has stated:

“Specialists are provided by the Ministry of Health. The shortfall is there in all the Union Territories like the Andamans, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. They have all been making efforts. These are all posts in the Central Health Service. The Specialists come from the Central Health, Service. There is a great reluctance on the part of doctors to go there. Orders are issued from time to time by the Health Ministry but somehow or the other, they manage to stay on over here. I can only say that we would definitely like to fill up the posts”.

3.75. It has been further stated that a provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan to provide in all the District Hospitals the following category of Specialists and the Working Group of the Planning Commission has also approved the Scheme:—

(1) Surgical Specialists	5
(2) Medical Specialists	5
(3) Anaesthetists	6
(4) Gynecologists	6
(5) ENT Specialists	1
(6) Eye Specialist.	1
(7) Dental Surgeon	1

3.76. The Committee have also been informed during evidence that there is a mobile team of doctors in Arunachal Pradesh which works in the far-flung interior areas along the border. The Administration had proposed an additional team of doctors but the Planning Commission has not agreed to it.

3.77. The Committee are unhappy to Note that incidence of malaria and leprosy is quite high in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly point out that provision of adequate medical facilities (both preventive and curative to combat these diseases is an elementary duty of the Administration. The Committee would like the Government to pay special attention for the provision of adequate medical facilities, especially in the remote and inaccessible

areas of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee also stress the desirability of further strengthening the mobile health units in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.78. The Committee regret to observe that a number of posts of Medical Specialists in the various departments are lying vacant for quite some time now. The Committee suggest that the position may be reviewed at a high level so that all the posts of Medical Specialists are filled without any further loss of time. One way to deal with the reluctance of the Doctors to go to Arunachal Pradesh is to consider the feasibility of providing some special allowance or other facilities for service in difficult areas.

K. Drinking Water

3.79. A Study Group of the Committee which visited Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1973, has been informed that there are 2973 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, out of which only 460 villages are expected to be covered with water supply at the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. Even in those villages, situated in river valleys or other flat areas, there is difficulty of sinking ring wells or hand pumps because of the geological structure of these places which generally are full of hard boulders. A number of villages are also either situated on hill tops or on hill slopes which pose difficulty in bringing water supply, firstly, because of the absence of water and, secondly, because the cost would be quite prohibitive. It is not easy to persuade the villagers to shift to places where water could be made available and even if it can be done, such a programme of shifting villages would disturb the social life of the people. There are again a few hamlets where the benefit of water supply is not commensurable with the cost involved. Therefore, these would have to be left out of the scheme of water supply. The number of villages expected to be covered during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been stated to be under:—

First Year	100 Villages
Second Year	150 Villages
Third Year	200 Villages
Fourth Year	250 Villages
Fifth Year	300 Villages
Total	1000 Villages

3.80. It has been further stated that at present there is no separate organisation for the implementation of water supply scheme in the Territory and, therefore, the programme proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan requires a separate organisation for implementation. Asked what specific steps have been taken to cover the maximum number of villages with water supply, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that eight water supply subdivisions may be created with technical staff as proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan. This will help to cover maximum number of villages with drinking water supply.

3.81. The Committee are unhappy to be informed that out of a total of 2973 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, only about 460 villages have been provided with drinking water supply by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Even the target set for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been set at a very low level, i.e., provision of drinking water supply in 1000 villages only. The Committee feel that the water supply schemes should be accorded high priority in the development programmes of Arunachal Pradesh and the problem should be tackled by undertaking a bolder and bigger programme than has been attempted so far. For this purpose, the Committee suggest that a separate necessary organisation should be set up for implementing these water supply schemes effectively.

L. Construction of Roads

3.82. A Study Group of the Committee, which visited Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1973, has been informed that Arunachal Pradesh is the most under-developed area so far as road communication is concerned. It has the least road mileage in the country. It is a sensitive border area situated in one of the most difficult terrains in the country. Twenty-five years ago the total road length in Arunachal Pradesh was approximately 160 Kms. The people were living in complete isolation from the rest of the country and construction of roads was, therefore, of paramount importance. Hence, priority has been given to road construction. In reply to a question, it has been stated that against the national average of all-India road coverage of 36 Kms per 100 sq. Kms of area, the corresponding figure for Arunachal Pradesh is expected to be 5.6 Kms per 100 Kms. of area by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. In the neighbouring States, the position is stated to be as under:—

- (i) Assam—49 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms.
- (ii) Nagaland—30 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms.

(iii) Tripura—59 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms.

(iv) Manipur—26 Kms. per 100 Sq. Kms.

3.83. Asked what are the schemes for the construction of roads included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Committee have been informed that in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, a plan amounting to Rs. 45.31 crores, which included construction of 2478 Kms. of fair weather roads, and 1375 Kms. of black topped roads was submitted by the Administration. The Working Group of the Planning Commission has cut down the plan in their recommendation to Rs. 12 crores and has also recommended another Rs. 8 crores, if resources permit. With the meagre allotment of Rs. 12 crores, it will not be possible to take up any new works, and this amount will hardly be sufficient for revamping of the works already in progress and the spill-over schemes.

3.84. Asked what are the actual needs to Arunachal Pradesh in this respect, it has been stated that anticipated road mileage by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is 4680 Kms. of fair weather roads including 1480 Kms. black topped roads. Out of 82 Administrative Centres at present, only 39 Administrative Centres are expected to be connected by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. For connecting another 16 Administrative Centres by surface roads by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, a minimum of Rs. 25 crores is required against Rs. 12 crores recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

3.85. Asked whether all the district headquarters and important towns in Arunachal Pradesh have been connected with surface roads, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that there are five District Headquarters, five Additional Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Headquarters and 21 other Sub-Divisional Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh. The District Headquarters are connected by surface roads but for bridges. Apart from this there are a number of important townships i.e., Administrative Centres which are still to be connected by roads. There are still 43 Administrative Centres which are not at all connected by any roads. Out of 39 Administrative Centres and important towns connected by roads only 16 are expected to be connected by surface roads by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

3.86. Asked about the nature of liaison and coordination between the Union Territory Administration, Border Roads Organisation etc. it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the

Border Roads Organisation invariably consults the Administration while formulating their plans. Apart from this, the Arunachal Pradesh Administration is represented in other two Advisory Bodies, viz., the North Eastern Council and the Committee for Development of Himalayan Region which are responsible for development of this region.

3.87. The Committee regret to note that Arunachal Pradesh is the most underdeveloped and neglected area so far as road communications are concerned and it has the least road coverage in the country. The Committee are also unhappy to note that as many as 43 Administrative Centres out of a total of 82 Administrative Centres still remain to be connected by roads. The Committee need hardly emphasise the importance of roads in the economic development of this strategic and sensitive area. They feel that unless high priority is accorded to the construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh, the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes can hardly be expected to improve. The Committee would like the Planning Commission to reconsider the proposals of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration for the construction of roads and provide adequate funds for the purpose.

3.88. The Committee would also like the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to work in close collaboration with the Border Roads Organisation, North-Eastern Council and the Committee for Development of Himalayan Region so far as the construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh is concerned.

M. Air Services

3.89. Asked whether any representation has been received for providing air links from the District Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh to Gauhati|Tezpur|Jorhat|Lilabari|Mohanbari at least once or twice a week, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that no formal representation has been received for providing air links from District Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh. The matter was, however, taken up with the Indian Airlines authorities to link some of the stations in Arunachal Pradesh with their air services but they have expressed their inability to extend the air services as the proposals were stated to be uneconomical.

3.90. The Committee feel that the District Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh should be linked with one or two places in Assam by air to make the Union Territory easily accessible to the people from

the rest of the country. The Committee desire that the matter should be taken up with the Indian Airlines again to provide air-services at least once a week from the District Headquarters to the nearest air station in Assam.

N. Communication facilities

3.91. It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that it is a fact that the postal facilities are needed to be provided in many more places. Though there is still need for opening more post-offices, the postal authorities have opened a good number of post-offices during the last few years. The following are the post-offices of various categories:—

(i) Post Offices with telegraphic facilities	17
(ii) Sub-Post Offices with telegraphic facilities .	7
(iii) Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices .	52
(iv) Telephone Exchanges	9
(v) Radio-Telephone circuit .	2

3.92. The following facilities are also proposed to be provided at Itanagar:—

- (i) A Sub-Post Office with telegraphic facilities
- (ii) A 50 line Auto Telephone Exchange
- (iii) One Inter State Police Wireless Station.
- (iv) Provision of one Teleprinter circuit between Itanagar and Shillong.
- (v) A Multi channel V.H.F. system (speech facility) connecting Itanagar with all District Headquarters.

3.93. Asked whether there is any proposal to link the District Headquarters by telephonic system, it has been stated that a multi-channel V.H.F. system connecting Itanagar with all District Headquarters is under technical examination of the P&T Department.

O. Industrial Development

3.95. It has been represented to a Study Group of the Committee, which visited Arunachal Pradesh in October, 1973, that in spite of there being vast potentialities for industrial expansion in the Territory, no industry has been set up in the region. Asked whether the question of setting up of certain industries in Arunachal Pradesh has been considered by the Government, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the highest potentiality for setting up industries lies in forest-based industries. The following teams have surveyed the Territory for finding out possibilities of various industries:—

- (a) Techno-economic survey by ICAER
- (b) A Joint team of SISI and Banking Organisations.
- (c) A Consultant Organisation to see feasibility of paper project.

3.96. From the reports of these teams, it has been known that a number of forest-based industries can be started. There is also the possibility of starting mineral-based industries. A feasibility report has been prepared for setting up a paper project with a capacity of 200 tonnes a day. The Government of India, however, are not inclined to allocate funds for this purpose presently, perhaps, due to present economic condition. Many industries cannot be started due to bad communications to the possible sites. Financial and transport difficulties and lack of entrepreneurship are the main reasons for not starting industries.

3.97. The representative of the Ministry of Industrial Development has stated during evidence that there are certain difficulties in the industrialisation of Arunachal Pradesh. One of the major difficulties is that the infra-structure is very poor. As a result of this, the cost of transportation is very heavy and this has prevented the industrialisation and setting up of industries there. In order to overcome these difficulties, the Ministry of Industrial Development have already initiated two schemes. The first scheme is the capital subsidy scheme, which means that 15 per cent of capital investment of any kind of industry, large, medium or small would be given as outright grant to the entrepreneur and the maximum is about Rs. 15 lakhs which is quite heavy. Secondly, as stated earlier, there is the difficulty in regard to transportation of raw materials as well as finished goods. In order to overcome that difficulty, Government have agreed to give 50 per cent of the cost of transportation both of raw materials as well as of finished goods

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as outright grant from the rail head to the site. Apart from this, there is also the concessional finance scheme, under which, the entrepreneurs setting up industrial units would get their loans etc. at less than the normal rate of interest. As far as the paper project is concerned, the Ministry of Industrial Development are already seized of the problem and the Ministry are going to convene another meeting within a fortnight so that the matter could be accelerated further. The witness has also stated that the Minister of Industrial Development has written to the State Governments to find out persons who would be willing and able to set up industries in Arunachal Pradesh. Asked whether public sector industries could not be set up in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Industrial Development has stated during evidence that public sector projects would come up only when there is plenty of scope, technical viability and private entrepreneurs are not coming forward. Recently, a joint study team, consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Industrial Development Bank of India, has made some surveys and feasibility reports are being prepared. The Planning Commission is seized of the problem and a new type of technology, which would exploit the natural resources and human skills in Arunachal Pradesh is being evolved. On the basis of this survey report, Government have set up a North-Eastern Technical Consultation Organisation. That Organisation would advise the Government about the type of industries that could be set up in Arunachal Pradesh. They have already recommended that an industrial Corporation should be set up in Arunachal Pradesh and Government are working on that.

3.98. It has been stated that there is scope for mineral based and agro-based industries. However, sufficient investigation has not yet been done to locate minerals for immediate starting of industries. One feasibility report has, however, been prepared for starting a Cement factory in Lohit district. According to the report, it is feasible to start the Cement factory but it will be uneconomical due to bad communications. Hence this project has been deferred. Study of the possibility of starting a thermal project at the coal deposit found at Namchik has been referred to NEC.

3.99. With regard to paper project, which has the best feasibility and could have been one of the largest industrial complex, it cannot be started unless clearance is given by the Government of India. With regard to agro-based industries, small industries, such as, rice mill, oil expellers, etc. those will be started in surplus pockets of the territory by the people themselves..

3.100. Asked whether any survey has been made to identify mining areas in Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the Administration has no Department of Mining. Geological Survey of India, with its base at Tezpur, has been doing the necessary survey. The most important find so far reported by them is a good deposit of coal at Namchik in Tirap District. There are also reports of lime-stone deposits in various places. It is a fact that oil exploration has also been conducted in Tirap district. But so far, there is no indication of finding any oil deposits. Exploration work is, however, continuing.

3.101. It has been stated that as a result of the Surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India, reserves of the important mineral deposits estimated in Arunachal Pradesh are as follows:—

Mineral	Location/District	Estimated reserves (in million tonnes)
Lignite Bituminous coal	Namchik-Namphuk coalfields in Tirap District	91.00
Graphite	Subansiri District	3.5
	Siang District	10.35
	Lohit District	71.00
Lime Stone (Cement grade in Part flux grade)	Lohit District	53.00
Dolomite (flux grade)	Kameng District	20.00

No mineral deposit has been located in the foothills of Assam. The current field season (1973-74) Programme of the Geological Survey of India with respect to Arunachal Pradesh includes Geological Mapping in prospective Mineral bearing areas and investigation for basemetal, dolomite, limestone, coal and graphite in different districts and geological mapping and related studies of Geomorphological and fluvial processes in Brahmaputra Basin.

3.102. Asked what steps have been taken to encourage the local population to develop industries in Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the following steps have been taken to encourage the local population to develop industries:—

- (a) Industrial loans are granted by the Administration upto Rs. 20,000/- at a time for setting up of small industries.

- (b) The local people have been encouraged to take loans from the State Bank of India for starting industries by hypothecating the machineries purchased out of the loan.
- (c) Any person desirous of starting an industry is given the necessary technical know-how by the Administration.
- (d) The Administration will extend any help for receiving training on any line of industries, including management.
- (e) One Industrial Development Corporation is being formed for giving intensive help and guidance to entrepreneurs.
- (f) One Industrial Estate is proposed to be started during the Fifth Five Year Plan for providing necessary facilities for starting industries.
- (g) Raw-materials as required are supplied by the Administration.

3.103. It has been stated that so far the Administration has taken up only village and small scale industries. There are 21 Craft Centres in various places of the territory for imparting training to local tribals in various crafts. During 1972-73 and 1973-74 331 and 307 trainees respectively were receiving training in these Craft Centres. Traditional method of weaving, cane and bamboo work, blacksmithy are known to the people and they follow these trades in their spare time. With the introduction of training in various crafts, they have improved the quality and quantity of production and small production units have been started in many places, but exact figures are not yet available with the Administration. Thirty-four rice hullers and oil expellers have been set up during the last three years. Three Candle factories also have been started. There are 15 saw mills of various sizes.

3.104. In reply to a question, it has been stated that the trainees in these Craft Centres are given a stipend of Rs. 50/- per month each for the entire period of training course. The passed out trainees are supplied with necessary tools at 50 per cent subsidised rates. The producers are helped to market their products. The Administration also helps the crafts-men to procure raw materials.

3.105. In reply to a further question, it has been stated that there is only one Industrial Training Institute in Arunachal Pradesh. It was started in 1971. At present, students are being taught four trades at this Institute. These are plumber, carpentry, motor mechanic and electrician. The number of trainees available is not yet large enough to make use of its full capacity.

3.106. The Committee regret to observe that in spite of there being vast potentialities for setting up of industries, no serious attempt has been made to industrialise Arunachal Pradesh. Even though various technical teams have submitted favourable feasibility reports for setting up of forest-based and agro-based industries in Arunachal Pradesh, Government have adopted a policy of drift and in decision, resulting in inordinate delay in the industrialisation of the region. The Committee are convinced that for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of its inhabitants, it is imperative that Arunachal Pradesh is industrialised rapidly. In this context, the Committee are aware that improvement of infra-structure is a pre-requisite for setting up of industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that this should be allotted high priority and the Ministry of Home Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industrial Development and other Ministries/Departments concerned, should take coordinated action in the matter. The Committee also suggest that an Industrial Development Corporation should be set up in Arunachal Pradesh immediately to coordinate the work in this connection. It should also be the endeavour of the said Industrial Development Corporation to encourage local entrepreneurs to come forward for setting up of industries in Arunachal Pradesh and to help them with necessary finances and other pre-requisites. In addition, the Government may also consider the feasibility of setting up of industries in the public sector in Arunachal Pradesh.

3.107. The Committee are glad to be informed that deposits of coal have been found at Namchik in Arunachal Pradesh and that exploration work for locating oil and other minerals is going on in various parts of the region. The Committee would like the Geological Survey of India to further intensify its efforts in this regard.

3.108. The Committee visualise that there is a vast scope for development of cottage industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that such industries can be effectively developed to provide employment to the tribals as also to improve their economic condition. The Committee recommend that a phased programme for the development of cottage industries should be drawn up and implemented in Arunachal Pradesh.

P. Generation of Power

3.109. Asked whether any scheme has been proposed for generation of power in Arunachal Pradesh, it has been stated that before tapping the hydro-electric potential all the schemes are to be investigated for their technical and economic feasibility. It has been approximately estimated by the Central Water and Power Commission that it might be possible to generate hydro-electric power to

the extent of 9000 M.W. The matter has been referred to the North Eastern Council with the request for sanctioning all the schemes. Some of the Micro Hydel Schemes are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Micro Hydel Schemes at Rahung, Basar, Pasighat and Kalaktang have already been completed and are commissioned. Works are in progress on hydel scheme at Along, Tezu and Tuting. A hydro electric scheme is under investigation at Tenga valley by the Central Water and Power Commission.

3.110. A proposal has been made to the North Eastern Council for setting up of a Thermal station with a capacity of 150 M.W. at Namchik, where coal deposits have been found. The proposal is under consideration. As statement indicating the Hydro Electric Schemes that have been referred to the North Eastern Council and another statement indicating the Micro Hydel Schemes which are proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan are given below:—

Statement showing the Hydro Electric Schemes and the Thermal Schemes referred to the North Eastern Council.

I. Micro Hydel Schemes

1. Itadragar	3.0 M.W.
2. Tirap	1.5 M.W.
3. Cherju	0.5 M.W.
4. Walong	0.5 M.W.
5. Sappers	1.0 M.W.
6. Gayranchu	6.0 M.W.
7. Taliha	0.5 M.W.
8. Koloriang	0.5 M.W.
9. Sirpo	2.0 M.W.
10. Yambung	3.0 M.W.
11. Tinkiong	0.5 M.W.
12. Hayullang	2.0 M.W.
13. MIAO	1.0 M.W.
14. Kaying	2.0 M.W.
15. Towang-PH-II	3.0 M.W.
16. Ziro-PH-II	3.0 M.W.

II. Major Hydel Schemes

1. Upper Kameng	145 M.W.
2. Basa Bore	460 M.W.

3. Subansiri	165 M.W.
4. Rikor	2500 M.W.
5. Pangi	1555 M.W.
6. Etalin	590 M.W.
7. Idioo	340 M.W.
8. Makong	1320 M.W.
9. Kuiton	1285 M.W.
10. Domwe	665 M.W.

III Thermal Schemes

1. Namohik	150 M.W.
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Proposed Micro Hydel Schemes in the Fifth Plan.

Spillover schemes

Estimated
cost
cost
(Rs. in lakhs)

Circle No. I

1. Tawang	47.65
2. Taksing	3.20
3. Ziro	48.00
4. Kalakiang	2.60
5. Along	18.37
6. Tuting	13.80
7. Dirang	35.05
8. Daporijo	25.00
9. Mechuka	24.78
10. Seppa	26.00

Circle No. II

11. Tezu	18.34
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New Schemes

Circle No. I	Nil
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Circle No. III

With a proposal of Rs. 65 lakhs, five schemes will be taken up.

3.111. The Committee are glad to note that it is possible to generate hydro electric power to the extent of 9000 M.W. in Arunachal

Pradesh. The Committee would like the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Water and Power Commission to ensure the implementation of the various schemes formulated in this connection.

Q. Housing

3.112. The Committee have been informed that there is no housing problem for tribals in Arunachal Pradesh, as each tribal has a house. The main problem is that these houses are not good. For construction of present houses, labour costs are very high as thatched houses have to be replaced periodically. A scheme has now been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the improvement of houses of the tribals. The salient features of the Housing Scheme proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan are giving of subsidy of about Rs. 5,000/- per dwelling unit for purchase of building materials like C.G.I. sheets, cement and sanitary pipe etc., other building materials like timber, sand and stone being arranged by the tribals themselves, as these materials are locally available. For this, a total outlay of Rs. 10 crores towards 20,000 dwelling units was proposed by the Administration in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The recommendation of the Working Group of the Planning Commission in this regard has not been received. However, during the course of discussion with the Working Group, the Administration has been given to understand that (i) the Planning Commission does not favour extension of subsidy but has advised issue of loans for house-building purposes; and (ii) as an experimental measure, Rs. 30 lakhs will be recommended for this purpose.

3.113. Asked whether it is a fact that the housing conditions of tribals are very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they do not have proper lighting, ventilation etc., it has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that most of the houses constructed by the tribals are of *Basha* type, built according to their tradition. They do not permit adequate natural light.

3.114. The Committee note that a housing scheme has been formulated by the Administration for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Committee also note that the Working Group of the Planning Commission has agreed to the issue of loans for house-building purposes and an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is being provided for the purpose. The Committee suggest that a few model houses may be constructed by the Government and efforts should be made to induce the tribals to live in such houses.

R. Voluntary Organisations

3.115 It has been stated in a note furnished to the Committee that the following voluntary organisations are engaged in social work in Arunachal Pradesh:—

- (1) Arunachal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board
- (2) Akhil Bharat Santi Sena Mandal
- (3) Bharat Seva Mission
- (4) Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh
- (5) District Social Welfare and Cultural Society, Along.
- (6) Gharmora Model Satra
- (7) Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust
- (8) Nikamul Satra
- (9) Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram
- (10) Rajendra Ashram, Rupa
- (11) Ramakrishna Mission
- (12) Subansiri Sevak Samity
- (13) Sharaḍa Mission.

In reply to a question, it has been stated during evidence that Ramakrishan Mission Ashram is running some educational institutions in Arunachal Pradesh. Grants given to the Ramakrishan Mission during the last four years are as follows:—

	Rs.
1970-71	95,000
1971-72	21,000
1972-73	22,000
1973-74	16,000

3.116 The Committee feel that voluntary organisations can play a vital role in improving the social, educational and environmental conditions of the tribals in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Government to encourage good voluntary organisations to work in Arunachal Pradesh and give them necessary financial and other assistance.

NEW DELHI;
April 29, 1974
Vaisakha 9, 1896 (S).

D. BASUMATARI,
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX I

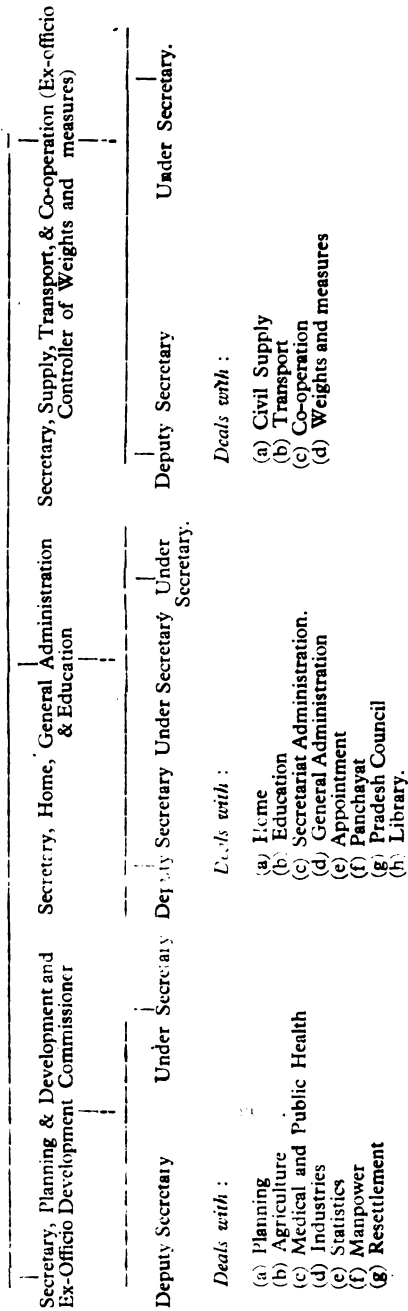
(Vide para 1 16 of the Report)

Administrative set-up of Arunachal Pradesh

Administrator

(Chief Commissioner)

Chief Secretary,
Also the ex-officio I. G. fl.



APPENDIX II

(Vide para 4 of Introduction)

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference Para Number in the Report	Summary of Conclusions/ Recommendations
1	2	3
1	1.8	The Committee consider that from the point of view of national integration, people from the rest of the country should be encouraged to visit Arunachal Pradesh. This will not only provide an impetus to the economy of the Union Territory but it will also help the visitors to understand the problems of local inhabitants. The Committee, therefore, suggest that procedural hurdles, if any, in this regard should be simplified and permits given to Indian visitors more freely. The Committee, however, agree that the restrictions on foreigners for visiting Arunachal Pradesh should continue in the interests of national security.
2.	1.12	The Committee feel that it is incongruous that the headquarters of an administrative area should be outside that area. It must be expensive and administratively inconvenient to administer the Union Territory from Shillong which is the Capital of another State. The Committee, therefore, stress that construction of the new Capital of Arunachal Pradesh should be proceeded with in right earnestness and completed as early as possible. In the meantime, the Committee note that the Secretariat of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration is being shifted to a temporary capital within Arunachal Pradesh during the current year itself.

1	2	3
3	1.23	<p>The Committee note the present organisational set up of Arunachal Pradesh. They feel that for the integrated development of Arunachal Pradesh, which is considered to be very backward and strategic, the post of Development Commissioner is necessary. The Committee also consider that a separate Department, known as the 'Social Welfare Department' to look after the problems of Scheduled Tribes, which are both varied and complex, is imperative for creating confidence and sense of involvement among the Scheduled Tribes of the area.</p>
4	1.24	<p>The Committee note that a Task Force set-up by the Government is reviewing the question of delegation of powers to the Chief Commissioner and Head of Office. They need hardly emphasise that power vested in the Chief Commissioner and the Heads of Office should be adequate to run the administration of the Union Territory smoothly and for the speedy implementation of the development measures, especially the Plan schemes and projects.</p>
5	1.29	<p>The Committee consider that village authorities can be instrumental in raising the educational economic and social status of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are happy to be informed in this context that the Scheduled Tribes have generally welcomed the introduction of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Panchayati Raj Institution to be further strengthened and adequately publicised so as to attract more and more Scheduled Tribes for taking part in the development of Arunachal Pradesh.</p>
6	1.36	<p>The Committee note the present constitution and functions of the Pradesh Council and of the five Councillors. The Committee would like the</p>

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Pradesh Council and the Councillors to be more intimately associated with the administration. In this context, the Committee also note that the Ministry of Home Affairs have set up a Committee to examine the feasibility of setting up a Legislative Assembly in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee hope that Government will soon formulate a scheme by which a representative form of Government responsible to the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the area is introduced in the Union Territory.

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2.5

The Committee note the procedure being followed in Arunachal Pradesh for the formulation of Plans. The Committee, however, feel that besides agriculture, poultry and cattle breeding, more and more emphasis should be given to forest-based and other industries in the development Plans of that area. The Committee suggest that in the formulation of its Plans, the Administration should also consult the Corporation which has been set up by Government to investigate *inter alia* the industries which could be established in Arunachal Pradesh and other non-official experts in the field.

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2.14

The Committee agree that Plan provisions for each State/Union Territory, especially in the North-Eastern region, should be linked not only with its population but also with its area. Viewed in this context, the Committee are constrained to deserve that the provisions made in the various Five Year Plans for Arunachal Pradesh have been the lowest, as compared to those made for the adjoining State/Union Territories, and also grossly inadequate to meet the needs of that strategic area and to solve the problems being faced by the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are all the more unhappy to learn that even these meagre allocations

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could not be utilised in full and there have been huge shortfalls in expenditure in the First and Second Five Year Plans as well as in the Annual Plans for 1966-67 and 1968-69. In the circumstances, the Committee would call for concentrated attention and vigorous efforts on the part of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to ensure that the outlays provided for in a Plan are not allowed to be frittered away. The Committee expect the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to evolve corrective measures to eliminate the possibility of having huge shortfalls in expenditure in future.

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2.23

The Committee note the Plan Schemes started by the Administration for amelioration of the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. They are, therefore, unhappy to be informed that for the Fifth Five Year Plan schemes, it has been possible for the Planning Commission to allocate Rs. 55.28 crores only as against Rs. 157.45 crores required by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration. The Committee feel that a uniform rule of reduction of allocations in view of the overall financial resources available with the Government, ought not to be applied in all cases. The Committee are of the view that Arunachal Pradesh merits special attention in view of the fact that its development has started a little late as compared with other State/Union Territories and also because of its strategic importance. The Committee hope that it would be possible for the Planning Commission to increase the Plan provisions for Arunachal Pradesh as a special case.

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3.17

The Committee are distressed to note the very low percentage of literacy among, not only the Scheduled Tribes but even the general popula-

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tion in Arunachal Pradesh. This is indicative of the fact that Government have not paid due attention to the rapid spread of education among the general population in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular, in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly point out that educational development is the pivot round which the socio-economic progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes revolves. The question of rapid spread of education among these communities, therefore, merits serious consideration. The Committee suggest that ways and means should be found to encourage more and more Scheduled Tribes students to take to education. The Committee further suggest that special syllabi and curricula of studies be laid down according to the local needs. The Committee also feel that special techniques for imparting education to the tribals be worked out and teachers from among the tribals themselves encouraged to take up teaching profession.

So far as the education of girls is concerned, the Committee feel that great efforts are needed on the part of the Administration to encourage parents to send their girls to schools. The Committee suggest that appropriate incentives should be given to the parents of Scheduled Tribe girls for sending them to schools. As far as possible, a girl hostel should be attached with every girls' school.

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3.19

The Committee welcome the proposal of the Administration to open about one hundred Ashram type schools in Arunachal Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The utility of Ashram type Schools, particularly in tribal areas, cannot be over emphasised. The Committee would like the Administration to examine

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		also the feasibility of converting as many of the existing schools into Ashram type schools as may be possible.
13	3.20	The Committee are unhappy to note that the boys, who reside at distance of less than 8 Kms. from a school, and the girls, who reside at a distance of less than 5 Kms. from a school, are not admitted in hostels. The Committee, however, note that this restriction is proposed to be reduced to 5 Kms. for boys and 3 Kms. for girls in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Committee feel that unless these restrictions are removed altogether in the case of Scheduled Tribe boys and girls, there cannot be appreciable increase in the number of tribal boys and girls joining schools, in view of the difficult terrain of the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there should be no restriction regarding distance of residence from a school for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls for admission to hostels.
14	3.21	The Committee urge that the amount of scholarships given to Scheduled Tribe students, both at the school and the college levels, should be substantially increased with immediate effect in view of the steep rise in cost of living.
15	3.29	The Committee regret to note that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and II services of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration is much below the quotas reserved for them. There is also a shortfall in Class III posts. The Committee feel that there should be no difficulty in filling the reserved posts by Scheduled Tribe candidates in view of the overwhelming population of Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Administration to make

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		concerted efforts for filling the reserved posts by candidates from these communities.
16	3.34	The Committee visualise that cooperative societies can play an effective role in accelerating the pace of economic progress amongst the tribals. The Committee stress that bottlenecks, which have hitherto hampered the growth and smooth and efficient functioning of the cooperative societies in Arunachal Pradesh, should be removed. They also suggest that satisfactory arrangements should be arrived at with the State Bank of India so that the cooperative societies can get loans from the State Bank of India on easy terms and conditions. The Co-operative Bank, proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan, should be established early so that the cooperative societies can play their legitimate role in improving the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh.
17	3.35	The Committee also suggest that the working of the cooperative societies should be reviewed periodically to prevent any possibility of malpractices in the running of cooperative societies.
18	3.42	The Committee note that out of the total area of 83,578 Sq. Kms. of Arunachal Pradesh, forests occupy as much as 60,750 Kms. i.e. about 73 per cent of the total area. The Committee need hardly stress that these forests, possessing valuable timber of commercial importance are vital for the economic development of the Union Territory and they constitute a national asset. The Committee, therefore, recommend that a Forest Corporation should be set up for the proper extraction, utilisation and regeneration of the forests in Arunachal Pradesh. It should also be the responsibility of the proposed, Forest

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		Corporation to examine what type of forest-based industries could be set up in Arunachal Pradesh.
19	3.43	The Committee also feel that the Central Forestry Wing of the Ministry of Agriculture can be of great help in the systematic development of forests by promoting necessary infrastructure i.e., improved communications, modern logging equipments and other technications, in forest operations, etc. on the one hand and by introducing plantations of suitable economic and industrial species and bringing the forest area under scientific management after proper-survey, demarcation and enumeration of forests on the other.
20	3.44	The Committee have no doubt that the Scheduled Tribes will continue to have special rights and privilages in respect of the forests as have been enjoyed by them by custom or have ben conferred upon them by various Gov-ernment notifications, etc. The Committee also hope that setting up of Anchal Reserve Forests will be helpful in eradicating of the evil of jhumming practised by the tribals in Arunachal Pradesh on a large scale.
21	3.49	The Committee are of the opinion that by the very nature of terrain and geography of Aruna-chal Pradesh, it is not appropriate to apply the same strict criteria for strating a Tribal Deve-lopment Block there as is done in other parts of the country. The Committee, therefore, reco-mmend that the criteria for strting Tribal Deve-lopment Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh should be relaxed and the proposal put forward by the Administration for starting Intensive Develop-ment Blocks in Arunachal Pradesh should be reconsidered.
22.	3.55	The Committee regret to observe that no land reforms worth the name have been initiat-

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ed in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee are also unhappy to be informed that Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh are facing difficulties in getting loans from the State Bank of India in the absence of any document to establish their occupancy rights on land. In the circumstances, the Committee need hardly emphasise the imperative need for survey and proper maintenance of land records. The Committee suggest that, to begin with, at least certificates of occupancy rights should be given to the Scheduled Tribes on a priority basis to enable them to secure loans from the State Bank of India on the mortgage of their title to land. Till such time as the certificates of occupancy rights are given to all the Scheduled Tribes, Government may consider giving to the State Bank of India a guarantee for the loans task before the Administration is to reduce in Arunachal Pradesh.

23.

3.56

The Committee would also urge that the work of land survey, maintenance of land records and setting up of a Land Records Department should be expedited.

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3.63

The Committee note the subsidies being given by the Administration to the Scheduled Tribe agriculturists in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee, however, feel that the immediate task before the Administration is to reduce dependence on *jhumming* by encouraging people to take to permanent cultivation and application of improved implements thereto as the way out for increased production and stoppage of damage to soil and its fertility. The Committee consider that the progress made so far, i.e., development of only 22,000 hectares of land, out of the total area of about 88,000 hectares, is not sufficient. Even the target set for the Fifth Five Year Plan for development of 6000

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		hectares of land is very low. The Committee stress that a time-bound programme for more land development should be prepared for eradicating the evil of jhumming and that should be vigorously implemented.
25.	3.67	The Committee are unhappy to note that only one crop a year is grown in Arunachal Pradesh due to lack of adequate irrigational facilities and the agriculturist is not fully employed during the year. The Committee hope that the pilot scheme of multiple cropping through improved irrigational facilities started by the Administration will prove to be successful and it will be extended to the whole of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee recommend that adequate financial allocations should be made by the Planning Commission for improvement of irrigational facilities in the Union Territory.
26.	3.70	The Committee suggest that an intensified programme for the development of horticulture in Arunachal Pradesh should be taken up on a priority basis. Besides encouraging farmers to undertake horticulture on a subsidy basis, it is also necessary to arrange for the provision of easy credit for the upkeep of their orchards till such time as the farmers are able to derive reasonably good income from the orchards.
27.	3.71	The Committee also suggest that for conducting varietal trials of fruits, a Horticulture Station on the lines of the Horticulture Station at Simla should be set up in Arunachal Pradesh.
28.	3.77	The Committee are unhappy to note that incidence of malaria and leprosy is quite high in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly point out that provision of adequate medical facilities (both preventive and curative) to combat these diseases is an elementary duty of the

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| | | Administration. The Committee would like the Government to pay special attention for the provision of adequate medical facilities, especially in the remote and inaccessible areas of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee also stress the desirability of further strengthening the mobile health units in Arunachal Pradesh. |
| 29. | 3.78 | The Committee regret to observe that a number of posts of Medical Specialists in the various departments are lying vacant for quite some time now. The Committee suggest that the position may be reviewed at a high level so that all the posts of Medical Specialists are filled without any further loss of time. One way to deal with the reluctance of the Doctors to go to Arunachal Pradesh is to consider the feasibility of providing some special allowance or other facilities for service in difficult areas. |
| 30. | 3.81 | The Committee are unhappy to be informed that out of a total of 2973 villages in Arunachal Pradesh, only about 460 villages have been provided with drinking water supply by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. Even the target set for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been set at a very low level, i.e., provision of drinking water supply in 1000 villages only. The Committee feel that the water supply schemes should be accorded high priority in the development programmes of Arunachal Pradesh and the problems should be tackled by undertaking a bolder and bigger programme than has been attempted so far. For this purpose, the Committee suggest that a separate necessary organisation should be set up for implementing these water supply schemes effectively. |
| 31 | 3.87 | The Committee regret to note that Arunachal Pradesh is the most under-developed and neglected area so far as road communications are |

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		<p>concerned and it has the least road coverage in the country. The Committee are also unhappy to note that as many as 43 Administrative Centres out of a total of 82 Administrative Centres still remain to be connected by roads. The Committee need hardly emphasise the importance of roads in the economic development of this strategic and sensitive area. They feel that unless high priority is accorded to the construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh, the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes can hardly be expected to improve. The Committee would like the Planning Commission to reconsider the proposals of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration for the construction of roads and provide adequate funds for the purpose.</p>
32.	3.88	<p>The Committee would also like the Arunachal Pradesh Administration to work in close collaboration with the Border Roads Organisation, North-Eastern Council and the Committee for Development of Himalayan Region so far as the construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh is concerned.</p>
33.	3.90	<p>The Committee feel that the District Headquarters in Arunachal Pradesh should be linked with one or two places in Assam by air to make the Union Territory easily accessible to the people from the rest of the country. The Committee desire that the matter should be taken up with the Indian Airlines again to provide air services at least once a week from the District Headquarters to the nearest air station in Assam.</p>
34.	3.94	<p>The Committee stress the necessity of providing adequate postal and telecommunication facilities in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that all the District Headquarters should be connected <i>inter se</i> as well as with all Ad-</p>

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		ministrative Centres and important towns by telecommunication facilities.
35.	3.106	<p>The Committee regret to observe that in spite of there being vast potentialities for setting up of industries, no serious attempt has been made to industrialise Arunachal Pradesh. Even though various technical teams have submitted favourable feasibility reports for setting up of forest-based and agro-based industries in Arunachal Pradesh, Government have adopted a policy of drift and indecision, resulting in inordinate delay in the industrialisation of the region. The Committee are convinced that for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of its inhabitants it is imperative that Arunachal Pradesh is industrialised rapidly. In this context, the Committee are aware that improvement of infrastructure is a pre-requisite for setting up of industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that this should be allotted high priority and the Ministry of Home Affairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Industrial Development and other Ministries/Departments concerned, should take coordinated action in the matter. The Committee also suggest that an Industrial Development Corporation should be set up in Arunachal Pradesh immediately to coordinate the work in this connection. It should also be the endeavour of the said Industrial Development Corporation to encourage local entrepreneurs to come forward for setting up of Industries in Arunachal Pradesh and to help them with necessary finances and other pre-requisites. In addition, the Government may also consider the feasibility of setting up of industries in the public sector in Arunachal Pradesh.</p>
36.	3.107	<p>The Committee are glad to be informed that deposits of coal have been found at Namchik in Arunachal Pradesh and that exploration work</p>

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| | | for locating oil and other minerals is going on in various parts of the region. The Committee would like the Geological Survey of India to further intensify its efforts in this regard. |
| 37. | 3.108 | The Committee visualise that there is a vast scope for development of cottage industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee feel that such industries can be effectively developed to provide employment to the tribals as also to improve their economic conditions. The Committee recommend that a phased programme for the development of cottage industries should be drawn up and implemented in Arunachal Pradesh. |
| 38. | 3.111 | The Committee are glad to note that it is possible to generate hydro-electric power to the extent of 9000 M.W. in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Water and Power Commission to ensure the implementation of the various schemes formulated in this connection. |
| 39. | 3.114 | The Committee note that a housing scheme has been formulated by the Administration for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Committee also note that the Working Group of the Planning Commission has agreed to the issue of loans for house-building purposes and an amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is being provided for the purpose. The Committee suggest that a few model houses may be constructed by the Government and efforts should be made to induce the tribals to live in such houses. |
| 40. | 3.116 | The Committee feel that voluntary organisations can play a vital role in improving the social, educational and environmental conditions of the tribals in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee would like the Government to encourage good voluntary organisations to work in Arunachal Pradesh and give them necessary financial and other assistance. |