CHAPTER TWO

Developmental Planning in Arunachal Pradesh with Special reference to Agriculture and Rural Development
2.1 Introductory Statement:
When the Government of India took over the administration of the vast territory of Arunachal Pradesh in 1947 it was an uphill task to initiate development measures in the region mainly because of non-availability of proper communication facilities. Unlike other tribal regions of India the physical and cultural isolation as witnessed in Arunachal Pradesh was acute\(^1\). The foremost task was to penetrate deep into the area by opening administrative centres with communication network. The British Government followed a "policy of isolation" which means tribal areas were loosely administered with very little or no accent on development and as a result the area remained backward\(^2\). Therefore, efforts were made to facilitate implementation of various schemes to develop the region and to bring the people to a certain level of economic and social development. Introduction of the five-year plans and other programmes has facilitated the implementation of various schemes for all round development. However, a few years of experience with planning\(^3\) has revealed that the progress made in the tribal areas is not upto expectation. Some communities are found more advanced than the others are and some sections of society are enjoying most of the benefits meant for the whole community.

The focus of this chapter is on the administrative development in the region and the physical achievement in different sectors of economy of Arunachal Pradesh based on the government reports and documents. The time period covered here pertains to the first five-year plan (1951-55) to the eight five-year plans (1992-97) which has been studied in four phases. Attempt has been made to evaluate the developmental activity on the basis of available data from various sources in order to analyze the socio-economic and infrastructural changes as experienced in Arunachal Pradesh as a result of the planning processes and administrative evolution of the state. Special reference to agriculture and rural development programmes in the state planning process has been made. Since agriculture is the largest and most important sector of the state economy, it plays a crucial role in providing food to the people and has a great potential of creating employment opportunities to absorb the rising rural labour force. In fact agriculture and

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2 Verrier Elwin (1957): *A Philosophy for NEFA* Published by Sachin Roy, NEFA, Shillong. p. 3
rural development are interwoven. Rapid development in agriculture and allied sectors is likely to improve the quality of life of the rural people, which in turn may help in the process of skill formation and all round development of the state.

2.2 Developmental Planning in Arunachal Pradesh:

2.2.1. Pre-Independence Phase (before 1947): During the colonial rule, the people of Arunachal Pradesh were put behind the walls of isolation when the Inner Line Regulation was imposed in 1873. In 1914, the area was divided into three sections and named as (i) Central and Eastern Section, (ii) the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract and (iii) the Western Section. In the same year the territory was further consolidated when the British government drew the “outer line” as ‘Mc-Mahon’ line after an agreement with the Chinese and the Tibetan Government. In 1935, under the Government of India Act, proposed special provisions for the administration of tribal areas whereby these were reconstituted as “Excluded Areas” or “Partially Excluded” Areas. The administrations of these areas were in the hands of the Governor of Assam and Office of a Secretary to the Governor was created for assisting him in 1937. The Government of India made the expenditure for the administration of the province and development of the region through the Assam Budget. An additional post of an Advisor to the Governor of Assam was created in 1943, who was mainly concerned with the administration of the North-East Frontier Tracts which also bore the expenditure of the Office of the Advisor to the Governor.

Since the province was loosely administered there were comparatively infrequent contact between the administration and the people. No efforts were made to understand the people or the region in order to take up developmental schemes, neither was an attempt made to improve the socio-economic conditions of tribals who were cut off from the rest of the country. Rather, the imposition of different law and order condition adversely affected the tribals even as many of the tribal groups resented the British action. Infact, the attitudes of the Administration in Arunachal Pradesh was not different from the one.

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5 P.N.Luthra (1970): Constitutional and Administrative Growth of NEFA, Govt. of Assam Shillong. p.11
6 ibid.
7 Many tribal groups like the A bor (Adi), D aslas, Mishmis, Singphos etc. used to levy taxes on the people in plains, which were stopped by the British Government. And as a measure to check the further disturbances from this hill tribes British outpost were posted in the foothills. A.Meckenzie (1884): History of the Relation of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal, Bengal Province, Calcutta.
adopted by it in other tribal regions of India. As a result, not even a topographical survey was made to map out the physical resources of the region and it was not until 1961 that a serious attempt was made to undertake the population census for the region. At the time of Independence Arunachal formed a part of Assam Province and was known as “Excluded Area” and was administered by a Political Officer. As far as the development work is concerned it was almost non-existent except for the following-two primary schools, thirteen health units, 248km roads. A few other departments and institutions that were in existence at the time of Independence were as follows.

- One Engineering Division with its headquarters at Sadiya functioned.
- Education Department with one Education Officer was also stationed at Sadiya (1947).
- Agriculture cum Community Development (CD)/ National Extension Service (NES) started functioning with one Agriculture Officer in 1946 and continued to cover other allied activities.
- A Forest Advisor was appointed in the year 1946 to advise the Governor of Assam on NEFT (North-East Frontier Tract) Forestry. The CMO (Chief Medical Officer) was appointed in 1947 with its headquarters at Pasighat.

2.2.2 Developmental Activity in NEFA (1947-1972):

After independence, when the states were reorganised and developmental work were geared up in all the states, Arunachal Pradesh with a vast geographical area of 83,743 sq.km was still a “Frontier Tract” which formed part of the Assam province and was known as “Excluded Area”. The post of “Advisor to the Governor” was created in 1943, which continued to function under the Governor of Assam who acted on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India with its headquarters at Shillong. It was in 1954 when the “Frontier Tract” was renamed as “Frontier Division” and NEFA Regulation was constituted in 1954.

Till the first plan period there were practically no accent of economic or social development in Arunachal Pradesh. The tribal economy was backward and non-monetized economy, land was scarce, technology primitive, manpower was scarce and...
unskilled, malnutrition, and illiteracy were some of the visible problems\textsuperscript{11}. To appreciate the changes brought about in the last five decades a brief review of progress made under the five year plans will help in understanding the present economic and social conditions in the territory.

From the time of independence till 1952, the total expenditure by the government on NEFA was Rs.4.19 million. During all these years, government spending accounted primarily for the spread of administration into the interior of the hills and building up communication link, though rudimentary\textsuperscript{12}. The first five year plan sanctioned a total outlay of only Rs. 3 crore. The plan was ushered only in 1953 as a result of which the final expenditure was even lesser than the actual outlay with just Rs. 2.01 Crore (67 percent expenditure) as evident from table 2.1.

### Table 2.1 Five-Year Plans – Outlay and Expenditure (Current Prices) in Arunachal Pradesh (1951-56 to 1992-97).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Outlay</th>
<th>Expenditure (Rs. In Crores)</th>
<th>[Figures in Parenthesis indicates Percentage]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1951-56</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>2.01 (67.00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Second Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1956-61</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>3.56 (69.94)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Third Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1961-66</td>
<td>7.15</td>
<td>9.20 (128.67)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Annual Plan</td>
<td>1966-69</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>8.31 (98.11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fourth Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1969-74</td>
<td>17.99</td>
<td>21.58 (119.90)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fifth Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1974-79</td>
<td>63.30</td>
<td>60.86 (96.14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Annual Plan</td>
<td>1979-80</td>
<td>46.81</td>
<td>23.41 (50.01)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sixth Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1980-85</td>
<td>222.90</td>
<td>205.85 (92.35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Seventh Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1985-90</td>
<td>549.00</td>
<td>550.49 (100.27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Annual Plan</td>
<td>1990-92</td>
<td>653.35</td>
<td>629.41 (96.33)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Eight Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1992-97</td>
<td>1727.68</td>
<td>1714.88 (99.26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Ninth Five Year Plan</td>
<td>1997-2002</td>
<td>20612</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Figures in Parenthesis indicates Percentage]

\textsuperscript{11} NCEAR (1967) op. cit. pp.15-16.
\textsuperscript{12} J.N.Choudury (1992) op.cit. p.250.
Table 2.2 Sectorwise Distribution of Five-Year Plan Expenditure from 1950-51 to 1980-85 in Arunachal Pradesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>Annual</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Rs In Lakhs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture and Allied Activities</td>
<td>55.63 (27.64)</td>
<td>53.08 (14.88)</td>
<td>114.91 (12.5)</td>
<td>181.71 (21.87)</td>
<td>321.32 (14.9)</td>
<td>1506.05 (24.74)</td>
<td>4234.76 (20.57)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Co-operation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.29 (1.48)</td>
<td>39.34 (4.3)</td>
<td>42.05 (5.06)</td>
<td>45.23 (2.1)</td>
<td>157.10 (2.58)</td>
<td>303.76 (1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Water and Power Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6.15 (1.72)</td>
<td>27.97 (3.25)</td>
<td>61.38 (7.39)</td>
<td>122.12 (5.66)</td>
<td>475.05 (2.6)</td>
<td>2689.06 (13.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Industry and Minerals</td>
<td>9.91 (4.92)</td>
<td>4.02 (1.13)</td>
<td>23.0 (2.50)</td>
<td>40.73 (4.9)</td>
<td>43.00 (2.0)</td>
<td>96.13 (1.6)</td>
<td>425.12 (2.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transport and Communication</td>
<td>70.55 (35.06)</td>
<td>147.40 (41.33)</td>
<td>397.64 (43.20)</td>
<td>213.15 (25.65)</td>
<td>926.91 (42.95)</td>
<td>1965.09 (32.3)</td>
<td>7199.37 (34.97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Social and Community Services</td>
<td>65.13 (32.37)</td>
<td>128.20 (35.95)</td>
<td>316.50 (34.39)</td>
<td>254.47 (30.62)</td>
<td>538.94 (24.97)</td>
<td>1394 (22.9)</td>
<td>6074.40 (29.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.5 (3.50)</td>
<td>9.04 (0.98)</td>
<td>37.41 (4.5)</td>
<td>160.40 (7.43)</td>
<td>41.69 (0.7)</td>
<td>83.87 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>201.22 (100.0)</td>
<td>356.64 (100.0)</td>
<td>920.37 (100.0)</td>
<td>830.90 (100.0)</td>
<td>2157.92 (100.0)</td>
<td>6085.28 (100.0)</td>
<td>20585.22 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage.


The top priority during the first two plans were given to the transport and communication services accounting for 35 to 40 percent of total plan expenditure in order to construct all weather roads in the territory. A total of 405.55km road was constructed and 11 post offices without telegram facilities were created.\(^{13}\)

Next priority sector was social and community services, which received 32 to 35 percent of the total plan expenditure. In the field of education, more attention was given to consolidation and improvement of existing schools, rather than setting up new ones. In the process 23 JB (Junior Basics)/ primary schools were temporarily closed for practical reasons\(^{14}\). However, 2 high schools with residential facilities were added. According to 1961 census, there were 24012 persons recorded as literate (7.13 percent) out of which 7476 (2.52 percent) were the local tribals (STs). The extension of medical services got into stride in 1951 with the establishment of a separate medical department. There were 19 hospitals with 22 indoor dispensaries and 17 outdoor dispensaries, 20 mobile health

\(^{13}\) Fifty Years Pace of Development in Arunachal Pradesh op. Cit. p.4.

\(^{14}\) The number of primary schools were reduced for the dearth of teachers, who were reluctant to go to interior places in the absence of basic amenities and adverse physical conditions.
units, 3 leper colonies and 27 anti-malaria units. A Health Training Centre at Pasighat was established to trained nurses, health assistants, midwives, etc.

In the agriculture sector emphasis was given to draw the attention of farmers to practice settled cultivation from the usual *jhum* cultivation. The community development program conceived as a part of economic activities was started with establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute at Pasighat in 1950. The end of the second Plan brought an estimated forty - fifty thousand acres of land under permanent cultivation. Agricultural seed farms and 6 veterinary dispensaries were established. Approximately 155 hectare of land was developed for settled cultivation, 4 agricultural farms were created, in addition 2 fish farms and 50 village ponds were created, 5 cattle farms, 5 poultry farms and 3 veterinary dispensaries were added.

In 1953 the First NES (National Extension Services) Block came up in Namsang in Tirap District. 10 handicraft centres were opened with stipends and hostel facilities for trainees with effect from 1953. For the first time Rs. 11.56 lakhs was earned as Forest revenue.\textsuperscript{15}

By the end of second plan only 9 settlements were electrified with addition of 654 kw installed capacity.

The total outlay for the third five year plan (1961-66) was Rs. 7.15 Crores, which was because of extra allocation of Rs. 2 Crores for improvement of communication. The urgency for the development of transport and communication was felt after the Chinese aggression in 1962. As a result of which 306 kms of road was added during the third plan.

During the third plan period, the highest priority was given to social and economic infrastructure of the territory. Under the education department, one college (1965), 6 Higher Secondary Schools, 1 Secondary School, 20 Middle Schools were added. Numbers of hospital/dispensaries, doctors, nurses, compounders, medical beds etc. were increased. In 1962, National Small Pox Eradication Programs was extended in Arunachal Pradesh. Another 21 villages were electrified and 32 post-offices along with telegraphic facilities in three post-offices were added.

The administration’s efforts to improve the agricultural economy of the region were confined to land reclamation and terracing. Government’s involvement in the area of irrigation, distribution of manures and fertilizers, seeds and seedlings improved tools and implements, plant protection, horticulture, demonstration centres etc. was negligible.

\textsuperscript{15} ibid. p.5
Another problem was the shortage of trained agricultural personnel to execute the task to the people in the interior places and also the absence of special plan programs suitable to the NEFA situation.

During the three Annual Plans (1966-69) the topmost priority was given to extension of social and community services followed by transport and communication sector. Under Social and Community Services activities were confined to motivate the people in the field of education, covering more villages with water supply schemes, provision of health facilities, etc.

Industry got very meager percentage of total outlay in all the plan period and the possible reason could be the absence of infrastructural development coupled with the absence of manpower and other resources. However, under industries, main emphasis was given on revival and revitalization of traditional handloom, handicraft and other forest based small industries. There was no allocation for the development of water and power in the I plan period. It was only in the II plan that attempts were made in order to generate electricity from diesel power sets. As a result the end of third plan around 1500 KW installed power capacity mainly for electrifying the important administrative centres for a limited 4 to 5 hours in the evenings.16

One of the objectives of the planned development in the state was to encourage the rural mass to participate in various developmental activities in order to promote local affairs for the all round development. But this proved to be a huge task for the government to enthuse the people who had been living in “primitive” condition, isolated from the rest of the country. Although Rural Development programmes were undertaken under the community development schemes, the response from the rural masses was very poor.

Infact the evaluation report of the first five-year plan declared,

"...from now on the primary emphasis in district administration had to be on the implementation of development programme in close co-operation with the active support of the people... establishing an appropriate agency for development at the village level, which derived its authority from the village community...linking up in relation to all development work of local self-government institutions with administrative agencies of the state government and regional co-ordination and supervision of the district development.... Measures to promote a healthy growth of such institutions are, therefore, an integral part of planning. It would be only for the Panchyats and other local regional and functional bodies to participate actively in the preparation of plans."17

As a result of which, the NEFA Panchayati Raj Regulation was passed in 1967 and implemented in 1969 under the recommendation of the Ering Committee. In the early

stage of planning period, the departments of community development and Panchayati Raj were set up to deal with rural local government. It was significant since the entire region was totally rural with a very faint indication of urbanization. Therefore, area approach was adopted to mobilize the villagers for their active participation in various project as well as in the ancillary activity in the rural areas. Area approach for rural development broadly means planning for full utilization of the development potentialities of a selected area. This was done to ensure cumulative economic growth and consequently, to improve the quality of community life. It rests on the premise that the purpose of Rural Development is best served not by frittering away money on a multiple of generalized services pursued simultaneously but by concentrating efforts on the most-needed and the most promising single project or combination of say, two or three major schemes for an area depending on the physical scope and economic potentialities available.\(^{18}\)

2.2.3. Developmental Activity in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh (1972-87):

NEFA was renamed as Arunachal Pradesh with Union Territory status on 20th January 1972. Nine more sub-divisions were created. The government of India allotted one parliamentary seat each in both the houses. Under Panchayati Raj System 5 Zila Parishads, 44 Anchal Samitis and 623 Gram Panchayats were constituted during this period. First Agricultural Census was conducted in the year 1970-71 and second population census was taken in 1971. In the same year the decision to affiliate all schools of Arunachal Pradesh to the Central Broad of Secondary School Syllabus as well as Examination was made.\(^{19}\)

During this period the fourth five year plan (1969-74) was already underway with the total outlay of Rs. 17.99 crores but actual expenditure at the end of the plan period went up to Rs. 21 crores as shown in Table 3.1. In the agricultural and allied sectors the objective continued to be on increase in food production through various schemes such as land reclamation and development, terracing improved jhuming, irrigation etc. And from the general framework it appeared that more emphasis was given on land development and terracing, but food production was far from the required quantity. Although the indigenous populations were self-sufficient in food requirements, the

\(^{17}\) D.N.Pandey (1997) op. Cit. p.155

\(^{18}\) ibid. p.126
administration had to annually airlift about 15,500 tonnes of foodgrains for its civilian employees in the interior places.

During IV plan period 3460 hectare land was developed and 3690 hectare were reportedly brought under irrigation. Horticulture was given a boost during this plan period by raising 116 horticultural garden. Grafted sapples of Apple, Peaches, Plums, Pears etc. were purchased from Sikkim, Almora and Simla and distributed to the people. Farmers were trained at government agricultural farms. Subsidies were provided to them on improved seeds of potato, maize and paddy, and other fruit trees. Under Animal Husbandry, 2 cattle farms, 10 veterinary dispensary and 3 aid centres were added. Under forestry department about 395 sq.km were constituted as reserve forest. Varied forest resources were identified by government to develop them on conventional lines. About 319.53 kms of forest roads was constructed and Rs. 159.47 lakhs revenue was earned. New plantation and aiding of natural regeneration was continued.

Uptill IV plan, Arunachal Pradesh had no industrial establishment worth the name, except a veneer factory and few saw mills. Whatever manufacturing activities were there, it was confined to handicrafts with primitive tools and techniques. Each village being self-sufficient with hardly any exchange of goods and lack of sizeable demand, the industrial growth offered very less scope in Arunachal Pradesh.

Priority sectors in the initial period were development of communication in surface transport, education, health services, and agriculture and allied sectors, forestry and other social and community service. The development activities continued in this framework till early seventies. The thrust of planned development was given only from the fifth five year plan (1974 -79) onward. During Fifth Plan the Pradesh Council was converted into a provisional legislative council in 1975. Arunachal Police was established in 1974.

In the same year State transport Department was set up with the aim to connect the administrative headquarters and to promote greater interaction to build economic, social and cultural link within and outside the territory. Transport and communication continued to be one of the topmost priority areas, with about 35 percent of states total plan expenditure devoted for its development. New roads-both surfaced and unsurfaced were constructed connecting the sub-divisional headquarters. An additional 1175 kms of road was constructed as a result of which more places could be linked which also brought in 125 villages with electricity, drinking water supply and banking services.

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19 Fifty Years pace of Development in Arunachal, op. Cit. p.15
higher mark of power generation with 3922 KW installed capacity was registered with the completion of micro-hydel projects\textsuperscript{21}.

In the agricultural sector, an additional 3000 hectares of land was developed for permanent cultivation and 1686 hectare was brought under irrigation. Under allied sectors 521 people's horticultural garden were raised. Special attention was given to horticulture in the fifth plan. Around 88,000 sample of temperate fruit plants were procured from Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and were distributed to the cultivators in the first year of the fifth plan. In the animal husbandry front, 21 cattle farms and 6 veterinary dispensaries were added.\textsuperscript{22}

In the field of health, one district hospital, five dispensary-cum-health units and one TB hospital were added to the existing institutions. More schools in every level were established with residential facilities in some of them keeping in view the distance factor for those students who lives far-off but desirous to carry on higher studies. Other services like health, drinking water etc. were given priority in the social and community sector.

Although the total outlay for fifth five year plan was Rs. 63.30 crores the actual expenditure incurred was lesser with Rs. 60.86 crores only. However, in keeping with general approach of the fifth plan attempt was made to inject the concept of integrated development of all sectors with a view to remove regional imbalance\textsuperscript{23}.

The sixth five-year plan (1980-85) period brought in lot of changes in addition to the already existing institutions as well as development process. Even the plan outlay shot upto Rs. 222.90 crores. Five districts were added, four Zila Parishad, eight Anchal Samities and Gram Panchayats were constituted under Panchayati Raj System during this period. Rural Development Department was established in 1980 after separating it from CD department. In 1984, separate fisheries department was created.\textsuperscript{24}

Top-most priority was given to social and community services accounting for 31 percent of the total plan allocation. By the end of same year Plan 3 colleges, 62-higher/ high school, 132 middle/ senior basic schools and 1144 primary/ junior basic schools with the total of 1338 schools were in existence in the territory. Number of students as per Statistical Report (1985) was 83610 while the number of teacher-pupil ratio was

\textsuperscript{20} Fifty Years Pace of Development in Arunachal, op. Cit.p.17
\textsuperscript{21} Fifty Years Pace of Development in Arunachal, op.cit. p.20
\textsuperscript{22} A.K. Agarwal (1987) op.cit. p.113
\textsuperscript{23} Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), Planning and Development Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.
\textsuperscript{24} Fifty Years Pace of Development in Arunachal, op.cit. p.21
recorded at 1:24 on an average for all level in 1983-84. Even the expenditure on education increased from Rs. 22.99 lakhs (1960-61) to Rs. 1074.56 lakhs in 1983-84. As per 1981 census total literate in Arunachal was 1,31,333 accounting 20.78 percent of state’s total population.

In the field of health, 11 district/general hospitals came into existence during sixth plan with 131 dispensaries and health units while Ayurvedic/Homeopathic dispensary also rose to 17. Family welfare programme was carried out under which 1565 persons were covered.

About 25 percent of total fund were allocated for the further development and maintenance of the transport and communication services. As a result of which 300 km surfaced and 800 km unsurfaced road was constructed in the VI plan. In addition to bus services already existing 5 routes were brought into operations by Arunachal Pradesh State Transport Department. 238 postal facilities were also added in the state.

Emphasis was also laid on the development of agriculture and allied activities, village and small-scale industries and extension of essential services in the rural and backward areas. Net sown area under settled cultivation increased from 28006 hectares (1970-71) to 76759 hectare (in 1985). While that of jhum land decreased from 87220 hectare (1970-71) to 72,555 hectare in 1985. Area under irrigation also increased from 22661 to 31040 hectares for the same time period. Most of the land was devoted for cereal cultivation among which paddy topped the list by accounting 67 percent of total cereal cropped area. Meanwhile area and production of vegetables, pulses, oilseeds, spices and other cash crops also registered measurable increase. The farmer’s awareness with regard to various agricultural inputs like HYV, use of fertilizers, plant protection chemicals, tractors, etc. also grew but in a very slow pace.

Under Rural Works Department 785 villages were provided with drinking water facilities while 214 minor irrigation sites were created for agricultural operations. Rural Development initiated various self-employment programmes like IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme), ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme), NREP (National Rural Employment Programme) / RLEGP (Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme) etc. Under IRDP, the number of beneficiaries (10885) exceeded from the set target of 8000 while land utilized (Rs. 182.80 lakhs) was less than the actual released fund of Rs. 192 lakhs. 210 numbers of Anganwadis in 14 blocks were covered.

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with total of 11233 beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme. With high growth rate of population and fewer avenues for income generation, the unemployment problem were already surfacing and rightly on time programmes like NREP/ RLEGPS were able to generate 431.44 thousand mandays till 1984. Wages were given in both cash and in kind. As per final estimate, State Net Domestic Product and Per Capita Income of Arunachal Pradesh were Rs. 428.37 and Rs. 1955.21 at current price (1980-81) in 1984 respectively. Regular government employees of 4305 persons were added26.

Although the main stress of planning objective was laid on the development of human resources along with exploitation of natural endowments in an optimal manner, the achievement made during fifth and sixth plan was far from its fulfillment. The literacy rate was only 24 percent, health care facilities were still inadequate (4823 per health unit), roads were to be connected to rural places, drinking water to be provided to the people, so on.

2.2.4. Developmental Activity in Arunachal Pradesh (1987-1997):

Arunachal Pradesh was declared as the twenty-four state of the Union of India on 20th February 1987. Two more districts27 viz. Papum-Pare (1992) and Upper Siang (1994) were created. In addition, 19 sub-divisions and 41 circles were also created. During this period the seventh and eight five-year plans were implemented in the state. The actual expenditure incurred during both the plan periods is as follows:

Table 2.3 Sectorwise Distribution of VII and VIII Five Years Plan Expenditure in Arunachal Pradesh (1985-90 and 1992-97)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Five Year Plan</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>VIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture and Allied Services</td>
<td>7579.70</td>
<td>(13.77)</td>
<td>19984.08 (11.65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Co-operation</td>
<td>530.15</td>
<td>(0.96)</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>1240.30</td>
<td>(2.25)</td>
<td>6347.42 (3.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Irrigation and Flood Control</td>
<td>2690.17</td>
<td>(4.50)</td>
<td>8549.37 (4.98)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>5718.71</td>
<td>(10.39)</td>
<td>33569.25 (19.60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Industry and Minerals</td>
<td>1158.25</td>
<td>(2.10)</td>
<td>2969.92 (1.73)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>18078.32</td>
<td>(32.84)</td>
<td>45994.56 (26.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Social and Community Services</td>
<td>15484.31</td>
<td>(28.13)</td>
<td>46539.57 (27.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Miscellaneous **</td>
<td>2569.55</td>
<td>(4.67)</td>
<td>7533.87 (4.40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>55049.46</td>
<td>(100.00)</td>
<td>171488.04 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage.

** Miscellaneous includes Scientific Services and Research, Economic Services, General Services.


Co-operation was not given separately for 8th five year plan.

26 Fifty Years Pace of Development, op.cit. p.23-24
27 Under Re-organisation of Districts Amendment Act 1992 & 1994 the two districts were created by curving out the Lower Subansiri District and East Siang District respectively.
With an outlay of Rs. 549 crores, the main thrust in the seventh five-year plan (1985-90) continued to be on the development of physical and social infrastructure facilities, agriculture and allied services, power, transport and communications (Table 3.3).

In agriculture sector the main emphasis continued to be on increase in foodgrain production to generate surplus production, to wean the *jhumiias* to settled cultivation. From the VI plan onwards the state is reportedly self-sufficient in food with marginal surplus. By the end of VII plan, the food production went up to 2.09 lakh MT. Due importance was given to commercial crops, as a result, potato production was recorded at 27213 MT, oilseeds – 19475 MT and pulses at 3900 MT by the end of the VII plan period. The area under, high yielding variety (HYV) and plant protection increased up to 7500 hectares and 25100 hectare respectively. The consumption of fertilizer (N+P+K) was recorded at 390 MT.\(^{28}\)

The major horticultural produces in the various pockets of the state were apple, pineapple, orange potato, mustard spices etc. However, due to lack of organized market, communication bottleneck and inadequate infrastructural facilities the growers couldn’t get adequate remunerative prices for their produce. Attempt was made by government to provide subsidised transport facilities to help the farmers to dispose off their produce in nearest markets. To overcome the endemic marketing problem Arunachal Pradesh Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act was passed in 1989. Simultaneously, Marketing Board at the state level was also set up to deal with the various marketing problem effectively in respect of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries department\(^{29}\).

A separate directorate for horticulture was created in 1989 considering its significant growth. The production of fruits and vegetables went up to 39390 MT and 34000 MT respectively. Various programmes to reclaim the suitable land for cultivation were taken up by constructing terraces, contour bunds, land levelling, and watershed management etc although at a small scale\(^{30}\).

The emphasis on improving indigenous livestock through cross breeding/upgrading processes and augmentation of milk, egg and wool production were continued which went up to 40000 litres, 30 million number and 57000 kgs. respectively during the seventh plan and the two subsequent annual plans. Distribution of poultry and piggery units on subsidy were further augmented. Under fisheries the main objective was to increase

\(^{28}\) Arunachal Agriculture at a Glance (1993-98), Directorate of Agriculture, Naharlagun.

\(^{29}\) Draft Eight Five Year Plan (1990-95), Directorate of Agriculture, Naharlagun.

\(^{30}\) Fifty Years Pace of Development in Arunachal, op.cit. p.25
inland fish and fish seed production. The estimated potential of culturable water area in the state is 7000 hectare and 2000 km cold water. Of this, a total of 904 hectare and 380 km (cold water) were brought under 9980 MT fish, 15 million fish fry seed and 5 million fingerlings. Under aquaculture scheme, upto the end of seventh plan 2002 domestic fishponds and 224 village fish farms were constructed. Under Rural Development programme, the physical achievement under IRDP was 56606 beneficiaries. The main difficulties in implementation of IRDP were non-availability of credit support, communication problems, lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of organized marketing outlets, reluctance of local people to take loans etc. The NREP and RLEGP were discontinued, and instead JRY (Jawahar Rojgar Yojana) was launched in 1989-90. Achievements under this programme during 1989-90 were Rs. 7.25 lakhs mandays. Under ASMF (Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers) programme 68123 farmers were assisted during the VII plan period. During 1990-91, a scheme of Grants-in-aid to Gram Panchayats was introduced and various developmental works were to be implemented on Area-cum-Community Development approach. As a subsidiary to the area-cum-CD projects, another scheme known as GVK (Gram Vikas Kosh) was also introduced under which funds were released to the Anchal Samities for keeping in fixed deposits accounts with the banks for a term of 5 years. These accounts were to be as security deposits against bank loans by the Panchayati Bodies for various development projects. Both the schemes were being implemented with a view to involving the people at the grassroots for mobilization of resources as well as for planning and implementation of schemes depending on the potentials and needs of the sum specified areas within the overall frame-work of a democratically decentralized authority.

In Arunachal Pradesh there is a limited scope for major or medium irrigation projects due to small landholdings, which are scattered in narrow valleys. As such, minor irrigation is the only means for providing assured irrigation to the villagers. During seventh plan period 15787 hectare of land was brought under irrigation through minor irrigation canal. Few exploratory bores have been constructed at Sonajuli, Kokila, Kharsingsa, Nirjuli and Amba village with the fund received from UNICEF. During the seventh plan and subsequent Annual plans (1990-91 & 1991-92) governments objective was to execute micro as well as comparatively large hydel schemes to augment

31 ibid. p. 25
32 ibid. p.36-37
33 ibid. p.37-38
power generation. Against the peak demand of 55 MW only 11.08 MW of power was
generated from various micro-hydel generating stations with the installed capacity of
16.45 MW. In addition, 9.10 MW diesel generating sets provided the power demand.
Another 10 MW was purchased from Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB). By the end
of 1990-91 out of 3257, 1495 village i.e., and 46 percent were electrified\(^{34}\).

Many places in the state are still to be connected by the roads. Road transport is the only
means of communication for the people of Arunachal in absence of railway lines. At the
end of seventh plan, total road length of 8883 km was reportedly constructed. By the end
of the same plan year state transport was operating on 89 routes with a fleet strength of
148 buses.\(^{35}\)

Under the guidelines of National Policy of Education, 1986, efforts were made to bring
improvement in educational facilities. Special emphasis was given on providing facilities
for primary education to achieve the constitutional objective of universalisation of
elementary education. Along with it Adult education was also given due importance
under Minimum Needs Programme. By 1989-90, altogether 1705 educational institution
existed. Against the enrolment target of 134000, the plan achievement was 132124 for 6-
14 years age group\(^{36}\).

Keeping in view the goal of “Health for All by 2000”, acceptable health care facilities
were sought to be achieved. The main programme undertaken was to restructure the
existing health care institutions to make them confirm to all India patterns. The end of
the plan period 6 community health set-ups, 24 primary health centres and 155 sub-
centres were established. Additional 291 beds were added to bring the total number of
beds to 2288 (807 – urban and 1481 – rural) by the end of the VII plan\(^{37}\).

In rural areas drinking water is being provided under the Minimum Needs Programme of
the state plan and also under the accelerated Rural Water supply programme. Surface
sources are mostly available and water is taken up through gravity system to the villages
by using pipes. Sedimentation tanks and reservoirs are constructed and community taps
with platforms are provided in villages depending upon the population of villages.
During VII plan 660 villages were provided with drinking water. Providing water supply

\(^{34}\) ibid p. 39  
\(^{35}\) ibid. p.41-42  
\(^{36}\) ibid. p.43  
in the capital complex, district headquarters and other administrative centres are taken care under urban water supply. At the end of VII plan State Gross Domestic Products (income) at constant prices stood at Rs. 214.67 crores and Per Capita Income at Rs. 2599 at constant (1980-81).

The proposed outlay for the VIII plan was Rs. 1728.62 crores. However, the actual expenditure turned out to be Rs. 1714.62 crores. The broad objectives of the Eight five-year Plans (1992-97) were:

(i) Development of basic infrastructure
(ii) Self-sufficiency in food.
(iii) Promotion of horticulture
(iv) Rapid development of local resources based on industries
(v) Development of manpower resources
(vi) Welfare programme: literacy, health care, minimum needs programmes etc.

Growth, diversification and achievement of self-sufficiency in agricultural production were the main objective of the agricultural department during eighth plan. Since the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, considerable growth was registered in foodgrain production. It is reported that since Sixth plan onward Arunachal Pradesh is self-sufficient in foodgrain production. According to N.C. Ray, ‘Arunachal Pradesh is the only state in the North-East Region which has maintained an equilibrium between production of foodgrain and rise in its population’.

The percentage growth of food production was steady till eight plans when it registered negative growth rate as shown in table 2.4. The department of agriculture attributes the decline in foodgrain production to different behavior of rain and pattern of its distribution. The state had sustained considerable losses to production of different crops during the kharif season throughout the eight plans. As a result of which the food crop requirement of 2,70,092 MT, could not be met as the actual production was estimated to be around 199057 MT and the net availability of foodgrain for consumption was only 164579 MT with a deficit of – 105515.

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38 ibid.
40 Ninth Five Year Plan (1992-1997) and Annual Plan (1997-1998), Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Planning and Department, Itanagar.
Table 2.4 Foodgrain Production in Arunachal Pradesh by Plan Periods (1950-56 to 1992-97)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.n</th>
<th>Plan Periods</th>
<th>Foodgrain Production</th>
<th>Percentage growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I Five Year Plan (1951-56)</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>II Five Year Plan (1956-61)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>III Five Year Plan (1961-66)</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>6.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rolling Plans (1966-69)</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>7.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IV Five Year Plan (1969-74)</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>30.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>V Five Year Plan (1974-79)</td>
<td>1,14,000</td>
<td>26.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Annual Plan (1979-80)</td>
<td>1,22,000</td>
<td>7.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VI Five Year Plan (1980-85)</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>41.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>VII Five Year Plan (1985-90)</td>
<td>209,400</td>
<td>21.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Annual Plan (1990-92)</td>
<td>215,355</td>
<td>2.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>VIII Five Year Plan (1992-97)</td>
<td>199,057</td>
<td>-7.56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: i VIII Five Year plan Draft, 1992-97, Arunachal Pradesh, Directorate of Agriculture,Naharlagun

During 1992-93 food production suffered a setback, as there was drought in the productive areas of the state. Crops planted considerably got affected and as much as about 18150 hectare of cropped area was affected and production suffered by about 19815 MT due to flood and landslides in 1993-94. In VIII plan target of reaching a production level of 3,00,000 MT could not be achieved due to heavy dependency of the state agriculture on the behavior of rainfall. Approximately 560 hectare and 9201 hectare of land were respectively reclaimed and protected. Other allied activities like soil conservation through watershed management, catchment area treatment, reclamation of water logged area, afforestation, power driven machinery etc. were carried out.

The emphasis continued to be on reducing Jhum cultivation and increasing terraced cultivation by bringing more land under HYV and NPK (Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium) nutrition program and increasing use of modern farming tools and plant-protection programme. Under horticulture, 12000 people’s horticulture gardens were raised. During VIII plan attempts were made by the department to identify suitable agro-climatic regions where tropical, sub-tropical, temperate fruits, floriculture, spices, mushroom cultivation etc. so as to develop it as a major revenue earner for the state. As per the government report bout Rs. 2332.12 lakhs of money were devoted for the all-round development of horticulture while Rs. 2293.73 lakhs were spent for the development of Animal husbandry. 16 cattle farm, 90 veterinary dispensaries were reportedly raised, sheep and goat rearing were to be encouraged by providing cross
breeds and pastures. Piggery development was stressed for higher meat output by introducing more upgrading varieties.\textsuperscript{41}

As per 1991-assessment report of the Forest Survey of India, the state has about 81 percent of its area under forest cover.\textsuperscript{42} By the end of the VIII plan a total of 125124-hectare land was brought under plantation cover. Emphasis was laid on restoration of the vegetative cover through various regenerative programmes. Various program like Anchal Reserve and Village Reserve Forests (ARF/VRF), Artificial Plantation, Aided Natural Regeneration, Social Forestry, Apna Van, Cash Crop plantation, Recreation Forestry, Rural Fuelwood plantation etc. were some of it which were reportedly implemented in VIII plan period. Approximately Rs. 4020 lakhs of revenue was earned.

The objective and thrust of Rural Development defined by the Planning Commission in its VIII plan approach is that the direct intervention of the state for poverty alleviation should not only continue, but should be further strengthened. Thus, the major approach and strategy in the eight plans were in pursuance of the following objective:

i. Creation of self-employment opportunities and Wage-employment Avenue for the people below the poverty line.

ii. Decentralization of authority to promote peoples action.

iii. Intensification of the focus on collectivism in popular efforts by promoting group activities.

iv. Focus on role of women in economic activity and social progress.

IRDP continued to be major self-employment generating schemes In the beginning of eighth plan out of 149612 rural families, 81627 families were identified as below poverty line (54.5 percent). Out of 81627 BPL families, 45102 new families were reportedly assisted once during eighth plan.

The rural employment programme carried under JRY (Jawahar Rojgar Yojana) was further bifurcated into two in 1993 and a separate branch named as EAS (Employment Assurance Scheme) was introduced. Under EAS, generation of assured wage employment upto 100 days for 2 adult members in each family belonging to below poverty line (BPL) was implemented in all the 56 blocks during the eighth plan period.

IAY (Indian Awaas Yojana) was a sub-scheme of JRY till 1995-96, which was declared to be an independent scheme with higher allocation of fund. MWS (Million Wells Scheme) was another component of JRY till 1995-96. This scheme was made

\textsuperscript{41} Draft Nine Five-Year Plan (1997-2002), Planning and Development Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.

\textsuperscript{42} Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) op.cit.
independent so as to provide assistance to BPL families for construction of irrigation sources and land development for permanent cultivation through their own labour or by encouraging local labourers on payment of wages. GKY (Ganga Kalyan Yojana), Model Villages etc. were some of the other rural development programmes taken up in 1996-97.\footnote{ibid.}

As per the government report Arunachal Pradesh is making rapid development in the field of education. The rate of literacy for the age group 7 years and above in the state has increased from 24.11 percent (1981) to 41.50 percent (1991 census). The following were some of the achievements made in eighth plan (Planning and Development, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh).

1. Addition of pre-primary classes to existing one 15
2. Establishment of primary schools 144
3. Upgradation of primary to middle school 46
4. Upgradation of middle to secondary school 22
5. Upgradation of secondary to higher secondary school 12
6. Establishment of college 2
7. Construction of girls hostel 33

Thinly populated habitation and lack of proper infrastructural facilities in the existing institutions were attributed as the main problem experienced during the eighth plan for achieving universalisation of education at lower stage.

Under health and medical services, the state is said to present a remarkably dismal picture. The problem of accessibility, inhospitable difficult terrain, vast geographical area, sparse population, low literacy rate etc. have made the delivery of health care services in Arunachal Pradesh extremely difficult. The physical target and achievements of Rural health institutions in eighth plan for sub-centre were 100 and 50, Primary Health Centre were 15 and 17 and Community Health Centre were 15 and 7 respectively. In order to cover the widely scattered population of the state the service of Mobile Team was instituted. As per the statistical report (1997) out of 3649 villages in Arunachal 3021 i.e., 82.79 percent villages were provided with drinking water facilities by the end of the eighth plan.

Since the beginning of planning process in Arunachal Pradesh, the road construction had been the topmost priority, where the task of connecting the inaccessible places so as to bring the developmental activity in the remotest corner of the state. Notwithstanding the deterrents imposed by the geo-political condition, the task of road construction has been taken up by different agencies like PWD (Public Works Department), BRTF (Border...
Road Task Force), RWD (Rural Works Department), National highway (BRO), Forest Department etc. As a result of which 12695-km length of Road has been constructed so far with the density of 15.1 km per 100 sq.km, which is perhaps the lowest in the country. So far 1480 places have been connected with roads of all nature. At the end of VIII plan 175 buses were operating in 115 routes connecting various places by the state transport department. Under communication the total number of post office rose to 283 while that of PCO and STD facilities rose to 251 and 56 respectively.44

After 50 years of government expenditure and harnessing of national resources States Gross Domestic Income and Per Capita Income as per 1997 statistical report stood at Rs. 332.28 crores and Rs. 3526 at constant price (1980-81) in 1994-95 respectively.

### 2.3 Evaluation of Developmental Planning in Arunachal Pradesh with Special Reference to Agriculture and Rural Development:

With the inception of planning era in Arunachal Pradesh, the centuries old closed community came out from its isolation to a more wider world. The effort of the government for all round development of the area helped in overcoming natural barriers. Roads got built, forest resources exploited, streams of administrators, contractors, officials, and job seekers started pouring into the region. New institutions like education, health, co-operatives, Panchayati system etc. were set up. Improved means of agricultural and allied activities were introduced, assistance were provided to the farmers and traders through subsidies, loan, demonstration, stipends etc. to adopt more advanced forms of economic activities. The facility of quick transport and communication broke the age-old isolation of their way of life. On the surface, there definitely emerged a new order, which brought a basic transformation on the social and economic life of the tribal people.

However, Arunachal Pradesh remains one of the poorest states of India in terms of socio-economic infrastructural development of the country and is also found to be lagging behind other constituent units of North-East Region45. Inspite of sustained efforts made for planned expansion of the basic amenities to the people in the interior places over last four to five decades, the growth rate achieved remains far from its requirement.

In order to measure the current developmental status of the state, the Tata Consultancy Services have chosen 14 indicators. The average value for each indicator in North-East is

45 Draft Nine Five Year Plan (1997-2002) op.cit. p.15
taken along with its present value in Arunachal Pradesh and is measured against the current national average, taking India as 100 in each case. The indices are summed up to arrive at the composite value for Arunachal Pradesh and North-East. As per the index (as shown in table 2.4) Arunachal Pradesh scored a low value of 37 as compared to NER (North-East Region) value of 56 as against 100 percent for all India average. This index briefly gives a representative picture of overall development lag that exists in Arunachal Pradesh inspite of higher per capita income with Rs.2199 than the north-eastern states and all India average.

Table 2.5 Levels of Development in Arunachal Pradesh, 1993-94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Indicators</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arunachal</td>
<td>North-East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pradesh</td>
<td>Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Per Capita Income (Rs.)</td>
<td>2199</td>
<td>2058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. % of Manufacturing sectors in SDP</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>9.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. % of workers in manufacturing sector</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Savings as % SDP</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Yield of foodgrains (kg/hect)</td>
<td>1173</td>
<td>1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Fertilizer consumption (Ton.)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>19.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Industrial output per worker</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Literacy (%)</td>
<td>32.87</td>
<td>44.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Urbanization (%)</td>
<td>12.21</td>
<td>13.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Road length per 100 Sq. Km.</td>
<td>17.85</td>
<td>32.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Post Offices / 100 sq.km.</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Bank branches/ 100 sq. km.</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. PHCs/ total population.</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Per capita electric consumption (kW)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composite Index</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The reason for such a high development lag are not too far to be searched. The main thrust of planned development started only from fifth five-year plan and before that, as the 'Frontier Tract' of Assam it received its due attention only after the Chinese aggression of 1962, until then it appears more of an obligation to routine work of using the funds earmarked every plan year. Since then the central government for the first time took initiative in studying the entire territory. The government also implemented the Panchayati Raj Regulation Act in 1967 to involve the local people in the administration of the territory.
The early plans were more of a haphazard scheme and programmes implemented in the state without giving due consideration to its varied ethnic and physio-climatic conditions as a result of which it failed to generate the desired result from the tribal masses except for few dwellers in the foothills. The general approach of plan development adopted for NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh) was more of a parentalistic one, which also lacked insight by failing to spell special policies for the state. The task of bringing all round development was huge keeping in view its geo-political and socio-economic background in the forefront. Moreover, Arunachal Pradesh did not inherit any infrastructural base from the colonial government unlike other states of India and even the North-East. However, unlike the other tension-prone states of India, Arunachal Pradesh was peaceful and undisturbed to carry out the developmental activity.

After the completion of eight five-year plans and various annual plans the state government itself admitting that the territory is still woefully lacking in basic infrastructure and social facilities. The need for a quantum jump in the investment to help building up required infrastructure and providing basic minimum services to the people has been underlined by the planning board for the ninth plan. Studies conducted by Agarwal (1989), Behera (1994) and Sachchidananda (1985) apart from various other articles and reports on Arunachal also reveals that though on the surface development has essentially taken place which has brought in various socio-economic changes in people’s lifestyle. But developmental benefits have reached only marginal section of society as it has failed to penetrate in the interior. A review of development expenditure points toward investment in construction and maintenance of public work that is being earned by the contractors and government officials through illegal means and transactions. As observed by critics that in the absence of industrial base the contract money is being spent in accumulating wealth in the form of gold reserves, land, currency etc. A certain portion of this money is also used in money lending, trade and commerce, building constructions and even in earning additional comfort of life.

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46 Draft Ninth Five Year Plan op.cit.
48 M.C. Behera (1994) op.cit.
50 A.K. Agarwal (1987) op.cit. p.117
An important fact, which merits attention, is that Arunachal Pradesh has practically no resources of its own and is almost entirely dependent on central assistance\(^5\). As a result the fund allocated for annual plan in every plan period is diverted to meet non-plan gaps as is evident from the given table for the eighth plan.

Table 2.6 Annual Fund Allocation during Eight Five-Year Plans in Arunachal Pradesh (1992-93 to 1996-97).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Approved Outlay (Rs. Cr.)</th>
<th>Revised Outlay (Rs. Cr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992-93</td>
<td>247.60</td>
<td>235.35 (95.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>293.50</td>
<td>263.95 (89.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994-95</td>
<td>335.02</td>
<td>332.99 (99.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>503.00</td>
<td>439.30 (87.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>520.00</td>
<td>457.06 (87.89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage.
Source: Eight Five Years Plan (1992-97), Department of Planning and Development, Itanagar.

As per the government report the state has been importing almost all the consumable articles including development inputs from outside and it has little to export to the national market. Even those agricultural and handicraft items, which are locally produced, do not have market to dispose. As a result, whatever investment made in the economy do not seem to have any multiplier effect\(^5\). Developmental planning assessment conducted by NCEAR in erstwhile NEFA in 1967, had already remarked and cautioned the government that\(^5\):

"...development in NEFA has to be conceived not only in economic terms but in terms of change in the total complex of socio-economic life... The investment made to be judged in terms of its capacity to stimulate growth and not in terms of immediate returns. Because of the shortage of manpower and the difficult and inaccessible terrain, the cost of every scheme is bound to be higher compared to that of a similar scheme in the rest of India."

As per the review report of the eighth plan, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) registered an average annual increase of 4.9 percent at constant price (base 1980-81) and 14.6 percent increase per annum at current prices. In the absence of adequate infrastructure and human resources, the state could not derive away any benefit out of economic liberalization. Even the growth of various sectors as shown in Table 2.6 is not indicative of balanced development, where 48 percent of NSDP at constant price is contributed by primary sector as against 14 percent in the secondary sector (1994-95). In

\(^5\) ibid.
\(^5\) NCEAR (1967) op. Cit. pp.2 & 138
terms of Net State Domestic Product at constant price as well as percentage of workers in various sectors, the contribution of secondary sector is the lowest in the state.

Table 2.7. Percentage Distribution of NSDP (Net State Domestic Product) at constant Price and Percentage of Workers in various sectors in Arunachal Pradesh, 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1994-96.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>1980-81</th>
<th>1990-91</th>
<th>1994-95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NSDP (Income at constant price)</td>
<td>Worker-</td>
<td>NSDP (Income at constant price)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sector</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Sector</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Sector</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


There is still no major industry in the state. By the end of eighth plan period the state industry department could register 16 medium scale industries and 3306 small scale industrial units generating an employment of about 13,800 persons. Some of these small-scale units are agro-forest-based ventures eventhough the state is rich in natural and mineral resources. Arunachal hydropower potential still remains untapped in the absence of sufficient intensive industry. At present the power demand in state is stated to be about 75 MW which is mostly for domestic consumption. However, only about 59 MW including 14 MW of imported power from NHPC (National Hydro-Power Corporation), NEEPCO (North-East Electrical Power Corporation) and ASEB (Assam State Electrical Board) is available for the entire state. It is also stated that out of 3649 villages 67 percent (2450) of them have been electrified. However, to corroborate these facts the micro-level study shall reveal how far these achievements are in tune to government claims, which will be taken up in succeeding chapters.

Over the period the percentage share of workers in primary sector has gone over to the tertiary sector, which could be due to low remuneration in agriculture sector and absence of adequate means in secondary sector job, which is still undeveloped. On the other hand salaried job gives secure and constant flow of money with perks which is an obvious attraction for educated youth when there is no other avenue to earn income.

However, agriculture remains the mainstay of people and 65 percent of its working population engaged in agriculture. Attempts to wean away the farmer from jhum cultivation has succeeded to some extent as Net Sown Area under settled cultivation has

---

exceeded than that of jhum cultivation although area under operation for jhum continues
to remain more. As a result of increase in population and shift toward settled cultivation,
the average size of land holding has decreased from 6.19 hectare to 3.71 hectare in 1970-
71 to 1990-91 respectively.
Agriculture in the initial plans received a moderate allocation of funds, however, the
amount was raised in subsequent years from Rs. 55.63 lakhs (1951-56) to Rs.19984.08
lakhs (1992-97). The expenditure of government went up to build both the physical and
institutional infrastructural facilities. Various extension services were provided to the
farmers, new high yielding variety crops were introduced, chemical fertilizer and
pesticides were distributed at subsidized prices. By the end of eighth plan HYV crops
occupied 32.78 percent of the area under major foodcrops. The consumption of fertilizer
remained low of 3kg/hectare as against 72kg per hectare for all India. The irrigation
facilities increased only marginally (25.18 percent in 1990-91). Over the years the
growth of net sown area under sedentary cultivation has essentially increased, the yearly
average growth rate being 6.47 percent. However, the overall productivity of land has not
increased much, inspite of high decline in the area under shifting cultivation. The higher
productivity in permanent cultivation has not succeeded in raising the overall
productivity of significantly. As a result the increase in cropping intensity has been very
slow from 113 hectare in 1970-71 to 117 hectare in 1990-91.
The picture of agricultural growth is somewhat dismal when we compare it with the high
growth rate of total population and rise in percentage of non-working population. The
population has gone up from 3.37 lakhs in 1961 to 8.64 lakhs in 1991 with a decadal
variation of 38.83 percent in 1961-91 (Table 2.7) for the entire state. The growth rate for
non-scheduled tribe has been much higher than the scheduled tribe population. Urban
population still remains low of 12.79 percent (1991). The percentage share of Scheduled
Tribe population is much lower than non-scheduled tribe population with just 5.83
percent. There has also been considerable rise in non-ST population from 11.33 percent
in 1961 to 36 percent in 1991that too in the rural areas, where a higher growth rate has
been recorded (66.80 percent) as compared to the tribal population (20.21 percent). High
growth rate increase of non-tribal population in rural areas seems to be because of
employment opportunity in the farm and allied sector, which could be because of labor
demand in farm sector as a result of shift from jhum toward settled farming.
Table 2.8 Growth of Rural and Urban Population in Arunachal Pradesh (1961-1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Rural/Urban/Total</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Decadal growth rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-ST ST</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Total 38118 (11.33) 298439 (89.67)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 38118 (11.33) 298439 (89.67)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban - -</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Total 98102 (20.98) 369408 (79.02)</td>
<td>157.36% 23.78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 84283 (85.91) 365939 (99.06)</td>
<td>121.11% 22.62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban 13819 (14.90) 3469 (0.94)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Total 190667 (30.17) 441167 (69.82)</td>
<td>94.35% 19.43%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 159296 (83.55) 431110 (97.72)</td>
<td>89.00% 17.81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban 31371 (16.45) 10057 (2.27)</td>
<td>127.01% 190.07%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Total 314207 (36.34) 550351 (63.66)</td>
<td>79.50% 22.48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural 235708 (77.07) 518222 (94.16)</td>
<td>66.80% 20.21%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban 78499 (22.93) 32129 (05.84)</td>
<td>150.23% 219.47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Figures in Parenthesis indicates percentage]


There is also much variation in population distribution over space, as the density of population in Tirap district is 36 persons/km.sq while Debang Valley has a low of 3 persons per sq. Not only that more than seventy percent of villages in Arunachal Pradesh have population of less than 200 persons as is evident from Appendix 2.1. With such a high percentage of population living in scattered villages and hamlet it is difficult to set up any school or health care centre.

Regarding manpower situation the state is stated to have witnessed a decade! decrease in number of workers to total population which declined from 57.65 in 1971 to 45.20 percent in 1991. This has been attributed to the rise in educational institutions and the growth in number of students in the state. As per NSS report (1987-88 and 1993-94) the number of work participation has declined among both male and female workers except among rural females as is evident from Appendix 2.2.

The annual outturn of matriculation, higher secondary, technical degree/diploma degree, general graduates, post-graduates has considerably increased in last one to two decades. It is estimated that total technical degree and diploma holders would be more than 250 per year. Which can not be accommodated in public sector with limited number of posts and vacancies and with no alternative in private sectors. However, as per government estimation 60 percent of primary school, 50 percent of middle schools and 40 percent of secondary schools are without proper building, insufficient class-rooms, teachers quarters and hostels, inadequate number of educational equipment to schools and
appointing requisite number of qualified teachers\textsuperscript{55}. Further the problem of high rate of dropouts still pose a serious challenge. The girls are much lagging behind in comparison to the boys so far as enrolment is concerned and as far as drop out is concerned it is 65 percent for girls against 85 percent for boys. Another major problem is that there are 1515 uncovered small habitations having population of 100 or below scattered in hilly terrain\textsuperscript{56}.

Low literacy rate coupled with poor infrastructural facilities, inhospitable difficult terrain etc. has added to a poor health care service in the state. As per the report of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare\textsuperscript{57}, the states of North-East has critical infrastructural gaps such as – large segment of rural population still remains uncovered by any sub-centre or Primary Health Centre; PHCs are wholly unequipped; most PHCs and CHCs do not have either ambulance or other smaller vehicles for basic mobility; critical shortage of qualified trained personnel and technical manpower; CHCs, PHCs and sub-centres building setup in the past having deteriorated require wholesale renovation/restoration. The Council also advocated for evolving special parameters and norms for these states.

Poor health condition of the people may be due to poor sanitation and unhygienic condition apart from their indifferent attitude toward illness and diseases. Public Health Engineering Department reports 82 percent coverage of villages in Arunachal Pradesh with drinking water facilities yet most of the cases are reportedly water-borne diseases and sicknesses. Thus, it needs to be questioned that how far the quality of drinking water is safe?

Since the first Five Year plan period Transport and Communication has been given topmost priority and emphasis has been to provide connectivity and to open up new areas. So far approximately Rs. 750 crores of money has been spent (till eight plan) to provide connectivity essential for generating the process of socio-economic development in the state. But still large remote areas especially along the international borders are yet to be connected by road. 1480 number of villages are reportedly connected by roads. The road density of the state still remains a low of 15.4 Km per 100 sqkm, which is also much lower than national average of 47.24 Km/100 sq.km. Furthermore, the means of

\textsuperscript{55} Draft Five Year Plan (1997-2002), op.cit.
\textsuperscript{56} Census of India Series 3, op. cit.
\textsuperscript{57} Report submitted during the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare meeting held in New Delhi on October 1995 on the problems of North-Eastern Region.
communication is still in dismal state with only 175 buses operated by State Transport Department in 115 routes apart from other private and co-operative bus services.\textsuperscript{58} Districts headquarter of Dibang Valley—Anini is yet to be connected by roadways. Here all the food items and other basic necessities are supplied by air services. Likewise there are still many areas where supply system is maintained by air dropping and foot march of 2 to 7 days.

All these factors have been a great hindrance in the growth of tourism development in the state inspite of its immense potential to earn huge revenue for the state. The experts are reported to be working on identifying the tourist circuit and to assess the commercial viability.

Ever since the days of national movement for independence Rural Reconstruction and Development has been the major theme of discussion. There after the strategy of ‘Social justice’ with growth was laid down with the emphasis on Rural Development in general and agriculture development in particular. The development of rural society for moving towards an egalitarian society and growth of GDP through agricultural growth were sought to be achieved. The foundation of the strategy to achieve ‘social justice’, i.e., eradication of poverty, removal of unemployment, and reduction of regional disparities, were laid down in the first decade of planning itself. Which constituted\textsuperscript{59};

(i) A multi-purpose, multi-dimensional and multi-sectoral community development programme; intending mass-mobilization and motivating the rural community for higher living in which the block budget and block administration was to support the multi-purpose developmental program. The ultimate aim was for the village community to have the strength of initiating and promoting self-reliant developmental process through aided self-help.

(ii) An integrated co-operative structure in which production, credit, input, marketing and processing were inter-linked and were to be achieved by joint efforts of the people.

(iii) An appropriately decentralized political decision making body capable of taking decisions for the rural community and ensuring people’s participation so that above two can be facilitated, the Panchayats.

Towards the end of second five-year plan in 1958, the Approach Paper to third Plan published by the Planning Commission laid down the principal elements of Rural Development and Agricultural Policy – which included:

\textsuperscript{58} No record is available with regard to bus services in various routes for non-governmental buses. Most of the private buses have their services confined to local city services except for those night bus services connected with various towns in Assam.

\textsuperscript{59} S.C. Srivastava (1997): Rural Development in North-East: Emerging issues and policy options. This paper was presented in the seminar on “Strategies for Rural Development in Ninth Plan”. 
(i) Agrarian reorganizing program including joint farming;
(ii) Massive mobilization of surplus manpower for carrying out the projects by co-operatives and Panchayats.
(iii) Promotion of multi-purpose village service co-operative societies to shoulder the responsibilities of supplying credit and other inputs; and
(iv) State trading in foodgrains.

Toward the end of fifth five-year plan and beginning of sixth plan self-employment program like IRDP and wage employment program like FWP (Food for Works Programme) were implemented. Later on IRDP was segmented and different self-employed projects like DWCRA (1982), TRYSEM (1987) and wage employment programmes like NREP/RLEG, JRY, EAS, MWS etc. were incorporated. The physical and financial achievement made under various Rural Development programs during eight plans is as given below.

Table 2.9 Physical and Financial Achievement under Various Rural Developments Programmes in Arunachal Pradesh during 8th Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural Development Programmes</th>
<th>Physical and Financial Achievement under various RD Programmes</th>
<th>8th Five Year Plan Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRDP</td>
<td>1. Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</td>
<td>426.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. No of Beneficiaries assisted</td>
<td>13642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRY</td>
<td>1. Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)</td>
<td>156.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mandays generated (mandays in lakhs)</td>
<td>6.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAY</td>
<td>1. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>37.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. No of houses constructed</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWS</td>
<td>1. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>17.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. No. of MIC/other irrigation works completed</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAS**</td>
<td>1. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mandays generated (Mandays in lakhs)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWCRA</td>
<td>1. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>33.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. No. of Group formed</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRYSEM (TRG)</td>
<td>1. Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)</td>
<td>16.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. No. of Youth Trained</td>
<td>490</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The yearwise implementation of IRDP and wage employment programs during eighth plan shows a considerable achievement in terms of number of beneficiary assisted (IRDP, IAY, DWCRA), mandays generated (JRY, EAS), number of projects completed...
(MWS), number of youths trained (TRYSEM). However, the review of program implementation in the field and experienced gained over the years, shows that the self-employment programmes could not make much impact on the BPL families by way of generating additional income for crossing the poverty line. The IAY (Indira Awas Yojana) target for construction of houses could not be achieved as the unit cost approved by the government were not sufficient for construction of tribal houses. And as per the Basic Statistics, Department of Rural Development, the percentage of TRYSEM trained youth under IRDP in Arunachal Pradesh was only 2.96 percent, much below the national average of 5.92 percent. Although TRYSEM training program continued its focus on both traditional and non-traditional field, the achievement in VIII plan was only 51.2 percent. DWCRA could not make any tangible impact on the rural women, which was admitted by the government\(^6^0\), although they attributed the reason of its failure on the prevailing socio-economic conditions in Arunachal Pradesh.

From the review of implementation of programmes in the field and experience gained over the years, it has been noted by the government that the self-employment programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM and DWCRA could not make much impact on the BPL (Below Poverty Line) families. It failed to generate additional income among the beneficiaries to cross the poverty line. In many areas the response to wage employment schemes were very poor among the people as most of them are averse to the idea of working as manual laborer. Various IRDP schemes meant for the rural poor were actually found to be going to the more well-off sections of the community who really do not deserve them, or could have done without them\(^6^1\). Similar cases were evident even in the sample villages. It is therefore of little wonder that inspite of considerable achievement made every year on the paper, half of the rural population are still below poverty line. In addition, it is reported that by all indication, not more than 15 to 20 percent of the assisted families are likely to cross the poverty line of Rs. 11,000 as annual income. Some of the visible limitations may be cited here:

(i) Very weak banking services in Arunachal Pradesh, as a result of which the self-employment programmes, failed to provide subsidy for generation of additional income.

(ii) Wrong identification of beneficiary due to political interference and nepotism.

(iii) Corruption and mismanagement of funds especially in regard to IRDP and wage employment programmes etc.

\(^6^0\) ibid.

\(^6^1\) Sachchidananda (1984) op.cit.
(iv) Location of small sized villages and hamlets in far-flung areas make it impossible to reach them with developmental work.

(v) Lack of insight among the planners and administrators to address the problem of poverty situation in Arunachal Pradesh with appropriate solution.

(vi) The absence of monitoring system and the social accounting of the schemes makes it very difficult to have an impact assessment of various programmes on the social and economic conditions of the rural masses.

With a very high percentage of rural population the tribal communities of Arunachal Pradesh who are mainly engaged in agriculture and allied activities still remains very poor with high percentage of population below poverty line. In order to have a better understanding of various intricacies working toward its level of social and economic development, the micro-level case study for various tribal communities is expected to give more meaningful explanation.

2.4. Conclusion:

Tracing the administrative evolution of Arunachal Pradesh since the pre-independence time when the 'Inner Line Regulation' (1873) was imposed, to the attainment of full-fledged statehood in 1987 the study shows different phases of administrative, political, economic and social development and change in the entire region.

1. Pre-independence period shows that no efforts were made to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribals, rather the imposition of different law and regulations by British government adversely affected the free movement of tribals with the plain people. The entire territory was treated as “Excluded Area” which was kept out of the ambit of development that was taking place in the rest of the country. The imposition of “inner line” regulation restricted the movement of hill people to interact with other parts of country. Thus the physical isolation of the tribal people continued not only because of geographical barrier but also for the political and administrative factors, which continued till the time of independence.

2. In the post independence time the entire territory of Arunachal was treated as a “Frontier Tract” of Assam province. When the national planning was initiated in 1950-51, the planning era was also started in Arunachal. The developmental fund was allocated for the entire tract through the Governor of Assam acting on behalf of Ministry of External Affairs, the Government of India. The total fund allocated for Arunachal was
a very meager amount when compared with the task of building the socio-economic infrastructure of the entire region is taken into consideration. The approach to integrate the region with the rest of country was half-hearted, instead the entire region was left to grow 'on its own genius'. As a result, in the initial plan years, there was practically no accent of social and economic development in the region. It was only after the Chinese aggression of 1962 that the thrust of planned development started, when for the first time due attention was given to the region and the government felt its strategic location. Initiative was taken by government in studying the entire territory.

3. When the developmental activity started in Arunachal Pradesh in 1950-51, the first priority was given to the development of transport and communication, followed by social and community services, and agriculture and allied activity. In the agriculture sector attempt was made to draw the attention of jhum cultivators to practice settled cultivation, with the understanding that jhum cultivation cannot sustain the demand of food crop for long.

The developmental growth processes in agricultural sector uptill forth plan period was basically confined to land reclamation and terracing. Government's initiative in the area of irrigation and other agricultural input etc. were negligible. Under the social and community services, activities were confined to motivate the people for education, covering more areas with schools, drinking water and health-care facilities.

4. The Community development was initiated with the objective to promote the all around development of people living in rural areas on hand as well as their participation on the other hand. As a result, the NEFA Panchayati Raj was instituted in 1967. Simultaneously, an area approach scheme was formulated in order to mobilize the villagers for active participation in various projects as well as in the ancillary activity in the selected areas so as to ensure cumulative economic growth and consequently, to improve the quality of community life.

5. The developmental activity from sixth plan (1980-81) onward witnessed a considerable diversion from the usual limited sector to other sectors like energy and irrigation, flood control and power sector, and Rural Development etc. Under Rural Development various self-employment generation and wage employment programmes were taken up to address the problem of rural poverty and unemployment. Projects like Gramin Vikas Kosh (GKV) was introduced with a aim to involve the people at the grassroots level in order to mobilize the resources as well as for planning and implementation of schemes. Minor irrigation programme was given impetus to meet the
growing demand of water for settled cultivation. A review of physical and financial achievements made over the years under the Rural Development shows that various schemes launched under self-employment programmes could not make much impact on the rural poor specially those below poverty line. The wage employment as a short-term programme has its own limitation to benefit the poor for long term. Along with short-term programme the need is also to draw a long-term plan for specially those in below poverty line so that they are able to profit from the welfare measures for higher economic and social upliftment.

6. Growth, diversification and self-sufficiency in agricultural production which have been the main objectives for agricultural development shows that there was attempt to wean away the farmer from jhum cultivation. The result has been partial as to some extent as Net Sown Area under settled cultivation has exceeded the jhum area. The shift has been toward settled farm activity, which has also led to the decline of the landholding size. Increase in food crop and other horticultural crop was recorded, but yet it could not meet the total food requirement. Since the growth in foodcrop was not at par with the population growth. As a result the import of foodgrain continued.

6. The index of developmental indicator worked for Arunachal Pradesh vis-à-vis the North-East, taking India as 100 in each case shows that inspite of higher per capita income, the social and economic infrastructure is far legging behind. The index of development indicator certainly gives a representative picture of development lag that exists in Arunachal Pradesh. Apart from the fact that the infrastructural development in Arunachal had to be started from the scratch at the time of Independence, which was almost nil at that time, moreover the tribal people had just been exposed to various exogenous forces. Nevertheless, the need is to study the trend of development that is taking place in various part of Arunachal and the impact it has made in order to assess if the developmental planning has been tailored according to need and aspiration of the tribal people in different geographical location as well as with different ethnic background.