

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1985-86)**

(EIGHTH LOK SABHA)

TWELFTH REPORT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN THE UNION
TERRITORY OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—(1985-86)**

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2. Shri P.C. Chaudhry—*Chief Legislative Committee Officer*
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*Ceased to be members of the Committee on their retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 2nd April, 1986.

INTRODUCTION

1, 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 Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

2. The Committee took the evidence of the representation of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Union Territory Administration of Arunachal Pradesh on 20th and 21st January, 1986.

The Committee wish to express their thanks to officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Territory Administration of Arunachal Pradesh for placing before the 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 23rd April, 1986.

4. A Summary of conclusions/recommendations contained in the Report is appended.

NEW DELHI ;
April 23, 1986

Vaisakha 3, 1908(s).

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

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. Organisational Set-up

The Administration of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh is headed by the Lt. Governor. He is assisted by the Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, Commissioners, Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Heads of Departments at the HQR. The District set up consists of Deputy Commissioners/Addl. Deputy Commissioner and District Heads of all other Departments. The pattern of District Administration is single line *i.e.* all Departments are placed under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner.

1.2 The Committee desired to know the socio-economic conditions in Arunachal Pradesh before it became the Union Territory so that the socio-economic background was clear to the Committee. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee during evidence that Arunachal Pradesh was earlier known as NEFA and prior to that it was called North East Frontier Tract. Constitutionally it was considered a part of Assam but being a Tribal area, it was administered by a Governor. On 20th January, 1972 Arunachal Pradesh became the Union Territory under the North Eastern Reorganisation Act. Thereafter the Legislative Assembly came into being with 33 Members, out of which 30 members are elected and the remaining 3 are nominated. The Committee was further informed that during the British rule, there was hardly any development. This was the only unadministered area perhaps in the whole country prior to independence. The political officers of British regime used to threaten tribal inhabitants with dire consequences in case they came down to Assam Plains.

1.3 The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs informed further that as per 1878 Inner Line regulation the people living in hills were not allowed to come down to plain areas. But now it is regulatory *i.e.* it is a strategic area and from security and other consideration (*viz.* prevention of exploitation) people from other areas are allowed entry on permit. There are restrictions on people from outside Arunachal Pradesh to establish their business or settle down in this area. They can, however, visit this area without any restriction with permits. During British regime it was an excluded area.

1.4 It was only after independence that some development took place in Arunachal Pradesh. For several years the whole administrative machinery was geared to the task of construction of roads.

B. Population Statistics

1.5 According to 1980 census, the total population of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh is stated to be 6,31,839. There is no Scheduled Caste population there. Seventy per cent of the population is Scheduled Tribe *i.e.* 4,41,167. The remaining 30% includes Government employee workmen engaged by various Government agencies and private individuals and businessmen from outside the Union Territory. These 30% are not permanent residents of the area.

1.6 As per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) order, 1951, the following tribes have been declared as Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh :

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abor | 7. Khowa |
| 2. Aka | 8. Mishmi |
| 3. Apatani | 9. Momba |
| 4. Dafla | 10. Any Naga Tribes |
| 5. Galong | 11. Sherdukpen |
| 6. Kampti | 12. Singpho |

1.7 When the Committee pointed out that the information regarding Scheduled Tribes recognised in Arnnachal Pradesh supplied by Government was old one, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence that as per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territory) order, 1951 there were 12 tribes in the territory. He admitted that this had become out of date now. The list would be amended through a Parliamentary Legislation. The delay was on account of the fact that such changes in the list of tribes were required to be made in other parts of the country. This matter was under the consideration of Ministry of Welfare.

1.8. The Committee note that as per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 there are 12 Tribes, living in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, and this list has not been amended so far.

During evidence when the Committee pointed out that the list of tribes furnished to the Committee was and one, the representative of the Ministry admitted that list had become out of date now. He informed the Committee that the list would be amended through a Parliamentary Legislation. The delay was on account of fact that such

changes in the list of tribes were request to be made in other parts of the country. This matter is under the consideration of Home Ministry.

The Committee note that Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory on 20th January, 1972 and since then some other tribes which were not included in the Scheduled Order of 1951 have claimed recognition. It is necessary these Tribes should be included in the Constitution Order that the safeguards and other facilities available to recognised tribes are also made available to these new tribes. These small tribes which had hitherto being neglected should also see dawn of development. The Committee—therefore desire that the Government should take necessary legislative steps to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 so as to include therein the tribes which have since been recognised by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, without loss of time. .

CHAPTER II

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Plan Outlays & Expenditure

2.1 The Committee have been informed that provision for the Union Territory for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 63.30 crores and the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 42.39 crores. The provision for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 222.90 crores and the Actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 223.63 crores.

2.2 Sector-wise allocation of the plan provisions in the Fifth and Sixth Plans are as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sector	5th Plan outlay (1974—79)	5th Plan expenditure (1974—79)	6th Plan outlay (1980—85)
1	2	3	4
I. Agri. & Allied Services	1504.83	972.00	4162.39
II. Cooperation	149.17	96.83	397.50
III. Power Development	559.85	662.71	3937.13
IV. Industry & Minerals	102.81	58.03	448.70
V. Transport & Communications	1806.34	1456.71	6894.43
VI. Social & Community-services	1315.30	979.65	6290.66
VII. Economic services	23.81	7.90	56.88
VIII. General Services	12.76	5.50	102.21
Grand Total	5474.87	4238.33	22290.00
Unallocated for core section	+855.00		
	6329.87 say Rs. 6330.00		

2.3 During the evidence the Committee pointed out the actual expenditure during the 5th Plan was 42.39 crores against the allocation of Rs. 63.30 crores. The Committee to know the reasons for shortfalls during the 5th Plan in various Sectors. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated as under :

“During that period the Capital Headquarters of Arunachal Pradesh was shifted from Shillong to a place called Itanagar inside because Arunachal Pradesh was governed from Shillong and Headquarter was shifted to Itanagar. When we shifted administer then some offices continued in Shillong and some offices shifted to Itanagar. Since there was a crash programme of moving the staff, it was cause disturbances. There was a crash programme of construction and this Itanagar Development Scheme was taken up on crash basis; and this was non-expenditure and the whole energy of CPWD was concentrated on development of Itanagar on crash basis which they did, which they made habitable some staff. For developing Capital town during period, the hands of CPWD were more occupied with major task. We had made it up in the Sixth Plan entire amount was being fully utilized. But in Fifth Plan there was a short-fail.”

2.4 When the Committee enquired during evidence whether there was any Tribal Sub Plan in the Union Territory, the representative of Ministry of Home Affairs stated Arunachal has no Tribal Sub Plan because the entire plan for tribals only. Here the whole plan is a tribal plan.

2.5. The Committee note that the allocation during the Sixth Plan in the agriculture and allied services sector was Rs. 4162.39 lakhs but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 4118.15 lakhs.

The Committee feel surprised that the allocated funds have not been fully utilised even though agriculture is the traditional profession of the tribal people in Arunachal pradesh.

The Committee recommend that the allocated funds for Agriculture sector should not only be utilised fully during the Seventh Plan period but there should be proper emphasis to develop this sector to such an extent that the economic condition of the tribal people shows marked improvement by the end of the Plan.

The Committee also note that in the industry sector, whereas the Sixth Plan allocation was Rs. 448.70 lakhs, the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 422.80 only and there is shortfall of Rs. 26 lakhs in expenditure. The Committee would like to stress that industry is a strong...

should pay more attention for development of industry, particularly Cottage industry which is more suitable for a tribal community like that of Arunachal Pradesh and ensure that allocation of Seventh Plan is fully utilised.

B. Poverty Line

2.6 The Committee have been informed through a note that no comprehensive survey to assess the number of persons living below the poverty line could be undertaken during the Sixth Plan. IRDP was implemented on the basis of survey conducted by cluster approach. However the indication available was that about 60% of the total population of 6.32 lakhs would be below the poverty line which works out to 85.79% of the indigenous tribal population of 4.42 lakhs.

2.7 As regards the criteria adopted for treating a person as living below the poverty line, the Committee have been informed that a family of 5 members with an annual income of Rs. 3600.00 or less is considered to be below poverty line. In other words, the absolute criterion is an income of Rs. 60.00 per head per month or less.

It has been stated that 4562 families were actually assisted during the Sixth Plan period against a target of 38973 families. The target fixed for the Seventh Plan is to assist 50,000 families.

2.8 During evidence, when the Committee enquired about the procedure followed for selection of families to be assisted, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated the position as under :

“These were selected with the help of Village Council and the Circle Officers. The Circle Officers in consultation with Village Councils in various areas recommend that and they were assisted. They were assisted in various forms. Some were given poultry, some cattle, agricultural kits and paddy kits. At the same time, I confess that while they have been assisted, I cannot say that all these 45,000 people have come above the poverty line because another assessment is being made by the Administration.

2.9 The committee desired to know why no comprehensive survey to assess the number of persons living below the poverty line had been made in the Union Territory. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated during evidence as follows :

“The administration in Arunachal Pradesh at ground level is at 102 administrative centres. These are manned by either Circle Officer or AC which is corresponding to your tahsildar or SDO. Below

that we don't have the system of Kanungos and Patwaris etc. We don't intend to set up because the local villages are self-governing autonomous villages.

For instance, the land is community owned and they do not keep the records. We don't decide civil and criminal cases. The local kabangs decide in specific cases. In this structure of administration the statistical survey has its problems. At village level trained manpower is absent. Local patwari is absent. These are not regular monetary economy villages. He grows his own food and for shelter he cuts his own forest trees and constructs houses. His real income is substantially higher than the money income you compute quite often for him. Even if we do a detailed survey it is only largely a guess work. What we do in the upcountry is that we calculate the monthly income of the family and clearly put it as above or below the poverty line. But it is not so easy there."

2.10 During the course of evidence the Committee asked about the reasons for not declaring any tribe as primitive tribe in Arunachal Pradesh. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that most of the tribes in Arunachal Pradesh were primitive so to declare some of them as primitive tribe would create friction amongst them regarding facilities for development.

2.11 The Committee desired to know whether the Government of Arunachal Pradesh had made any recommendation to declare some of the tribes as primitive tribes which would enable them to get more facilities for development. The representative of the Home Ministry assured the Committee that views of the Arunachal Government would be kept in view in this matter.

2.12. The Committee note that no comprehensive survey to assess the number of persons living below the poverty line has been made in the Union Territory. The Committee further note that the land in the Union Territory is community owned and they do not keep land records. As such any statistical survey in the Territory is not free from problems.

As per information furnished to the Committee, 85.79% of the indigenous tribal population in the Union Territory is living below the poverty line.

The Committee are unhappy to note that no proper methodology has been evolved so far to calculate the income of a tribal family in the Union Territory with a view to assess the number of tribal fami-

lies actually living below or above the poverty line. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter should be examined in depth by the Ministry of Home affairs in consultation with the Union Territory Administration so as to evolve some concrete formula for assessing the income of a tribal family with a view to find out whether it is above or below the poverty line. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh informed the Committee during evidence that "at village level trained manpower is absent. Local patwari is absent".

The Committee are led to believe that no serious attempts have been made so far to streamline the administration at the village level. Absence of trained manpower or revenue records or Patwari are not adequate reasons for not assessing the income of a tribal family. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Ministry of Home Affairs should examine this matter and devise a suitable machinery for assessing the income of tribal families in Arunachal Pradesh so as to determine the number of families living below poverty line. The Committee fail to understand as to how the Government have assessed that there are 50,000 families below poverty line without conducting a village to village survey. Under these circumstances the target fixed for uplifting families above poverty line is meaningless.

CHAPTER III

SCHEMES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A. Land

3.1 The Committee have been informed that no land laws have yet been promulgated in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. A draft Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Land Reforms) Bill since submitted to the Government of India is awaiting approval for enactment. The Committee have also been informed that there is no Land Reforms Regulation, as yet in Arunachal Pradesh,

3.2 As regards alienation of land, the representative to the Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence as follows :

"Any person who is not native of that place is not permitted to acquire land without permission from the Government. Arunachal has jealously guarded this. Therefore, the question of alienation of land in Arunachal Pradesh does not arise."

3.3 As regards distribution of surplus land to landless tribals, the Committee have been informed that in the absence of any land laws no land has yet been identified as surplus. The question of its taking possession and distribution among landless or giving any financial/material assistance for such acquisition for distribution does not arise.

3.4 During evidence the Committee desired to know whether the system among the tribals where land belonged to clans has been abolished. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs explained the position as follows :

"In most of the areas the land belongs to the community even till today and it is the community which decides as to how much land will be allotted where agriculture will be done. With the advancement of administration the question of individual ownership is also coming up and also the question of settled cultivation or permanent cultivation is coming up. Settled cultivation or permanent cultivation requires lot of labour. It requires lot of input in terms of fertilisers and all that and it also requires financial help from financial institutions or cooperative and all that. Therefore, unless the feeling of ownership is there in this settled cultivation, it sometimes becomes difficult to put in that much of effort and, therefore, with the growing area being covered under the permanent or settled cultivation, the question of individual ownership is also coming up and they are being given some sort of a patta which says that he is cultivating in that area or, there is no settlement record as yet but he has been given autho-

r'ty. But, this, as I said, is with reference only to permanent or settled cultivation but in the remoter areas, still the community ownership of the land comes and we do not want to go very fast on this, because there are various advantages in community ownership also. It has two basic advantages. The fear of alienation of land goes because community owns, then community can sell the land. Therefore, in other areas, it had happened that some tribal land has been alienated to non-tribal. Fortunately, this has not happened in Arunachal and the second greatest advantage is that if the community owns and if some person, due to some reason, has not got his yield in his particular plot, it is the community that takes care of him, and, therefore, it is not that the individual is left high and dry. That is why, we are going slow in giving patta. But we are only doing in the developed areas where permanent cultivation is taking place."

3.5 Asked to state the reasons why no land laws had been promulgated in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence as follows :—

"We have the community ownership and the question of land settlement land survey and individual settlement was not to be pushed through ; it was to be done gradually. Therefore, there was a decision that the community ownership which was life style of the tribals, that should not be disturbed. There was no need of any ceiling that was to be implemented because there were no people who were having land beyond ceiling. Therefore, this problem did not exist. Therefore, to introduce a legislation before a problem arose that was not considered appropriate."

3.6 In reply to a question, the Committee have been informed during evidence that on an average a family was having 2 to 3 hectares of land in Arunachal Pradesh. Any excess land belonged to the village community.

3.7 In this connection, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated that in the Union territory there was community ownership of land. Against 6 lakhs population, the availability of land was 80,000 Sq. km. Density of population per square kilometre was 7 persons. Under customary law the community decided how the land was to be used by each family and for what purpose like Jhum cultivation etc.

3.8 When the Committee desired to know the reaction of the administration towards the concept of individual ownership as opposed to community ownership of land, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs explained the position during evidence as under :—

"It is with full consent that we are trying to introduce the concept of individual ownership because the investments are going to be very much high. The owner will be in need of financial support he will have loans from the banks etc. etc. This is only in areas where they

are well-connected, that we can do it. Now ownership is coming up gradually and naturally the Arunachal Pradesh Government has also drafted a legislation which is now under consideration."

3.9. The Committee note that no land laws have yet been promulgated in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee further note that a draft Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Land Reforms) Bill is awaiting approval of Government of India for enactment. There is no Land Reforms Regulation as yet in the Union territory.

3.10. The Committee appreciate the difficulty of the Union territory Administration in introducing the concept of individual ownership in a tribal society where people have a life style of their own and still believe in community ownership of land in remote areas. But with the advancement of the tribal people in educational and economic fields the desire to own land or other property is a natural phenomenon and it is high time that Government should make an indepth study as to how land laws should be promulgated in this area.

The Committee would like to stress that ownership of land has many advantages also. The owner works hard to produce more when he knows that all the fruits of his labour will be enjoyed by him and his family.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that a complete survey of land in Arunachal should be undertaken at the earliest and in developed areas the land laws should be promulgated to meet the needs of a developing society. The Committee further recommend that in case of settled cultivation, Pattas should be granted to the owners of land.

The Committee feel that the promulgation of land laws is a basic necessity in a developing society and should not be postponed indefinitely. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs should examine the provisions of the draft Bill already submitted to them by the Union territory Administration and take an early decision. The Committee agree that the enactment of land laws in a tribal society as that of Arunachal Pradesh is a very difficult and sensitive issue and the Government should adopt a very cautious approach to this issue keeping in view the long term interests of the people of the territory.

The Committee note that any person who is not native of the Union territory is not permitted to acquire land without permission from the Government. But benami transactions cannot be ruled out and as such the Committee recommend that suitable legislation for prohibiting transfer of land from a tribal to non-tribal or to a person

who does not belong to the Union Territory should be promulgated forthwith.

B. Agriculture and Horticulture

3.11 The Committee have been informed in a note that according to 1981 census the number of agricultural labourers in the territory is 0.08 lakhs.

3.12 In reply to a question during the course of evidence, the Committee were informed that agriculture was the traditional profession of the tribals of Arunachal Pradesh.

3.13 In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that minimum wages for the agricultural workers are Rs 11.00 per day for unskilled labour and Rs. 12/- in areas of higher altitude. The Committee have also been informed that the wages have been fixed under an executive order of the Administrator. They are higher than usual minimum wages elsewhere. A proposal is in hand to fix wages of various categories of workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. As regards implementation of the order regarding payment of wages to the workers, it has been stated that Labour Department of the Union Territory Administration takes steps in the matter.

3.14 In reply to a question the representative of Ministry of Home Affairs explained that there is no question of minimum wages in the case of community works. In case of agriculture by the whole community, all the participants will get the fruits of community yield.

3.15 The Committee have been informed further that nearly 26 Government agricultural farms are there in Arunachal Pradesh. In these farms the workers are getting Rs. 11 per day as minimum wages. People doing more skilled job are being paid more.

3.16 Regarding socio-economic development of the people in Arunachal Pradesh the Representative of Ministry of Home Affairs stated during evidence as under :—

“Our main objective is to promote agriculture and horticulture in Arunachal Pradesh because the basic economy of Arunachal Pradesh subsists on these two. Here people earlier were doing *Jhoom* cultivation, i.e. through burning the cultivation on the hilltops and raising a crop on the ash that falls on the ground. It gives a very poor yield. Besides, the whole jungle in that particular patch gets destroyed in this process. We have been trying to regulate this *Jhoom* cultivation because it cannot be completely abandoned until we substitute it with some other thing. Therefore, we are regulating this *Jhoom* cultivation so that a person does not go back to the same place immediately. A gap of eight or ten years is maintained so that some vegetation comes up in the burnt patch. So this was our first emphasis and that has been achieved to a very large extent with this cycle. We have been trying to regulate it.”

3.17 When asked how many years it has been cycled, the witness stated :—

“Originally this used to be for five years. But now it is more. We try to see that it is not less than eight or ten years. But of course, we have not been able to achieve the desired result. Sometimes it ranges from seven years to ten years. In certain matters we also want to regulate this Jhuming system. They are also growing trees simultaneously in that area and not leaving it to the Forest Department to come to that place and complete it.

We have now a fairly good area—a good area under irrigation. So we have now irrigated the area where permanent cultivation is done. What Arunachal Pradesh is proud of really is a break-through in horticulture production and also in apple production and they have now more than definitely one lakh trees, it may be 1½ lakhs, it may even be 2 lakhs, which have been planted and which have survived. And the apple in fact, a few years back was adjudged to be the best in the country. Even they were competing with the Shimla apples. But the apples of certain area of Arunachal Pradesh was considered to be very good because of its juice, flavour and fragrance. This is a good breakthrough over the last ten years. This apple is grown in a big way in Arunachal Pradesh.

Then there are other citrus plants like Oranges, Pine-apples etc. There are also other types of plants which also produce fruits like pineapples and all that. This horticulture has been a breakthrough which was not there previously. Now it is very much there. So the achievement is in the field of horticulture. In a large way the improvement of agriculture is done by means of permanent cultivation and by improving the *jhum* cycle. These are the two first and second priorities

3.18 The Committee note that in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh the main occupation of the tribals is agriculture. It has been stated that in Arunachal Pradesh the average size of land holding is 2 to 3 hectares per family.

The Committee feel that keeping in view the small size of agricultural holdings which is 2 to 3 hectares per family there has to be greater emphasis on the development of agriculture and horticulture. As already stated in Chapter II under “Plan outlays and expenditure” the total approved outlay for the agriculture and allied services sector during the years 1974-79 was Rs. 1504.83 lakhs and during the years 1980-85 it was Rs. 4162.39 lakhs. Against this allocation the factual expenditure on agriculture and allied services sector was only Rs. 972 lakhs and Rs. 4118.15 lakhs respectively. The Committee recommend that concerted efforts should be made to utilise fully the sanctioned amount in agriculture and allied services sector for the welfare of the tribals.

The Committee are glad to note that there is proper emphasis on the development of horticulture in Arunachal Pradesh and the Union territory is producing quality apples.

3.19 The Committee recommend that for increased production of fruits land should be given to tribals on the concept of individual ownership. The Committee feel that if the land is made available to the tribals on individual ownership basis it will not only provide them with permanent income from the produce of land but it will also ensure that the loans advanced by the Government under various schemes are in the nature of a safe investment.

The Committee firmly believe that individual ownership of land will automatically generate a feeling of satisfaction linked with competitive spirit among the tribals which is conducive for the increased production and the ultimate prosperity of the Union territory as a whole.

The Committee further recommend that a fruit processing plant should be set up at a place near the apple producing areas so that surplus fruits can be utilised for preservation in the form apple juice and jam etc.

C. Medical and Public Health

3.20 In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that district hospital or general hospitals are established at the district Hqs. and at the Capital. These hospitals are having the three minimum essential disciplines of speciality, namely, General medicines, General Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology. In the rural areas Health Units, Dispensaries and medical teams are established. Mostly all the national Health programmes which are Centrally Sponsored Schemes or otherwise and the State Health Schemes are under active implementation for the welfare of the people of Union territory. At present Arunachal Pradesh is having 3 General Hospitals, 9 District Hospitals, 6 Sub-Divisional Hospitals, 61 Health Units, 60 Dispensaries, 18 Medical Teams, 17 Homoeopathic Dispensaries, 2 Ayurvedic Dispensaries, 4 Leprosy Hospitals, 1 TB Hospital, 6 Opium addicted centres and 2 VD teams. The health programme and Schemes are NMEP/MCH/EPI/NLCP/NIOPI/ICDS National control of Blindness etc.

The Central pattern of health service has been introduced in Arunachal Pradesh to convert existing selected bedded hospitals, H/Units & Dispensaries into Primary Health Centres to cater the population of 18,000 to 20,000 by each PHCs. The left over H/Units dispensaries to be declared as Sub-Centres to cater the population of 2500 to 3000 per sub-centre. A special scheme has been taken up for covering the population of 1.50 lakh of upper belt by providing DAIS services for 300 population per DAIS.

3.22 The remote interior places of the Territory are not yet well connected by roads due to which supply of medicines/drugs etc., to the interior

places takes some time. Moreover to meet immediate needs medical facilities cannot reach by air only. So to overcome these difficulties, road communication to the interior places should be made available in the Territory.

3.23 The Committee note that the remote interior places of the Territory are not yet well connected by roads due to which supply of medicines/drugs etc. to the interior areas takes long time. Moreover, to meet immediate needs medical facilities cannot reach in time. The Committee hope that the work regarding construction of roads will be given priority during the Seventh Plan so that remote areas of the Territory are connected with each other.

The Committee note that there is no provision for opening of mobile dispensaries in 'Medical and Public Health' sector-in the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that at least one mobile dispensary should be opened in each District to cater to the needs of the tribals living in remote areas of the District. As the tribal population is scattered in far flung areas, mobile dispensary is a must for each District.

D. Irrigation and Power

3.24 The Committee have been informed in a note that the people of Arunachal Pradesh are depending on agriculture and in most of the areas they are following the traditional system of Jhum cultivation which is not only detrimental to the preservation of ecological balance but will also ultimately destroy the land particularly because of quick succession of cycles.

3.25 The main endeavour, therefore, is to dissuade them from this practice by providing them all the amenities and facilities required for permanent cultivation. With this object in view, the work of land development and irrigation was started a few years back on a systematic manner. Land fit for cultivation is being developed in foot hill areas and on hill slopes broad based terraces are cut. Irrigation facilities are provided mostly from surface sources by constructing gravity channels with diversion structures and head works. In few cases, pump sets are also used for lifting the water where construction of gravity channels are either not economical or feasible.

3.26 The total surface water potential is estimated to be 1,66,000 hectares as per earlier agricultural census. Ground water potential is roughly estimated as 1.00 lakh hectares. Nothing much could be done yet for harnessing the ground water resources due to the paucity of fund and non-availability of proper machinery and expertise in this regard.

3.27 It has been stated that till the end of Sixth Plan period 46,437 hectares of land has been brought under assured irrigation with an expenditure of Rs. 20.00 crores approximately. This includes an area of 12,317 hectares and 29,720 hectares developed during Fifth and Sixth Plan periods respectively. During the Seventh Plan period it is ~~proposed~~

modernisation activities wherever needed and permanent structure will be constructed. Lining of channels are also proposed to avoid loss due to seepage etc. Some projects which have been spilled over from sixth plan period will also be completed. New schemes on surface water utilisation by constructing gravity channels and through pumping shall be taken up alongwith ground water exploration and development schemes. The target fixed is 3,000 hectares of additional land with an allocation of Rs. 23.00 crores during the Seventh plan period.

3.28 The Committee have further been informed that during 1985-86 the allocation for Minor Irrigation is 430.00 lakhs with a target of 4000 hectares. The department is not having adequate strength. As such, it is also proposed to strengthen it suitably during the current year.

3.29 In a note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that the total number of villages in Arunachal Pradesh as per 1981 census is 3257. The number of villages electrified upto March 1985 are 827. A target of electrifying thousand villages was proposed during the 7th Five Year Plan and accordingly to this the projected funds were required. However, in view of the constraints of resources the plan funds have been severely curtailed and an exercise is already on to work out the villages that could be electrified with the curtailed money available. It is feared that this is likely to be of the order of only 500 cr. so in view of the fact that the villages which are yet to be electrified are further away from the well connected roads and will require more and more financial resources.

3.30 During evidence, the Committee have been informed that total cultivated land in the territory is 1.9 lakh hectares and the area irrigated is 60,000 hectares.

3.31 The Committee have further been informed during evidence that in Arunachal Pradesh the power potential is very great. In fact 20,000 MW of power can be produced out of water, that is hydel power. Of course it will require passive investments and it will be done in stages. But Union Territory administration have been able to achieve more than 10 MW of hydel power at least in small projects because the small project takes little time to get it commissioned. In 18 months the administration were able to commission a small project.

3.32 The Committee note that the Union Territory Administration is providing irrigation facilities to the tribals mostly from surface water sources by construction gravity channels with diversion structures and head works. In few cases pump sets are also used for lifting the water where construction of gravity channels is either uneconomical or not feasible.

The Committee further note that ground water potential is roughly estimated at 1 lakhs hectare but nothing much could be done

yet for harnessing the ground water sources due to the paucity of funds and non-availability of proper machinery and expertise in that regard.

The Committee were informed during evidence that the total cultivated land in the Territory is 1.9 lakh hectares and the area irrigated is 60,000 hectares. The Committee have been further informed that during the Seventh Plan Period, the Union Territory administration proposed to take up modernisation activities wherever needs and permanent structures would be constructed. Some projects which have been spilled over from the Sixth Plan Period will also be completed. The new schemes on surface water utilisation by constructing gravity channels and through pumping shall be taken up along with the ground water exploration and Development Schemes. The target fixed is 18,000 hectares of additional land with an allocation of Rs. 2 crores during the Seventh Plan period. The Committee recommend that adequate funds should be provided for the development of irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period. The Central Government should also arrange to provide necessary expertise to the Union Territory Administration for completion of irrigation projects for the development of agriculture through Central agencies. The Committee needs hardly stress that keeping in view the small size of agricultural holdings which is 2 to 3 hectares per family, there has to be greater emphasis on the development of minor irrigation schemes. The Committee recommend that substantial portion of the allocated funds should be utilised on the development of minor irrigation schemes which are less costly and can be completed very quickly. The Committee also feel unhappy that the allocation of 23 crores for irrigation during the Seventh Plan Period is quite inadequate and as such Central Government should consider if more funds could be provided for irrigation schemes in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period.

3.33 The Committee were informed during evidence that in Arunachal Pradesh there is great potential for production of electricity from water but the union territory administration could commission only one small project, or hydel power in 18 months.

As horticulture and small scale industries is the backbone of the economy in Arunachal Pradesh, Commissioning of small power projects for the production of electricity is of the utmost importance. As such, the Committee recommend that adequate funds should be provided by the Central Government for small hydel power projects so that electricity is easily available for the development of small scale industries and horticulture.

E. Roads

3.34 Regarding development of roads in Arunachal Pradesh, the representative of Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee during evidence as follows :—

“Previously there were no roads in Arunachal Pradesh as also there were no roads to connect one district with another district. At that time it was thought that there should be some roads through Assam for entry into Arunachal Pradesh. Previously there were five divisions (later districts were formed) and there were separate passages for each division through Assam. Thereafter District Headquarters were formed on the main road. The entire Arunachal Pradesh is divided into ten districts out of which five districts are towards the South and the remaining five are in the North. First of all District Headquarters were connected and thereafter the Northern part was connected. Today there are 180 such villages which are connected with main road and 280 villages are such which are not connected with main road but are connected with each other through inter-village roads. Except one district called “Debang Valley” all the district headquarters are now connected with roads. In this district also now road is being constructed of which 2/3rd part has since been completed and 1/3rd part remains to be completed. All the remaining districts are connected with motorable roads facilitating people to undertake journeys and much has been done in this regard. During the Seventh Five Year Plan we propose to provide funds for the missing links so as to enable people to go by road from one district to another. The present problem is that the passage is through Assam, which takes lot of time for entry into Arunachal Pradesh.”

3.35 The Committee were informed during evidence that at present the total length of roads in Arunachal Pradesh is 11553 kilometers and out of that 4991 kms. are metalled roads and the rest are fair weather roads and kucha roads. The cost of construction of kucha road is Rs. 50,000 per k.m. and the cost of construction of metalled road is Rs. 5 lakhs per k.m.

3.36 In reply to a question, the Committee have been informed during evidence that Rs. 68 crores were provided to the Union territory for construction of roads during the Sixth Plan and the expenditure was more than that. During the Seventh Plan a demand has been made for Rs. 277 crores but no final decision has been taken so far. The witness also stated that there was shortage of manpower particularly in the northern belt and as such construction work is entrusted to village people and it is not given to contractors by calling tenders.

3.37 Regarding construction of roads the representative of the Ministry

of Home Affairs explained the position as follows :—

“So far as road projects are concerned, except for very small schemes, they are cleared by the Department of Surface Transport ; they have to be technically approved by the Department of Surface Transport. Then they also see the schedule. The PWD schedule itself is very old. Therefore, it may be 160 per cent or 170 per cent or even 200 per cent over that. But the projects have to be technically cleared by the Department of Surface Transport. Then only they can go ahead.

So far as work order is concerned, attempt is made to give the contract to the villagers for rock-cutting, earth-cutting etc. There is an effort to avoid induction of outside contractors in the area. If local labour is available and if the villagers are prepared to take the contract, notwithstanding the fact that this contract may be higher than what it would have been if a contractor from outside was allowed to induct labour, we still prefer the system of giving to the villagers because this gives some money to the local people and it prevents social tension with outside labour. Therefore, our first attempt is to see that the local village people take the contract for that portion of the work.”

In this connection, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh explained the position as under :

“We try to avoid outside contractors as far as possible. The earth work is on work order. Rock blasting etc. is done departmentally.”

3.38 In reply to a question, the witness stated that sometimes the contract is given to the Village Cooperative Society. They have well-knit organisation of the local people.

3.39 When the Committee enquired whether the Union territory was having any rail facility, the representative of the Ministry stated that earlier there was no rail link in the territory but for the first time it was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. There was no rail link inside the territory. Therefore, in Arunachal Pradesh there is a plan to bring rail to places like Bhalukpong. Now that is under construction.

3.40 The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh all district headquarters except one are now connected with roads. There are 280 villages which are not connected with main roads but are connected with each other. There are no roads connecting and District with another. The Committee also note that except “Debang Vally” all district headquarters are connected with materable roads. Out of 11.53 kilometers of road only 4991 kilometers are metalled roads and the rest are fair weather roads and kucha roads,

The Committee recommend that a road construction programme should be drawn up by the Union Territory Administration to link all the Districts with each other by all weather roads during the Seventh Plan Period. The Committee hope that roads development in Arunachal Pradesh will improve the means of communication which is so essential for the social and economic upliftment of the tribal people.

The Committee trust that adequate funds will be provided by the Central Government for construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan Period and the estimates of funds submitted by the Arunachal Pradesh Government will be favourably considered and Arunachal shall be given special treatment in this regard in view of the backwardness of the area and the need to pace up development there.

The Committee appreciate that as far as possible contract for road construction work is entrusted to the local people and contracts are generally not given to outside contractors. But at the same time the Committee cannot help pointing out that construction of roads requires certain amount of technical expertise and as such CPWD/PWD of Arunachal Pradesh should be made responsible for the construction of roads so that the money is well spent and the roads last longer and remain in good shape but PWD should be directed that for construction of roads the tribal labour from the Union territory will be utilised and no contractors or labour force would be brought from outside.

The Committee also recommend that PWD of Arunachal Pradesh which is still in nascent stage should be developed more and more so that it can take up entire construction works of the territory and ultimately replace CPWD.

F. Housing

3.41. In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that tribal inhabitants of Arunachal Pradesh are largely weak so far as socio-economic condition is concerned. The financial condition is not permitting them to have all the modern facilities and amenities of life. They are usually staying in big thatched huts with Toko leaf roofing and bamboo walls. This is very much exposed to fire and other natural hazards. Endeavour of the Union Territory Administration is to provide them with better housing till the end of Sixth Plan except for construction of few staging huts and distribution of OGI sheets worth Rs 2,500/- per family as construction assistance for their houses no significant achievement could be made. During the Seventh Plan it is proposed to construct some houses for economically weaker section of people with the estimated cost of Rs. 7,500/- to Rs. 15,000/- per family. However, this scale of assistance is yet to be approved.

During the Seventh Plan Period, an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose and Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been proposed to be utilised as construction assistance. The target set for this purpose is 3000 families. Besides this, few staging huts also will be constructed in the interior places along with the completion of existing one's for which construction is already going on. Till the end of Sixth Plan Period, few staging huts were only constructed and construction assistance rendered to 570 families.

3.42. During evidence, the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs informed the Committee that "housing is still a problem of course they should not have cement, brick and mortar houses. They should have reasonably good houses. They should have CGI roofing because thatch has to be changed or repaired every time. Of course in this matter massive investments are also required. Transportation of building materials has become very costly. This is one of the demands of the local people. We have to go in for CGI roofing so that we can improve the housing. There is no complacency about it. We are aware of those great Problems and we are trying to have the best subject to the restraint and constraint of transportation problems."

3.43. The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh, the people in the villages are still living in thatched huts with Toke leaf roofing and bamboo walls. These huts are exposed to natural hazards of catching fire etc. The Committee regret to point out that till the end of Sixth Plan period except for the construction of few staging huts no housing scheme has been implemented systematically in the Union territory. During this period only construction assistance was provided to 570 families. For the Seventh Five Years Plan the Union Territory Administration proposed that for economically weaker sections of the people the amount of assistance for construction of houses should range from Rs 7,500 to Rs. 15,000 per family. But this scale of assistance is yet to be approved. For the Seventh Five Year Plan only 120.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the Housing Sector.

3.44. The Committee recommend that sufficient funds should be provided to the Union Territory Administration, if any dent is to be made to solve the housing problem in this backward area. With the rising cost of construction of houses Rs. 2,500/- as construction assistance is too small an amount for constructing even a small tenement with two rooms. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Union Territory Administration should implement a low cost housing scheme for Arunachal Pradesh under which small tenements should be constructed by the Government and these should be then allotted to the economically weaker tribal families. The Committee feel that this investment will be much safer in the sense that there will be no chance of utilising the construction assistance of Rs. 2,509/- for other purposes.

The Government should also consider providing the local people with construction material so that houses are constructed by them by their own labour. The Committee are not in favour of giving cash assistance to the people for housing purposes.

G. Lamps

3.45. In a note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that lamps were originally organised in pursuance of the recommendations of the Bawa Committee. The main objective was to provide various facilities to the farmer under the auspices of a single institution. These facilities include provisions of credit, marketing facilities and technical guidance for modernisation of agriculture. In addition, the Lamps were also to supply consumers' requirements in their areas of operation. At present there are 19 Lamps in the Union Territory. By and large, most of the Lamps are engaged in supply of Consumer requisites and extension of agricultural credit. Emphasis is now being placed on development of suitable marketing facilities through the Lamps in order to link up marketing of agriculture surplus produce with recovery of agricultural credit from the farmers.

3.46. During evidence the committee desired to know about the working of 19 lamps in the Union territory. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated as follows :—

“These lamps are economically viable. But as an institution, it sells in retail essential commodities like cloth etc. through co-operative stores. The total amount of turn-over of cooperative stores including lamps has crossed Rs. 200 crores per year. Economically they are viable. But there are other problems. Administratively, they are a little weak because that kind of trained staff who can manage these stores properly on a commercial level and keep proper accounts, are not there. In retail of commodities they are all right. But in giving loans, only short-term loans are given because of absence of land records and absence of goods which can be mortgaged. Mid-term and long-term loans are not being given. These lamps were also supposed to procure the surplus of that area and to take it back to the market area. Except two lamps, the others are not so effective.”

3.47. When the Committee enquired whether the lamps gave loans to influential persons, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh explained the position as under :—

“There have been allegations that lamps have advanced substantial loans to the people who are in the lamp area and who are around in the lamp and who are influential. These loans advanced are varified through the village Council and, to that extent, there is a check on it. The tribal village council and Anchal Samitis are still very active

democratic institutions. I am not saying that the influential people do not get away with something.....But the situation is not very bad. As regards overdue loans, yes, the problem exists. To a large extent it is our fault also; we did not use effective, coercive methods for recovery of this money. We have been giving short term loans but have not been very active in recovering. We shall do so now. One of the questions is what we propose to do about it. If we link procurement and marketing of surplus through these LAMPS, then we can tie up credit with it and also recover the old loans instead of using only coercive methods. This has been successfully done in Tawang and Bomdilla."

3.48. Asked whether the surplus agricultural produce was not purchased by Lamps and there were no arrangements for marketing, the Chief Secretary Arunachal Pradesh stated during evidence as follows :—

"By and large, the LAMPS have not played their role in buying the agricultural surplus from the cultivators and marketing it. But, as I said in the beginning, two LAMPS—one at Tawang and the other at West Kameng (Bomdilla) have been very active and they have done this. In West Kameng with headquarters at Bomdilla, purchase of apples since the last season has been monopolised by the LAMPS and we have reports that the apple cultivator in West Kameng district is receiving minimum price of Rs. 3 per kg. at the farm which is quite a good price for apple. One of the customers of the LAMPS is the local army formation. The Deputy Commissioners and the Chairman of the LAMPS there are local public leaders. They made contact with the local army officer and they have set up a market; they supply to the army. We will make efforts to see that the other LAMPS are also activated, they go in for procurement of the surplus and link credit to it."

3.49. The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh there are 19 LAMPS which have been set up for supply of consumer articles, extension of agricultural credit and providing marketing facilities to the tribal people. The Committee were informed during evidence that these LAMPS are economically viable and they are selling in retail essential commodities through cooperative stores. The total turnover of these cooperative stores including LAMPS has crossed Rs. 2,00 crores per year. The Committee were also informed that these LAMPS gave only short term loans as in the absence of land records and absence of goods which could be mortgaged long term loans could not be provided. The Committee find that except two LAMPS at Tawang and Bomdilla which were procuring the surplus produce from the people and helping them in marketing, other LAMPS were not so effective.

The Committee recommend that all LAMPS in the Union Territory should be activated in the matter of procurement of surplus produce to save the cultivators from the exploitation by the outside businessmen who assist the cultivators by advancing money in the initial stages and later on procure the surplus produce at throw away prices.

3.50. The Committee find that these Lamps are also having a problem in regard to the recovery of overdue loans. They agree with the views of the Chief Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh that if procurement of marketing of surplus produce is done through LAMPS than it would be possible for the LAMPS to recover the loans from the cultivators in time. The Committee hope that all the LAMPS would be strengthened to take up the responsibility of procuring and marketing of surplus produce of the cultivators and provide them the necessary credit facilities.

H. Industrial Development

3.51. In a note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that Government of Arunachal Pradesh is undertaking following schemes for development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in the Union territory :

- (i) Training on various trades like Carpentry, Weaving, Wool Knitting, Cane & Bamboo Works, wood carving, Painting, Carpet weaving, Blacksmithy are given to local boys and girls of Arunachal Pradesh with stipend of Rs. 100/- per month and hostel facilities for promoting cottage industries in 62 training centres in the territory besides, training in Motor mechanic,Plumber, Wireman, Electrician, Draughtsman and Fibre is imparted in the Industrial Training Institute at Roing.
- (ii) The Government is also conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programme, Publicity Campaign and Management Training for local people to facilitate development of Industries in Handloom/Handicrafts and Small Scale Industries sector.
- (iii) The Branch SISI set up in Arunachal Pradesh prepares schemes and provides other technical guidance to entrepreneurs for setting up of Small Scale Units.

It has further been stated that since the population of Arunachal Pradesh is mainly tribal, the benefit of the schemes is going to the Scheduled Tribes. More over, Government of Arunachal Pradesh is protecting the interest of the Schedule Tribes by ensuring that no outsider can take part in industrial ventures in Arunachal Pradesh unless they are in partnership with Arunachalis and the majority share holding is that of the tribals.

The following incentives also provided to the industrial units :

- (i) No income tax or sale tax is charged.
- (ii) Price preference on manstrial products is @12½% for registered and small scale units, 7½% for other registered industries and 17½ for registered cottage industries.
- (iii) Central Subsidy on capital investment is @25%.
- (iv) Central Transport subsidy is upto 75%.

The Committee have been informed that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has already set up 3 (three) Industrial Estates one each at Naharlagun, Deomali and Pasighat. Another Industrial Estate at Itanagar is under construction. Additional Industrial Estates at Changlang, Miao, Narsal, Roing, Tawang, Longding, Khaosa, Dembdila and along are being established during Seventh Five Year Plan period.

3.52. 27 Small scale Industrial Units have to far been established in the Industrial Estates by local Arunachalees.

3.53. The Committee note that there are other prospects for the development of a number of villages and small scale industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly stress that the village and household Industries are most appropriate the relevant for the economic development of the people belonging to socially and economically backward classes. Since there is a vast scope for development of village and small industries, the Committee hope that the Union Territory Administration will draw up a phased programme for setting up of these industries and will also provide sufficient financial and technical assistance to the Tribal people so that they could take advantage of these schemes and thus better their socio-economic conditions. They also recommend that the Central Government should give matching grants to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and provide increased allocation of funds in the Seventh Plan for industrial development which is an important factor in the overall development of the region.

3.54. The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh training is imparted in various crafts like Carpentry, Weaving, Wool knitting, cane and bamboo works, wood carvings, painting and carpet weaving etc. The Committee further note that there is good scope for setting up small scale industries in this union territory. The Committee, however, regret to point out that no serious efforts have been made so far to develop small scale industries in this area in a systematic manner. During the Fifth Plan against the total allocation of Rs. 102.81 lakhs for Industry and mineral sector, the actual expenditure was only Rs. 58.03 lakhs and during the Sixth Plan against the

total allocation of Rs. 448.79 lakhs for the industry sector' the actual expenditure was only Rs. 422.80 lakhs. From this the Committee again draw only one conclusion that the union territory administration have not been serious in developing small scale and cottage industries in this tribal area.

The Committee hope that the Union Territory Administration will pay greater attention to the development of industries and there will be no shortfall in the utilisation of funds in the Industries Sector.

The Committee also suggest that Khadi and Village Industries Commission should also help the Union Territory Administration in setting up small scale industries which are more relevant to the hilly areas. Government should ensure that proper marketing facilities are provided for village and cottage industries'

CHAPTER IV

OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMMES

Education

4.1. The Committee have been informed that the percentage of literacy in general and among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to 1971 and 1981 census in the Union Territory is as under :

Year	General		Scheduled Tribes			Scheduled Castes			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	17.82	3.71	11.29	8.72	1.70	5.20	N.A.		
1981	27.98	11.02	20.09	20.79	7.31	14.03	45.88	22.37	37.13

4.2. The Ministry of Home Affairs have furnished the following information to the Committee :

“The Government of Arunachal Pradesh has taken various steps to improve the literacy percentage through Adult Education, Non-formal education and formal education.

As per direction of the Government of India, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh has also decided to achieve 100% literacy by the end of 1990 in the age group 15-35 year. To achieve this objective, various schemes are proposed under 7th Plan to be introduced/implemented in Arunachal Pradesh such as opening of more adult education centres both under State Adult Education Programme and Rural Functional Literacy Programme, introduction of new incentive schemes, award schemes, strengthening of administrative machinery both at District and State level for proper supervision and implementation in the operational areas, monitoring and evaluation.

Involvement of local youth, Scouts and Guides for motivating and mobilising the illiterate masses towards adult education are also emphasised.

4.3. The non-formal education system for the age group 9-14 years has been started from 1984-85 on experimental basis. During 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to open 250 Non-formal education centres in the Territory. The objective of the non-formal education system is to cover the drop-out students of the formal education particularly.

Provision of facilities for education upto the age of 14 years being the constitutional commitment, Government of Arunachal Pradesh has given first priority to the spread of Elementary Education in the Territory. Government of Arunachal Pradesh has taken various steps for universalisation of Elementary

Education during 7th Plan period. Considering the low rate of literacy in the Territory which is the lowest in the country the Government has introduced the following scheme of incentives during 6th Plan period for attracting more children to the schools and also to ensure their retention in the schools.

1. Supply of free uniforms.
2. Supply of mid-day meals.
3. Supply of free stationaries.
4. Supply of free text books.
5. Retention scholarship.
6. Merit scholarship.

The above schemes will be continuing during the 7th Five Year Plan also."

4.3. The Committee decided to know the strategy of the government for the Seventh Plan to achieve better results in the field of education and the incentives proposed to be provided to achieve the target. The representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs has explained the position during evidence as follows :

"The literacy rate in Arunachal in 1971 was 11.29 per cent and it is a matter of concern. In 1981-82 the figure improved to 20.09 per cent, but even then it is far below the national average. Our strategy has been on several fronts. Firstly, there is need for proper environment for education. For example, if a boy has not got proper facility of studying at home, naturally he does not do well in the class and he suffers from the complex and drops out. Therefore, there is need to establish inter-village schools for a number of villages with hostel facilities.

Secondly, facilities are being provided for free education, free board and lodging, clothing, mid-day meal etc. so that they are attracted towards education.

At the same time, we have been worried about one thing and that is that the education should not make them separate from the society. This was also seen at some places that the educated persons did not want to go back to their villages and stay with their parents and take to professions like agriculture. The linkage with the society was also getting cut off. The older generation would definitely like that the boy after education should go back to them. That linkage has to be maintained. So, whenever there are cultural functions people are invited. The students are also asked to do the community work."

4.4. The Committee were informed during evidence that medium of education in Arunachal Pradesh is English. Regional language is taught in Primary classes only and Hindi is a compulsory subject.

4.5. In reply to a question the representative of Minister of Home Affairs informed the Committee during evidence that most of the teachers in

the schools are from outside the Union Territory. Tribals after graduation can get better jobs outside. That is the reason that the teachers mostly come from outside.

4.6. When the Committee enquired whether there were any arrangements in Arunachal Pradesh for training in B.Ed. course etc., the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated as follows :—

“We do not have those facilities within Arunachal Pradesh today, but we have a very large number of seats in all disciplines booked for us all over India—agriculture, education and so on. Every year, according to merit, we nominate these tribal boys. This had been going on for 4-5 years in the past. Now, first few batches have come to us. When we give them reserved seats, we take a bond from them that on the completion of the course they will come back and serve in Arunachal Pradesh for at least ten years. Some Tribal boys are already getting stipend to support themselves.”

4.7. The representative of Ministry of Home Affairs added that there is a basic education centre in Arunachal Pradesh for giving in-service training to primary teachers and junior teachers who join service without having B.Ed. qualification. For those candidates who want to go in for B.Ed., some seats are reserved in States like Orissa. But a proposal to set up a State Institute of Education in Arunachal Pradesh is under consideration.

4.8. During evidence when the Committee drew the attention of the witnesses to the high rate of drop out at the school level and the need to construct hostels in all the villages, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh explained the position as follows :—

“About drop-out, we will have a hostel even at the middle and primary stage. But in an area where the density of population is 7 persons per sq. mok, you can imagine the size of villages. So, the inter-village schools at the primary and middle level with hostel facilities, will have to be properly located and managed. Having primary and middle school children in a hostel would be a very difficult job. The greatest restraint today is allocation of resources. From 20% rate of literacy if Government desires that the coverage should be 100% by 1990, it envisages a level of investment to which the Government and Planning Commission must agree.”

The witness added :

“For the Seventh Plan we have proposed for education an investment of Rs. 111 crores. In the Sixth Plan we had got Rs. 28 crores.”

4.9. In reply to a question, the Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated that inter-village schools with better hostel facilities will reduce the drop-outs.

4.10. The Committee enquired whether there is any scheme to give incentive to the parents of the students so that they may have the willingness

to send their children to the schools. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh stated, during evidence as follows :—

“We have started a retention scholarship. Where the drop-out is because of economic reasons and not because of prejudice against education, in such cases, the State offers a retention scholarship to the parents to let the child study.”

4.11 The Committee have been informed that in the year 1947 there was no school in the Union Territory but now there are 1155 schools in the territory.

4.12 As regards Ashram Schools, the Committee have been informed in a note furnished to the Committee that Inter village Primary schools with hostel facilities were started during 3rd Five Year Plan period. Some of the villages of the Territory are very thinly populated and scattered where opening of village Primary schools is not feasible. To cover the children of these villages Government introduced the scheme of organising Inter village Primary schools with hostel facilities in a group of such thinly populated villages.

4.13 Almost all the middle, secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, except a few, in the Union Territory are having hostel facilities.

4.14 In addition to this, the R.K. Mission and Vivekananda Kendra organisation and a few local voluntary agencies have organised Ashram type schools with hostel facilities in the territory.

4.15 The number of institutions having hostel facilities in the Union Territory are stated to be as under :

	Govt. Schools	Other organisation Schools
(i) Inter village primary schools	134	11
(ii) Middle school	130	5
(iii) Secondary school	37	3
(iv) Higher Secondary school	19	1

4.16 The Committee note that there is no arrangement in Arunachal Pradesh for training in B.Ed course but there are very large number of seats in all disciplines reserved for the Territory all over India. The Committee further note that every year the tribal boys are nominated by the Union Territory Administration according to merit for admission to various courses of study. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh explained during evidence as under :

“When we give them reserved seats, we take a bond from them that on the completion of the course they will come back and serve in Arunachal Pradesh for at least ten years.”

The Committee feel that the condition for serving the Union Territory for ten years after completion of B.Ed. or any other course is a bit too harsh

as it hampers the right of a trained teacher to seek better prospects outside the Union Territory at the prime of his life. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the period in the bond for serving the Union Territory after completion of B.Ed. course etc. should be reduced to a reasonable limit *i.e.* from ten to five years. This will provide an incentive for youngmen to go out for receiving professional training.

The Committee hope that the proposal to set up a State Institute of Education in Arunachal Pradesh will also be finalised very soon so that the Union Territory would be producing trained teachers to take up teaching jobs. This will also prove economical in the long run as sending students for training to other States in reserved seats and giving them monthly stipends year after year involve a good deal of financial commitment.

4.17 While explaining the steps taken to minimise the high rate of drop outs at the school level and to raise the percentage of literacy, the Chief Secretary Arunachal Pradesh stated during evidence as under :

“About drop out, we will have a hostel even at the middle and primary stage.....The inter village schools at the primary and middle level with hostel facilities will have to be properly located and managed.....The greatest restraint today is allocation of resources. From 20% rate of literacy if government desires that the coverage should be 100% by 1990, it envisages a level of investment to which the govt. and Planning Commission must agree.”

The Committee desire that the Central Government should examine the issue of illiteracy in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in depth and allocate adequate funds in consultation with the Planning Commission so that the target of 100% literacy by 1990 can be achieved in the Union Territory, since education is a prime instrument of tribal community development.

The Committee also recommend that the retention scholarship scheme should be implemented more vigorously to provide incentive to the tribal parents to send their children to schools.

CHAPTER V
RESERVATION IN SERVICES

5.1 The Committee have been informed in reply to a question that the pattern of reservation in direct recruitment for Scheduled Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh is upto 80% whereas in promotions the reservations as applicable in Central Services are in force.

5.2 When asked about the machinery for proper implementation of the reservation orders, it has been stated that the entire administrative machinery in the Union Territory is engaged in implementing the reservation orders.

5.3 In reply to a question, it has been stated that wide publicity of vacancies and relaxation of Recruitment Rules where necessary would improve the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services in various groups of posts.

5.4 The Committee have been furnished with the following statement showing the staff strength in different groups in the Union Territory as on 1.1.84 and number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them :—

Group	Total No. of employees	No. of SCs	No. of STs	%age of SCs	%age of STs	Shortfall SC/ST
A	408	11	57	2.75%	14.25%	
B	815	19	172	2.33%	21.10%	
C	12402	375	3359	3.02%	27. 8%	
D	6451	284	3192	3.43%	33.78%	

5.5 It has been stated that the details as on 30.6.85 are not readily available.

5.6 The Committee have been informed that reservations, both in direct recruitment and promotion, are provided only for the indigenous tribal candidates. The extent of reservation in direct recruitment to posts in Group 'D', Group 'C' and Group 'B' is upto 80% as provided in the Recruitment Rules. In promotions reservations as applicable in Central Services are provided and the 40 point Roster is maintained.

5.7 Details of promotions made in various groups of posts during the last three years are not readily available.

5.8 The population of the Union Territory is predominantly Scheduled Tribe. The aim of the Administration is to give maximum benefits in the

matter of employment to the Scheduled Tribe candidates of the Union Territory only.

5.9 The Committee desired to know the steps taken by Government to stop the influx of outsiders with a view to increase the representation of local people in government service. The Chief Secretary, Government of Arunachal Pradesh stated during evidence as follows :—

“Subject to correction, according to the 1981 Census, there are 28% outsiders, and 72% locals. Outsiders are there on licence basis. They are given Inner Line permits. They belong mostly to Service classes : BSF, CRPF, engineers, doctors etc. serving there. The precaution taken is that they do not take roots there, or encroach upon local resources. As already mentioned, they cannot own land. Government is very strict about it. Neither can they own land, nor start a business. To start any business or industry, a trading licence is needed. Outsiders are not given trading licences since the last three years. Before that, some were given. The only thing that Government considers is that in a company where the Arunachal holding is 51% and there is outside collaboration, they will get a trading licence. But it is annually reviewed, to see that the Arunachal holding in that company is 51%. These are enough precautions. The 28% people who are there will do service there, but after retirement, when they cannot own land or start business, they will leave.

5.10 As regards backlog in services, the representative of the Ministry stated during evidence that due to non-availability of qualified Scheduled Tribe persons there was backlog in services. Now the position would certainly improve due to reservation of seats for people of the Union Territory in Engineering and Medical Colleges. They will be able to man the posts. Subject to availability of suitable candidates 80 per cent posts are filled by the local people.

5.11 The Committee are distressed to note that the Ministry of Home Affairs/Union Territory administration could not furnish details showing the staff strength in the Union Territory as on 30-6-85. Similarly, details of promotion made in various groups of posts during the last 3 years could not be made available to the Committee.

This is a very serious matter. The Committee trust that in future replies to the questionnaire sent by a Parliamentary Committee will receive the importance which it deserves.

The Committee are distressed to note that the representation of Scheduled Tribes in all the groups is not up to the mark in spite of the fact that there is reservation upto 80 per cent for tribals in Groups B, C and D. The Committee trust that in all future recruitments wide

publicity will be given about the reserved posts through various media like AIR, local and all India newspapers etc. so that there is greater response from tribal candidates to fill the reserved posts. For that a tremendous effort will be required to provide a base in which education will have to play a big role and sense of awareness and political will have to be instilled in the mind of younger generation.

NEW DELHI;

April 23, 1986

Vaisakha 3, 1908 (S)

KRISHAN DATT SULTANPURI,

Chairman,

Committee on the Welfare of

Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of Introduction)

Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations contained in the Report

Sl. No.	Reference to para number in the Report	Summary of Conclusions/Recommendations
1	2	3
1	1,8	<p>The Committee note that as per the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 there are 12 Tribes, living in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, and this list has not been amended so far.</p> <p>During evidence when the Committee pointed out that the list of tribes furnished to the Committee was an old one, the representative of the Ministry admitted that the list had become out of date now. He informed the Committee that the list would be amended through a Parliamentary Legislation. The delay was on account of the fact that such changes in the list of tribes were required to be made in other parts of country. This matter was under the consideration of Home Ministry.</p> <p>The Committee note that Arunachal Pradesh became a Union Territory on 20th January, 1972 and since then some other tribes which were not included in the Scheduled Tribe Order of 1951 have claimed recognition. It is necessary that these Tribes should be included in the Constitution Order so that the safeguards and other facilities available to recognised tribes are also made available to these new tribes. These small tribes which had hitherto being neglected should also see dawn of development. The Committee, therefore desire that</p>

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the Government should take necessary legislative steps to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951 so as to include therein the tribes which have since been recognised by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, without loss of time.

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2.5

The Committee note that the allocation during the Sixth Plan in the agriculture and allied services sector was Rs. 4162.39 lakhs but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 4118.15 lakhs.

The Committee feel surprised that the allocated funds have not been fully utilised even though agriculture is the traditional profession of the tribal people in Arunachal Pradesh.

The Committee recommend that the allocated funds for Agriculture sector should not only be utilised fully during the Seventh Plan period but there should be proper emphasis to develop this sector to such an extent that the economic condition of the tribal people shows marked improvement by the end of the Plan.

The Committee also note that in the industry sector, whereas the Sixth Plan allocation was Rs. 448.70 lakhs, the expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 122.80 lakhs only and there is shortfall of Rs. 26 lakhs in expenditure. The Committee would like to stress that industry is a strong indicator of development of any particular area. The Government should pay more attention for development of industry, particularly Cottage industry which is more suitable for a tribal community like that of Arunachal Pradesh and ensure that allocation of Seventh Plan is fully utilised.

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2.12

The Committee note that no comprehensive survey to assess the number of persons living below the poverty line has

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been made in the Union Territory. The Committee further note that the land in the Union Territory is community owned and they do not keep land records. As such any statistical survey in the Territory is not free from problems.

As per information furnished to the Committee, 85.79% of the indigneous tribal population in the Union Territory is living below the poverty line.

The Committee are unhappy to note that no proper methodology has been evolved so far to calculate the income of a tribal family in the Union Territory with a view to assess the number of tribal families actually living below or above the poverty line. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the matter should be examined in depth by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Union Territory Administration so as to evolve some concrete formula for assessing the income of a tribal family with a view to find out whether it is above or below the poverty line. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh informed the Committee during evidence that "at village level trained man power is absent. Local patwari is absent."

The Committee are led to believe that no serious attempts have been made so far to streamline the administration at the village level. Absence of trained manpower or revenue records or Patwari are not adequate reasons for not assessing the income of a tribal family. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry of Home Affairs should examine this matter and devise a suitable machinery for assessing the income of tribal families in Arunachal Pradesh so as to determine the number of families living below poverty line. The Committee fail to understand as to how the Government have assessed that there are

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50,000 families below poverty line without conducting a village to village survey. Under these circumstances the target fixed for uplifting families above poverty line is meaningless.

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3.9

The Committee note that no land laws have yet been promulgated in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee further note that a draft Arunachal Pradesh (Land Settlement and Land Reforms) Bill is awaiting approval of Government of India for enactment. There is no Land Reforms Regulation as yet in the Union territory.

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3.10

The Committee appreciate the difficulty of the Union territory Administration in introducing the concept of individual ownership in a tribal society where people have a life style of their own and still believe in community ownership of land in remote areas. But with the advancement of the tribal people in educational and economic fields the desire to own land or other property is a natural phenomenon and it is high time that Government should make an indepth study as to how land laws should be promulgated in this area.

The Committee would like to stress that ownership of land has many advantages also. The owner works hard to produce more when he knows that all the fruits of his labour will be enjoyed by him and his family.

The Committee, therefore, recommend that a complete survey of land in Arunachal should be undertaken at the earliest and in developed areas the land laws should be promulgated to meet the needs of a developing society. The Committee further recommend that in case of settled cultivation, Pattas should be granted to the owners of land.

The Committee feel that the promulgation of land laws is a basic necessity in a developing society and should not be postponed indefinitely. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs should examine the provisions of the draft Bill already submitted to them by the Union territory Administration and take an early decision. The Committee agree that the enactment of land laws in a tribal society as that of Arunachal Pradesh is a very difficult and sensitive issue and the Government should adopt a very cautious approach to this issue keeping in view the long term interests of the people of the territory.

The Committee note that any person who is not native of the Union territory is not permitted to acquire land without permission from the Government. But benami transactions cannot be ruled out and as such the Committee recommend that suitable legislation for prohibiting transfer of land from a tribal to non-tribal or to a person who does not belong to the Union territory should be promulgated forthwith.

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3.18

The Committee note that in the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh the main occupation of the tribals is agriculture. It has been stated that in Arunachal Pradesh the average size of land holding is 2 to 3 hectares per family.

The Committee feel that keeping in view the small size of agricultural holdings which is 2 to 3 hectares per family there has to be greater emphasis on the development of agriculture and horticulture. As already stated in Chapter II under "Plan outlays and expenditure" the total approved outlay for the agriculture and allied services sector during the years 1974-79 was Rs. 1504.83 lakhs and during the years

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1980-85 it was Rs. 4162.39 lakhs. Against this allocation the actual expenditure on agriculture and allied services sector was only Rs. 972 lakhs and Rs. 4118.15 lakhs respectively. The Committee recommend that concerted efforts should be made to utilise fully the sanctioned amount in agriculture and allied services sector for the welfare of the tribals.

The Committee are glad to note that there is proper emphasis on the development of horticulture in Arunachal Pradesh and the Union territory is producing quality apples.

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The Committee recommend that for increased production of fruit land should be given to tribals on the concept of individual ownership. The Committee feel that if the land is made available to the tribals on individual ownership basis it will not only provide them with permanent income from the produce of land but it will also ensure that the loans advanced by the Government under various schemes are in the nature of a safe investment.

The Committee firmly believe that individual ownership of land will automatically generate a feeling of satisfaction linked with competitive spirit among the tribals which is conducive for the increased production and the ultimate prosperity of the Union territory as a whole.

The Committee further recommend that a fruit processing plant should be set up at a place near the apple producing areas so that surplus fruits can be utilised for preservation in the form of apple juice and jam etc.

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3.23

The Committee note that the remote interior places of the Territory are not yet well connected by roads due to

which supply of medicines/drugs etc. to the interior areas takes long time. Moreover, to meet immediate needs medical facilities cannot reach in time. The Committee hope that the work regarding construction of roads will be given priority during the Seventh Plan so that remote areas of the Territory are connected with each other.

The Committee note that there is no provision for opening of mobile dispensaries in 'Medical and Public Health' sector—in the Union Territory. The Committee, therefore, recommend that at least one mobile dispensary should be opened in each District to cater to the needs of the tribals living in remote areas of the District. As the tribal population is scattered in far flung areas, mobile dispensary is a must for each District.

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3.32

The Committee note that the Union Territory Administration is providing irrigation facilities to the tribals mostly from surface water sources by constructing gravity channels with diversion structures and head works. In few cases pump sets are also used for lifting the water where construction of gravity channels is either uneconomical or not feasible.

The Committee further note that ground water potential is roughly estimated at 1 lakh hectare but nothing much could be done yet for harnessing the ground water sources due to the paucity of the funds and non-availability of proper machinery and expertise in this regard.

The Committee were informed during evidence that the total cultivated land in the Territory is 1.9 lakh hectares and the area irrigated is 60,000 hectares. The Committee have been further informed that during the Seventh Plan Period, the Union Territory administration proposed to take up modernisation activities where-

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ever needed and permanent structures would be constructed. Some projects which have been spilled over from the Sixth Plan Period will also be completed. The new schemes on surface water utilisation by constructing gravity channels and through pumping shall be taken up along with the ground water exploration and Development Schemes. The target fixed is 18,000 hectares of additional land with an allocation of Rs. 23 crores during the Seventh Plan period. The Committee recommend that adequate funds should be provided for the development of irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period. The Central Government should also arrange to provide necessary expertise to the Union Territory Administration for completion of irrigation projects for the development of agriculture through Central agencies. The Committee need hardly stress that keeping in view the small size of agricultural holdings which is 2 to 3 hectares per family, there has to be greater emphasis on the development of minor irrigation schemes. The Committee recommend that substantial portion of the allocated funds should be utilised on the development of minor irrigation schemes which are less costly and can be completed very quickly. The Committee also feel unhappy that the allocation of 23 crores for irrigation during the Seventh Plan Period is quite inadequate and as such Central Government should consider if more funds could be provided for irrigation schemes in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period.

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3.33 The Committee were informed during evidence that in Arunachal Pradesh there is great potential for production of electricity from water but the union territory administration could commission only one small project for hydel power in 18

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3.40

months. As horticulture and small scale industries is the backbone of the economy in Arunachal Pradesh, Commissioning of small power projects for the production of electricity is of the utmost importance. As such, the Committee recommend that adequate funds should be provided by the Central Government for small hydel power projects so that electricity is easily available for the development of small scale industries and horticulture.

The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh all district headquarters except one are now connected with roads. There are 280 villages which are not connected with main roads but are connected with each other. There are no roads connecting one District with another. The Committee also note that except "Debang Valley" all district headquarters are connected with motorable roads. Out of 11553 kilometers of road only 4991 kilometers are metalled roads and the rest are fair weather roads and kucha roads.

The Committee recommend that a road construction programme should be drawn up by the Union Territory Administration to link all the Districts with each other by all weather roads during the Seventh Plan Period. The Committee hope that road development in Arunachal Pradesh will improve the means of communication which is so essential for the social and economic upliftment of the tribal people.

The Committee trust that adequate funds will be provided by the Central Government for construction of roads in Arunachal Pradesh during the Seventh Plan Period and the estimates of funds submitted by the Arunachal Pradesh Government will be favourably considered and Arunachal shall be given special treat.

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ment in this regard in view of the backwardness of the area and the need to pace up development there.

The Committee appreciate that as far as possible contract for road construction work is entrusted to the local people and contracts are generally not given to outside contractors. But at the same time the Committee cannot help pointing out that construction of road requires certain amount of technical expertise and as such CPWD/PWD of Arunachal Pradesh should be made responsible for the construction of roads so that the money is well spent and the roads last longer and remain in good shape but PWD should be directed that for construction of roads the tribal labour from the Union territory will be utilised and no contractors or labour force would be brought from outside.

The Committee also recommend that PWD of Arunachal Pradesh which is still in nascent stage should be developed more and more so that it can take up entire construction works of the territory and ultimately erplace CPWD.

The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh, the people in the villages are still living in thatched huts with Toke leaf roofing and bamboo walls. These huts are exposed to natural hazards of catching fire etc. The Committee regret to point out that till the end of Sixth Plan period except for the construction of few staging huts no housing scheme has been implemented systematically in the Union territory. During this period only construction assistance was provided to 570 families. For the Seventh Five Year Plan the Union Territory Administration proposed that for economically weaker sections of the people the amount of assistance for construction of houses should range from

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Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 15,000 per family. But this scale of assistance is yet to be approved. For the Seventh Five Year Plan only Rs. 120.00 lakhs have been earmarked for the Housing Sector.

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The Committee recommend that sufficient funds should be provided to the Union Territory Administration if any dent is to be made to solve the housing problem in this backward area. With the rising cost of construction of houses Rs. 2,500/- as construction assistance is too small an amount for constructing even a small tenement with two rooms. The Committee, therefore, suggest that the Union Territory Administration should implement a low cost housing scheme for Arunachal Pradesh under which small tenements should be constructed by the Government and these should be then allotted to the economically weaker tribal families. The Committee feel that this investment will be much safer in the sense that there will be no chance of utilising the construction assistance of Rs. 2,500/- for other purposes.

The Government should also consider providing the local people with construction material so that houses are constructed by them by their own labour. The Committee are not in favour of giving cash assistance to the people for housing purposes.

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3.46

The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh there are 19 LAMPS which have been set up for supply of consumer articles, extension of agricultural credit and providing marketing facilities to the tribal people. The Committee were informed during evidence that these LAMPS are economically viable and they are selling in retail essential commodities through cooperative stores. The total turn-

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LAMPS has crossed Rs. 2,00 crores per year. The Committee were also informed that these LAMPS gave only short term loans as in the absence of land records and absence of goods which could be mortgaged long term loans could not be provided. The Committee find that except two LAMPS at Tawang and Bomdilla which were procuring the surplus produce from the people and helping them in marketing other LAMPS were not so effective.

The Committee recommend that all LAMPS in the Union Territory should be activated in the matter of procurement of surplus produce to save the cultivators from the exploitation by the outside businessmen who assist the cultivators by advancing money in the initial stages and later on procure the surplus produce at throw away prices.

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The Committee find that these Lamps are also having a problem in regard to the recovery of overdue loans. They agree with the views of the Chief Secretary of Arunachal Pradesh that if procurement of marketing of surplus produce is done through LAMPS then it would be possible for the LAMPS to recover the loans from the cultivators in time. The Committee hope that all the LAMPS would be strengthened to take up the responsibility of procuring and marketing of surplus produce of the cultivators and provide them the necessary credit facilities.

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The Committee note that there are fine prospects for the development of a number of village and small scale industries in Arunachal Pradesh. The Committee need hardly stress that the village and household Industries are most appropriate and relevant for the economic development of the people belonging to socially and economically backward classes. Since there

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is a vast scope for development of village and small industries, the Committee hope that the Union Territory Administration will draw up a phased programme for setting up of these industries and will also provide sufficient financial and technical assistance to the Tribal people so that they could take advantage of these schemes and thus better their socio-economic conditions. They also recommend that the Central Government should give matching grants to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh and provide increased allocation of funds in the Seventh Plan for industrial development which is an important factor in the overall development of the region.

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3.54

The Committee note that in Arunachal Pradesh training is imparted in various crafts like Carpentry, Weaving, Wool knitting, cane and bamboo works, wood carvings, painting and carpet weaving etc. The Committee further note that there is good scope for setting up small scale industries in this union territory. The Committee, however, regret to point out that no serious efforts have been made so far to develop small scale industries in this area in a systematic manner. During the Fifth Plan against the total allocation of Rs. 102.81 lakhs for Industry and mineral sector, the actual expenditure was only Rs. 58.03 lakhs and against the total allocation of Rs. 448.70 lakhs for the industry sector, the actual expenditure was only Rs. 422.80 lakhs. From this the Committee again draw only one conclusion that the union territory administration have not been serious in developing small scale and cottage industries in this tribal area.

The Committee hope that the Union Territory Administration will pay greater attention to the development of Industries and there will be no shortfall in the utilisa-

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The Committee also suggest that Khadi and Village Industries Commission should also help the Union Territory Administration in setting up small scale industries which are more relevant to the hilly areas.

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4.16

The Committee note that there is no arrangement in Arunachal Pradesh for training in B.Ed. course but there are very large number of seats in all disciplines reserved for the Territory all over India. The Committee further note that every year the tribal boys are nominated by the Union Territory Administration according to merit for admission to various courses of study. The Chief Secretary, Arunachal Pradesh explained during evidence as under :—

“When we give them reserved seats, we take a bond from them that on the completion of the course they will come back and serve in Arunachal Pradesh for at least ten years.”

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5.11

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