



सत्यमेव जयते

**ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(2007-2012)
NEC**

**VOLUME – II
SECTORAL PLAN PROPOSALS**

**NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL
SECRETARIAT
NONGRIM HILLS
SHILLONG-793003**

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I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Agriculture and Allied Activities is Rs. 584.06 crore out of which Rs. 359.04 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 225.02 crore is for new schemes.

AGRICULTURE:

ON-GOING SCHEMES

1. Integrated Agriculture Development in NER.

Historical Background:

The NER is still deficit in food grain production and the per hectare productivity is very low as compared to the all India average. The traditional system of cultivation in the hilly region is mostly shifting cultivation. Hence, the proposal is aimed at bringing more areas under cultivation for increasing food production.

Objective:

The experiment conducted by the ICAR and other research organizations in the region indicated that there is a scope for improvement of traditional method of cultivation to bring more returns to the farmers. The farmers will continue to adopt the improved method of modern technology for cultivation of sustainable crops such as baby corn, walnut, apple, cardamom, turmeric, etc. in compact areas on cluster basis. It will also increase the production through reclamation of acidic soil and supply of inputs such as good quality seeds of high yielding varieties and training of farmers.

Components of the scheme:

- (i) Making available quality improved seeds.
- (ii) Introducing selected crops of short duration with high return.
- (iii) Making available agriculture inputs such as latest technology, organic manure, fertilizer, pesticides etc.
- (iv) Conducting awareness programme and training.
- (v) Strengthening existing infrastructures.
- (vi) Introducing post-harvest technology.

There are 5 nos. of projects sanctioned by NEC during the 10th Five Year Plan in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland which have spilled over to 11th Plan. As reported by the implementing agencies, 50% of works are completed and the remaining works are expected to be completed during the 11th Five Year Plan period.

2. Establishment of Cold Storage Units in NER:

Historical Background:

Efficient marketing of the combination of agriculture and horticulture crops continues to be a major hurdle for farmers and the inaccessibility and logistical problems of many of the States is an impediment to the farmers getting attractive prices for their produces. Setting-up of cold storages, rural godowns collection centres near the production centres or central locations is very essential to overcome these obstacles and enhance production as well as transform farmers into price makers rather than price takers. It will provide storage facilities to some of the important products such as strawberry, walnut, potato, tomato, ginger, turmeric, pine-apple, banana, orange, floriculture, vegetables etc.

Objective:

A chain of cold storage across the region will help in storage of the products, keep the surplus produces for a particular period and bring commensurate economic returns to the farmers. The objective is also to bring a close contact between the producers and ultimate buyers for better prices. It will also ensure year-round availability and reasonable prices to the consumers including equitable distribution to other parts of the region. This would boost up agricultural production by firming up the incentive structure through which the benefits of prices prevailing in the markets will percolate to the direct producers in a much better manner. Component of Construction of Cold Storages, Rural Godowns and Collection Centres.

- (a) Infrastructure development.
- (b) Building construction.
- (c) Plant and machineries.
- (d) Service expenses.
- (e) Margin money for working capital
- (f) Consultancy charges, if any, not exceeding 5% of total cost.

During the 10th Five Year Plan, 3 projects of setting up cold storages were taken up in the State of Assam, Nagaland and Tripura which spilled over to 11th Plan around 50% of works completed. The remaining works are expected to be completed during 11th Plan period.

3. Diversification of Agronomical Crops in NER.**Historical Background:**

The NER has got diverse types of soil and climatic condition which have not been properly harnessed. The region follows mono-cropping system. After Kharif crop, agricultural land plots are left fallow. This is because of lack of technical know-how, suitable packages and practices etc.

Objective:

Introduction of double-cropping system and utilization of fallow land during the rabi season. This will increase grain production and generate rural employment as well as improvement of environment. This programme will be implemented on cluster basis

Component:

- (a) Introduction of Hybrid seeds.
- (b) Cultivation of green manure.
- (c) Application of lime
- (d) Introduction of irrigation system

During 2007-08, the scheme was sanctioned for the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim and expected to be completed by 2008-09. Reports is on the success or otherwise of the scheme are being awaited from the State Governments of the NER.

HORTICULTURE:**ON-GOING SCHEMES****4. Marketing Support to Agri-Horti Produces in the NER.****Historical Background:**

The NER is endowed with favourable agro climatic conditions for growing agri-horticultural crops ranging from tropical to temperate. Given the limitations of the terrain and land holding pattern it also offers excellent scope for cultivation of large varieties of low volume, high value fruits, vegetables, spices, floriculture and medicinal crops. Major fruits that are grown

in the region include mandarin, orange, pine-apple, banana, jackfruit, kiwi, walnut, strawberry, passion fruits and different vegetable crops. The spice crops include turmeric, ginger, cardamom, chilly etc. while floriculture in the form of culture of roses, lilliums, Anthuriums, Carnations, etc. are taking off in a big way. The major bottleneck in the way of development of agri-horticultural crops is due to absence of organized markets, transportation and storage facilities in the remote area of the region. The availability of processing units is also not up to the required level.

Objective:

The objective of the scheme is to develop a suitable marketing mechanism and development of infrastructure so that farmers in the region may become equal partners in the process of development. The system so developed should ensure that the producers get remunerative prices for their produces which will act as a real incentive for higher production.

5. Development/Rejuvenation of Plantation Crops in NER:

Historical Background:

The rich potential for development of horticulture in the NER are yet to be successfully exploited due to various reasons. The Member States were convinced of the effort to control jhum cultivation through plantation crops. It is also observed that citrus farms are facing serious problem, citrus decline in the region being also on the rise with no viable alternative available to the citrus growers. The National Research Centre for Citrus, Nagpur, through its multi-location trial, has successfully and effectively demonstrated techniques on how declining citrus orchards are rejuvenated and made productive at par to any healthy orchard by deployment of technologies developed at the Center. Through this scheme, the NEC will play a major role for development of citrus crop and other plantation crops of short duration and high return suitable in respective states.

Objective:

The objective of this scheme is to rejuvenate declining citrus orchards by adopting technology available with the research centres, universities in the region/country and area expansion. Plantation of high value and short duration crops such as apple, walnut, kiwi, strawberry, blueberry, passion fruits. Etc are to be taken up.

Through rejuvenation of declining citrus and area expansion, it will increase the production of orange in the region for self sufficiency and export outside. The introduction of low volume high value and short duration crops will go a long way in creating awareness among the farmers for area expansion.

It will also double their income in a short span besides generating employment to the rural mass. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the Council has taken up the scheme for plantation of kiwi and citrus in the state of Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura which have spilled over to the 11th Five Year Plan with 75% of works completed.

NEW PROPOSALS:

6. Strengthening of Established Seed, Feed and Fodder Farms in NER.

Historical Background:

The region is very rich in natural resources but it is not being exploited properly due to lack of quality seed production for grain, fodder and their value addition. The Council has proposed to provide assistance in terms of physical, financial and technical supports.

Objective:

The NER depends entirely on the rest of India for supply of seeds and fodder. The materials are very bulky and due to that, the transportation costs become prohibitively high which ultimately lead to high price of the seed which cannot be afforded by the farmers in the region. To overcome the problem, the Council wants to strengthen/establish the seed farms, feed mills etc. in the region so that these problems are taken care of in the long term.

Sources of Fund and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the State Government in different instalments.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Director of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries of the respective state government.

Justification:

As explained above, the NER suffers from high cost of seeds and fodder. Establishment/Strengthening of Seed Farms, Feed Farms etc. will reduce the burden of farmers and increase production.

7. Support for Extension, Innovation and Awareness through Research Organizations.

In the North Eastern Region a number of Research organizations & Agricultural Universities are already in existence but there is no proper linkage between the implementing agencies on the one hand and between the research organizations/ agricultural universities and the extension outfits on the other hand. To improve the linkage between Research Institutions and Extension workers some demonstration farms are to be set up, awareness camps and training program have to be organized so that farmers can adopt and adapt themselves to new technology for better production.

Objective:

The main objective of the program is to familiarize the farmers with new technology and strengthen the lab-to-land transfer of technology.

Sources of Fund and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the Research organizations in consultation with the State Governments.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by North Eastern Council.

Justification:

Since NEC is the statutory Regional Planning Body it should be one of the responsibilities of NEC to coordinate the programmes across the region in the interests of a balanced development of the region in this arena.

8. Support for Tissue Culture Laboratories in NER:**Historical Background:**

The NER is endowed with favorable agro climatic conditions for growing agri-horticultural crops ranging from tropical to temperate. It also offers excellent scope for cultivation of large varieties of fruits crops such as mandarin, orange, pine-apple, banana, jackfruit, kiwi, walnut, strawberry, passion fruits and different vegetable crops. The major bottleneck for development of agri-horticultural crops is due to absence of planting materials.

Objective:

The project aims to produce true-to-type planting materials through Tissue Culture which will also be free from diseases. The farmers can procure these produces from the nearest Government laboratories and nursery farms which reduce the cost of transportation and lesser the risks of mortality for getting better production.

Components:

- (i) Strengthening/construction of existing laboratories.
- (ii) Procurement of equipments/machineries.

- (iii) Chemicals etc.

Sources of funds and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the state government in different installments.

Feasibility:

The planting materials produced will be supplied to the local farmers and neighboring States of the region.

Impact:

If the region can produce sufficient number of planting materials, it will have a profound impact on the economy of the region. Apart from the economy, it is also generating employment of the local people.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Director of Agriculture/Horticulture of NE States.

Justification:

During 10th Five Year Plan, NEC has taken up a number of successful projects such as citrus rejuvenation/ expansion of areas under apple, strawberry, kiwi etc. plantation in different States of the region. The planting materials produced in the region are not sufficient to meet the demand and the same have to be imported from other sources. Sometimes, these planting materials are having number of disease problems and production level also is very poor. In view of this, the plant being produced through tissue culture are more viable, hardy and highly productive.

9. Certification of Organic Products:

Historical Background:

The region is having rich potentiality of agri- horticulture produces due to its climatic and soil condition. The farmers are still practising old traditional methods of cultivation for different varieties of crops which dos not involve the use of chemicals. However, due to lack of proper certification by the authentic agency in the region, there is less scope of marketing at national/international levels.

Objective:

The North Eastern Region is organic by default. In this region shifting cultivation is being done without any fertilizers except seed and planting materials. The region has got various type of agro-climatic conditions and traditional agriculture systems as well as local self sustaining agriculture production systems. Organic farming is one of the fastest growing segments of international agriculture. This potential can be utilized in introduction of organic farming in many of the areas in the region.

Components:

- (i) Supply of seeds and organic fertilizers.
- (ii) Certification and Marketing.
- (iii) Value addition.

Sources of funds and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the State Government in different installments.

Feasibility:

There is great demand of organic produces at national and international level. It is expected that, with implementation of such projects, the farmers can opt for this technology where there is good return.

Impact:

The project will be implemented in compact area to benefit the rural farmers and uplift their economy.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Director of Agriculture/Horticulture of NE States.

Justification:

Organic farming is environmentally sustainable and eco friendly. There is a very minimum risk of residual toxicity. Organic farming improves the soil structure and begets quality product while enhancing shelf life. Organic fertilizer can be prepared by locally unused bio-products like vermi compost etc.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**ON-GOING****10. Integrated Animal Husbandry Project (including production of meat, milk, egg and construction of slaughter house) in NER.**

The North Eastern States have to import food of animal origin from outside the region which involved crores of money annually. These include such products as poultry, piggery, meat, egg etc. The project is aimed at tackling this problem which retards the development of the region by sending a sizeable portion of income generated in the region to the rest of India and thus, not, allowing income multiplier effect to work to the fullest extent. Majority of the population in the region are non-vegetarian. Hence, through establishment of slaughter houses, this scheme will help in providing good hygienic meat for the consumers. The scheme was implemented during 10th Plan in the States of Assam, Sikkim and Tripura.

Objective:

During the 10th Five Year Plan period, NEC has funded number of projects such as production and marketing of hygienic milk, strengthening of veterinary hospitals, strengthening of poultry, piggery, duckery, rabbit farms and construction of slaughter houses in the region. The main purpose of the scheme is to help the existing government farms for having sufficient number of parent stock for further multiplication and supply to the government farms and farmers at a reasonable price level.

Sources of funds and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the State Governments on instalment basis.

Feasibility:

The State Governments are having technical experts to supervise the project. Some schemes such as MULCO, Mizoram, (producing of hygienic milk), Central Poultry and Hatchery Farm, Meghalaya, Piggery Farms in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram funded by NEC in the 10th Five Year Plan are completed and found to be successful.

Impact:

The farmers can procure the piglets, chicken, ducklings etc. produced by Government Farms at a reasonable price. It will also reduce the rate of mortality. It will provide the consumers good hygienic milk and meat which is fit for human consumption.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Directors of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department of NE States.

Justification:

As indicated above, it appears that some 10th Plan completed projects are successful. Based on this, NEC has proposed to replicate the same model to other parts of the States in the region since there is a demand from the Member States to continue with the project during the 11th Five Year Plan.

NEW PROPOSALS:**11. Strengthening of Animal Vaccine Centres in NER.****Historical Background:**

The climatic condition of the region is very much favourable for livestock rearing such as poultry, piggery, goatery, duckery, rabbit, etc. However, production is less compared to all-India level. The main reason is the non-availability of good and healthy parent stock, timely supply of medicine, vaccine etc. to check the mortality.

Objective:

The scheme aims at making sufficient quantum of vaccine available in the market to lower the mortality rate of animals. It will also reduce the import of parent stock from outside the region and increase the production of hygienic meat, milk, egg etc.

Sources of Fund and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the State Governments in different instalments.

Feasibility:

The region is having existing sufficient number of government farms such as Poultry, Piggery, Rabbit, and Duckery Farms etc. for producing piglets, chicken, Duckling etc. for supply to the farmers. The production capacity of these farms is not upto desired level due to high mortality. Hence, strengthening of vaccine centres in the region is very essential to over-come the problem.

Impact:

The farmers can procure the productive and healthy piglets, chicken, ducklings etc. produced by government farms at a reasonable price. It will also reduce the rate of mortality. It will also provide the consumers a good hygienic milk and meat which is fit for human consumption.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Directors of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department of NE States.

Justification:

At present, Assam is the only State in the region which produces vaccine. This centre is located at Guwahati which is not in the central location in the region to serve the rural farmers. The Centre is not in a position to meet the requirement of NE States and much of it has to be met from outside the region. It is, therefore, felt necessary that strengthening of vaccine centre in NE States is very important to meet the requirements of the individual States and the region as a whole.

FISHERY ON-GOING

12. Integrated Fisheries Development in NER.

The region as a whole is very rich in fishery resources but their exploitation is very low in most of the States for which the region is dependent on the rest of India. The main reason is due to negligence by the State Governments. The other problem may be the non-adoption by the local farmers of the latest technology for increasing fish production and non-availability of good seedlings and feeds. During the 10th Five Year Plan, NEC has funded projects under this scheme in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura where 40% of works have been completed.

Objective:

The main objective of the scheme is integration of fish culture with livestock rearing/paddy cultivation (fish combined with poultry, piggery, duckery etc.) for increasing fish and meat production through popularization of scientific technologies by providing technical and financial support and production of fingerlings through hatchery unit.

Sources of Fund and pattern of funding:

The fund will be provided by NEC as per existing norms of the Govt. of India which will be released to the State Governments on instalment basis.

Feasibility:

The successful model of the 10th Five Year Plan is proposed to be replicated in other States of the region through transfer of technology and rendering of physical and financial supports for popularization among the farmers.

Impact:

Fishery can be developed both in agricultural and non-agricultural land. The non-productive agricultural land can be developed into fishery ponds to generate employment and additional income to the farmers.

Management of the scheme:

The scheme will be supervised, monitored and implemented by the Director of Fisheries Department of NE States.

Justification:

The Council is proposed to replicate the successful model of 10th plan to other part of the region as there is a pressure from the constituent states to continue the project during 11th plan.

12. Augmentation of the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project.

The NERCORMP, which had been launched in May 1999, was a joint livelihood Project of the IFAD and the North Eastern Council. As per the IFAD Loan Agreement, the Project was implemented at the regional and district levels through registered societies established as special purpose vehicle to achieve the objectives of the Project.

The Project covered 862 villages, reaching out to 39161 families living in some of the most inaccessible hill districts of North East. These are the remotest of all villages in the districts where Govt. Organizations and other Developmental Agencies have little or no developmental initiatives. The project has been designed in such a way so as to reach-out to the poorest of the poor, and has been able to successfully deliver results.

The Project has organized the beneficiary families into 3168 SHGs, and 1012 NaRM-Gs.

NERCORMP is a fairly large and successfully implemented project and its achievements can be written in volumes. Its achievements need to be measured against the background of the region where results on the ground often is not commensurate with the amount invested due to

many reasons including law and order situations. However, through active participation of the communities and the hard work of a committed team, the Project today has many breakthroughs to share. The Project believes that its success is attributed to the change of mindset which has been brought about by consistent and focused capacity building.

Besides, its physical achievements, social responsibility/accountability towards development, total transparency of the institutions (NaRM-Gs & SHGs) and successful management of the project by the communities are some of the unique features of the project. The human capacity developed among the community has boosted in addressing food security, health and sanitation, gender empowerment, improving banking culture and high level of participation in educational institutions.

The Project was funded as per the table-1 given below to achieve the following objectives:

The overall objective is to improve the livelihood of vulnerable groups in a sustainable manner through improved management of their resource base in a way that contributes to protecting and restoring the environment.

The specific objectives were :

- to promote a more sensitive approach to the design and implementation of development interventions;
- to enhance the capabilities of local people to manage new technologies and institutions at the village level;
- to increase incomes through the development of more sustainable farming systems and the establishment of non-farm enterprises;
- to make people more aware of the need to preserve and regenerate natural resources, particularly forests and biodiversity;
- to establish effective and appropriate delivery systems for inputs (credit, extension, etc.) and for the maintenance of assets and resources;
- to increase the participation of women in local institutions and in decision-making processes within the community;
- to enhance savings capacity and establish the habit of thrift;
- to increase access to basic services and infrastructure facilities.

The project's objectives were achieved through the following components:

- (a) Capacity Building of Communities and Participating Agencies;
- (b) Economic Livelihood Activities;
- (c) Community-Based Biodiversity Conservation;
- (d) Social Sector Activities;
- (e) Village Roads and Rural Electrification;
- (f) Project Management

Table-1

Component	Source of Fund			
	GOI funding on the Strength of IFAD soft-laon	Beneficiary Contribution	Financial Institution	Total
	INR (Cr.)	INR (Cr.)	INR (Cr.)	INR (Cr.)
Capacity Building	14.35			14.35
Economic Livelihood Activity	61.63	11.82	10.53	83.98
Social Sector	9.53	1.05	1.81	12.39
Village Road & Rural Electrification	18.16	2.13	4.06	24.35
Conserving Bio-diversity/NRM	4.66	0.12	0.05	4.83
Project Management	26.36			26.36
Total	134.68	15.12	16.45	166.25

(INR Crore/Cr = 10 million INR)

The outcomes of the Project are summarized as under :

i) Institution building:

The project believes in establishing community-based institutions that will carry the rural communities to self-sustainability. The following table provides the details of institutional achievements.

Sl.No	Components	No. of SHGs	No. of NaRM-Gs	SHG Federation	NaRM-G Associations	Cluster
1	Institutions	3168	1012	103	103	103
2	Bank Linkages	980	-	5	-	-
3	Total amount saved by groups Rs. 648.41 lacs					
4	Total amount sourced by the groups from various Financial Institutions Rs. 443.67 lacs.					
5	Revolving Fund provided by the Project : Rs. 2650.82 Lacs					

It may be noted here that replication of CBOs within and outside the Project villages is on a fast track. It is very clear, as on date, that the habit of savings and thrift among the group members has developed to a large extent.

Our records as well as report from bankers show that the repayment rate by these groups is 95 to 100 per cent. We have instances where our SHGs are literally requested by the by the

Bankers to take loan. As on date the SHGs and NaRMGs run and managed about 80 commercial vehicles (buses & pick-up vans) profitably.

ii) Training and capacity building:

The key input that contributed to NERCORMP's achievement had been the Capacity building initiatives that empowered the communities and brought them up to where they are today. In short the change of mindset that we see today is the result of various capacity building conducted by the Project.

The Project had so far conducted about 15000 (Fifteen thousand) trainings in diverse areas relevant for rural communities.

iii) The emerging Institutions

The emerging Institutions viz, NaRMG Associations and SHG federations, that have already assumed the role NGOs are capable of taking the Project mandate further and make the Project activities sustainable. With minimum support to sharpen their skill, these Institutions can replicate the NERCORMP model of development to other villages outside the Project areas.

iv) Social Sector:

Low cost latrines (LCL) and the potable water supply systems, created by the Project have such far reaching impact on the lives of the community that the womenfolk, particularly acknowledged that it has actually restored their honor and dignity. Having access to potable water within their respective villages and close to their houses has transformed their lives. The health and hygiene have improved thereby increasing their productivity as well.

The Causeways, built by the Project with comparatively low investment, bring the villages together to continue their business transactions round the year, who would have otherwise remained isolated from each other during the monsoon season.

The village roads, which are, by and large, all weather roads, make the lives of the villagers easy. They are now able to transport their produces to the nearby hats (village markets) and fetch a better price for their goods.

Zero interference in insurgency infested areas

NERCORMP operated and had achieved its objectives not only in difficult geographical terrain but against adverse odds including law and order situation due to active presence of underground elements and groups in the Project Areas, particularly in Assam and Manipur. The NERCORMP team had never been hindered or obstructed from carrying out their work by any groups even in the most difficult Districts of the region. The transparency and unquestionable commitment of NERCORMP was respected and recognized by all section.

Issues for Discussion:

During its Implementation, the Project trained and developed manpower who are well experienced and committed to execute the Project Objectives.

The NERCORMP team comprises Development executives in various fields that include :

1. Project Management specialist
2. Institution building experts
3. Micro Credit expert
4. Monitoring and Evaluation experts
5. Natural resource management experts
6. Rural Infrastructure development experts
7. Agricultural scientists
8. Gender specialist

NERCORMP Team's experience and expertise in rural development in the region, if made available to the World Bank, will be helpful in the Project Report preparation of NERLP. Their experience and practical knowledge of the communities and ground realities are bound to come very handy in ensuring the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) to be a practical and implementable road map for full-throttle launch right from the beginning itself. Project report of such a project is very extensive in nature involving very extensive research and information/ data gathering. The team can provide the much-needed information/ knowledge. Wherever additional research and studies are required, the team can provide extensive support, both on theoretical and field-level experience plains. So to say, the most crucial role of the NERCORMP team will be to pass on the well-trained NERCORMP DNA/ genes to the proposed NERLP, both during project formulation and eventual launching of the project.

Some of the activities that have been carried out by NERCORMP need to be consolidated in order to deepen and replicate the project interventions for which assistance would be required. These were not part of the original appraisal.

The key areas:

i) Institution building – Replication of successful processes

Even as Natural Resource Management Group Associations and Self Help Group Federations are getting firmly rooted, with some of them already up and running, focus and action need to be on them consistently. Both Project Support Unit and District Support Teams will continue to work on them to provide hand holding to some of the Federations and Associations that are not sufficiently empowered to ensure that they would become self

sustaining . Some districts are already working hard on District level Apex Bodies which would need further mentoring. These emerging community-based social Institutions really need to be taken to a logical conclusion where they can function properly. Institution-building is a painstaking exercise and involves much effort. Once this has been achieved with much effort and costs, such effort and costs should not be wasted but rather replicated beyond the Project areas, Districts and in other States of NE.

ii) Value addition and Marketing of established/successful agri-horti produces :

The Groups under the NERCORMP would have to move from sustainable livelihood to prosperity. The only way to do this is through up-scaling of production which is already happening, value addition and marketing of the produces in a more organized and systematic manner.

It may be mentioned here that initiatives such as value addition and market linkage were taken up at the later stage of the Project life as project activities were concentrating more on livelihood improvement of the communities during the early stage. As a result, NEAT, the NERCORMP brand for all its produces, could not be promoted sufficiently. This sector needs to carefully identify key areas and extend strategic interventions/ supports. Value additions are happening but to bring more areas under the same has to be given due thrust . Value chain analysis of some more items is needed. This may be on sample basis, yet will constitute helpful illustration. The NERCORMP could actually be a trend-setter in exporting the surpluses from the region to the rest of the country if proper support is provided.

iii) To evolve NERCORMP as a grass root training institution

iv) To facilitate formation of MFI at the existing six project districts

CONCLUSION :

The NERCORMP was formally closed down on 30th Sept 2008 in the sense that IFAD is no longer associated with the project.

The formal ending of the IFAD-NEC cooperation was on a very successful note with the NERCORMP excelling as a very important Project both at national and international levels, having strong replicable strengths to the extent that today it is considered as a robust and replicable developmental model in the North Eastern Region (NER). This has been duly acknowledged by the Government of India in the form of citing the NERCORMP model as a suitable developmental one for this region even in the NER Vision 2020 document. This calls for not only strengthening NERCORMP but also sustaining it.

Even as IFAD assistance was gradually approaching its end, the Ministry of DONER have been engaging with the World Bank for sometime to launch the NERLP (North Eastern

Region Livelihood Project), originally proposed to be built on the approach and strength of the NERCORMP.

However, as regards the NERCORMP, Hon'ble Union Minister of DoNER and Chairman NEC was impressed about the progress and extent of the livelihood project. A very comprehensive but brief picture of the changes of the project that have been effected in the lives of the people covered under the project was presented to him when he visited Maram Centre in Senapati, Kuingai Village in Ukhrul of Manipur and Hamren in Karbi Anglong of Assam. It may be mentioned here that Hon'ble Minister for DoNER and Chairman, NEC during his visit to the NERCORMP project villages in Senapati, Ukhrul and Karbi Anglong assured the communities that the project will be extended and that there will be no gap between the closure of the NERCORMP and the launch of the NERLP.

Prior to the aforementioned visit, a letter was sent to the Ministry from the NERCORMP soliciting their opinion on the financial continuation of the NERCORMP for 2009-10. After Hon'ble Minister visited the project sites, he called a meeting on the subject of the proposed continuation of the NERCORMP which was held on 10th December 2008. As regards the NERCORMP, the decision, in brief, was to continue with the Project as an NEC Project, subject to approval by NEC-in-session, in a manner so as to up scale the existing activities, to spread the same in other areas and to mentor the existing institutional framework.

In this connection, it is to be mentioned here that, during the aforementioned meeting, Hon'ble Union Minister for DoNER and Chairman, NEC discussed all the relevant issues threadbase and the PCDS (Programme Coordinator & Development Stratetist of the Project) summed up the discussion. Hon'ble Minister stressed the need for having an exit policy in place. The agenda note is enclosed. The salient points of the Agenda note, as regards the future course of the Project, are as given below:

Summary of activities

- (1) Project preparation for the NERLP.
- (2) Institution Building – Replication of processes.
- (3) To facilitate establishment of MFI.
- (4) Value addition and Marketing of established/successful agri-horti produces.
- (5) NERCORMP as Cooperating institute for project services for NEC.
- (6) NERCORMP as a grass root training institution.
- (7) Interfacing between NERCORMP and Govt. delivery systems and field agencies.
- (8) Consolidation of social sector interventions.

Fund requirement:

1.	Project Management Cost covering Staff salary and other Project overheads	-	Rs2.9 Cr
2	Capacity Building of the Federations and Associations and its share of overheads	-	Rs 0.50 Cr.
3.	Value addition for medicinal plants and tea factory and its share of overheads involved	-	Rs 0.50 Cr.
4.	Value addition for agri and horti produces and its share of overheads involved	-	Rs 0.50 Cr.
5.	Marketing and promotion of NEAT brand and its share of overheads involved	-	Rs 0.50Cr.
	Total	=	Rs 4.90 Cr.

This is placed as Agenda Item No. 8 for consideration of the Council.

II. POWER, RENEWABLE RESOURCE ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

II. A POWER DEVELOPMENT

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Power Development is Rs. 957.24 crore out of which Rs. 268.50 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 688.74 crore is for new schemes.

1. Introduction

Power is one of the most important infrastructural inputs for overall socio-economic development of the country. The demand for power is growing day by day and there are acute shortage of resources and infrastructures implementing power development activities which are highly capital incentives and involve long gestation period. Therefore, a long-term development plan is necessary for the NE Region considering its location, available resources and level of development.

2. POWER POTENTIAL

Although the NE Region is having abundant sources of energy for generation of electric power from hydro, thermal and natural gas, these resources are not tapped fully as can be observed from the low installed capacity in the region. The total installed capacity at the beginning of the 10th Plan in the NE Region including Sikkim was 2241 MW only out of which, 1101 MW is from hydro and 1140 MW from thermal sources. The installed capacity has increased to 3259 MW during the 10th Plan. As per the National Electricity Policy which aims at achieving power for all by 2012 and per capita consumption of electric energy is required to be increased from 661 units in 2006-07 to over 1000 units by 2011-12. Accordingly, it has been proposed to add the generation capacity both Hydro & Thermal of about 60, 70 MW during the 11th Plan along with the associated transmission and distribution system.

The Statewise Hydro Power Potential of NER.

State	Potential Assessed at 60% Load Factor (MW)	Probable Capacity (MW)	Installed Capacity (MW)
Arunachal Pradesh	26756	50328	
Assam	351	680	
Manipur	1176	1784	
Meghalaya	1070	2394	
Mizoram	1455	2196	
Nagland	1040	1574	
Tripura	9	15	
Total (N.E.Region)	31857	58971	
Sikkim	1283	4286	
Total (N.E.Region and Sikkim)	33140	63257	

3. DEMAND FOR POWER

As per the 17th Electrical Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority the energy requirement of NE Region at the end of 11th Plan would be 13,329 Mu. The peak load requirement of NE Region will go upto 2610 MW including Sikkim. Considering the availability of power in the NER at 954.60 MW as on 2006-07, the gap upto 2016-17 are as below :-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Requirement in MW</u>	<u>Availability in MW</u>	<u>Gap in MW</u>
2011-12	2789	954.60	1834.40
2016-17	4134	954.60	3179.40

4. POWER SUPPLY POSITION

The present power supply position in the NE Region is generally good during the monsoon months but experienced shortage during the winter months as the hydro availability of the region going low and demand increases. The monthly peak demand at present of NE Region is around 1085 MW but the peak need met is around 1330 MW only thereby showing a deficit of around 21%. It is observed that the NE Region is having at present 52% capacity hydro projects under State and Central sector, the balance capacity is from thermal projects which includes diesel, gas and coal based projects. To provide base load power to all the states of NE Region and to meet their demand particularly during the winter period, it is required to encourage construction of small hydel/thermal projects instead of construction of large reservoir projects which takes long construction period.

5. PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Considering the development of various Power generation projects under State, Central and Private funding, a long term plan for evacuation on power from these projects in NER required to be evolved. NEC in its recently published vision 2020 document proposed to draw up an ambitious plan for making NER not only self sufficient in Power but also the power house for the rest in the country. As can be expected, the main source of power supply is likely to be hydel and the focus state would be Arunachal Pradesh. The ambitious power generation plan will address the following four problems – (i) large number of hydel projects envisaged for Arunachal Pradesh will require compensatory afforestation. (ii) While the state of Arunachal prefers run-off-river projects, Assam has been asking for storage dam project to mitigate flood problem. (iii) Hydro power projects mostly in hills require dependable rainfall which has been erratic in recent years. (iv) High transmission losses need to be reduced particularly in hill states and (v) investment in micro-hydel project of up to 5 Kw for domestic user need to be increased.

There have been inadequate investments in transmission and distribution grids in the NER. At present the states of Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim are connected by only 132 KV lines. PGCIL activities are restricted to inter state transmission system only. Sub-transmission & distribution have been taken up mainly in the state sector with financial assistance from Ministry of DoNER and NEC. Improvement of transmission, Sub-transmission and distribution system is one of the thrust areas for NEC during 11th Plan. There is a plan to link NE transmission network with Nepal & Bhutan for hydro power, for which transmission system need to be created from these countries. But before that we need to prepare a project report for transmission requirement of North East which is suffering from low connectivity.

For execution of the transmission and distribution schemes PGCIL has submitted Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) on the comprehensive transmission system strengthening works in the NE Region. After obtaining concurrence on PFR, DPR would be prepared by them on the basis of actual Survey & Investigation to be carried out at a cost of Rs. 50.00 crore to be shared by NEC and PGCIL. Necessary funds will be earmarked in NEC's budget for taking up the work by PGCIL and timely completion of the work as per target.

6. RENEWABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL

The NE Region including Sikkim is topographically, climatically and culturally distinct from the rest of the country. Low consumption levels of electric power characterized in the entire region, therefore, the decentralized renewable energy system contribute in large measure to meet the overall electricity requirements. The region offers a large potential in renewable energy which is yet to be exploited. The Ministry of Renewable Energy (MNRE), GOI provides special attention to NE States and made separate allocation of funds under various renewable energy programmes. At present 186 MW of small hydro power projects have been installed in this region. As per the Pasighat proclamation on power held in January 2007 NEC is expected to provide viability gap funding for the small hydro power programme of NE region approved by MNRE, GOI. Attention also needs to be paid to increase the power potential in the renewable energy sector from other sources such as biomass, solar energy etc.

There is no doubt that future of NE region rests upon its coming into its own through the power sector. It also needs to be recognized that North Eastern Region can make an invaluable contribution to the country's energy through clean hydel energy.

So far 3 (three) Hydel Projects at an estimated cost of Rs.10.94 cr. have been approved by NEC. The list of ongoing & new schemes alongwith the proposed outlay is given in the Annexure II.

7. REQUIREMENT OF FUND

The fund requirement prepared by a Task force set up by the Ministry of Power in 2007 in respect of power development in the NER will be 100147 Cr. in the 11th Plan, which includes generation (Hydro & Therma) Transmission & Distribution, Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Sources.

ON-GOING PROJECTS

Generation:

1. 21 MW Baramura Gas Based Thermal Power Project, Tripura:

Ministry of DoNER, has approved the project at an estimated cost of Rs 8120.00 lakh including IDC of Rs 120.00 lakh vide their letter F.No.1/3/2006-DONER(NEC –P) dated 7th August, 2007. Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd, is the executing agency. The major cost of the project is for procurement & installation of Plant and machinery and Rs 3000.00 lakh has been released up to August 2008 by the NEC for this project. The project is targeted to be completed by 2010.

Baramura Unit-V (21 MW) will replace Tripura Gas Based Baramura Units I, II & III and also Rokhiha Unit-I and II as they have reached their expiry dates. The closure of these Units will add to the power shortage in the State which could be met only by the commissioning of the Baramura Unit-V. The energy generated from this will also benefit the States of Manipur and Mizoram.

A. TRANSMISSION LINES OF INTRA-STATE NATURE

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

1. Construction of 132/33 KV D/C Transmission line from Hoz to Itanagar (36 KM) including 2 X 20 MVA Substation at Chimpu, Itanagar:

The revised cost estimates of the project of Rs 4950.00 lakh was approved by the Ministry of DoNER vide letter F.No.1/56/2004-NEC(Vo.II) dated 21st July 2008 and the project is scheduled to be completed in two years, i.e by 2010. It is fully funded by NEC. So far, **Rs.545.00 lakh** has been released. The project is being implemented by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar. So far, site development & civil foundation works completed by the executing agency.

The scheme shall be immensely benefit the public and business communities of both the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, by way of ensuring abundant availability of quality and reliable power supply in view of the fact that the existing single circuit 132 KV line between RHEP power house and Nirjuli-Gohpur segment shall be relieved of a bulk power carrying capacity.

2. Construction of 33 KV Express line from old Ziro to Tamen (45 km) with 2x3.15 MVA, 33/11 Sub-station at Tamen in Arunachal Pradesh.

The project was sanctioned during March 2007, and estimated to cost **Rs. 451.00 lakh**, and executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar. Land development & survey completed. The work is in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 318.00 lakh** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

With the commissioning of 3x5 MVA, 132/33 KV S/s at Dillopoliang near Ziro, an independent 33Kv line from 132/33Kv Dillopoliang Supply Station (S/S) to Tamen has become not only feasible but also extremely necessary to provide S/s Grid line for evacuation of Central Sector Power from 132/33Kv Central S/s towards the load centre of Kumporijo-Raga circles area at Tamen

3. Improvement & Renovation including realignment of the existing 33 KV Express line from Pasighat to Mebo (10 Km) and construction of Tower over river Siang & Siku.

The project was sanctioned during November 2007, and was estimated to cost **Rs. 246.00 lakh**. This is to be executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar. 10% of works have been completed and the rest is in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 25.00 lakh** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

With the commissioning of the transmission line, it will benefit Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in a major way. Further, in future, this line shall become a mini transmission highway for inter-State power trading and transmission between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

ASSAM:

4. 132 KV Nazira-Mariani line (60 KM) along with 132/33 KV Substation at Nazira in Assam:

The project, to cost **Rs 1679.00 lakh** was approved by the Ministry of DoNER during July 2004 and was originally scheduled to be completed within two years. The project is being executed by the Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd. An amount of **Rs.520.00 lakh** has already been released and 10% of the works have been completed. The Project cost is under revision due to the increase in line length and scope of works from 132 KV S/C to 132 KV S/c on Double Circuit Tower. Its revised cost is likely to be **Rs. 3477.00 lakh**. Agenda paper of the SFC Memo of the project will be submitted soon to DoNER for approval.

The project is to meet up the growing demand and to supply quality power to the consumers of Nazira and its surrounding areas by modernization of the existing system management and reduction of system losses, etc.

MEGHALAYA:

5. Construction of Second Circuit 132 KV Transmission line between Stage – III & IV Power House in Meghalaya.

The project cost of **Rs 421.20 lakh** was sanctioned during March 2006. It is being executed by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya. Work is going on in full swing. Procurement of materials is under process. So far **Rs. 337.00 lakh** has been released and the project is scheduled for completion by March 2009.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the sub-transmission system of MeSEB and to evacuate the power to East Khasi Hills district and its surrounding areas.

The project is expected to be completed shortly and, as such, no fund is required for the project beyond 2008-09.

6. Construction of LILO 132KV D/C from stage –IV to Sarusajai line at Umtru Switchyard.

The project cost **Rs 387.00 lakhs** sanctioned during February 2007. The project is being executed by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya. The works for the extension & modifications of the existing 132 KV switchyard at Umtru Power Station is in progress. An amount of **Rs. 240.00 lakhs** has been released. The project is scheduled to be completed by March 2009.

The objective of the scheme is to improve the sub-transmission system of MeSEB and to evacuate the power for East Khasi Hills district and its surrounding areas.

7. Agia-Nangalbibra transmission line:

The project, at an estimated cost of **Rs. 4332.00 lakhs** has been approved by the Ministry of DoNER on March 7th 2007. The Scheme is to be executed by the MeSEB and schedule to be completed by March 2010. So far, an amount of **Rs 2518.00 lakhs** has been released by NEC. The reconnaissance survey works for the portion under Meghalaya have been completed. Compensation work regarding right of way is in progress & procurement of materials for lines and sub-stations are being taken up.

The line is to be utilized for evacuating NTPC/ Eastern Region Power through Agia into the Meghalaya Grid to cater to the needs of the increasing demand in the order of 200/300 MW shortage caused by rapid Industrialization of the State of Meghalaya. This will result in a marked improvement in the overall operation of the North Eastern Grid and regulation of Power supply in the state

MIZORAM:

8. Second Circuit line between the PGCIL and Power Department 132/33 KV Sub-Station in Mizoram:

The NEC approved the project during November 2003, to cost **Rs 101.29 lakhs**. The Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram was to execute the project. **Rs.96.00 lakhs** have been released but the cost is likely to be revised as per the lowest tender offered by the PGCIL to **Rs. 254.00 lakhs**. The original date of completion is March 2007 will slide to the revised date of completion is March 2010.

The scheme is to enhance power supply to Mizoram State.

9. LT Overhead lines with Aerial Bunched Cables for Aizawl:

The project was sanctioned during February 2007, and is estimated to cost **Rs. 470.00 lakh**. It is being executed by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram. 10% of the works have been completed. So far, an amount of **Rs. 245.00 lakhs** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

The scheme is to lay underground (UG) distribution lines in such congested Central parts of the city as market places, narrow streets, etc. to avoid the dangers and hazards created by the unplanned growth in the city in the context of the overhead distribution lines.

B. SUB-STATIONS OF INTRA-STATE NATURE

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

1. Construction of 2x5 MVA, 33/11 KV S/s at Daporijo, Upper Subansari District

The project received administrative approval of NEC for **Rs 285.81 lakhs** during November 2003 and was scheduled to be completed in 2 (two) years, i.e, during 2005-06 by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. An amount of **Rs 217.00 lakhs** was released. Commissioning of Sub-Station is awaited for delivery of power transformers and the balance works are expected over by March 2009.

The scheme is to improve and strengthen supply of power to Daporijo and its surrounding areas in Upper Subansari District.

2. Augmentation and Improvement of S/s at Banderdewa to 2x3.15 MVA, 33/11 KV S/s and 10 Km of 33 KV line:

The project received administrative approval of NEC for **Rs 336.91 lakh** on 21.11.2003 and was scheduled to be completed in 2 (two) years, i.e, during 2005-06, by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. An amount of **Rs 235.00 lakhs** has been released so far. 10 Km Nirjuli / Banderdewa 33 KV HT line has already been completed during February 2007 and the balance works are expected to be completed by March, 2009.

The scheme is to improve and strengthen supply of power to Banderdewa and its surrounding areas.

3. Augmentation and Improvement of LT distribution system in and around Hapoli township area (ZIRO), Arunachal Pradesh.

The project was sanctioned during March 2008 at an estimated cost of **Rs. 467.00 lakhs** and executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The works are under progress. So far an amount of **Rs. 150.00 lakh** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per scheduled by March 2010.

The project arised out of the utmost necessity to augment and improve the LT distribution network of Hapoli town for maintaining regular and un-interrupted power supply to all important places such as General Hospital, police station, School, Offices, Circuit House, DC bungalow, etc.

4. System improvement of Electrical Installation under Naharlagun Electrical Division, Nirjuli:

The project was sanctioned during March 2008 at an estimated cost of **Rs. 500.00 lakh** and executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The works are under progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 200.00 lakh** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule during March, 2010.

The project is to meet the growing demand of Power and to make transmission and distribution networkd more reliable to the Naharlagun area as well as to other NE States.

MANIPUR:

5. Installation of 132/33 KV Substation at Kongba in Manipur:

The project was approved by Hon'ble Union Minister for DoNER during March 2005. The estimated cost of the project was **Rs 1476.35 lakhs** and this is to be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. An amount of **Rs. 1300.00 lakh** has been released so far and 73% of works have been completed. The project is targeted to be completed by the end of 2009.

The objective of the scheme is to meet the increasing demand of power supply in and around the State capital, Imphal.

6. Renovation & Modernization of 132 KV /33 KV Sub-stations at Yurembam in Manipur.

The project was approved by Ministry of DoNER during March 2006. The cost was estimated as **Rs 963.60 lakhs**. An amount of **Rs.50.00 lakhs** has so far been released. The project is being executed by the Electricity department, Govt of Manipur. The project cost requires revision to **Rs. 2116.00 lakh** due to higher tender rate offered by BHEL. The case is under process with the Ministry of DoNER. The original date of completion was March 2008. The work is yet to be started for want of revised SFC clearance. As per the revised schedule, the project is targeted to be completed by March 2010-11.

The scheme is to improve and meet the increasing demand of power to Yurembam and its surrounding areas.

MEGHALAYA:

7. Renovation & Modernization of the protection System of Power Stations and 132 KV Grid Sub-stations of MeSEB.

The project was sanctioned during December 2006 at an estimated cost of **Rs 485.36 lakhs**. Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya is the executing agency. The LOA for the installation of the numerical relays was issued. The project is expected to be completed by March 2009 and **Rs. 367.00 lakh** has been released so far.

The objective of the scheme is to renovate and modernize the power system and reduce T&D losses.

8. Installation of Capacitor Bank at 33 KV Umtru Switchyard & 132 KV EPIP-1 at Byrnihat.

The project was sanctioned during March 2008 at an estimated cost of Rs **310.00 lakh**. Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya is the executing agency. An amount of Rs 200.00 lakhs has already been released by NEC up to August 2008 and the works are going in full swing. The project is expected to be completed within 2010 by the executing agency.

The objective of the scheme is to minimize the energy loss in the distribution system. Power factor correction needs immediate installation of the Capacitor Bank for the Industrial area of Byrnihat as well as its surrounding areas

9. Construction of 132/33 KV, 2x20 MVA Substation at Umiam.

The project was sanctioned during August 2008 at an estimated cost of Rs **479.72 lakhs**. The Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya, is the executing agency for this project and it is expected to be completed by March 2010 and **Rs. 80.00 lakh** has been released as 1st installment on 07.08.2008.

The objective of the scheme is to enhance power supply to this area and adjacent areas as well.

MIZORAM:

10. Construction of 2x2.50 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-station at Darlawn in Mizoram:

The project was sanctioned during November 2003 at an estimated cost of **Rs.320.00 lakhs**. Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram is the executing agency and, so far, an amount of Rs.312.00 lakhs has been released. The project requires revision due to the closure of road because of delay in implementation of widening of road from Sesang to Darlawn during November 2005 and June 2006 and also price escalation of all the equipments/items to Rs. 497.00 lakh. The revised estimate of the project was forwarded to the Ministry of DoNER on 27.06.2008 for approval. The original date of completion March 2007 now slide to the revised date of completion to March 2010.

The scheme is for better reliability and quality of the power supply to Darlawn and its surrounding areas.

11. Construction of 1x1.6 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-station at Hnahlan in Mizoram:

The project was sanctioned during November 2003 at an estimated cost of **Rs.393.44 lakhs**. Power and Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram is the executing agency and **Rs.383.00 lakh** has been released so far. The project requires revision due to the closure of road because of delay in implementation of widening of road from Champai to Hnahlan and also price escalation of all the equipments/items. The review estimate for the same now stands at Rs. 499.21 lakhs. The revised estimate of the project has been forwarded to the Ministry of DoNER on 27.06.2008 for approval. The original date of completion March 2007 now slide to the revised date of March 2010 as the new target date of completion.

The scheme is for better reliability and quality of the power supply to Hnahlan and its surrounding areas.

12. Construction of 2x2.50 MVA, 132/33 KV Central Sub-station at Melriat in Mizoram:

The sanctioned cost of the project is **Rs 1341.44 lakhs**. It was approved by the Ministry of DONER during March 2006. The project is being executed by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram. 20% of works have been completed and the balance works are under progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 380.00 lakhs** has been released. The project is targeted to be completed as per schedule, i.e, by March 2010.

The construction of sub-station is to improve the present system of power supply, enlargement of the receiving station and improvement of revenue resources etc.

13. Construction of 2.5 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Zokhawsang, Assam Rifles Complex Area, Mizoram.

The project was sanctioned during February 2007, and was estimated to cost **Rs. 367.51 lakhs**, and is being executed by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram. The works are in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 216.00 lakhs** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per scheduled during March 2010.

The scheme is for better reliability and quality of the power supply to Zokhawsang and its surrounding areas.

NAGALAND:

14. Construction of 66/33/11 KV, 5 MVA S/s at Mon in Nagaland:

The sanctioned cost of the project is **Rs. 778.48 lakh**. It was approved by the Ministry of DONER during May 2005. The project is executed by the Power Department, Government of Nagaland. 78% of works have been completed and the balance works are under progress. So far, **Rs. 640.00 lakh** has been released. The project is targeted to be completed as per schedule, i.e, by March 2009.

The scheme is for improvement of power supply system in Mon District and its surrounding areas.

15. Upgradation & Modernization of 132/33 KV Meluri Sub-Station, Nagaland.

The project has been sanctioned in August 2008, and is estimated to cost **Rs. 495.51 lakh**. It is executed by the Power Department, Government of Nagaland. The works are in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 60.00 lakhs** was released as the first installment on 12.8.2008 and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

The scheme is for improvement of power supply system in Phek District of Nagaland and its surrounding areas.

SIKKIM:

16. Remodelling and Augmentation of HT & LT Power Supply & Distribution System at Pakyong Bazar, East Sikkim.

The project was sanctioned during November 2007 at an estimated cost of **Rs 228.00 lakh**. It is being executed by the Energy and Power Department, Government of Sikkim. 50% of the works have been completed and the balance works are in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 100.00 lakh** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

The project is to establish an adequate and efficient Power Supply and Distribution System to provide reliable and regulated power supply to the customers of Pakyong Bazaar.

17. Upgradation and Remodelling of Existing Distribution System of MG Road and its surrounding areas, Gangtok, Sikkim.

The project was sanctioned during December 2007 at an estimated cost of **Rs 451.00 lakh**. It is being executed by the Energy and Power Department, Government of Sikkim. 55% of the works have been completed and the balance works are in progress. So far, an amount of **Rs. 300.00 lakhs** has been released and the project is targeted to be completed as per schedule by March 2010.

Upgradation and remodeling of the existing distribution system of the project in MG Marg Area, Gangtok as well as its surrounding areas have been taken up to meet the existing demand of the area and the future load growth perspective to establish an adequate and efficient power supply and distribution system to provide reliable and regulated power supply to the customers of Pakyong Bazaar.

18. Conversion of existing 11 KV Transmission line & 440 V, LT distribution overhead lines including service connection to underground cable system in congested areas at Pelling in West Sikkim.

The project was sanctioned during July 2008 at an estimated cost of **Rs 476.44 lakh**. It is being executed by the Energy and Power Department, Government of Sikkim. An amount of **Rs. 60.00 lakh** has been released as 1st installment on 22.7.2008 and the project is targeted to be completed per scheduled during March 2010.

The L.T distribution system gets overloaded regularly at Pelling with conductors sagging and touching each other during peak season. This system is being upgraded regularly to cope up with the increasing load and there is no further room for any upgradation due to want of space and proper infrastructure. Further, due to boom in construction activities in the area, there is hardly any open space either for up-gradation of electrical infrastructure or for shifting and diversion of lines that are dangerously very close to buildings. Therefore, the only alternative left is for conversion of both LT and HT lines to underground system at Pelling

PROJECTS AS PER THE PRIORITY LISTS (2008-09) OF THE STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

1. Construction of 33 KV Express line from Khonsa to Changlang:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 605.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as a prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-2/2006 dated 11.8.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

2. Construction of 33 KV line from Nirjuli to Kimin via Hoj & Potin:

The project has been forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as additional prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-1/2007 dated 20.10.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

3. Construction of 33 KV Express line from Migo-Zara to Pistana, Lower Subansiri District:

The project at an estimated cost of Rs 332.10 lakh has been forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as additional prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-1/2007 dated 20.10.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

4. Construction of 33/11 KV, 2x1 MVA Substation at Pistana Circle Hq:

The project at an estimated cost of Rs 423.35 lakh has been forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as additional prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-1/2007 dated 20.10.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

5. Construction of 33 KV Express Line from Tago MHS to Mengio including construction of 2x1 MVA, 33/11 KV Substation at Mengio:

The project at an estimated cost of Rs 1087.21 lakh has been forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as additional prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-1/2007 dated 20.10.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

6. Construction of 33 KV Express Line from Yupia to Sagalee:

The project at an estimated cost of Rs 807.50 lakh has been forwarded by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh as additional prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD(NEC)-1/2007 dated 20.10.2008. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government by NEC till date.

ASSAM:

7. Construction of Sub-Station at Rupai by LILO of one of Tinsukia Margherita 132 KV D/C line and Construction of line terminal bays at Margherita & Tinsukia Sub-Stations:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 5090.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Assam as a prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD/NEC/69/2002/203 dated 24.7.2008. This project has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals for funding. It is located in Tinsukia District, Assam. At present power to Doom Dooma area is fed from the 66KV Rupai Sub-Station having Transformer capacity of 2 X 5 MVA at 33 KV and 2 X10 at 66 KV. There is no scope for upgrading the sub-station to 132 KV level as there is space constraint with in the sub-station. The 132/ 33 KV Sub-Station is proposed near the existing Rupai Sub-Station and also proposed to phase out the 66 KV network from the transmission system. Therefore, to cater to the increasing load demand of this area which is above 18 MW, it will be essential to construct a 132/ 33 KV sub-station in this location. The project is schedule to be completed within 3 years. This sub-station will enhance power supply to this area as well as the neighboring States.

6. Construction of Sub-Station at Umrangshu by LILO of S/C KV Khandong Halflong line of PGCIL

The project at estimated cost of Rs 4165.99 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Assam as a prioritized project during 2008-09 vide their letter No.PD/NEC/69/2002/203 dated 24.7.2008. This project has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals for funding. It is located at Halflong Village in Assam. The proposal was already accorded Techno-economic approval by CEA in the earlier 8th Plan but due to acute resource crunch the same could not be taken up. Instead, Electricity Department (ASEB) has connected 1 No. 16 MVA, 132/ 33 KV transformers in the main bus of Khangdong GPS (NEEPCO) for supply to this area at 33 KV as a stop gap arrangement. This 33 KV lines are not reliable and voltage regulation is very poor in that area. Meanwhile, the peak demand and the energy supply record for the last 5 years and the cement Industries and other Industrial activities coming up in that area resulting peak load demand will be around 16 MW. The project is schedule to be completed within 3 years. The objective of the proposal is to supply reliable and quality power to this area to cater the increasing load demand.

MANIPUR

7. Replacement of old Conductors and insulators of Yurembam-Mao & Leimatak-Jiribam 132 KV

The project at estimated cost of Rs 2743.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Manipur as a prioritized project during 2008-09. This project has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals for funding. The power supply in Manipur depends on the Central Sector generating stations located in the NE Region. The maximum share of Manipur from the stations is around 79 MW. The availability however decreases in the lean seasons when the generation is reduced following the recession of water levels in the rain fed reservoirs of the Central sector Hydel plants. The restricted peak demand of Manipur is around 120 MW against the availability. Hence, there has been always a short fall of about 40 to 50 % of peak power. Inorder to ensure supply of power through out these area, replacement of old Conductors and insulators of Yurembam-Mao & Leimatak-Jiribam 132 KV is the top priority. The project is schedule to be completed within 2 years.

MEGHALAYA

10. Construction of 132 KV LILO of Sumer-NEHU line at 132/33 KV, 2x20 MVA Sub-Station at Umiam.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 326.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Meghalaya vide their letter No.PLR.72/2007/92, dated 22.07.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09. This project has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year

Plan of NEC proposals for funding. The project is located in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The recent increase of the industrial units in the area has warranted an improvement in the power infrastructure in order to meet the increasing demand. There is a demand for 38 MW at present but load could not be release due to power and infrastructure constraints. Hence, considering the problems and future load growth, it has become essential to loop in and loop out the existing 132 KV line to the newly proposed 132/33 KV, 40 MVA substation at Umiam. The project is schedule to be completed within 1 year.

11. Construction of 132/33 KV, 2x20 MVA Sub-Station at Mendipathar.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 472.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Meghalaya vide their letter No.PLR.72/2007/92, dated 22.07.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09. The project is located in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. Mendipathar is located at a distance of 90 km from Nangalbibra and 100 km from Tura. It is bordering with Assam in Meghalaya and has a tremendous boast for Industrial activities. The State Govt. has decided to set up an Industrial Growth Centre at Mendipathar. The immediate Load demand of the Industrial Growth Centre will be around 15 MW. The Local Load of Mendipathar and its surrounding area is about 8 MW. The 132 KV grid sub-station at Rongkhon with capacity of 35.0 MVA (132/33 KV transformers 20.0 MVA- 1 No, 5.0 MVA -3 Nos.) is fully loaded as well as the 132 KV grid sub-station at Nangwalbibra with capacity of 17.5 MVA (132/33 KV Transformers 12.5 MVA-1 No. and 5 MVA – 1 No. is also fully loaded to meet the load demand of the Industrial Growth Centre. Hence, considering the present and future load growth, Construction of 132/33KV, 2 X 20 MVA Sub-station has become very essential. The project will be executed by the MeSEB and will be completed within 2 years.

MIZORAM

12. 132 Kv S/C Transmission Line from Melriat Sub-Station to Luangmual Sub-Station.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 400.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Mizoram as a prioritized project during 2008-09 under NEC funding. This has also been recommended by The Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals. However, no detailed project report has been received till date from the State Govt./ Executing Agency by NEC.

13. Renovation & Modernization of 132 Kv Sub-Station Bukpui, Serchhip.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 522.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Mizoram as a prioritized project during 2008-09 under NEC funding. This has also been recommended by The Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals. However, no detailed project report has been received till date from the State Govt./ Executing Agency by NEC.

14. Renovation & Modernization of 66 Kv Sub-Station, W.Phaileng .

The project at estimated cost of Rs 296.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Mizoram as a prioritized project during 2008-09 under NEC funding. This has also been recommended by The Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals. However, no detailed project report has been received till date from the State Govt./ Executing Agency by NEC.

NAGALAND

15. 220 KV Line from Dimapur to Chiephobozou with 220/132/11KV 100 MVA Sub-Station at Chiephobozou.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 7687.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Nagaland vide their letter No.PLN/NEC-12/2008, dated 02.05.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09. This project has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals for funding. Presently the power supply to the whole state of Nagaland is being fed from the 100 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer installed at PGCIL Sub-Station, Dimapur.

The 132KV line from this Sub-Station extends to Kohima in order to feed the remaining parts of the state besides Dimapur. As the existing 100 MVA is already been over loaded it will not be able to cater to the ever-increasing load demand of the state. Since the PGCIL does not have a plan to upgrade the existing capacity of 100MVA 200/132KV sub-station at Dimapur, it has become necessary to evacuate Power to the rest of the State through a new 220KV line from this sub-station, thereby easing the load at Dimapur. In case of any major line failure of 132KV Dimapur-Kohima transmission line, power supply to the entire state gets affected. i.e. The power supply to the state capital and beyond is completely cut off. The said 132 KV Dimapur-Kohima transmission line was completed sometime in 1970s and since there is no other EHT lines, the Department could not even carry out normal maintenance work and it is a high time that normal maintenance work/replacement of the conductor, checking of the Towers etc are carried out without delay. Apart from this, if something goes wrong due to natural calamity like land slide, we do not have any other way of getting power supply. In this connection, a map showing the existing EHT transmission lines is enclosed herewith for easy reference. Again, the Government of Nagaland is earnestly working to have an airport at Chiethu (Chiephjobozou). Presently Power is distributed to Chiephobozou and its adjoining areas at 33KV with route length of 64 km catering power to 87 villages. Because of the long distribution network, besides the poor system voltage the power is also very erratic.

While keeping in view of the future power development in the state and with almost all the important hydro generating stations located in Tuensang and Phek districts Load can be evacuated from the Generating stations to the load centers such as Dimapur and Kohima. Owing to this and considering that PGCIL has no programme for upgrading the existing 100 MVA, 220/132 KV transformers, it is very much essential to have an alternative arrangement for maintaining the stability of the Power supply system in the state. Hence, the 220/132/33KV sub-station at Chiephobozou and 220KV S/C transmission line from Dimapur (PGCIL Sub-Station) to Chiephobozou (Kohima) is proposed as the existing 132/33KV Sub-station at Kohima does not have land expansion facility. Secondly it is not possible to have another tower line along the NH-39. Therefore the new alignment is proposed via Niuland-Phekeriikriema-Zhadima along the NEC road and link up with the existing 132kv Kohima-Wokha line at the proposed Sub-station.

The present 132kv sub-station at Kohima is the center of power supply to the rest of the state and breakdown of any EHV equipment in this sub-station entails complete disruption of power supply. Further, the Kohima sub-station was expanded from a mere 33kv in the early eighties to the present 132kv sub-station and as such there is neither provision nor space to accommodate any further expansion, least of all, another 220kv sub-station. Hence, it has become necessary to construct a 220kv sub-station. The project will be executed by The Power Department, Govt. of Nagaland and is targeted to be completed within 3 years.

16. Construction of 66/11 KV, 2x2.5 MVA Substation, with LILO arrangement at Old Namchi-cum Tourist Centre including upgradation of existing 2x2.5 MVA substation to 2x7.5 MVA substation at Namchi. South Sikkim.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1290.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Sikkim vide their letter No.9697/DPERNECAD, dated 26.03.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09. Namchi town is situated in the South District of Sikkim. The town is being the District Headquarter of the district and second largest town in Sikkim with high population. The Government of Sikkim has already proposed and sanctioned various schemes for beautification of the town and its surroundings for the attraction of the tourist. The way the Govt is planning for development in tourism field, people from different parts of Sikkim are very enthusiastic and pouring in with the Planning to construct hotels and residential buildings at Namchi. The power requirement has gone drastically now throughout the area and to cater the load demand with an uninterrupted power supply is necessary to immediately upgrade the 66/11 KV sub-station with the capacity of 2 X 2.5 MVA to 2 X 7.5 MVA with an arrangement of LILO at station. So far, we have received only the concept paper of the project but DPR is awaited from State Government.

17. Conversion of existing overhead line into underground cable with system improvement of electrical network at and around Namchi in South Sikkim.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1121.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Sikkim vide their letter No.9697/DPERNECAD, dated 26.03.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09. Namchi town is situated in the South District of Sikkim. The town is being the District Headquarter of the district and second largest town in Sikkim with high population. The Government of Sikkim has already proposed and sanctioned various schemes for beautification of the town and its surroundings for the attraction of the tourist. The way the Govt is planning for development in tourism field, people from different parts of Sikkim are very enthusiastic and pouring in with the Planning to construct hotels and residential buildings at Namchi. So far, we have received only the concept paper of the project but DPR is awaited from State Government. The electrical Network of Namchi was designed and installed around 15 years back where there was marginally low population at that time. Now the population has risen in a very drastic way. The overhead LT lines are running through private lands. Due to the development in the tourist field, the owners of the lands have been insisting Power Department to shift the overhead Lines as they are in need of the land for construction of buildings for commercial purposes. Hence, to eliminate the problem once for all and to add beauty to the developing tourist destination town in Sikkim, conversion of existing LT Overhead lines into underground cables has been proposed with a provision of LT switch gears, feeder pillars, street lights and underground service connection to the consumers in city area. So far, we have received only the concept paper of the project but DPR is awaited from State Government.

OTHERS

18. Prevention & Control of Siltation of Umiam Lake, Meghalaya -

The project at estimated cost of Rs 2276.00 lakh was forwarded by the Government of Meghalaya vide their letter No.PLR.72/2007/92, dated 22.07.2008 as a prioritized project during 2008-09 for NEC funding. This is a spill-over project from 10th Plan and has also been recommended by the Working Group for 11th Five Year Plan of NEC proposals. The project has been deferred by the EFC meeting held on 10.01.2007 at New Delhi for want of certain observations as raised in the meeting from the executing agency i.e. MeSEB, Meghalaya. However, the query as raised by the Member in the above EFC meeting is yet to be furnished by the executing agency/ State Government.

19. Preparation of DPR on Transmission and Sub-transmission of Power in NE Region including Sikkim.

Ministry of DoNER, New Delhi has entrusted PGCIL to prepare of DPR on Transmission and Sub-transmission of Power in NE Region including Sikkim at an estimated cost of Rs 5000.00 lakh. The project cost is to be shared between NEC/DoNER and PGCIL at 50:50 basis. SFC Memo along with Pre Feasibility Report was sent to Line Ministries on 24th October 2008 for views/comments. Provision of Rs 1.00 crs under MH 2552 was kept during 2008-90. More fund will be made available from the other saving to meet the requirement of fund of Rs 1500.00 lakh through re-appropriation.

PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY THE WORKING GROUP FOR XI FIVE YEAR PLAN OF NEC.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

A. Transmission & Distribution System:

1. AUGMENTATION, IMPROVEMENT & MODIFICATION OF T & D SYSTEMS IN CAPITAL TOWN OF ITANAGAR

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1482.73 lakh was submitted by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar vide their letter dated 18.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and is targeted to be completed within 2 years after approval. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding.

Presently, entire Itanagar town draws power from a lone 33/11 KV, 2 X 5 MVA Sub-Station, situated at Chander Nagar, located at western part of the town, which was commissioned way back in 1993-94 when power demand of the township was a meager 3 MW. But due to rapid urbanization, being State capital town, the demand has reached 11.20 MW in the year 2007. Few of the excess load is being managed through few old and low capacity 33/11 KV transformers at Panchali as well with 33/0.415 LV distribution transformers directly tapped at 33 KV lines and certain peak shortages are compensated by operating expensive diesel generating sets located at various VIP area power houses. The rest of the shortages are resorted to load shedding. Operations of most of the street lightings have been abandoned due to above overloading on the power sub-station.

At the present rate of demand growth, and due to power availability on improvement of generation and transmission aspects, it is estimated that within next 10 years, Itanagar will add another 10 MVA load at 33 KV and lower voltage level. The project has been proposed under NEC funding because to ensure reliable and quality supply of power throughout the areas as well as adjacent areas.

2. Construction of 33/11 KV, 2x1 MVA Substation at Mengio including construction of 33 KV Express Line from Tago MHS to Mengio.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 639.34 lakh was submitted by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar vide their letter dated 18.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and is targeted to be completed within 2 years after approval. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding.

The project is located at Mengio under Naharlagun Electrical Division of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is a vast store for Hydro Power Potential in the order of 49,000 MW. With so much of power potential and so many mega projects coming up, Arunachal Pradesh would be handling a huge power in next ten years of time making it necessary to develop a very reliable and adequate transmission system for its domestic consumption and for inter state transfer of power through region or national grid. This project is to ensure reliable and quality supply of power through this area as well as to other neighbouring areas.

3. Construction of 33 KV Express line from Nirjuli to Pake Kesang (Khodaso) for evacuation of Power to East Kameng District

The project at estimated cost of Rs 599.57 lakh was submitted by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar vide their letter dated 24.10.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Power Department, Government of Arunachal Pradesh and is targeted to be completed within 2 years after approval. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding.

The project is located in the East Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh. The State is having a vast store for Hydro Power Potential in the order of 49,000 MW. With so much of power potential and so many mega projects coming up, Arunachal Pradesh would be handling a huge power in next ten years of time making it necessary to develop a very reliable and adequate transmission system for its domestic consumption and for inter state transfer of power through region or national grid. Kameng HE Project, being undertaken by NEEPCO Ltd will generates 600 MW of power 600 MW and required immediate construction of transmission to evacuate the power from this generating unit. This project is to evacuate and ensure reliable and quality supply of power throughout this area as well as to other neighbouring areas.

ASSAM

4. 66 KV S/C Rupai-Roing Line via Chapakhowa and 66/33 KV, 33/11 KV Substation at Chapakhowa:

This is a spill-over project from 10th Plan period. Government of Assam submitted the proposal at an estimated cost of Rs 2046.00 lakh. The project is yet to be sanctioned for want of forest clearance of the line from both Arunachal & Assam portions.

5. Construction of 33 KV Dhemaji - Jonai line and 33/11 KV Substation at Silapathar and Jonai.

This is a spill-over project from 10th Plan period. Government of Assam submitted the proposal at an estimated cost of Rs 636.00 lakh. The project is yet to be sanctioned for want of forest clearance.

6. Single circuit Dhemaji - Silapathar line:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1215.84 lakh was submitted by the Government of Assam, Dispur vide their letter dated 24.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd, Government of Assam. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government till date by NEC.

MANIPUR:

7. Replacement of old conductors and insulators of Loktak-Mao and Loktak-Jiribam 132 KV

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1647.00 lakh was submitted by the Government of Manipur, Imphal vide their letter dated 22.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government till date by NEC.

8. LILO D/C lines at Tipaimukh:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 384.00 lakh was submitted by the Government of Manipur, Imphal vide their letter dated 22.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government till date by NEC.

9. Second Circuit D/C lines from Yaingpokpi to Kakching:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 2250.00 lakh was submitted by the Government of Manipur, Imphal vide their letter dated 22.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government till date by NEC.

10. Second Circuit D/C lines from Kakching to Churachandpur:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 1710.00 lakh was submitted by the Government of Manipur, Imphal vide their letter dated 22.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government till date by NEC.

11. Construction of LILO of 132 KV Transmission line from Sumer to NEHU:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 300.00 lakh was submitted by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board, Government of Meghalaya, Shillong vide their letter dated 13.11.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Meghalaya State Electricity Board and is targeted to be completed within 1 year after approval. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding.

The project is located in East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. The recent increase in the number of the industrial units in the area has warranted an improvement in the power infrastructure in order to meet the increasing demand for power. There is a demand for 38 MW at present but load could not be released due to power and infrastructure constraints. Hence, considering the problems and future load growth, it has become essential to loop in and loop out the existing 132 KV line to the newly proposed 132/33 KV, 40 MVA substation at Umiam.

MIZORAM:

12. 132 Kv S/C Transmission Line Lungsen to Tlabung

The project at estimated cost of Rs 543.00 lakh was submitted by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl vide their letter dated 18.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the P&E Department, Govt. of Mizoram. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government/executing agency so far by NEC.

13. 132 KV S/C line from Lawgtlai to Saiha:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 543.00 lakh was submitted by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl vide their letter dated 18.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the P&E Department, Govt. of Mizoram. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government/executing agency so far by NEC

14. 220 KV S/C Transmission Line from Tuivai HEP to PGCI Sub-Station Luangmual via Melriat Sub-Station with associated bays.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 8156.00 lakh was submitted by the Power & Electricity Department, Government of Mizoram, Aizawl vide their letter dated 18.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the P&E Department, Govt. of Mizoram. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government/executing agency so far by NEC

SIKKIM

15. Construction of 66 KV transmission line from Lachung to Maltin with one line bay at Maltin.

The project at estimated cost of Rs 594.31 lakh was submitted by the Sikkim Power Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Sikkim, Gangtok vide their letter dated 6.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Energy & Power Department, Govt. of Sikkim. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government/executing agency so far by NEC.

16. Construction of 66 KV transmission line from Rabomchu HEP to Maltin with one line bay at Maltin

The project at estimated cost of Rs 485.87 lakh was submitted by the Sikkim Power Development Corporation Ltd, Government of Sikkim, Gangtok vide their letter dated 6.7.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Energy & Power Department, Govt. of Sikkim. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding. However, no DPR has been received from the State Government/executing agency so far by NEC

MANIPUR:

17. Installation of 132/33 KV S/s at Tipaimukh 1x12.6 MVA:

The project at estimated cost of Rs 947.40 lakh was submitted by the Government of Manipur, Imphal vide their letter dated 22.07.2006 under NEC funding. It will be executed by the Electricity Department, Government of Manipur. The project has been recommended by the Working Group for the 11th Five Plan of NEC proposals for funding.

Tipaimukh is the Sub-divisional Headquarter of Tipaimukh Subdivision of Churachandpur District. The entire area of this sub-division is hilly and inhabited by tribal people. The prestigious Tipaimukh HE Project (1500 MW) is coming up in this area and the

power requirement for the construction of the project will have to be supplied by the State in a very nearly future. Therefore sub-station at Tipaimukh has been proposed for supplying electricity to electrified Villages within a reasonable voltage limit and meet the future increase demand. The sub-station also can be connected to the grid by LILO of the existing 132 Transmission line from Jiribam to Aizawl.

II. B RENEWABLE RESOURCES OF ENERGY (RRE)

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Renewable Resources of Energy is Rs. 140.80 crore out of which Rs. 3.20 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 137.60 crore is for new schemes.

NEC is playing a very crucial and catalytic role in creating awareness about the utilization of vast potential of Renewable Resources of Energy (RRE) in the North Eastern Region. About 149 Schemes encompassing various forms of RRE such as Solar Thermal, Solar Photovoltaic, Biogas, Micro-hydel, Biomass, Wind Energy Parks, Exhibition Van, etc., have been funded since 1982. So far, about 300 remote villages and 50 Nos. of various establishments benefited by providing RRE devices and Micro Hydel projects.

ASSISTANT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL HYDRO POWER PROJECTS (SHPS).

So far, three projects of **Small Hydro Power projects (SHPs)** at an estimated cost of Rs.10.94 crore have been approved by NEC and Rs.2.51 crore has been released upto September 2008.

During 2008-09 an amount of Rs.2.00 crore has been provided for the projects and out of which Rs.1.50 crore was released during the current financial year.

As decided in the Pasighat Proclamation on Power held on 17th January 2007 to identify and examine problems afflicting the implementation of MNRE schemes and recommend measures for optimizing schemes for electrification of remote and scattered hamlets, NEC has been tasked to provide viability gap funding. Priority would be accorded to remote / border villages. After identification of the schemes, the villagers will be trained and awareness programme will be undertaken.

In line of Pasighat proclamation, viability Gap funding of SHPs are the thrust area of the NEC during the 11th Plan period.

A. ON-GOING PROJECTS:

1. Lungnit Small Hydro Electric Project, Stage - I & II (2x1.5 MW each), Assam.

The project is located in Karbi Anglong District of Assam near Diphu. The project will be benefited by the Hill Tribes namely Karbi and Kuki people of the remote area for minimum day to day need for electrification. Work is under progress and targeted to be completed by 2010.

2. Installation of 1x10 MW each capacity Wind-Solar Hybrid System for Four Villages, Manipur.

The project is located in for i) Lamdan village, Churachandpur District, ii) Hongbei Village, Ukhrul District, iii) Lamdangmei village, Tamenlong District, and iv) Dolangkunou village, Senapati District in Manipur. The project will be benefited by the SPV electrification to meet the minimum need of the tribal population of these Villages. Work is under progress and targeted to be completed by 2009.

3. Lakhroh Mini Hydel Project (1x1.5 MW), Meghalaya.

The project is located in Lakroh Village of Jaintia Hills District in Meghalaya. The project will be benefited by rural electrification of the large No. of tribal population of the Village. Work is under progress and targeted to be completed by 2010.

B. NEW PROJECTS:

About 14 new proposals have been received from the NE States so far for Viability Gap Funding during 2008-09. The proposals are under process in various stages for consideration.

II. C IRRIGATION – FLOOD CONTROL & WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTOR

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Water Development is Rs. 136.48 crore out of which Rs. 81.30 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs 55.18 crores is for new schemes.

The Sectoral Working Group in the NEC Secretariat were entrusted with the responsibility of studying the feasibility of various schemes / projects that would be implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan, not only from the point of a state's importance but to view it from the point of regional importance. It is also to review and examine various ongoing schemes / projects and identify their weaknesses, constraints etc. during their implementation and suggest appropriate measures to achieve the desired objectives for sustainable development.

i) Water is the most critical component of the life support system, particularly in the field of agriculture, irrigation, drinking water, flood control, power generation etc. and it needs better management especially in the rain fed areas like North East India where it is causing serious hardship. It has been opined in various forums that performance of the schemes / projects implemented in the past not always fruitful to the beneficiaries for whom they were meant. There may be many reasons. One of the reasons may be due to non completion of large number of projects as per the schedule due to resources being very thin over the projects. It is obvious that large resources are required for implementing major and medium projects but implementation of such projects are also important. In case of irrigation schemes, steps need to be taken to ensure that water is distributed equitably and that, it is used efficiently. The future plan proposal on irrigation should focus on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) by democratically organized water users association, which would help to maintain the field channels, expand irrigated area, distribute water equitably and provide tail enders their share of water.

ii) Water resources in India are unevenly distributed. Some regions have abundance of water resulting from heavy rainfall while others suffer from acute shortage. Rainfall in the NE region of our country is very high which resulted in very high run off particularly in summer season leading to the flood havoc. The state flood control departments should initiate and adopt such schemes so that these are sustainable for a longer period. Schemes should be chosen in such a manner that its implementation period do not exceed 3(three) years. Otherwise its effectiveness reduces to a zero extent.

iii) In some occasions scarcity of water arises in the rain fed areas also. Although the entire NE region receives sufficient rainfall during monsoon, shortage of water has been seen during the winter in some hill states more specifically in Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya. People residing in some villages have to fetch their drinking water from distant places with great hardship. In such case, effective Rainwater harvesting and Ground water recharge schemes may help augment the water availability in these areas. Construction of structures for better water management also provides opportunities for employment generation in rural areas. Formulation of schemes for water harvesting / water conservation should therefore be made a central point in the next plan period.

iv) Active participation of people / community in the Water Resources Development projects is very important for its success. According to the Planning Commission report "Projects have sometime failed to generate sustainability because of failure of Govt. agencies to involve the people. For watershed projects to be sustainable community management systems are needed and they can succeed only with farmers' contribution and their commitment of time and resources." Therefore, project proposals on irrigation and flood control needs to be reoriented in favour of the people so that they are involved in the planning as well as in the implementation process.

v) Quality of drinking water in some areas of North East has become a growing cause of concern. A number of diseases like Fluorosis, Cancer, Respiratory infections etc. have been developed due to consumption of contaminated water. Investigations reveal presence of Fluoride and Arsenic above permissible level in these areas. A long term environmental

planning is essential to remove these contaminations from the drinking water and to improve its quality to make it safe for drinking.

vi) Conservation of soil and control of erosion are some of the important aspects to be looked into. Schemes proposed for this purpose should primarily aimed at treating the catchments areas (extending over more than one state) to minimize the siltation of the reservoirs and moderation of flood in the flood prone areas.

vii) While preparing the plan for the new schemes it has been tried to include the schemes having regional ramification to the extent however the priority list submitted by the states also taken into consideration. Further, working out the requirement of fund for the remaining period of 11th plan under this sector effort has been made to exhaust the committed liabilities by the end of third year of the plan ie. by 2009-10.

1. North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management, Tezpur, Assam. (A continuing Scheme).

This institute was established during the year 1989 at Tezpur as an autonomous Society to work on a continuous basis for:

- (i) Providing latest technical back up to the in- service personnel, NGOs and farmers in the field of Land and Water Management,
- (ii) taking up action research programmes
- (iii) To carry out consultancy works.

The affairs of the institute are managed by a Governing Council, Chaired by the Hon'ble Chairman, NEC and a Management Council chaired by the Secretary, NEC. During the 10th Five year plan the institute imparted training to 8359 persons and conducted 269 nos. of training programmes on diverse topics. It undertook 44 nos. of Projects for consultancy works, and completed 21 consultancy works.

2. Survey & Investigation (S&I) of Hydro-Electric, and Multi purpose Irrigation projects:

(A) Ongoing Schemes(under major head 2552):-

(i) Myntduleska H.E.P in Meghalaya – Survey & Investigation:

The MeSEB (Meghalaya State Electricity Board), in its endeavor to further tap the power potential of the Myntdu Basin in the Jaintia Hills, had with the help of the C.W.C., prepared the estimate; the project is estimated to cost Rs.2.94 crore. NEC has approved this project during October, 2006.

The project envisages production of 60 MW of power from the run of river waters, by constructing 2 tunnels & 2 penstocks. The cost of Survey & Investigation is estimated on the basis of the rates, analyzed item-wise, utilized equally over a period of three years. In this project, NEC will supplement State effort.

(ii) S & I of Umngot H.E. Project in Meghalaya:

The Umngot is one of the major south-wardly flowing river of Meghalaya and located at a place on the junction of Nongkhrem road and NH-44 at a distance of 11 Km from Shillong.

The project is expected to produce 150MW of hydro power with 2 units of 75 MW, each. The survey and investigation works are spread over a period of three years and the S & I works will cost Rs. 4.31 crore phased equally over the period of three years. NEC has approved this project in October, 2006.

The construction & management of the project will be undertaken by the MeSEB.

(iii) S & I of Kundil Irrigation Project, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh:

The project is aimed at providing irrigation to 12,000 ha of Assam and 2500 ha in Lohit and 4500ha in the Dibang Valley districts of Arunachal Pradesh by diverting the flow of Kopu Pani River, a tributary of Kundil.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4.97 crores and this project is expected to be completed by Dec.'08.

(iv) Survey and Investigation of Nkyukcharongchu H.E. Project in Arunachal Pradesh:

The project investigation work was carried out by the C.W.C with the sanctioned cost of Rs.1.34 crores in Dec'1996. It was revised to Rs. 2.33 crores during 2001. Due to change in the scope of work, some additional survey work has to be carried out. With the estimated cost of this additional Survey pegged at Rs.2.34 crores, total cost of this project comes to Rs.4.67 (2.33 + 2.34) Crores.

The project is expected to yield firm power of 500MW. The project will be constructed and managed by the Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

(v) Survey and Investigation of Tuichang H.E.P. in Manipur:

The proposal includes generation of 65MW of power by utilizing a head of 160MW and construction of 170m high dam across the river Tuichang. The estimated cost of Survey & Investigation of the project is Rs.4.99 crore. The project shall be constructed and managed by the State Govt. of Manipur.

(vi) S & I of Jadukata (Kynshi Stage-II) H.E.P.in Meghalaya.

The objective of the project is to harness the power potential of about 150MW. The reservoir will be created due to submergence. It can be developed for tourist resort and pisciculture. The estimated cost of the S & I is Rs. 4.42 crores. This project is being investigated by the Brahmaputra Board.

(vii) S & I of Kolodyne H.E.P in Mizoram.

The project is being investigated by the C.W.C. It was sanctioned by NEC during March, 2005. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs.3.41 crore.

(viii) S & I of Tuipui H.E.P. in Mizoram Meghalaya.

The objective of the proposed HEP is to meet the shortfall of electricity in the state. The project will generate 38MW of power by utilizing a net head of 160m by construction of 140 m high dam across the river Tuipui. The estimated cost of the S & I is Rs. 4.97 crores.

On implementation of the project, the problem of shortfall of power supply of Mizoram could be met.

(B) New Schemes (under major head 3601):-

(i) S & I of Amring Small Hydro Project in Assam.

Location of the project :

The proposed site is located near Langtha village about 18 KM from Kheroni in Karbi Anglong district.

Objectives:

A 10 m high dam is proposed to be constructed across the Amring river to utilize a head of 60 m for generation of 20 MW (2 x 10 MW) of power.

Estimated Cost:

Rs. 211.00 lakh with the following break up-		
i.	Works	152.65 lakhs
ii.	Misc.	18.54 lakhs
iii.	Ordinary T&P	4.82 lakhs

Feasibility:

As per the pre-feasibility study, the project is feasible and a number of villages will be benefited from the power generated from the project.

Impact:

Due to implementation of the project unemployment problem of the locality will be solved to a great extent.

Management of project:

Shall be constructed and managed by ASEB.

Justification:

Due to grim power scenario of the State, particularly in the field of Hydro Power, implementation of such schemes is very much essential for the state of Assam.

(ii) S & I of Ganol Hydro Electric Project in Garo hills district of Meghalaya.

Location of the project: The proposed Ganol stage –II HEP (3X5 MW) is located at downstream of the Ganol stage-I power station site which is about 14 km from Tura.

Objectives: The main objective of the project is to enhance the power supply to the power shortage Garo hills district.

Estimated cost:

Rs.250.00 lakh with the following break up –

i.	Works	198.14 lakh
ii.	Estt.	46.08 lakh
iii.	Ordinary T&P	20.9 lakh

Management of the project : The project shall be implemented by Meghalaya State Electricity Board.

(iii) Survey and Inv. of Mawblei HEP in Meghalaya:

Location of the project: The project site is located in the West Khasi hills district of Meghalaya and about 110 km from Shillong on the Mawphlang-Nongstoin- Mawshynrut highway. The proposed installed capacity of the project is 140 MW.

Estimated cost: The total cost of the project is Rs.472.00 lakh with the following break up.

i.	Works	358.85 lakh
ii.	Estt.	68.93 lakh
iii.	Ordinary T&P	80.27 lakh

Management of project: The project shall be implemented by Meghalaya State Electricity Board.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF SURFACE IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Irrigation schemes when completed are expected to enable the beneficiary farmers to engage in multi cropping activities and increase production significantly, especially when the farmers are planning to cultivate paddy after paddy crops rotation. NEC has supported irrigation schemes implemented by the State Governments and projections are being made in the 11th plan also. Further, there are some projects that are yet to get off the ground due to non-completion of formalities. For example, although the Planning Commission has accorded in principle approval to the regional Jiri irrigation project in Manipur and the Dzuza Irrigation project in Nagaland, implementation of these two projects could not be taken up as yet since the EFC proposals submitted to concerned line Ministries of the Govt of India are yet to be cleared. Pending clearance of these proposals the EFC, two small irrigation schemes taken up by the Govt. of Assam and Govt. of Mizoram are proposed to be taken up during the Annual Plan of 2008-09.

(i) Tongriko Irrigation Scheme in North Cachar Hills District, Assam

Location of the project : The project site is located about 54 km North East from Maibong town in the North Cachar hills district of Assam.

Objective : The main objective of the project is to provide irrigation to a gross command area of 200 ha which will benefit about 80 families of 3 villages namely Tongikir, Khopra and Bondai.

Estimated Cost : The estimated cost of the project of the project is Rs. 2,09,14,685.00

Management of Project : The project shall be implemented by Irrigaion Deptt. of the Govt. of Assam.

(ii) Irrigation potential to Agricultural Areas at Ngopa R.D.Block in Mizoram.

Location of the project : The project site is located at Damdai village about 10 km from the Ngopa town.

Objective : To reduce soil and nutrient erosion through construction of pipe network for transportation and distribution of excess water and to improve the socio-economic condition of the villages under Ngopa RD block by way of providing good irrigation system through making use of the perennial streams and rivers for agricultural production.

Estimated cost: Rs.495.00 lakhs

Management of Project : The project shall be implemented by Rural Development Deptt.,Govt. of Mizoram.

Impact : The project if implemented could be a boon for most of the farmers as they have agricultural land which can be irrigated to grow crops during the dry season.

(iii) Diversion scheme over the Saidacherra under Kumarghat Block, Tripura:

Background of the project : The project has been prioritized by the Govt. of Tripura.

Estimated cost : Rs. 206.00 lakh.

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF FLOOD CONTROL & RIVER MANAGEMENT PROJECT.

The proposed allocation in the Annual plan of 2008-09 under this sub head is Rs.425.00 lakhs (Rs.300.00 lakhs for ongoing schemes and Rs. 125.00 lakhs for new schemes).

(A) Ongoing Schemes :-

(i) A/E works on Dollung river at Dollungmukh in Arunachal Pradesh:

The project site is located on the bank of Dollungmukh river in the lower Subansiri Distt, 197 Km away from Ziro and 69 Km from North Lakhimpur. Due to the natural slope of the river bed, both banks of the river get eroded every year.

This project is proposed to be taken up for preventing erosion of the villages that come under this influence. The project is to prevent bank erosion & guide the river straight towards down stream and to save lives & property from floods.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.45 crores based on the PWD Survey Report, 1992 with a cost index approved by the Govt. This project has been given Administrative Approval by NEC during Dec.2006 for an amount of Rs.3.45 crores. The project will be implemented and managed by the IFC Deptt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

(ii) A/E work on Right Bank of Tara-Tamak river in Arunachal Pradesh & Assam.

The river Tara Tamak with its huge discharge during the monsoon causes havoc in Mebo circle in the form of flash floods that destroy crops and lives. The proposal was therefore, conceived to protect the area from erosion. NEC has accorded administrative approval to this scheme during February,2006.

The scheme is to construct a boulder apron, 2280 m long, boulder pitching of 2280 m length and Toe caging of single row in 2 Layers.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.26 crore (1992, updated.)

The Scheme will be implemented by the IFC Deptt. of Arunachal Pradesh and shall be managed by the state.

(iii) A/E works on Sissiri river in Arunachal Pradesh.

Sissiri river is one of the major tributaries of river Siang, with a very high discharge during monsoon months. It affects the right bank of the river. This project proposal was conceived to save the area. NEC has accorded administrative approval during March, 2006.

The proposal envisages protection of entire right bank of the river including Ngopok and its adjoining villages along with Mebo-Dola road. Basic features of the project are construction of earthen embankment and boulder apron, both 1750 m length along with boulder pitching and toe caging.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.49 crores (1992, updated).

The scheme is being implemented and managed by the IFC Deptt. of State.

(iv) Controlling of Jiadhah river in Dehemaji District of Assam.

This project was sanctioned by NEC in Dec, 2006 on recommendation of the SFC for an amount of Rs.1493.57 lakh., The proposal was submitted by the Water Resources Deptt. Govt. of Assam on the basis of result of the Physical Model study carried out by the Brahmaputra Board, Govt of India in 2004. the works included in the proposal are raising and strengthening of the embankment, construction of spurs, bank pitching etc.

(B) New Schemes :

(i) R/S to extension of both banks of river Longai from Chandkhira PWD bridge to Katabari R/B Longai

Historical Background:

The river Longai originates from Mizo hill ranges. After traversing a few kilometers in Mizoram, it enters to the State of Assam near Damcherra. The river is highly meandering in nature and characterized by high bed scouring and erosion on the concave bend. To protect the areas from flooding, embankments were constructed during the decade of sixties on the both bank from Katabari to Nilambazar.

Objectives:

It is observed that the old embankment along right bank of the river from Chandkhira P.W.D. bridge to Katabari has become highly vulnerable due to inadequate section and rise in HFL. Severe erosion also threatened the existing embankment, thereby endangering adjacent NH-44 and railway tracks.

The scheme consists of the following components –

- (i) Removal of light jungles and bamboos etc.
- (ii) Raising and strengthening works of embankment from ch.0-1190m
- (iii) Turfing works
- (iv) Anti erosion works together with bank stabilization from ch.650-1050m.
- (v) Construction of brick core wall from ch 700m to 1000m
- (vi) Ancilliary prorated works.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 464.29 lakhs

Break up of component wise cost

i) Component one	=	Rs. 2.56 lakhs
ii) Component two	=	Rs. 82.26 lakhs
iii) Component three	=	Rs. 1.34 lakhs.
iv) Component four	=	Rs.251.56 lakhs
v) Component five	=	Rs. 56.07 lakhs
vi) Component six	=	Rs. 70.50 lakhs.

Feasibility:

Basis for the estimate :- As per M.P.W.D schedule of rate for road and bridges, Jowai circle for the year 2004-05

Financial phasing		
07-08	-	Rs.35.00 lakhs
08-09	-	Rs.10.38 lakhs

Feasibility:

From techno-economic point of view, the construction of the scheme is feasible and can be taken up at the earliest to save cost and time over run.

Impact of the project:

On completion of the scheme NH-44 and Railway track will be protected from flood inundation. Besides the areas of Moiragaon, Burunga, Unamgaon and Patherkandi towns also shall be protected. The area benefited and the B.C. ratio has been worked out as 1800 ha and 2.6:1 respectively.

Management of project:

The project will be implemented and maintained by the Water Resources Deptt., Government of Assam.

Justification:

Unless this project is implemented, there is every apprehension that there will be large scale devastation in a vast area together with damages to the crops and there will be total disruption of communication system to the Southern part of Karimganj in Assam and the entire Tripura from the rest of the country. This project has regional implication in many ways.

Physical and Financial target:

It is to be completed during first 2 years of 11th Plan. 40% of the work in first year and 60% in second year with a financial target of Rs. 150.00 lakhs in the 1st year and Rs.314.29 lakhs in the 2nd year.

(ii) Thoubal river F.C Scheme Phase – V, Manipur.

Location of the Project : Thoubal river which is a perennial one, originates from Hiuimai on the u/s side of Litan of Ukhrul district. It flows down from north to south. The important places situated along the course of the river are Ningthounai, Lai Manai Top, Tuliha and Thoubal bazaar etc.

Objective : To save about 600 families residing alongside the river from overflowing flood water construction of R.R.masonry wall for a length of 675 m is necessary.

Estimated cost : Rs.254.00 lakh.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEMES OF SIKKIM.

The N.E.C. Act as amended in 2002 permits NEC to take up state – specific projects in Sikkim. Proposed budget in the Annual plan of 2008-09 for the schemes in Sikkim is Rs.350.00 lakh (Rs.200.00 lakh for ongoing and Rs. 150.00 lakh for new schemes). The following schemes are under implementation:

(A) Ongoing Schemes :-**(i) Water Supply Scheme of Pakyong town in Sikkim.**

Pakyong town in a growing town, where growth of allied infrastructure has taken place in a rapid fashion. The existing scheme constructed in 1976-77 fails to cater to the need of growing population. It has become absolutely necessary to strengthen and augment the existing distribution of potable water to public. The objective of the scheme is to cater to the water @135 lpcd works out to be 52,23,555 litres/day and for taking care of other uses of water like fire fighting etc. Margin has to be kept for a period of 10 years growth of population. The estimated

cost of the project is Rs.2.30 crore. The project is feasible and therefore taken up for construction by the Govt. of Sikkim. The B.C. ratio of the scheme is 1:5:61. the project is being constructed by PHE Deptt. of Sikkim is also being monitored effectively, even during the period of construction.

(ii) W.S.S. of Namchi town in Sikkim:

Dharay Khola and Bhanjang Khola were the sources of water supply to Namchi. These sources were not perennial. Therefore, there is water crisis during the lean period. Bermakychhola has been identified as a perennial source of water for Namchi and the water is treated at Gumpa Ghurpishey 3.5 km away from Namchi. The project envisages construction of a distribution reservoir and distribution network including the main lines. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.3 crores. The project is being implemented by Water Security & PHED, Govt. of Sikkim, which will also manage the supply system.

(iii) Water Supply Project for Ranipool:

Ranipool is a fast developing township situated 12 kms away from Gangtok along the NH 31 A. The existing water supply network has become old and insufficient to cater to the expanding water needs of the people of these areas. The present proposal is to supplement the existing system with a comparatively advanced and reliable network. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3.94 crores. NEC has already given administrative approval to this project. It will be completed within a period of 18 months i.e. during 2008-09. The scheme will be implemented and managed by State Govt.

(iv) Storm water & Drainage Development Schemes for Gangtok, Sikkim:

The entire state of Sikkim lies in a high intensity rainfall zone and, consequently, monsoon rains start from May and last till October. In the absence of proper and efficient system of storm drains, severe calamities have occurred causing extensive damage to lives and property. Aforesaid scenario warranted formulation of the scheme. NEC has given its administrative approval during August,2004. 10 river training works are included in this scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to reduce the flood damage caused by storm water during monsoons to the lives and property by construction of surface drains, catch water drains, and cross drainage structures etc. the estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.68 crores. The project is being implemented and managed by the IFCD Deptt. of Sikkim.

(v) Lachen Bazar W.S.S. in Sikkim:

Lachen is a small town in North Sikkim and a relatively new tourist destination. The tourism industry has grown tremendously as tourists use to visit Guru dongmar lake,Cholamu lake, Lachen valley & Tibetan Plateau. The present population of the area is 7.32 thousand only. To cater to the needs of the local population and the floating population of tourists, this proposal was conceived. It is a scheme of gravity flow of water from a source called 'Saboo chu'. The scheme was approved by NEC during February 2004.

The basic objectives of the scheme is to provide safe drinking water to the inhabitants by way of constructing headworks consisting of intake tank, sedimentation tank, row water pipe line, distribution network and an approach footpath to the plant etc.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1.45 crore. The scheme is being implemented by the PHE Deptt., of the State Govt, and shall be managed by the State.

(vi) Kaluk-Rinchanpong Water Supply Scheme, Sikkim:

The project site is located at an elevation of 5578 ft. above main sea level and at a distance of 50 kms from the Distt. H.Q of Gyalshing in West Distt. Both Kaluk and Richangpong are rural marketing places where supply of safe drinking is needed. NEC has given its administrative approval to the scheme during February 2004.

The project will supply water to a projected population of 14 thousand people and catered to other water requirements of the township.

Total cost of the project is 3.50 crores. The project is considered feasible and the revenue realized will take care of revenue expenditure. The project is constructed by the PHE Deptt., Govt. of Sikkim and shall be managed by the State.

(vii) Construction of New distribution system Ravangla Town in South Sikkim:

The existing Ravangla W.S.S is having 450 connections at present and supply water to a population of about 9 thousand people including a high floating population of tourists. The proposed scheme is to upgrade the distribution network by providing 8000 domestic connections to and 12 public posts. The scheme was accorded administrative approval by the NEC during Feb, 2005.

The objective of the scheme is to construct distribution box, valve box, and fire hydrant, construction of 6 Nos. of water storage tanks, providing filter media in filter tank, repair of T & P etc.

The estimated cost of the project is Rs.3.51 crore and is being implemented by the PHE Deptt and shall be managed by them.

(viii) Extention of Gangtok Sewerage System:

The Scheme was given administrative approval by NEC during Feb, 2004 with an estimated cost of Rs.4.21 crore. Although the physical work of the project has been completed, there is a liability of Rs. 1.61 crore which need to be cleared by the State Govt.

(B) New Schemes

(i) Yang Yang Bazar W.S.S. in Sikkim

Historical Background:

The project town of Yangyang is located at a distance of 62 kms from the capital city of Gangtok. The topography of the town is hilly with reasonably flat lands and is surrounded by high hills to the north and the Teesta river to the south. The existing source of water supply to the town is Bhaley Dunga, which provides 0.22 MLD during lean period, the quantity being very inadequate and the whole town is facing an acute shortage of water, therefore necessitating augmentation of the present service level which is 35lpcd to 70lpcd. Moreover, the new campus of the Sikkim University is also coming up in this town.

Estimated Cost: The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 790.00 lakh.

Impact: This project will benefit a population of about 13000 when completed and an annual revenue of Rs. 19.52 lakh is expected to be granted.

(ii) Providing New Distribution Network system for WSS to Namchi Town in South Sikkim. Phase- II

Historical Background:

The existing distribution system is very old and obsolete. Due to rapid growth of population, revamping and renovation of the system have assumed utmost necessity. The present capacity of the system is 0.8 MLD.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 469.00 lakh

Impact:

This would supply drinking water to a population of about 13500 .

(iii) Upgradation and Modernisation of feeder / approach, including development of Selep Water Treatment plant for Gangtok.

Historical Background:-

The existing approach road starts from eastern bypass trade route near Selep to Ratey chu water source via all India radio transmitting centre. The underground water feeder pipelines run almost parallel to this road. The site is located at an altitude ranging from 2370m to 3500m above mean sea level. Owing to higher altitude, ice sheet is often observed in the source area.

Since the water is being tapped from the glaciated streams, many a time roads remain under perpetual frost during winter.

Objectives:

The main objectives of this project is to (i) Up keep the road to all India radio center and increase accessibility to the water source area.

- (ii) Strengthen the raw water underground pipeline from Selep to 4th KM.
- (iii) Develop better transport network to combat disastrous events and calamities.
- (iv) Carryout regular maintenance etc.

Estimated Cost : Rs. 483.62 lakh.

6. Watershed Management.

New Schemes

Bio-Diversity Conservation of Basistha Bahini Watershed, Assam

Historical Background:

The Picturesque city of Guwahati called Pragjyotishpur in ancient times has been bursting at its seams since the Assam Capital was shifted from Shillong to Dispur in the seventies. Because of rapid growth of population and urbanization, there was continuous conversion of land for non urban use to urban use resulting in heavy encroachment in the hills and shrinkage of forest cover.

Objectives:

The objective of the scheme is to give high priority to protective aforestation, horticultural crops and plantation of fuel fodder timber, construction of loose boulder check dam, treatment of waterways, construction of guard walls etc.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 496.76 lakhs.

Phasing :-

- 1st year – Rs. 274.40 lakhs
- 2nd year – Rs. 160.32 lakhs
- 3rd year – Rs. 62.04 lakhs

Feasibility:

Benefit analysis made by the Soil Conservation Department reveals that the scheme is beneficial to all sections of the people living in Guwahati in the form of better preservation of bio diversity of the watershed. The cost benefit ratio is 1:1.6

Impact of the project:

The benefits of minor forest products will directly go to the hill-dwellers' communities and improve their economic conditions.

Management of project:

The scheme will be implemented by the Soil Conservation Deptt. Assam.

Justification:

As this is the only Water & Soil Management project received so far for the 11th plan, it would be justified to take up the scheme in the 11th plan.

Physical and Financial target:

Total geographical area = 11,835 ha

Total treatable area = 5191 ha

I S & I of Bhareli-I HEP in Arunachal Pradesh

Estimated Cost: Rs. 500.00 lakh (Tentative).

Detailed estimate is yet to be received.

II S & I of Umiam-Umtrew H. E. Project Stage-V (Ri-Bhoi District Meghalaya)

Historical Background:

Umiam Umtru basin in Meghalaya offers an attractive opportunity for the development of about 920 m drop in 6 stages. Umtru HEP of 4 X 2.8 MW was the first to be developed in 1947. Subsequently, Umiam Stage-I, Stage-II, Umiam-Umtru Stage-III and Stage-IV were developed. In this proposal it is planned to do the S&I for 30 MW (2 x 15 MW) capacity (last stage).

Objectives:

The objective of the scheme to further boost the power scenario of the state.

Estimated Cost:

Rs. 309.62 lakh with the following break up-

i.	Works-	235.08 lakh
ii.	Estab.-	62.04 lakh
iii.	T & P -	26.33 lakh
iv.	R &R-	13.83 lakh

The estimate is based on the analysis of rates.

Feasibility:

The scheme appears to be technically feasible like the other stage development in the upstream.

Impact:

Implementation of the project will create employment opportunities to the local people and also improve the power situation of the state.

Management of project:

The scheme will be constructed and managed by the MeSEB.

Justification:

Inclusion of this scheme will complete all the stage of development of the river.

Physical and Financial target:

It is expected to complete the field work in 2 years.

III S & I of New Umtrew H. E. Project (4 x 2.8 mw) ,Meghalaya

Estimated Cost: Rs. 210.00 lakh.

IV IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES :

(A) Waikynter-Kynmynger F.I.S. in East Khasi Hills , Meghalaya

Estimated Cost: Rs. 380.00 lakh.

(B) Leiten F.I.S. in Jaintia hills,Meghalaya.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 250.00 lakh.

(C) . Kolaigaon F.I.S. in West Garo hills, Meghalaya

Estimated Cost: Rs. 218.00 lakh.

(D) . Diversion of Saidacherra Under Kumarghat Block in Tripura.

Estimated cost :- Rs.200.0 lakh.

(E) . Diversion Scheme over Monaichrra under Khowai Block in Tripura

Estimated cost :- Rs. 200.0 lakh.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF F.C.& R.M.SCHEMES :

(A) Raising and Strengthening of Howra Town Embankment in Tripura

Estimated cost :- Rs. 200.0 lakh.

(B) F.C works at Karsingsa area over Dikrong river and adjoining tributaries in Arunachal Pradesh

Historical Background:

The Dikrong river, a major tributary of the river Brahmaputra originates from the high hills of the Sangalee area and flows into Hoj-Banderdewa area and a number of small towns before it confluences to the river Brahmaputra in Assam.

Objective:

The main objective of the project is to prevent serious bank erosion damaging the valuable agricultural and horticultural area and public & Government properties.

Impact:

The approximate benefit to be achieved on completion of the project is calculated Rs. 2271.00 lakh annually. The cost benefit ratio of the project is 2.67:1

Estimated Cost: Rs. 500.00 lakhs

(C) Flood control scheme of Sagolok stream in Manipur.

Historical Background:

The Sagolok stream emanates from Meirang Ching Khunon of western hill range as Laikur Lairang Ruel and the flows towards Moidangpok village as Sagolok stream and then finally falls into Maklang river Heigrujam after passing Lampha pat which is a drainage basin of the entire foot hill valley from Sajirok stream and Sagolok stream. The existing stream section is not functioning properly for the want of sufficient sectional area and obstruction of flow by narrowly constructed culvert/bridges/pick up weir with the result that the stream bunds have been overflowed and breached in many point causing flood to the entire paddy fields and home stead land. The approximate length of the course which meanders in the valley area before it finally falls to the Maklang river at Heigrujam through Lampha pat is 6.50 km.

Objectives:

Though the Saglok stream has small base flow in winter season, the devastation caused by it during the rainy season of the normal year is accountable. It has been an earnest desires of the people of the surrounding villages to control the stream more specifically during the flood season so that the crops and properties of the people can be saved.

Impact:

The benefit to be derived from this scheme may not depicted in terms of monetary value in the market as the same is oriented to establishment of the socio-economic conditions of the people of the state. Viability aspects of the scheme is well defined and projected in the light of socio-economic resources aimed at by the scheme for the people of the state of Manipur.

Estimated cost :- Rs. 298.0 lakh.

(D) River training works on Dhansiri river in Assam.

Estimated cost :- Rs. 489.44 lakh. Detailed estimate is yet to be received.

VI. SCHEMES OF SIKKIM :

(A) Aumentation and Construction of New Distribution system for Melli Town in South Sikkim.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 475.00 lakh

(B) Jhora Training works & A.E. works in and around Gyalsing Town.

Location: Gyalsing town is situated in the west district of Sikkim and is 120 Km away from Gangtok.

Objective: The Gyalsing town has several Jhoras. Landslides and sinking areas posing great danger to the lives and properties of the inhabitants. The proposal initiated in the project comprises of various types of works which includes Jhora, catch water drains on the top of landslide areas to divert natural storm water/ spring water and run off during monsson and anti erosion works at all landslide areas.

Estimated Cost: Rs. 500.00 lakhs

(C) Augmentation of Hodong-Tumlong W. S. S. in Sikkim.

Objectives:

The work consists construction of Intake structure, treatment plant, reservoir, raw water main and distribution network

Estimated Cost: Rs. 250.00 lakh

Impact:

Implementation of the scheme will generate employment opportunity of the local people and provide safe drinking water.

(D) Augmentation of Sirwani Bazar W. S. S. in Sikkim.

Objectives:

The work consists construction of Intake structure, treatment plant, reservoir, raw water main and distribution network

Estimated Cost: Rs. 250.00 lakh

Impact:

Implementation of the scheme will generate employment opportunity of the local people and provide safe drinking water.

(E) Augmentation of Martam Bazar W. S. S. in Sikkim.

Objectives:

The work consists construction of Intake structure, treatment plant, reservoir, raw water main and distribution network

Estimated Cost: Rs. 250.00 lakh

Impact:

Implementation of the scheme will generate employment opportunity of the local people and provide safe drinking water.

(F) Augmentation of 32 Nos Mile W. S. S. in Sikkim.

Objectives:

The work consists construction of Intake structure, treatment plant, reservoir, raw water main and distribution network

Estimated Cost: Rs. 200.00 lakh

Impact:

Implementation of the scheme will generate employment opportunity of the local people and provide safe drinking water.

III. INDUSTRIES AND TOURISM

III.A INDUSTRIES

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Industries Sector is Rs. 67.81 crore out of which Rs. 23.84 crores is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 43.97 crore is for new schemes.

1. Promotion of Industries and Trade in NER:

NEW SCHEMES:

A. CAPACITY BUILDING:

An important component of the people's Vision 2020 is to achieve a high level of human development. Raising the quality of education and health is as much a goal in itself as it is a means to enrich the quality of life for people, and expand their life choices.

An important aspect of human development is building capacities of the population, through raising the quality of and access to health and education. The ability of the region to harness resources for sustainable development also requires significant private initiative and investment, which in turn depends on the availability of a skilled workforce. A development strategy based on the resources of the region will occur simultaneously with the emergence of a group of strong, indigenous entrepreneurs, which in turn calls for an enhancement of the skill levels.

Capacity development is as important for market institutions as it is for government institutions. Most of the economic activities in the region are government-dependent and, as very high proportions of the resources of the states in the region come from central transfers, development has been transfer-dependent. The promotion of markets and institutions to disseminate information on prices and products is extremely important.

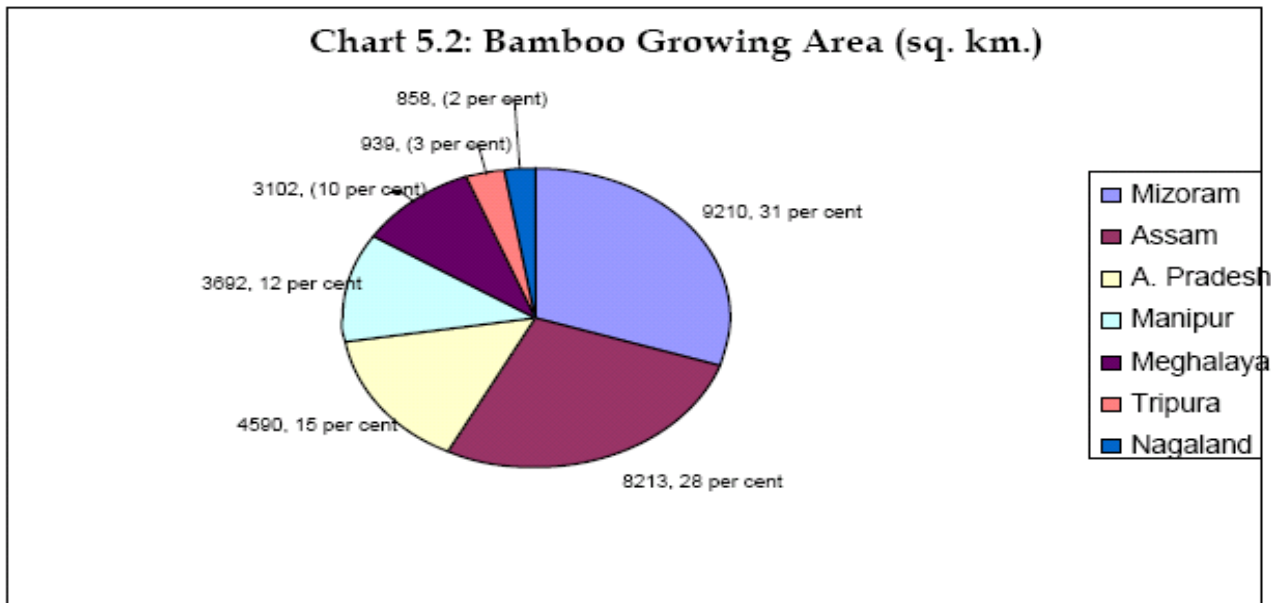
Small industries dominate the industrial scenario in NER and special efforts need to be made for their expansion and growth. Capacity building is one of the main strategy to be adopted for drawing up a "Common Industrialization Strategy" for NER dovetailing all the all NE States programmes together.

[Vision Document-volume I- Building capacity in People and Institutions].

(a). Bamboo Sector :

Bamboo-Based Industrial Activity

Bamboo is an integral part of the socio-cultural and economic traditions of the region. It plays an important role in shaping the economies of the NE by providing huge employment opportunities. Around 50 per cent of the country's bamboo resources are in the NE states, 14 per cent of which are in Mizoram where bamboo forests cover almost half the geographical area of the state (Chart 5.2; Table 5.18A in Annexure 5.1). Assam has the most bamboo stock followed by Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.



There is plenty of scope for bamboo production, as the current level of output is far less than national demand, estimated at 28 million tons. The productivity of bamboo could profitably be increased, In addition to its traditional applications in building and reconstruction material, cottage and tiny industries, as food and medicinal products, and handicrafts the demand for bamboo has increased in new-generation products like wood substitutes, for activated carbon and charcoal, and in the production of energy through gasifiers. At the moment production is hampered by the absence of scientific methods for propagation and cultivation, lack of post-harvest treatment and technology for product development, the lack of trained manpower and infrastructure for large-scale harvesting in the event of gregarious flowering.

[vision Document-volume I- Chapter 5: Industry 5.4.6].

As per Working Group Report on NEC for the 11th Plan which had met on 22nd June, 2006 it was stated that “Besides special packages for bamboo industry through North East Bamboo Mission have also been undertaken during the 10th Plan. In this context, it may be said the number of industries found eligible for support.

Depletion of forest-cover is a cause for global concern and a matter of our national and global responsibility. The main reason behind this is the ever growing demand for wood and wood based product. Statistics (2000) revealed that our total wood consumption was around 16 million cu meter of which 20 million cum were imported at a cost nearing Rs 10,000 cr. With demand growing at around 10% per annum. Unless the demand is effectively checked, this is bound to lead to a serious ecological disaster. The solution lies in developing a product that outmatches wood in strength, durability, looks and cost.

The cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC), Guwahati since its inception 2000 has been working for the development of these sub sectors in the North Eastern Region in particular and the country in general. After exit of UNIDO in March 2004, CBTC registered itself as a society. The National Bamboo Mission was launched in December, 2006 and designated CBTC as the Bamboo Technical Support Group (BTSG) for all the States of North Eastern Region.

(i) Training :

As there exists a gap related to imparting training to the rural Artisans / Entrepreneurs especially in the mechanized primary processing of Bamboo, preservative treatment etc. It is under this backdrop that NEC wishes CBTC to developed skill man power/ artisans in the cane and bamboo sector.

Experts and special designers of international and national repute shall be brought into during any skill development or design development programmes organized for the North East and the cost of such inputs to be borne by NEC.

(ii) Institutional Support for bamboo sector by CBTC and support for operational sustainability :

The Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) was established in Guwahati in the month of August 2000 as a centre/secretariat for implementation of “Cane and Bamboo Technological Up gradation and Networking project” under the UNIDO country program for India. The rationale behind the project was to exploit the Cane and Bamboo Resources of the NE in a sustainable manner for the three E’s as below:

1. Productive **Employment** generation.
2. Competitive **Economy** and
3. Sound **Ecology**.

After the completion of the project in March 2004, it has been registered under the Societies (Registration) Act, 1860 on 23rd July, 2004.

CBTC Organization:

The Governing Body under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NEC is the highest decision making body of CBTC Society. Director, CBTC is the Member Secretary of the Governing Body Mission Director of National Bamboo Mission is the Vice- Chairman and other members include the state Mission Directors of National bamboo Mission in the NE Region, Representatives from Bamboo Enterprises.

The *Executive Committee* is the main body responsible for overseeing the activities of CBTC and it is headed by the Member Secretary of the Governing Body and it comprises of about 9 members in all.

The CBTC office has about 20 nos. regular staff and part time consultants headed by a Director.

Due to technological development, processed bamboo has emerged as a viable and acceptable substitute for wood because of its superior physical, mechanical and aesthetic properties and above all because of the fact that bamboo is a grass with a quick regeneration cycle of 4 to 6 years. Besides paper making, it is now possible to utilize bamboo (with out leaving any wastages) in large quantities in making of ply-boards, corrugated roofing sheets furniture pieces, in packaging and construction of comfortable, climate friendly, light-weight (crucial factor in seismic zones) and sophisticated housing. It has tremendous potential for import substitution and export Thus institutional support to be provided to CBTC by NEC, so that operational sustainability is possible.

(iii) Promotion of Livelihood in North East India, the Cane and Bamboo Networking Project UNIDO-CBTC Phase-II Project

With a view to alleviate poverty and for promotion of livelihood in the rural North East, the project UNIDO-CBTC Phase-II was launched and NEC along with DIPF and DC Handicraft, Govts. Of India had decided to become stakeholders. The project was formally launched on 9th April, 2008 at New Delhi by Hon’ble Minister DoNER & Chairman NEC and DG, UNIDO. A Trust Fund Agreement between UNIDO and NEC will be signed during current year and an amount of Rs.60.00 Lakhs have already been sanctioned by NEC towards first installment. The project is yet to take off. The financial pattern of the project cost for a period of 4 years is as follows:

Source of Funding :-	USD	USD per year of implementation
DIPP	400,000	100,000
NEC	600,000	150,000
DC(H)	1,296,000	324,000
UNIDO	196,000	49,000
Total	2,492,226	623,056

(b) EDP & Skill Development :

The chapter on INDUSTRY in Vision Document 2020 analyses the prevailing situation and future potential for industrial activities in NER. Industrial activities are discussed as manufacturing and non-farm activities in order to distinguish between (i) urban and rural activities and (ii) organized and unorganized industrial activities. Non-farm activities in rural population, particularly during the transition from primary role in agricultural activities to organized manufacturing. It is in this phase that untrained agricultural farmers can find employment opportunities in handicraft and handloom production within the poultry farming. These are not merely value added activities; they also provide **enormous opportunities for on-the-job training and skill formation and innovation**. However, for these activities to take off within the rural set up a number of initiatives are necessary.

NEC being regional planning body in the NER plays a crucial role for strengthening and promoting of industries. In a liberalized economy NEC's role in industrial development is that of a **planner and a facilitator** that creates an environment where investors are attracted and local entrepreneurship is promoted so that they flourish in the region. The entire region is still industrially backward region and therefore placed in category 'C'.

One of the major cause of this state of affairs is lack of knowledge, availability of local skill and insufficiency of design concepts. The states are ill equipped and devoid of infrastructure.

It is seen that dependency of states like Assam, Meghalaya's economy on petroleum & tea industries and mining is more than other hill states like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland & Sikkim, since these sates are mostly dependant on agri allied sector, handloom & handicraft and food/fruit processing. Horticulture and floriculture. Production on commercial terms will add more to their economy with inclusive growth. However, lack of skill and designs is major impediment in development of industries of all kinds. The topography and culture of the region plays significant role in development of the region. The hill states are not well integrated with industrial clusters. Along with Handloom & handicraft the agro processing, horticulture, floriculture and medicinal and herbal plants are few more areas which can be developed. Unfortunately the share of manufacturing in the GDP of NER was only 4.71% in 1993-94 in comparison to the national average of 17% [Vision 2020 (p.101)] i.e the industrialization has failed to take off the region. Mostly industries are small scale including handlooms handicraft are nearly 90% of the idle output of registered manufacturing sector belongs to Assam while Arunachal Pradesh has no required manufacturing end. This is why the unorganized sector in small scale sector (rather tiny industries) can play a significant role in development of NER.

In view of varied culture and traditions of different ethnic tribes in the region, an objective of firm foundation of grass-root level small industrial units/ clusters spread across NER, of production/ processing facilities and services at the level of household, community and entrepreneurs, for value addition locally to the local produce (be it bamboo, coal, limestone, granite, silk/ muga or its by-products or any intermediate goods) set up and profitably run by proper trained and enabled farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs; a foundation that can support the super-structure of higher-end of secondary sector in NER. NEC with its mandate to plan, promote or facilitate the region, can intervene by providing support in this regard. This has amply been emphasized in the X1th Plan.

Modalities :

- All the existing Chambers of Commerce of all eight states and Industries Associations shall be a part in this process of promoting local entrepreneurship.
- Identification of prospective entrepreneurs shall be done by Chambers of Commerce and state Govts.
- Complete escort service by the organization concerned till commercial production of the industry. Nurturing of these small industriars from financial appraisal till production of the unit shall be a part of such initiative.

- To ensure that the benefits under NEIIPP/08 or under any line Ministry(Ministry of tourism, Ministry of Food processing, Ministry of Commerce, NEDFi etc.) are availed by the beneficiary.

(c) Study on Skill Development programmes:

A feedback was sought about skill and design development from the organizations like NEITCO, MSME, NSIC, NESSIA, IIE, NECON etc. which are imparting EDPs and organizing exposure visits to outside the region from time to time on their own. The organizations like MSME, IIE and NSIC are under the Ministry of MSMED (SSI), Govt. of India and accordingly funding for all the programmes is being done by these ministries. On the other hand, NEITCO, NESSIA, NECON etc are private companies/ associations and therefore have to depend on Govt. funding for such programmes. A number of programme have already been conducted but performance of the programmes earlier funded by NEC to these organisations including number of beneficiaries actually benefited (%) is not known i.e. no evaluation have so far been done. It reveals that the outcomes may perhaps be not satisfactory. EDPs are conducted by these organizations which are funded by various Ministries/State Govts and not only by NEC. There is a possibility of duplication of training programmes.

It is proposed to entrust a study to a consultant to find out the need and demand in the region as well as an action plan to be prepared for promoting industries in this part of the country. The study shall also focus on investment opportunities with reference to the capacity building of local entrepreneurs/ SHG's engaged in self employment. There are few leading consulting organizations which can be hired to carry out the study. These organizations include IIE, Guwahati and NEDFi. Alternatively, EOI can be called and private consultant can be selected through open bidding. However, such an exercise is time consuming. It is, therefore, proposed that the job is entrusted to one of these two organizations after proper negotiations and drafting of an MoU.

Hence study can be conducted by NEC for dovetailing these training programmes and plan specifically catering to the needs of the particular State/ area.

(d) Designers/ Special Trainers :

Most of the entrepreneurs of this region are first generation entrepreneurs, hence, they certainly need i) initial motivation for taking up their own ventures, ii) procedure of projects appraisal by FIs/ Banks and iii) development of existing skill and designs catering to the need of outside market. Exposure trip to industries which are successfully running in other parts of the country or participation in national / international fairs/ exhibition shall give them boost to start their own industries.

In view of varied culture and traditions of different ethnic tribes in the region, an objective of firm foundation of grass-root level small industrial units/ clusters spread across NER, of production/ processing facilities and services at the level of household, community and entrepreneurs, for value addition locally to the local produce (be it bamboo, coal, limestone, rubber, jute, granite, silk/ muga or its by-products or any intermediate goods) set up and profitably run by proper trained and enabled farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs; a foundation that can support the super-structure of higher-end of secondary sector in NER. NEC with its mandate to plan, promote or facilitate the region, can intervene by providing support in this regard by bringing experts/ designers of national and international repute (eg. NID, CFTRI, NIFT etc.).

B. Special Package for Rubber Industry in North East:

Natural Rubber has been found in the latex of more than 2000 species of plants. Among them Hevea Brasiliensis (the rubber tree) is the most important commercial source of natural rubber. A native of the Amazon river basin of South America, it was introduced to tropical Asia in 1876. rubber is grown in India for 120 years and with over 533000 ha under rubber, India is fourth largest producer of natural rubber in the world.

In Tripura, The Forest Department started organized planting of Rubber (Hevea brasillensis) in 1963 though the species was introduced in the early fifties. Initially it was valued

for its capacity for giving soil cover in soil conservation afforestation programme. Later its potential for producing latex was explored both qualitatively and quantitatively. It has been established that Rubber is commercially viable in Tripura and comparable to its performance in Kerala. Agro climatic suitability for planting rubber in the state has been well established. As per the data available Tripura is the second largest in Rubber plantation.

Rubber is primarily grown for the production of rubber latex. At the age of 20 to 25 years latex production becomes uneconomical and then trees are cut and replanted. On an average one rubber tree will have a timber volume of 20 cu ft. The present availability of rubberwood in our country is estimated at 1.4 million cubic metres/year and it is going to be three times in a decade. Rubberwood is a new generation wood in many ways can substitute hard wood.

Rubberwood is a medium density timber with light colour (light straw). It has attractive grain structure and strength properties comparable to those of hard wood. It has good machining and working qualities. It can be planed to smooth surfaces, turned well, finished to a glossy look with ordinary French polish. Nails/screw withdrawal resistance is good. The wood can be bent in steam or ammonia. The species has been included in the BIS specifications for door and frames its furniture suitability coefficient has been worked out to be 69. The wood is at its best in natural colour. However, it can be stained to the shades of teak, rosewood, Mahogany, Cherry, Karai etc.

Rubber wood is considered as an eco friendly timber. With a view to preserve environment, the developed countries have introduced a ban use of hard wood. The Central PWD, Govt. of India has issued a circular dated 26/2/93 banning the use of solid wood in construction works with effect from 1/4/93. Use of treated and seasoned rubber wood has been permitted by CPWD in place of solid wood.

This package will develop and utilize abundant jhum areas in a productive manner by way of rubber plantation and thereby provide the necessary boost to manufacturing and self employment.

The chapter of Industry in Vision Document 2020 states that the initial stages of rubber processing could be done in Tripura (the second largest producer of rubber in the country), while the manufacture of various products could be located near the distribution network i.e. NER where Mizoram has also come up with their own action plan. NEC to support this special package in North East.

C. Chamber of Commerce:

In order to promote more trade and business, the Chamber of Commerce of NE are required to be encouraged. The business experience of these Chamber of Commerce can boost industrial development in the region. The entrepreneurs of the region are mostly first generation entrepreneurs and hence capacity building of these Chamber of Commerce as well as services and promotion of industries through these Chamber of Commerce will not only help the young budding entry of the region and also will feel more comfortable and confident to go ahead in business with the Chamber of Commerce.

(i) Human Resource Training :

So far local entrepreneurship can be promoted by these chambers of Commerce. NEC to support HR Training and plan specifically catering to the needs of the particular States/area. The local Chambers of Commerce of the region shall be promoted instead of ICC or CII or FICCI etc and the trade delegations should be organized by the respective Chambers of Commerce of each State so that the business communities are encouraged in the region itself. This will also create an environment for inviting investors from outside to avail the benefits under NEIIPP, 2007 as well as will create interest for establishing their own ventures. The members of the Chambers of Commerce needs training and other inputs to build up their organizations and NEC 's support will not only encourage them but also will enable them to boost local entrepreneurship.

(ii) Escort Service (Project Development):

Financial support by NEC for escort services to be provided by Chamber of Commerce with the institutions and to nurture and develop these small / micro / enterprises till production of the industrial unit. Also awareness workshops and exhibitions can be organized by them. Exchange programmes with neighbouring countries will also help to promote local industries.

D. INVESTMENT FLOW :

NEC took keen interest in reviewing the progress of the various projects undertaken by investors in the region subsequent to the Indian Chamber organized 3rd North East Business Summit in 2007. Investors from various part of India were present in the meeting which was held at Vigyan Bhawan. The Minister interacted closely with the participants and specifically spelt out solution and next step for each of them. The minister appreciated the investors for showing interest for overall economic development of the region.

North East India Trade & Investment Opportunity Week in Bangkok: The ICC, along with the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Govt. of India, and the Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of Thailand organized the “North-East Trade & Investment Opportunities Week” in Bangkok from 1-4, October, 2007. The ICC delegation of over 200 Members including 5 Chief Ministers of the NE States, a number of senior Cabinet Ministers from the North Eastern States. Minister of State for Industry, Govt. of India, Indian business captains, led by the Hon'ble Minister of DoNER, met Thai Industry Leaders and government dignitaries, in order to create dynamics synergies between the North-East of India and Thailand, through and exhibits. The investment week was organized to project the North East of India as a favorable investment destination to prospective Thai Sector like infrastructure, agro and food processing, Tourism and Handloom, & Handicrafts, and other related sectors. Subsequently 4th NE Summit was held in Guwahati wherein nine Ambassadors of Foreign countries including Czech republic and BanglaDesh took active part.

ASSOCHAM (Investmart): ASSOCHAM has been contributing in the policy formulation in the socio-economic sectors both at central and state levels. Focus has equally been diverted towards various states as part of its commitment to sell the Indian States and Union Territories for investments to right prospective investors.

The objective of the conference is to encourage investors to carry forward their initiatives for ensuring economic and social upliftment through accelerating the pace of industrialization of entire region.

ASSOCHAM has taken a lead by organizing the first ever conference on “North Eastern States – Investmart 2008” The Rainbow of Opportunities.

The joint ASSOCHAM-PWC study will complement and reinforce the true picture of the investment climate and the opportunities available in the North East Region and encourage the corporate sector to expedite their investments.

NEC should provide all possible support to investors looking to the North East as an investment destination.

(i) Study by North Eastern Development Financial Corporation (NEDFI):

The investment made so far in the region under Industrial policies of Ministry of Commerce is not known till date. A one time study may be conducted by NEDFi with NEC's support.

Under this programme, about 190 small-scale units have been assisted during the 10th Plan. Besides efforts are being made to created an entrepreneur climate through consistent and concerted promotional effort such as giving support to NEDFi for conducting industry related techno economic studies.

(ii) Followup of Business summits:

Follow up actions from various Business Summit including North East Business Summit may be initiated by NEC in association with ICC, Kolkata, CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM.

E. INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

Infrastructure development is a fundamental prerequisite for realizing the vision of progress towards peace and prosperity and for creating an investment climate and market development in the North East. In fact, this is a basic prerequisite for development and has a strong complementarity with measures to improve health and education as well as industry and services

In responding to the need for rapid industrialization of the North Eastern Region, the Government of India (GoI) had introduced the North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 which offered a slew of fiscal incentives and subsidies to industry for a period of ten years

It is often assumed that inducements in the nature of subsidies and incentives alone help industries overcome constraints that are otherwise a hindrance in their setting up. The jury is still out on whether offering unsustainable tax sops and fiscal incentives really promote industrial growth. Market failures and the lack of adequate infrastructure are probably bigger constraints to the vertical integration of industry.

[Vision Document : Chapter 5: Industry; Chapter 7: Infrastructure]

(i) Bamboo Technology Park at Burnihat :

Due to technological development, processed bamboo has emerged as a viable and acceptable substitute for wood because of its superior physical, mechanical and aesthetic properties and above all because of the fact that bamboo is a grass with a quick regeneration cycle of 4 to 6 years. Besides paper making, it is now possible to utilize bamboo (with out leaving any wastages) in large quantities in making of ply-boards, corrugated roofing sheets furniture pieces, in packaging and construction of comfortable, climate friendly, light-weight (crucial factor in seismic zones) and sophisticated housing. It has tremendous potential for import substitution and export. NEC proposed CBTC to set up one Bamboo Technology Park at Burnihat, Meghalaya and Assam Border. Also similar Bamboo Technology Park is having promoted in Mizoram.

(ii) SEZ / Food Park / Medicinal & Herbal Park : Food processing :

A planned exploitation of agriculture and allied sectors such as tea, bamboo, sericulture, jute diversified products, floriculture and herbal and medicinal plants could provide the necessary boost to manufacturing and self-employment.

Fruit processing industry could be set up based on fruit (say, pineapples) produced in large quantities in Nagaland and Meghalaya. The initial raw material processing, such as juice extraction or slicing would be more economically located near the source, since initial processing reduces bulk and consequently transport costs. The next stages of processing such as bottling, packaging and marketing, which are highly labour intensive could be located in the industrial 'hub.'

Infrastructure along existing and potential trade routes to neighbouring foreign countries should be funded to activate border trade. As recommended by the Working Group, SEZ and other developmental related infrastructure facilities may be taken into consideration. NEC to support in this regard for viability gap funding to the States.

[Vision Document Chapter 5: Industry :5.4.3; 5.4.5]

(iii) Renovation of existing industrial areas / industrial estates & Common Facilities Centres of 8 States :

Expansion in the supply of basic infrastructure such as an efficient transportation network, telecommunications and power and broadband connectivity, is extremely important for the development of the region.

States have existing industrial areas / industrial estates & Common Facilities Centres which are mostly in dilapidated condition since states are unable to maintain. However, NEC may extend aid to upgrade these infrastructures facilitate and support to the need may be made to State Govt.

[Vision Document Chapter 7: Infrastructure]

F. NERITraM / Look East Policy :

Look East Policy: A North East Perspective

No vision for NER is complete without a discussion of the Look East Policy and the opportunities for trade and development associated with it. It was more or less part of the official policy launched in 1991. The basic logic for the policy stems from the landlocked nature of the NER states and their long international border. The NER states share 98 per cent of their border with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Myanmar and Nepal while a narrow strip of land constituting. Just about 2 per cent links the region with the rest of India. The LE policy should be an important factor in promoting economic ties of the NER states with its neighbours with a view to ending its economic isolation. The people of this region share cultural ties with the residents of these countries. Finally, strengthening India's relations with its South Asian neighbours and China are now an important part of India's foreign policy. Finally, strengthening India's relations with its South Asian neighbours and China are now an important part of India's foreign policy. Despite the Look East Policy, NER remains under economic imprisonment within its international frontiers and it remained as a slogan. The peace and development of the region critically depends on liberation from this economic imprisonment. This would require a quantum change in the relationship with neighbouring countries which the Government of India should continue to strive for. Developing economic linkages on mutually beneficial terms and strengthening cultural ties that have historically existed are important. Indeed, in economic terms, the Look East Policy will go beyond the immediate neighbours and reach out to the markets in East Asian and South East Asian countries. The policy will yield rich dividends only when it is realized by all stakeholders both nationally and internationally that "South East Asia Begins where North East India ends.

The trade delegations should be organized by the respective chamber of commerce of each State so that the business community are encouraged in the region itself. This will also create an environment for inviting investors from outside to avail the benefits under NEIIPP, 2007.

(i) Support to Export Promotion Council

SHEFEXIL has been notified by Ministry of Commerce as nodal agency for dealing with exports in North East. Awareness and workshops to be organized by the Export Promotion Council in association with MEA Br. Sectt. in all the NE states. NEC will support to boost up and promote export from NE.

Border haats :-

In the 1st meeting of Task Force on Look East Policy held on 21.07.08, Secretary, DoNER directed that this issue may be dropped because MFN trade needs to be promoted rather than border trade. But where MFN trade is not possible and there is local demand for border trade, haats are to be opened.

Meghalaya:- Dawki, Ghasuapara, Borsorah

Manipur:- Moreh

Assam:- Sutarkandi,

Tripura:- . Old Raghana Bazar : Tripura-BD

Srimantpur : Tripura-BD , Agartala(Akhaura),

Mizoram:- Zokhawthar, Demagiri (Kawarpuchia),

NEC to support establishment of marketing haats in these points and to be implemented by the State Govts.

(ii) Promotion of Export/ Border Trade through MEA Branch Secretariat.

Ministry of External Affairs has opened Branch Secretariat in Guwahati headed by Regional Passport Officer for enabling exporters and importers to avail benefits on border trades with neighbouring countries. NEC initiated for establishing the Branch Secretariat in NEC

and support for promoting the Export Promotion Councils and equipments/ imports to be given by NEC for the Branch Secretariat.

The Branch Secretariat will look into the following aspects for NER:-

- To immediately increase border trade in agriculture and some industrial goods it is necessary to remove current restrictions on border trade via Moreh, Nathu La and other entry points.
- Unrestricted trade with neighbouring countries in agricultural and meat products could lead to considerable reduction in the costs of these items in NER.
- The LE Policy has important security dimensions. There is urgent need to promote interaction with neighbouring countries through sports, music and other cultural activities.
- In the case of neighbouring countries which are members of WTO, formal request for trade facilitation would improve trade access for NER states.
- In the longer term, industrial output of NER should cater to the demand for industrial goods in the neighbouring countries. This is particularly important for border trade in items like cement, coal, timber and steel.
- To facilitate trade it is essential to activate existing land-customs stations (LCS) and to provide a secure transport corridor for traders.
- In the long run, NER needs to plug into the growing trade with ASEAN countries particularly in items like wood products, ores and rubber products.
- It is imperative to integrate IT facilities in promoting infrastructure for trade with the ASEAN countries

It would be prudent to focus on those products that would reduce dependence on imports from outside NER and provide competitive advantage in exports out of NER. It would be very helpful for the small manufacturers to grow with the help of captive markets. Steps should be taken to provide necessary supplies to large captive markets

RPO and Head of MEA Br Sectt will function as nodal officer on behalf of NEC.

[Vision Document Chapter 5: Industry: 5.4.6]

(iii) Study:

A study for product identification on export and import in NE, two lists of 'products for promotion' and 'product for trade development' should be prepared more professionally like IIFT or ITPP so as to give a sense of finality to the various products so far suggested by Ministry of Commerce, legal and illegal trade existing across the border etc. NEC will entrust the agency for conducting the study.

G. CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT:

The IIE has taken up the cluster development approach to develop small enterprise to meet the challenging opportunities and threats in a globalised economy. The initial foray into this field has been through the intervention in the cane and bamboo cluster in Dimapur in Nagaland and the handloom cluster in Imphal East in Manipur. In addition, in 2006 IIE has been assigned the role of a technical agency in assisting the development of a large number of clusters in the Eastern and North Eastern region of the country under the scheme called Scheme of Fund for Regeneration Traditional Industries (SFRUTI), under KVIC by the Ministry of Micro, small and medium Enterprises, Government of India.

The SME clusters are being developed to enhance production base and improve competitiveness, identify new markets, trigger growth, attain economies of scale, create new employment opportunities and address regional economic imbalances. In this direction, Govt. of India has approved a Regional Resource Centre (RRC) on cluster development with its nodal office at the premises of IIE and the sub-centre in rest of the North Eastern States. The sensitization workshops were conducted in all the States to create awareness about the cluster

development programme besides identification of potential cluster proposal through State Govt. agencies.

So far 11 clusters in North East India have been covered by it under SFRUTI. The details of these are given below:-

SI No	Name of the cluster	District	State	Activity
1	Mukalmua silk khadi cluster	Nalbar,	Assam	Muga, Eri and pat products
2	Cane & Bamboo cluster, Gauripur, Dhubri,	Dhubri,	Assam	Cane & Bamboo
3	Cane & Bamboo cluster, Jani	Barpeta	Assam	Cane & Bamboo
4	Nagaland Khadi Cluster	Dimapur	Nagaland	Eri Silk
5	Nagaland Bead Making cluster	Mon	Nagaland	Bead
6	Wood and carpentry cluster, Kairembikhok,	Thoubal,	Manipur	Wooden furniture
7	Rungchan cane and Bamboo cluster, palle	Palle	Manipur	Cane & Bamboo
8	Cane & Bamboo cluster Aizawl	Aizawl	Mizoram	Cane & Bamboo
9	Traditional Dress making cluster, Ziro	Lower subanshir,	Arunachal Pradesh	Traditional garments
10	Cane & Bamboo Cluster, Madankynsaw, Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills,	Meghalaya	Cane & Bamboo
11	Bee-keeping cluster, Jorethang	South Sikkim,	Sikkim	Honey

The Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India has also approved 12 (twelve) more clusters in the NR Region for conducting diagnostic studies through IIE. The details of the clusters are as follows:

SI No	Name of the cluster	District	State	Activity
1	Dhamdhama Handloom cluster	Nalbari	Assam	Traditional handloom products
2	Pyarenga Eri spinning cluster	Kamrup	Assam	Eri silk
3	Balgulamari jute craft cluster	Dhubri	Assam	Jute based products
4	Sipajhar Handloom cluster	Darrang	Assam	Traditional handloom products
5	Tawang carpet making cluster	Tawang	Arunachal Pradesh	Carpets
6	Dirang Food Processing	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	Jam, Jell, suash, pickle etc.
7	Bairabi Bamboo clusters	Kolasib	Mizoram	Agarbatti sticks, blinds etc.
8	Baktawng wood carpentry cluster	Serchhip	Mizoram	Wooden products
9	Seling Bamboo cluster	Aizawl	Mizoram	Agarbatti sticks
10	Umden Eri cluster	Ri-Bhoi	Meghalaya	Eri products
11	Kauna cluster	Thoubal	Manipur	Carpets & other handicraft products of kauna (grass)
12	Greater Imphal jewellery cluster	Imphal East	Manipur	Jewellery items

Few more potential clusters are also in pipeline for taking up pre-diagnostic in the region.

SI No	Name of the cluster	District	State	Activity
1	Golaghat Handloom cluster	Golaghat	Assam	Silk Products
2	Hnahlan Food processing cluster	Champhai	Mizoram	Food Processing
3	Handmade paper cluster	Sikkim East	Sikkim	Handmade paper cluster
4	Chumbung Bee keeping cluster	Sikkim West	Sikkim	Honey
5	Bamboo stick cluster, Kumarghat	Kallashahar North Tripura	Tripura	Agarbatti sticks/tooth pick

(i) Marketing:

Manufacturing enjoys economies of scale, so a large home market is necessary for the growth of manufacturing activities in a region. The clustering effect is crucial for manufacturing as this gives rise to various forms of “externalities”. For example, each processing unit of an industry provides a market for another industry; the cluster formation also encourages the creation of a pool of skilled labour. In fact, the absence of such clusters is a prime cause of high labour costs in the region. Development of existing skills in the traditional craft pockets in rural areas and marketing linkages will provide not only employment opportunities but there will also be socio-economic development.

Development of handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture with a cluster approach is appropriate for the region. However, there is a lot of scope for the development of industries based on local raw materials. This will call for a very well-developed transport network in the region. The poor inter and intra-state connectivity has worked against the formation of such industrial clusters.

NEC to support in linking these cluster through marketing.

(ii) Product Promotion:

NEC also to support in linking these clusters through promotion of their products. The geo-political structure of the region suggests that industrial development be based on locally available resources such as natural gas and petrochemicals, bamboo, natural rubber, tea and horticultural products. A people-centric strategy for development would be to add as much value to these resources within the region, rather than marketing the raw material to the rest of the country. This would create more jobs and enhance income-generation, in addition to promoting industrialization within the region. Also risk bearing loan by NEC through micro credit scheme of NEDFi will help these small artisans to market immensely their products. NEC funding will be for those outside the purview of existing scheme of MSMED or KVIC.

[Vision Document :Chapter 5: Industry: 5.4.5]

H. Toy making Programme in association with ITMT, Kolkata:

With the collapse of Chinese toy making industry a great market has been opened for others and in recent period it is observed that all the overseas buyers are looking towards India as their manufacturing base for toys. Accordingly, capacity building program in toy making with trainees from the North Eastern States has made a beginning in the Institute of Toy Making Technology, Kolkata for last few years and a number of production centres at Gangtok, Dimapur, Kohima & Shillong have been established. Since, in toy making capital investment to employment ratio is very low and is also a light industry, hence, North East India with its great active women folk can very well take the opportunity to fill-in the gap thus created in the toy market. It is thus felt appropriate that each State of the NER may have a Toy Training cum Production Centre to generate effective employment in a great way under the PPP mode.

Even though North East India is having a diligent disciplined efficient creative working hands particularly in the form of women folk and the region can achieve a revolutionary success in the fields of toy making but the same may not be a viable business proposition

unless certain very essential gap areas are consciously filled in. The gap areas thus worked out are :

- (a) Online effective training to the interested lot by a professional body ;
- (b) Support by way of means/finance towards land, building and initial equipment;
- (c) To locate the effective entrepreneur at least one/state of the NER who would implement the programme at his own initiative;
- (d) Marketing outside the region.

The gap areas so identified could very effectively be filled up through a collaborative approach that the Institute of Toy Making Technology, Kolkata to come forward with necessary technical support to implement the Statewise Toy Making Centres in the NER and also provide the in-situ online training to the trainees at the respective sites and also to act as their marketing partner for the rest of India including outside world. Land for the State level unit to be arranged by the respective State Government and the financial support for a defined sized building and the initial equipment upto a certain optimum level covering both the training and production needs together to be provided by the NEDFI and NEC.

I. Exposure Visit :

It may be mentioned that the scheme under the NEIIPP-2007 does not support these activities. Since most of the entrepreneurs of the NER Region are first generation entrepreneurs, hence they certainly need (i) initial motivation for taking up their own ventures (ii) procedure of project appraisal by FIs/ banks and (iii) development of existing skills and designs catering to the need of outside market. Therefore exposure trip and participation in national / international fairs/ exhibitions shall give them boost to start their own industries. Similarly setting up of state emporia in various places of the country shall be encouraged where NEC to support through State Govt. concern. This support will be other than the schemes offered by the line Ministries and would include the following:-

- (i) National Fairs
- (ii) International Fairs
- (iii) States Emporia
- (iv) Support of North East Haat in Delhi :

The Mahatma Ideal

The significance of the rural lifestyle in the North East of India is apparent to any keen observer of Gandhian values. Several attributes of the North East village scene is true to Gandhian concepts and an important aspect of these villages is the self sustainable nature of it existence and the culture of homespun fabrics which is widespread in the region. Almost all traditional household have a loom of their own and it is an integral part of the regions heritage. Besides that a lot may crops are grown for sustaining the local lifestyle and in this scenario, bamboo plays a very significant role. Bamboo is prevalent as homesteads and serves a wide range of purpose including house construction an many household essentials including utensils etc.

On a closer look around a rural setting, one would find most essential items of daily use found and made with materials available within the locality. This in essence is a living example of the Mahatmas ideals.

The idea of a North East Ethnic village representing the various States of the region, to be set up in Gandhi Darshan is to act as a reminder of the core Mahatmas values and to illustrate his ideas with a living example.

Design Concept :

The design in response to the unique nature of the project. It tries to bring together the authentic environment of the rural North East and in a manner where there is not visible hierarchy and is also devoid of any regimented modern planning.

The complex is conceived as a set of structures representation the different States and regions of the area organized in a manner representing coexistence.

The individual area are not demarcated by any internal roads, etc. instead they exist sharing a common fence, this rise to a movement pattern in which the visitor moves from one section to the next in a seamless manner and without any interruptions. The overall area is divided into several campuses and each represents a state, where a structure representing the state is put up and is surrounded by a typical landscape and other features of the particular state, such as granary and loom house etc. Besides that some common open campuses are also organized in the scheme as relief's and for other displays etc.

The overall landscape is punctuated by small typical features of the region like open benches, bamboo gates, sacred grooves and stone monoliths etc.

A network of low height round bamboo fences is used to demarcate the areas. The traditional structures will be made by selected teams from each state, true to their style.

A common thread running through this concept is provided by bamboo which holds together the lifestyle of the people of the North East. Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti, Delhi has agreed to provide space for construction of the North East Haats an the same is under consideration by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. NEC will bear the cost of the project and also a recurring cost shall be borne by NEC for the participation of artisans from NE states on regular basis as in case of Delhi haat.

III. B TOURISM

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Tourism is Rs. 76.41 crore out of which Rs. 17.21 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 59.20 crore is for new schemes.

Promotion of Tourism in NER

Tourism Sector is the economic driver for the Region. Proper planning and if nurtured further, it will stimulate the economics of the region. The region needs to brand itself. The by-line "Paradise Unexplored" is being promoted as a NE Tourism brand. The Approach to the Eleventh Plan says that tourism has been an important source of dynamism in recent years and is poised for even more rapid growth. It is difficult to estimate the full contribution of tourism to the economy since much of it shows up indirectly in sectors such as hotels and restaurants, transport and handicrafts but there is general agreement that the sector has great potential and needs to be encouraged.

[Vision Document Chapter 6]

I. Preparation of Master Plan for the region:

All the States are having perspective plan on tourism by the Ministry of Tourism and in view of the Sectoral Summit on 'Hospitality and Tourism Sector' held at Gangtok in 2007, recommended North East State Tourism (NEST) Forum under the Chairmanship of Secretary, NEC with the Commissioners/ Secretaries (Tourism) of NER States including Sikkim as its members. NEST Forum had constituted a seven-member NEST Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Planning Adviser, NEC to work out a holistic plan for the promotion of tourism in NER. Accordingly, the sub-Committee has recommended and NEST will decide for finalization of Master Plan for the region during the current financial year. Fund will be required for entrusting consultants / organizations / institutions for preparing Master Plan. The two main characteristics of the Tourism Master Plan of the North East may be (a) Nature and (b) Culture.

II. Infrastructure Development

A. IL & FS

Tourism Sector was created in the 10th Plan only. The tourism sector has been supporting projects for development of infrastructural facilities aiming at promotion of tourism in the region. For introducing PPP model of development in the region, during the 10th Plan money has been provided to IL&FS for identifying locations, studying feasibility and bringing up of budget hotels in PPP model.

NEC has entered into a tie-up with agencies like IL&FS for product development and forming of Special Purpose Vehicles that the States could utilize for attracting external investments.

For developing tourism, it is essential to develop Projects with backward and forward linkages and involve private sector in developing and operating such infrastructure facilities. A typical project may need facilitation for connected infrastructure facilities like transportation, communication etc. which are essential for a tourist to visit a particular place. Further, it is necessary to have an overview of the North East for tourism promotion and to continuously strive to strengthen the efforts to promote tourism. Hence, it is the project and facilities development that is key to promotion of tourism in the region.

[MoA between NEC and IL&FS]

Few points highlighted regarding project development on tourism related infrastructure in North East are:

- The proposal started in March 2005 with a concept of Project Development Fund in the NE for development of Tourism infrastructure projects.
- The initial corpus for the fund to the tune of Rs. 2.00 crores was equally shared by NEC and IL&FS

- The fund was to identify projects, develop them and then bid them out to developers for construction, operation and maintenance. The expenditure made out of the fund was proposed be recovered from the developers so selected. The fund that is revolving in nature was to be managed by IL&FS.
- So far selection of projects was done jointly by IL&FS & NEC. However the schemes/ projects under Ministry of Tourism is consulted.
- To begin with following type of projects were considered:-
 - i. Budget Hotels, Luxury Hotels & Resorts.
 - ii. Ropeways
 - iii. Destination & Circuit Development
 - iv. Air connectivity.
- The project development includes concept & selection. Technical evaluation & preparation of Feasibility Detailed Project Reports, identification of suitable land, obtaining necessary approval from various statutory bodies, coordination and facilitation for external linkages, marketing of the facilities, integration with various support schemes of State Govts. & Govt. of India, facilities lending from Financial Institutions and finally selection of a suitable developer/ operator. The project development is in progress and the same being a continuous process, more corpus fund during 11th Plan will be required.

[PDC meeting for Development of Tourism related Infrastructure in NER held on 14.12.2007 in NEC Guest House, New Delhi.]

B. Gap funding under Project Development Fund

To develop tourism projects and to support the viable considering the feasibility aspects of National/ International reputed brand for Hotels, ropeways etc. i.e. to bring investment in NER, NEC's share (at least 10%) as gap funding would help the hoteliers to start their projects in the NE States. In such case State Govts. Shall provide required land/ infrastructure on lease agreement terms & conditions.

C. Renovation of IB/ Tourist Lodges

Many of the existing IBs/Tourists lodges etc of all the States in the North Eastern region require renovation, modification etc. which would facilitate specially LTC Travelers, an initiative already taken by the Ministry of DoNER & Tourism, Govt. of India regarding the special LTC provision for the NER visit for the Govt. Officials. NEC to support one time assistance @ Rs. 100.00 lakhs for each states in NER including Sikkim so that State Govts. May provide special offer for the LTC travellers.

III. Website / Databank

A Web-site or a special portal within the NEC's or Ministry of Tourism Web-site should be developed to provide relevant information to be brought including LTC travelers to the NER. They should also be hyper linked to the tourism Websites of each of the eight States. The matter was thread barely discussed in the NEST Sub Committee.

To provide necessary on-line information support through internet requisite NER Tourism Website raised through professional expertise with provision for continual updating. The website shall be linked with all the NE State Tourism sites as well as private sites.

IV. PUBLICITY/ FESTIVALS/ FILMS

Programmes for festival, cultural shows, conclaves, seminar, production of publicity materials such as travel handbooks, publicity through important national media, documentaries needs to be supported.

Befitting events may also be organized at the relevant metropolises of the country for the necessary publicity of the region for the promotion of tourism.

The region including Sikkim being very rich in tradition and culture, so, to promote tourism along with nature, projection of culture would always compliment each other in a great way. Accordingly season specific traditional treasures of the area in the form of cultural festivals etc. would also form a part of this promotional activity.

Support and encouragement shall be extended to the designing and preparation of high quality publicity material in the form of colour pamphlets and brochures, handbooks, maps, posters and documentaries to promote tourism in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim. These materials shall be widely disseminated among concerned agencies both within India and Abroad.. Befitting events may be organized at the relevant metropolises of the country for the necessary publicity of the region for the promotion of tourism.

A Festivals

North East India including Sikkim is a land of Fairs and festivals. It is not only the scenic beauty of the region but these festivals can also play a great role in promoting Tourism in the region. Nature and culture of the region if played in unison in a proper format and spirit, this could place the region in its rightful place in the tourism map of the world. Most of the festivals celebrated in the region have their roots in the diverse faith and belief of her inhabitants but a spirit of accommodation and togetherness characterizes the celebration of all festivals. The perfect fusion of heritage of her numerous races has made the region home for most colourful festivals which are passionate, compelling and mesmerizing reflecting the true spirit, tradition and lifestyle of the people of the area.

The region being rich in tradition and culture, support to promote tourism like season specific and traditional treasures of the area in the form of cultural festival etc is essential. This would also form a part of the promotional activity. Few festivals are listed at Annexure - I

The main festivals organized by State Government with any public undertaking, society or NGO shall be supported. To encourage local artisans or artisans from the region to participate in various Fairs and Festivals in any one State of North East, the initiative of exchange of culture and traditions will help each other. This would also promote local handicraft & handloom products and exchange amongst NE States would help in maintaining peace and harmony. Moreover Participation of domestic as well as international tourist in these Fairs/festivals will increase/encourage tourist traffic to the region.

B Documentaries/Promotional Film etc

Tourism as an industry has helped in generating both employment and resources of an area if its potentials are properly harnessed. How to market the tourism potential of an area to potential Tourists-is a big question. One of the mechanism is to document the potentialities of the destination of a place and bring them to the notice of potential tourists. The supporting schemes will be implemented by making of Documentary films highlighting various established tourist destinations, wildlife habitat centres, amusement parks, pilgrimage centres, important monuments, historical sites, focusing the festivals, traditional dresses of the tribes of the regions, dances of the north East etc. and also making of CDs depicting one or more aspects of tourism potentials in the region. Technical Committee have been set up in this regard which will scrutinize the proposal and recommend accordingly on its merit.

C Exposure Events

NEC to support State governments in NER to encourage artisans from the region to participate in various Fairs and Festivals in any one State of North East or outside North East and also international fairs. This would promote trade and business as well and the initiative of exchange of culture and traditions will help each other, specially with neighbouring countries Bhutan, Thailand, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Nepal etc.

D Printing of Information brochures etc.

NEC to support State Governments in NER in publishing of detailed information brochures related to Tourist Circuits and other tourism potential of the area and also for displaying hoardings in Airports and other entry points of NE States in order to attract and encourage tourist traffic to the region.

V. CAPACITY BUILDING

A. Promotion of NE Tourism Operators/ Guides

Capacity building of the existing tour operators / service providers. It is necessary to organize tour operators meet for all the States involving Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO). NEC may support to develop local tour operators and other service providers within 11th Five Year Plan. The tour association and organization like STLC/TMI/IATO shall organize necessary training/capacity building programmes for the existing / perspective local tour operators of the Region. NEC may support these training programmes as envisaged in the Vision 2020 which specify that while marketing of the States is crucial, what even more critical is marketing of the region as tour operators normally operate on tourist sectors which do not necessarily correspond to geographically State boundaries. For this, co-ordination would be needed among states in terms of inter-States movement, hotel linkages and so on, which could be facilitated by a federated body of State representatives which would work in conjunction with tour operators.

[VISION DOCUMENT 2020: Chapter 6]

A Regional plan could also be evolved for the Tourism Sector where existing tourism activities and tourists arrivals can be enhanced by assisting genuine and creditable tourism operators and hotel owners. NEC can also create selective infrastructure and help in promotion and capacity building. A PPP funding model could be examined for covering critical gaps in the sector. Circuit development possesses ample scope for regional cooperation and in the 11th Plan tourist products evolved and supported through NEC funding should be compatible with the objectives for producing world class circuits.

From the ATR on the Gangtok Summit, the NEST Forum so constituted and met at Shillong adopted and recommended that A Tour Operators meet to be organized at Shillong by the NER Office of Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) under the NEC Support Such event would encourage local tour operators to come forward and self employed. (ATR-Gangtok Summit).

B. Sponsored Programmes

To promote tourism and hospitality in NER it is essential that local youth are involved at least 30% of the employees from front desk operators to caterers may be recruited from NE who have passed out from reputed institutions. NEC may fund to promote youth from NE by sponsoring their training programmes/ courses (IHM, IATO).

NEC may also support and sponsored programmes for Air Hostess/ Flight Attendants/ Hotel Management from all 8 North Eastern States.

Services personnel such as tourist guides, taxi drivers, hotel managers and staff and any other personnel or entrepreneurs involved with tourism development shall be selected for special training and orientation courses including learning of one or two European languages other than English.

VI Promotion and Development of Tourist circuits:

Tourism Circuits of the region needs to be develop and NEC may support all the State Governments for developing these circuits as identified in the Vision. As envisaged in the Vision document, NEST Forum will identify necessary sites which form the tourist circuit and NEC will coordinate with tourist agencies to develop tourism in the region. This will focus on Adventure Tourism, Regions Tourism, Tea Tourism, and Eco-tourism, Historical tourism, rural / village tourism. Some important tourist circuits highlighted in Vision 2020 are :

- (i) Guwahati-Tezpur-Bhalukpong-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur-Guwahati
- (ii) Guwahati-Shillong-Cherrapunji-Guwahati
- (iii) Imphal-Thoubal-Chandel-Tengnoupal-Moreh-Imphal
- (iv) Guwahati-Manas-Pasighat-Miao-Mokokchung-Kohima-Kaziranga-Guwahati
- (v) Guwahati-Namdafa-Dibrugarh-Mon-Mokokchung-Touphema-Kohima-Guwahati

(vi) Bagdogra-Titam-Telling-Yuksom-Tashiling-Ravongla-Gangtok-Rumtek- Bagdogra

In order to promote Tourism, the sector has given priority on projects relating to religious and cultural tourism, wild life tourism, adventure tourism, eco tourism, tea tourism etc. [.working group meeting]

India's "Look East Policy" holds potential for the region to break out of its landlocked borders and engage in cultural, economic and tourism related interactions with its international neighbours. Despite India's uneven bilateral dynamics with its eastern neighbours, travel restrictions need to be eased gradually whether by land or air. Sikkim can be developed as a hub linking other Buddhist destinations in Nepal, Bhutan, the Tibet Autonomous Region and Tawang area of Arunachal Pradesh to a pan-regional Buddhist circuit.

Pursuant to the decision in the Gangtok Summit held in April, 2007 on Tourism and Hospitality Sector, a North East State Tourism Forum (NEST) was constituted.

All North Eastern Region States including Sikkim were requested to prepare LTC packages for their States.

Since as per the LTC Rules, the Govt. assistance upto the farthest point by shortest route is available, the specific holiday packages/ itineraries in respect of eight States have been accordingly prepared taking into consideration of LTC Rules, 1998 which are listed at Annexure –II. Only improved infrastructure and promotion could make these circuits a thriving tourist destination with possibility of Indian tourists as well as international tourists. Proper road and air connectivity, attractive package for accommodation and amenities by all the State Govts. will facilitate the tourists. The project proposals by State Govts. promoting these circuits may be considered even if jointly with any organizations/ society/ NGO could be supported by NEC provided that those projects are not covered under NEIIPP-2007 (i.e. excluding service sector activities/ industries like hotels, adventure and leisure sports including ropeways which have been included under the NEIIPP-2007). In other words, all the interstate link projects may be encouraged.

Festivals of Arunachal Pradesh

Some of the important festivals of Arunachal Pradesh are :

Choekhor
Losar
Torgya
Monpa Festival
Saga Dawa
Tamladu Festival
Sangken festival
Khan Festival

Festivals of Assam

Majuli Festival
Brahmaputra Beach Festival
Elephant Festival
Tea Festival
Baishagu
Jonbeel Mela
Rajini Gabra & Harni Gabra
Rongker and Chomangkan

Festivals of Manipur

Ningol Chakouba - Month of Hiyangei(November).
Gang-Ngai - Festival of Kabui Nagas
Chumpha -Festival of Tangkhul Nagas
Cheiraoba - The Manipur New Year
Kang - The RathaJatra of Manipur
Heikru Hitongba Celebrated in the month of September.

Festivals of Meghalaya

Behdiengkhlam – In the month of July
Shad Suk Mynsiem – Season of Spring
Wangala - Autumn
Ka Pomblang Nongkrem – October-November

Festivals of Mizoram

Chapchar Kut
Mim Kut & Pawl Kut
Thalfavang Kut
Christmas

Festivals of Nagaland

Metemneo
Tsokum
Amongmong
Tokhu
Ngada
Monyu
Christmas
Sekreyi
Aoling
Moatsu

Emong

Monyu

Naknyulum

Tuluni

Hornbill

Festival

Festivals of Sikkim

BUDDHIST FESTIVALS:

Saga Dawa

Lhabab Dhuechen

Drukpa Tsheshi

Phang Lhabsol

Losoong

Losar

Bumchu

Guru Rimpoche's Trungkar Tshechu

Kalchakra Puja

HINDU

FESTIVALS:

Dasain / Dusshera/ Durga Puja

Tihar or Tyohar/ Diwali

Saraswati Puja

Janmastami

Vishwa Karma Puja

Maghe Sankranti

Holi

Ramnavami (Chaite Dasain)

Other Festivals:

Namsoong

Sakewa

Bhanu Jayanti

Tendong Lho-Rum-Faat

Teyongsi Srijunga Sawan Tognam

Christmas

Tamu Lochar

Nyempa Guzom

Festivals of Tripura

FESTIVALS

Ashokastami

Boat Race

Dewali Festival

Durga Puja

Gajan Utsav

Ganga Puja

Hozagiri

Jari Sari Festival

Ker & Garia Puja

Kharchi Puja

Manasa Mangal

Orange & Tourism Festival

Others

Rabindra/ Nazrul Jayanti

Rasha Festival

Unakoti Festival

Wah Festival

TOUR PACKAGE – I (GROUP A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Guwahati (Assam) – Kaziranga (Assam) – Jorabat (Assam) – Majuli (Assam) – Guwahati

TOUR PACKAGE – II (GROUP A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Guwahati – Bomdila (Arunachal Pradesh) – Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) – Dirang (Arunachal Pradesh) – Guwahati (Surface transport)

TOUR PACKAGE – III (GROUP A & B)

Tour itinerary for Imphal (Manipur) – Guwahati (Assam)

TOUR PACKAGE – III (GROUP C & D)

Tour itinerary for Imphal (Manipur) – Guwahati (Assam)

TOUR PACKAGE – IV ALL GROUPS (A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Aizawl (Mizoram) – Guwahati (Assam)

TOUR PACKAGE – V ALL GROUPS (A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Guwahati – Shillong – Cherrapunjee – Guwahati

TOUR PACKAGE – VI ALL GROUPS (A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Kolkata-Imphal-Kolkata.

TOUR PACKAGE – VII ALL GROUPS (A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Kolkata – Guwahati -Imphal

TOUR PACKAGE – VIII (GROUP A & B)

Tour itinerary for Kolkata – Dimapur (Nagaland) - Kohima - Kolkata

TOUR PACKAGE – VIII (GROUP C & D)

Tour itinerary for Kolkata – Dimapur (Nagaland) - Kohima - Kolkata

TOUR PACKAGE – IX (GROUP A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Kolkata – Agartala (Tripura)

TOUR PACKAGE –X (GROUP A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Guwahati (Assam) – Agartala (Tripura) – Guwahati (Assam)

TOUR PACKAGE –XI (GROUP A & B)

Tour itinerary for Delhi – Dibrugarh – Anini (Arunachal Pradesh)

TOUR PACKAGE –XI (GROUP A, B, C & D)

Tour itinerary for Delhi – Dibrugarh – Doomdooma – Namsai – Roing – Dibrugarh - Delhi

TOUR PACKAGE –XII (GROUP A & B)

Tour itinerary for Bagdogra – Gangtok – Pelling – Bagdogra

IV. TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Transport & Communication Sector is Rs. 4451.23 crore out of which Rs. 2900.23 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 1551.00 crore is for new schemes.

Roads and Bridges :

The Summit on road connectivity in the North Eastern Region held in Shillong in the Month of February, 2007 for two days concluded that road connectivity in the North-Eastern Region is below the national average. Therefore, extending, intensifying and improving road networks is essential for the economic development of the region.

The Union Government's intention to invest about Rs. 50,000/- crores on road networks in the region in the 11th Plan period reflects the importance it is according to the North Eastern States.

There are variety of roads and multiplicity of agencies hence, there is an immediate need to streamline road development programme and evolve a comprehensive road plan for the region in order to actualize the NER Vision 2020.

Since inception the NEC has contributed immensely to the development of roads infrastructure in the region right from the Fifth Five Year Plan and almost 50% of the NEC budget is committed for road infrastructure. In the Tenth Five Year Plan, thirty six (36) road projects and twenty one (21) minor road projects were sanctioned and which were cleared at the fag end of the 10th Plan. As a result more than 90% of the 10th Plan projects spilled over to the 11th Five Year Plan and out of these thirty six (36) road projects 1048.00 Kms has been completed which constitutes 55% of the targeted work while the balance work has spilled over to the 11th Plan and are in different stages of implementation which is expected to be completed by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan.

The spillover liability of Rs. 1462.46 crores at the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan is expected to be liquidated by the end of the 11th Five Year Plan. During 2007-08 Rs. 303.30 crores have already been liquidated and Rs.345.00 is expected to be liquidated during the current year 2008-2009.

New Road Projects for the 11th Five Year Plan

The Working Group on Transport & Communication North Eastern Council identified 56 new road projects for the 11th Five Year Plan in the North Eastern Region. The total length of these roads is about 2743 Kms which is estimated to cost Rs. 3822.00 crores.

Maintenance of NEC roads projects :

So far the NEC has completed more than 7700 Km of road and continuous persuasion during the 10th Plan period an amount of Rs. 71.00 crores was allotted for maintenance of NEC roads. However, at the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan the budgetary provision for maintenance of NEC roads was suddenly stopped and the Planning Commission is of the view that the maintenance of roads is basically a non-plan activity which cannot be funded under plan funds. As a result of this empasse, the roads that have already been constructed under the NEC plan are deteriorating further due to lack of maintenance funds. Since the State Governments in the region are not in a capacity to generate resources for funding the maintenance of roads, therefore, a provision of Rs. 200.00 crores is proposed under the NEC Plan for maintenance of such roads during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Construction of ISBT and ISTT :

Since the 9th Five Year Plan the North Eastern Council had taken up the construction of twelve (12) Inter State Bus Terminus and Inter State Truck Terminus out of which six (6) have already been completed and the balance are ongoing (the list of the project are enclosed at

Annexure- III). Out of these six (6) ISBT/ISTT three (3) of them are targeted to be completed by March, 2009 and the balance by 2010. On the recommendation of the Working Group on Transport & Communication North Eastern Council seventeen (17) ISBT/ISTT are proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan. The total outlay for the purpose is Rs. 230.00 crores.

Conversion of Timber Bridges :

Since the 10th Five Year Plan the NEC has taken up seventy seven (77) timber bridges for conversion to permanent RCC bridges and out of these forty seven (47) of them have already been completed and the rest of the works are in different stages of implementation. The remaining conversion work of these bridges are targeted to be completed by 2010 for which necessary budgetary support has been provided.

A recent assessment was made in the North Eastern Region and it was found that 4917 bridges are required to be constructed totaling a span of 116207.48 meters at an estimated cost of Rs. 6456.93 crores.

Improvement of Airports and Air connectivity in NER :

The 5th Sectoral Summit held at Aizawl on 19th May 2007 reviewed the air connectivity sector programmes being implemented in the NER. The Summit concluded that with the objective of operationalizing upto 50 airports/airstrips in the North Eastern Region by the end of the XIth Five Year Plan and providing upto 600 flights per week within the Region through appropriate aircraft there is a need for required improvements of existing airports/airstrips in a time bound manner in the region. The 54th Plenary Session of the NE Council endorsed the report of the Sidhu Committee and urged upon the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and other related agencies of the Government of India to proceed expeditiously on this issue.

Therefore, ten (10) airports in the region have been taken up for improvement on the basis of 60:40 by the NEC and the AAI. On 7th April, 2000 an MoU was signed between the NEC and AAI to take up the improvement of these ten airports. The project cost was estimated at Rs. 558.00 crore out of which NEC's share would be Rs. 335.27 crores. The NEC has already released Rs. 170.00 crores as its share and the liability for the 11th Plan is Rs. 164.97 crores. Out of the ten (10) airports, the major works of seven (7) airports have already been completed while the rest of the works are in different stages of implementation. The balance work is targeted to be completed within the 11th Five Year Plan for which budgetary support has been provided.

Further improvement of existing airports, new non-operational airports and survey and investigation and preparation of DPR are also proposed to be taken up during the 11th Five Year Plan for which a budgetary support of Rs. 310.00 crores have been proposed.

Air Connectivity – Dedicated Airlines :

During the 10th Five Year Plan improvement of air connectivity was introduced in the NER and on 4th August, 2004 an MoU was signed between Alliance Air and NEC for which Rs. 175.00 crores was provided. The MoU was further renewed on 20th Dec, 2007 for another period of one year i.e. from 1st January 2008 to 20th December, 2008 at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.50 crores after Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) clearance. The existing MoU would expire on December, 2008 and is proposed to be extended for another one year, for which a fresh EFC proposal of Rs. 38.50 crores has been submitted.

The NEC has floated a fresh tender for introduction of a dedicated airlines in the NER for the private operators and depending on such responses, a decision would be taken. A sum of Rs. 250.00 crores is proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan for introduction of the dedicated airlines in the NER.

Survey and Investigation :

For the purpose of Survey and Investigation of 11th Plan and proposed 12th Plan road projects as well as preparation of the DPR for Luit and Khabuli bridge over river Barhmaputra, an amount of Rs. 76.53 crores has been proposed for the purpose.

Details of spillover liabilities from 9th Plan

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Jotte- Baliyan	Assam PWD	11.00	15.15	8.50	F= 9.50 P= 9.50 Br= -	5.34	F= 1.50 P= 1.50 Br= 6 Nos 100%	4.00	F= 1.50 P= 1.50 Br= 6 Nos.100%	1.34	8.50
	Jotte- Baliyan	Arunachal PWD	47.00 Br= 4 Nos	40.11	30.95	F= 47.00 P= 28.30 Br= 1 No 100% 3 Nos 25%	7.19	F= Completed P= 18.70 Br= 3 Nos 75%	6.00	F=Completed P= 18.70 Br= 3 Nos 75%	3.60	34.55
7	Margherita- Changlang	Assam PWD	7.00	3.83	2.65	F= 7.00 P= 7.00	-	F= Completed P= -do-	0.00	F=Completed P= -do-	Nil	2.65
	Margherita- Changlang	Arunachal PWD	36.00	26.88	26.27	F= 36.00 P= 27.20 Br= 5 Nos 10%	-	F= completed P= 8.80 Br= 5 Nos 90%	1.00	F=Completed P= 8.80 Br= 5 Nos 90%	Nil	26.27
8	Construction of 47 Nos.RCC Bridges	Meghalaya PWD	47 Nos 1008 mtr	37.73	30.09	Br= 22 Nos 100% 24 Nos 75%	-	Br= 24 Nos 25%	5.00	24 Nos. 25%	Nil	30.09
	Total		421.30	389.14	269.77		88.97		60.00			284.37

Details of spillover liabilities from 10th Plan (Ongoing projects)

(Rs. In crore)

SL. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs 06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Rampur-Belsor	Assam	19.55	14.52	6.80	F= 2.00 P= 1.95 Br=	6.27	F= 17.55 P= 17.60 Br=	3.00	F = 3.00 P= 3.00	Nil	6.80
2	Saphekati-Pethakuti	Assam	22.08	14.34	1.50	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	11.40	F= 22.08 P= 22.08 Br=	3.00	F = 3.00 P= 3.00	Nil	1.50
3	Bridge over Barak at Fulertal	Assam	16.00	14.38	2.93	F= Nil P= Nil Br= 10%	10.01	F= 16.00 P= 16.00 Br= 90%	5.00	Br= 30%	Nil	2.93
4	Panjabari-Batahghuli	Assam	10.36	14.96	0.00	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	13.46	F= 10.36 P= 10.36 Br=	3.00	F =3.00 P= 3.00	Nil	Nil
5	Bridge over Gaglacherra	Assam	16.00	13.91	8.00	Br= 69%	4.52	Br= 31%	0.00	Br=31%	4.50	12.50
6	Tlabung-Kawpuichhuah	Mizoram	16.86	14.73	2.00	F= P= Br=	11.26	F= P= Br=	3.00	F= 4.00 P=4.00	4.95	6.95
7	Pukhungri-Avanku-layshi	Nagaland	18.50	10.18	6.00	F= 12.00 P= 10.00 Br=	3.16	F= 6.50 P= 8.50 Br=	3.00	F= 6.00 P=6.00	-3.00	3.00
8	Balance work of Manu-Chamanu	Tripura	15.30	9.80	4.30	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	4.52	F= 15.30 P= 15.30 Br=	4.00	F= 5.00 P=5.00	Nil	4.30

Sl. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Upgradation of Silchar-Dwarbond-Gaglacherra-Phaisen	Assam	75.00	86.39	9.50	F= 25.00 P= 8.50 Br=	68.25	F= 50.00 P= 66.5 Br=	8.00	F=8.00 P= 8.00	9.00	18.50
	Upgradation of Silchar-Dwarbond-Gaglacherra-Phaisen	Mizoram	9.30	10.71	5.80	F= P= Br=	3.84	F= P= Br=	2.00	F= 2.00 P=2.00	Nil	5.80
10	Nari-Telem-Rimi	Assam	4.00	2.00	1.80	F= 3.00 P= 2.50 Br=	0.00	F= 1.00 P= 1.50 Br=	0.00	F= 1.00 P= 1.50	Nil	1.80
	Nari-Telem-Rimi	Arunachal	73.06	62.20	13.55	F= 12.60 P= 1.40 Br=	42.43	F= 60.46 P= 71.66 Br=	10.00	F = 10.00 P= 3.00	3.60	17.15
	Total Sl No. 1- 10		296.01	268.12	62.18		179.12		44.00		19.05	81.23
11	Hazo-Nalbari-Sarthebari	Assam	64.29	69.84	12.30	F= 26.29 P= 12.50 Br=	50.56	F= 38.00 P= 51.79 Br=	7.00	F= 7.00 P= 7.00	9.00	21.30
12	Upgradation of Bhang-Anipur-Kanaibazar	Assam	65.03	86.91	8.70	F= 29.55 P= 6.25 Br=	69.52	F= 35.48 P= 58.78 Br=	7.00	F= 10.00 P= 10.00	9.00	17.70
13	Lanka-Garampani	Assam	72.00	49.15	8.50	F= 34.00 P= 5.00 Br=	35.74	F= 38.00 P= 67.00 Br=	7.00	F = 5.00 P= 5.00	8.10	16.60
14	Agia-Medhipara-Phulbari-Tura	Assam	25.27	19.99	2.70	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	15.29	F= 25.27 P= 25.27 Br=	3.00	F = 2.00 P= 2.00	Nil	2.70

Sl. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Agia-Medhipara-Phulbari-Tura	Meghalaya	60.00	59.68	2.70	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	51.01	F= 60.00 P= 60.00 Br=	7.00	F= 7.00 P= 7.00	Nil	2.70
15	Rymbai-Bataw-Borsora-Jalalpur	Assam	14.80	23.32	0.00	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	20.99	F= 14.80 P= 14.80 Br=	2.00	F= 2.00 P= 3.00	Nil	Nil
	Rymbai-Bataw-Borsora-Jalalpur	Meghalaya	63.00	40.31	1.80	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	34.48	F= 63.00 P= 63.00 Br=	8.00	F= 2.00 P=2.00	Nil	1.80
16	Passighat-Koyu-Ego	Arunachal	60.00	46.36	21.56	F= 22.51 P= 1.72 Br=	20.16	F= 37.49 P= 58.28 Br=	10.00	F = 10.00 P= 3.00	4.50	26.06
17	Singhat-Sinzawl	Manipur	128.17	82.52	4.50	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	69.77	F= 128.17 P= 128.17 Br=	5.00	F= 3.00 P= 3.00	Nil	4.50
	Total Sl No. 11-17		552.56	478.08	62.76		367.52		56.00		30.60	93.36
18	Barapani-Umroi-Mawlasnai	Meghalaya	38.25	22.18	11.75	F= 35.00 P= 11.00 Br=	8.21	F= 3.25 P= 27.25 Br=	5.00	F= 3.00 P= 3.00	Nil	11.75
19	Upgradation at Bhairabi-Zamung	Mizoram	38.60	35.69	15.50	F= P= Br=	16.62	F= P= Br=	3.00	F= 3.00 P=3.00	3.00	18.50
20	Saitual-Saichal-NE-Bualpui	Mizoram	34.33	36.46	11.00	F= P= Br=	21.81	F= P= Br=	2.00	F= 3.00 P=3.00	Nil	11.00

Sl. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21	Upgradation of Kaitum-Artahkawn	Mizoram	34.00	30.65	14.50	F= P= Br=	13.09	F= P= Br=	2.00	F= 3.00 P=3.00	3.00	17.50
22	Saitual-Phullen	Mizoram	60.00	55.34	9.50	F= P= Br=	40.31	F= P= Br=	3.00	F= 3.00 P=3.00	5.00	14.50
23	Upgradation of Mamit-Bhairabi	Mizoram	37.00	34.45	9.50	F= P= Br=	21.50	F= P= Br=	3.00	F= 3.00 P=3.00	3.00	12.50
24	Medziphema-Jalukhie-Athebong	Nagaland	58.67	44.66	2.70	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	37.49	F= 58.67 P= 58.67 Br=	7.00	F= 5.00 P=5.00	10.00	12.70
25	Agartala-Mohanpur-Chebri	Tripura	54.00	56.23	4.50	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	46.14	F= 54.00 P= 54.00 Br=	4.00	F= 5.00 P=5.00	Nil	4.50
26	Cherra-Mawsmi-Shella	Meghalaya	40.00	36.46	0.00	Nil	32.81	F= 40.00 P= 40.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
27	Pandit-Hemchandra	Assam	29.85	30.68	0.00	Nil	27.61	F= 29.85 P= 29.85	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	Nil	Nil
28	Churachandpur-Singhat	Manipur	32.00	27.32	0.00	Nil	24.59	F= 32.00 P= 32.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
	Total Sl. No. 18-28		456.70	410.12	78.95		290.18		32.00		26.00	104.95
29	Na Ali	Assam	50.86	52.80	0.00	Nil	47.52	F= 50.86 P= 50.86	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	Nil	Nil

Sl. No	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30	Dharmanagar-Tilthai-	Tripura	60.00	66.25	0.00	Nil	59.63	F= 60.00 P= 60.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
31	Seppa-Chyantajo(Ph-I)	Arunachal	81.00	90.51	0.00	Nil	81.46	F= 81.00 P= 81.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
32	Wokha-Merapani	Nagaland	60.00	44.45	0.00	Nil	40.00	F= 60.00 P= 60.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
	Wokha-Merapani	Assam	28.78	34.83	0.00	Nil	31.35	F= 60.00 P= 60.00	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	Nil	Nil
33	Digboi-Pengiri-Bordumsa-Mohadevpur	Arunachal	40.00	49.43	0.00	Nil	44.49	F= 40.00 P= 40.00	0.50	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
		Assam	34.70	42.89			38.60	F= 34.70 P= 34.70	0.50		Nil	Nil
34	Longleng-Ladaigarh	Nagaland	107.36	51.53	0.00	Nil	46.38	F= 107.36 P= 107.36	1.00	F=1.00 P=1.00	1.00	1.00
		Assam	20.13	14.14	0.00	Nil	12.73	F= 20.13 P= 20.13	1.00		Nil	Nil
	Total Sl. No. 29-34		482.83	446.83	0.00		402.16		8.00		5.00	5.00
	Grand Total Sl.No 1-34		1788.10	1603.15	203.89		1238.98		140.00		80.65	284.54

(Rs. In crore)

Sikkim

SL.	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Sankalang-Bey-Sakyang	Sikkim PWD	7.00	4.01	1.90	F= 2.10 P= 2.10 Br=	1.70	F= 4.90 P= 4.90 Br=	1.00	F= 3.00 P= 3.00	0.30	2.20
2	Construction of Steel Bridge over river Takcham Chu	Sikkim PWD	21.00 M	4.77	1.90	Br= 2 Nos 5%	2.06	Br= 2 Nos 95%	1.00	Br= 50%	0.30	2.20
3	Construction of Steel Bridge over river Rongni-Chu on Sangkhola-Sumin road	Sikkim PWD	50.00 M	2.85	1.90	Br= 32%	0.66	Br= 68%	0.66	Br= 68%	0.30	2.20
4	Construction of Bridge over river Teesta on Dikchu	Sikkim PWD	100.00 M	4.44	1.90	Br= 5%	2.09	Br= 95%	1.00	Br= 55%	0.50	2.40
5	Purchase of machinery	Sikkim PWD		3.76	3.70	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.70
6	Construction & improvement of Nachi-Rong road in South Sikkim	Sikkim PWD	13 RM	4.99	4.00	85%	0.50	15%	0.50	Br= 15%	0.89	4.89
7	Construction of bridge over river Ring Yang on Sambaria-Soreng road	Sikkim PWD	70	3.32	1.90	Br= 28%	1.09	72%	0.59	Br= 72%	0.30	2.20

SL.	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Replacement of Suspension Bridge with 102 M Span Steel Bridge over Rabi Khola River at 9 Km on Melli-Phong road	Sikkim PWD	102 M	4.97		5%	4.47	95%		50%	0.30	0.30
9	Construction of Mekha Bridge over River Tista Khola at Tanak on Makha-Lingi-Yangang-Ravangla Road	Sikkim PWD		4.95		5%	4.46	95%		50%	0.45	0.45
10	Improvement of Chakung-Khaniserbong Road	Sikkim PWD		4.86		5%	4.38	95%		50%	0.30	0.30
11	Upgradation of Marchak Tumlabong Road in East District of Sikkim	Sikkim PWD	12.21 Km	10.23		Nil	9.21	100%	0.50	25%	0.99	0.99
	Total 1 - 11			53.15	17.20		30.62		5.25		4.61	21.81
12	Improvement of Ralang-Phamtam Road	Sikkim PWD	13 Km	11.83		Nil	10.65	100%	0.50	25%	0.99	0.99
13	Improvement of Kimbubotey –Sokpey Road	Sikkim PWD	14 Km	11.81		Nil	10.63	100%	0.50	25%	0.90	0.90
14	Improvement of Sombaria-Hilley Road	Sikkim PWD	26 Km	8.46		Nil	7.62	100%	0.50	25%	0.86	0.86
15	Improvement of Assam-Pakyong Road	Sikkim PWD	10 Km	7.51		Nil	6.76	100%	0.70	25%	0.63	0.63

SL.	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16	Construction of 2 Nos. steel bridges (a) Namchi-Vok road (b) Pabong-Yangyang road	Sikkim PWD		2.95	0.90		1.76		0.50		0.30	1.20
17	Construction of protection works for VIP road at Gangtok capital	Sikkim PWD		1.11	0.45	50%	0.54	50%	0.54		0.30	0.75
18	Construction of 2 Nos steel bridges on (a) Over upper Benkhola at Ben on Tarku-Rabongla (GLVC) Road (b) on apporach road to Khedum village	Sikkim PWD		2.82	0.45	45%	2.09	55%	0.51		0.59	1.04
19	Improvement of Bemik Legship road			4.49		5%	4.05	95%	0.50		0.76	0.76
20	C/o road from 10th mile Legship Kewzing road to Tingmoo village			4.68		5%	4.22	95%	0.50		0.30	0.30
	Total Sl. No. 12-20			55.66	1.80		48.32		4.75		5.63	7.43
	Grand Total Sikkim			108.81	19.00		78.94		10.00		10.24	29.24
	Grand Total of PWD		1788.10	1711.96	222.89		1317.92		150.00		90.89	313.78

BRO

SL.	Name of the road	State	Length in KM	Cost Rs.in crores	Achievement upto March, 06		Committed liability of 11th Plan		Target of 2006-07			
					Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Financial (in Rs)	Physical in Km	Approved outlay 2006-07	Physical in Km	Fund released upto 2nd qtrs06-07	Total cumulative release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Tamenglong-Khongsang	Manipur (BRO)	39.50	12.99	4.56	F= Nil P= Nil Br=	7.19	F= 39.50 P= 39.50 Br=	5.00	F= 10.00 P= 3.00	2.00	6.50
2	Mahadev-Tolloi-Pfutsero	Manipur (BRO)	78.00	72.2+ 1.92(F.C)	8.33	F= 5.50 P= 3.00 Br=	48.38	F= 72.50 P= 75.00 Br=	5.00	F= 5.00 P= 5.00	8.00	16.33
				74.12								
	Total			87.11	12.89		55.57		10.00		10.00	22.83
	Grand Total			1799.07	235.78		1373.49		160.00		100.89	336.61

Name of the road proposed for inclusion in the XIth Plan of NEC

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	KM	(Rs. In Lakhs)
				Estimated cost
1	(a) Improvement of Mairang-Ranigodown-Azra Road	Assam	18.92	2338.00
	(b) -do-	Meghalaya	85.00	10200.00
2	(a) Improvement of Jowai-Khanduli-Baithalansu road	Assam	60.00	7200.00
	(b) -do-	Meghalaya	55.00	6600.00
3	Construction of Changlang-Khonsa road	Arunachal	64.00	7680.00
4	Tamenglong-Tamei road	Manipur	47.00	5640.00
5	Improvement of Sherkhan-Bhagabazar road	Mizoram	114.00	14421.00
6	Construction of road from Chazouba to Botsa via Kijumetouma/Tourist Village Tuophema	Nagaland	76.00	9120.00
7	Extension of Sribadam-Deythang-Mangalbaria road	Sikkim	14.00	1725.00
8	Taliamura-Amarpur-Jatanbari road	Tripura	68.00	11040.00
9	Improvement of Lowerpoo-Kanhmun road	Assam	27.54	3305.00
10	(a) Construction of Longding-Nokajan road	Arunachal Pradesh	28.19	3335.00
	(b) -do-	Nagaland	50.00	6000.00
11	(a) Improvement of Thanlon-Sinzawl road upto Ngopa	Manipur	39.00	4680.00
	(b) -do-	Mizoram	33.30	4212.00
12	Upgradation of Kholaghari-Jaubari road	Sikkim	11.00	1320.00
13	Khowai-Behalbari-Kamalpur-Maracherra upto NEC road	Tripura	34.00	5520.00
14	Improvement of Silchar-Kalain road connecting NH-53 to NH-44	Assam	28.53	6804.00
15	Construction of Tamen-Dolongmukh road	Arunachal Pradesh	89.00	12722.00
16	Construction of Tadubi-Tolloi road	Manipur	87.00	10440.00
17	Improvement of Khedacherra-Damcherra-Zamuang-Kawrtethaw-Tuilutkawn road	Mizoram	97.50	12943.00
18	Construction of Nongstoin-Rambrai-Kyrshai-Chaygaon road	Meghalaya	77.00	9240.00
19	Viswema-Kedima-Zuketsa road	Nagaland	36.40	4368.00
20	Improvement of Pakyong-Mamring-Tarethang-Rorathang road	Sikkim	25.00	3000.00
21	Bishalgarh-Boxanagar-Sonamura-Barpathari-Belonia road	Tripura	83.00	13455.00
22	Sagalee-Taru Peet Nallah	Arunachal Pradesh	71.00	8520.00

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	KM	Estimated cost
23	Improvement of Dhodar Ali road from Nakachari to Nazira (77th KM – 121.70 KM)	Assam	44.70	5364.00
24	Construction of Choragola to Bazarghat via Fakuagram	Assam	55.00	7843.00
25	Improvement of Moirang-Thanga road	Manipur	13.00	1560.00
26	Improvement of Rymbai-Bataw-Borghat-Jalalpur road (63rd – 96th KM)	Meghalaya	57.00	6906.00
27	Upgradation Agia-Medhipra-Phulbari-Tura road (Balance work)	Meghalaya	72.79	8735.00
28	Improvement of Phairang-Bunghmun road	Mizoram	69.00	9798.00
29	Chazouba-Chipokota-Hoshepu—Agunato-Samatore road	Nagaland	60.00	7200.00
30	Improvement of Reshi to Bermiok road	Sikkim	19.00	2530.00
31	Shergaon-Doimara road	Arunachal Pradesh	72.00	8560.00
32	Improvement of Rangmahal-Fullung-Mandakata-Bezera road	Assam	19.00	2280.00
33	Kalticherra to Dullavcherra via Veterband road	Assam	20.25	3956.00
34	Construction of Bishnupur-Nungba road	Manipur	70.00	8400.00
35	Construction of Kynshi-Myriaw-Mirza road	Meghalaya	50.00	6000.00
36	Khawbung-North Vanlaiphai road	Mizoram	62.00	7843.00
37	Improvement of Aghunato-Mokokchung via Suruhoto road	Nagaland	88.00	10560.00
38	Improvement of Sangkhola-Zingla road	Sikkim	20.00	2400.00
39	Bisharamganj-Melagarh-Sonamura road	Tripura	28.00	4600.00
40	Itanagar-Seijusa road	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00	9678.00
41	Kokrajhar-Bahalpur road	Assam	8.00	968.00
42	Hailakandi-Samarikona road	Assam	11.40	3726.00
43	(a) Improvement of Mankachar-Mahendraganj road	Meghalaya	30.00	3600.00
	(b) -do-	Assam	6.00	720.00
44	Upgradation of road from Simchuthang-Namphok-Yangang road	Sikkim	22.00	2640.00
45	Udaipur-Jampuijala-Khumlung-Jirania road	Tripura	35.00	5750.00
46	Algapur-Srikona via Mohanpur (Link between NH 154 – NH 53)	Assam	24.00	4630.00
47	Biswanath Chariali-Biswanathghat road	Assam	11.30	1356.00

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	KM	Estimated cost
48	Construction of road from Kohima-Thinzami to Chiethu proposed Airport	Nagaland	32.00	3840.00
49	Carpeting of Chongrang-Kongri-Labdang road	Sikkim	19.00	2280.00
50	Improvement of Larimukh to Salpara via Koroiguri road	Assam	9.00	1080.00
51	Bridge over Luit & Khabuli including road from North Lakhimpur-Kamalbari	Assam	36.00 2 Major Bridges	29910.00
52	Improvement of Sangkhola-Sumin road	Sikkim	12.00	1440.00
53	Improvement of Sangkalang-Lingzea-Bey road	Sikkim	20.00	2400.00
54	Construction of Bhowanipur-NH 31 to Manash Natijonal Park via Saudar Vitha Ananada Bazar road	Assam	45.00	5400.00
55	Construction of Pakke-Seijosa-Itakhola Road	Arunachal	70.00	8400.00
		Assam	18.00	2160.00
56	Improvement of Mirem-Mikong-Jonai	Arunachal	16.00	1920.00
		Total:-	2743.82	382261.00

Say Rs. 3822.61
Crore

A. Further upgradation of Existing Airport

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	Remarks
1	Dibrugarh	Assam	Rs. 100 Crore details will be submitted after obtaining approval from AAI
2	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati	Assam	
3	Jorhat	Assam	
4	Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	Assam	
5	Silchar (CE)	Assam	
6	Tezpur	Assam	
7	Imphal	Manipur	
8	Shillong (Umroi)	Meghalaya	
9	Lengpui (Aizawl)	Mizoram	
10	Dimapur	Nagaland	
11	Agartala	Tripura	

B. Improvement of Non-operational/operational Airport in NER

			(Rs. In crore)
Sl. No	Name of project	State	Proposed outlay in the 11th Plan
1	Along	Arunachal	15.00
2	Daporijo	Arunachal	10.00
3	Passighat	Arunachal	60.00
4	Tezu	Arunachal	60.00
5	Ziro	Arunachal	15.00
6	Kailashahar	Tripura	10.00
7	Kamalpur	Tripura	10.00
8	Misc. item and Improvement of other Airports		20.00
			200.00

C. Proposed Inter District Connectivity in Arunachal Pradesh by STOL Aircrafts:

Sl. No.	Name of project	District	Remarks
1	Bomdila	West Tamang	Survey and Investigation Rs. 10.00 Crores
2	Sepa	-do-	
3.	Koloriang	Lower Dubansiri	
4.	Mechuka	West Siang	
5.	Tuting	Upper Siang	
6.	Ingkiong	-do-	
7.	Anini	Dibang valley	
8.	Roing	Lohit	
9.	Hayuliang	-do-	
10.	Walong	-do-	
12.	Hawai	Changlang	
13.	Koloring	Tirap	
14.	Khonsa	-do-	

**INTER STATE BUS AND TRUCK TERMINUS
DURING 11TH PLAN**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl.No	Scheme	State	Amount
1.	ISBT at Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	1000.00
2.	i) ISBT at Kokrajhar	Assam	1500.00
	ii) ISBT at Tinsukia		1500.00
	iii) ISBT at Tezpur		1500.00
	iv) ISBT at Bongaigaon		500.00
	v) Car Parking Plaza at Paltan Bazar		2000.00
	vi) ISBT at Srirampur		500.00
		Total Assam	7500.00
3.	ISBT at Jiribam/Imphal	Manipur	1000.00
4.	i) ISTT at Umbang	Meghalaya	1500.00
	ii) ISBT at Shillong		2000.00
	iii) ISTT at Jowai		1000.00
	iv) ISTT at Tura		1500.00
	v) ISBT at Tura		1500.00
		Total Meghalaya	7500.00
5.	i) ISTT at Aizawl	Mizoram	1000.00
	ii) ISBT at Lunglei		1000.00
		Total Mizoram	2000.00
6.	ISBT at Merapani	Nagaland	1000.00
7.	ISBT and ISTT at Dharmanagar	Tripura	2000.00
	ISBT at Gangtok	Sikkim	1000.00
	Total		23000.00

Say Rs.230.00 Crores

CONVERSION OF TIMBER BRIDGES (ONGOING)

STATE	NOS. of bridges	Estimated approved cost	Fund released upto 3/2007	Liability at the Start of the 11th Plan	Projected year of completion	2007-2008
Arunachal Pradesh	11	8.37.	7.69	0.68	3/2010	1.64
Assam	56	75.00	41.67	30.43	3/2010	5.75
Manipur	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Meghalaya	1	4.83	0.00	0.00	3/2009	4.35
Mizoram	2	5.43	4.32	1.11	3/2008	0.57
Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Tripura	7	6.44	6.00	0.00	3/2009	2.69
Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Grand Total		91.70	59.68	32.22		15.00

CONVERSION OF TIMBER BRIDGES (NEW)

(Rs. In crore)

STATE	NOS. of bridges	Length/ Span in mts.	Approximate cost	Proposed 11th Plan outlay
Arunachal Pradesh	41	13.28.35	65.99	20.00
Assam	4359	102844.49	5659.16	150.00
Manipur	7	175.50	16.15	10.00
Meghalaya	390	7267.19	427.54	50.00
Mizoram	57	2984.30	154.29	20.00
Nagaland	15	380.00	29.14.	20.00
Tripura	25	1386	67.70	20.00
Sikkim	23	1170.00	66.10	10.00
Grand Total	4917	116207.48	6456.93	300.00

INTERSTATE BUS AND TRUCK TERMINUS (Ongoing)

Name of the Schemes/Projects	State	Year of sanction	Estimated approved cost	Fund released upto 3/2007	Liability at the Start of the 11th Plan	Projected year of completion	2007-2008
ISBT Guwahati	Assam	25.8.2006	21.58	21.50	0.00	Completed	0.00
ISBT Silchar	Assam	29.7.2005	7.14	7.14	0.00	Completed	0.00
ISTT Guwahati	Assam	9.5.2005	9.60	3.80	5.80	3/2009	3.50
ISTT Silchar	Assam		4.93	4.74	0.00	Completed	0.00
ISBT Jorhat	Assam	3.7.2006	11.37	0.90	10.47	3/2009	3.15
ISBT Kohima	Nagaland	17.3.2006	9.30	1.53	7.77	3/2010	1.25
ISBT Mokokchung	Nagaland	17.3.2006	7.68	0.90	6.09	3/2010	2.00
ISBT Aizawl	Mizoram	29.7.2005	9.01	7.48	1.53	Completed	2.00
International Bus Terminus, Agartala	Tripura	26.3.2004	2.88	2.83	0.00	Completed	0.00
ISBT Chandrapur	Tripura	9.5.2005	9.69	2.96	6.73	3/2009	1.75
ISTT Jirania	Tripura	9.5.2005	14.95	6.80	8.00	3/2010	0.00
Grand Total			108.13	60.58	46.39		13.65

Maintenance of Roads

(Rs. In crore)

State	Cost
Arunachal Pradesh	20.00
Assam	45.00
Manipur	20.00
Meghalaya	20.00
Mizoram	40.00
Nagaland	40.00
Sikkim	5.00
Tripura	10.00
	200.00

V. MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Introduction

The health of a nation can best be judged by the health of its people. So far, experts have considered general mortality, infant mortality and expectation of life at birth to be the primary determinants of improved health status.

The **National Health Policy** which was last formulated in 1983 in a spirit of optimistic empathy for the health needs of the people, particularly the poor and under-privileged, had hoped to provide "Health for All" by the year 2000 A.D. through the universal provision of comprehensive primary healthcare services. In retrospect, it is observed that the financial resources and public health administrative capacity which it was possible to marshal, was far short of that necessary to achieve such an ambitious and holistic goal. Against this backdrop, it is felt that it would be appropriate to pitch the National Health Policy – 2002 at a level consistent with our realistic expectation about financial resources. Priority has been accorded to extension, expansion and consolidation of rural health infrastructure so that initial contact between the members of the community and the health services are established to facilitate more equitable access to the health facilities. Sophisticated and specialized needs are referred to secondary and tertiary levels.

In 1999, the Government of India has constituted a **High Level Committee** under the Chairmanship of Shri J.V.R. Prasada Rao, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India to review North East regional health facilities already available, changing health problems, needs of medical and paramedical manpower in the region, availability of resources, constraints of optimal utilization and likely pattern of demand of health services both in terms of morbidity as well as constraints of accessibility, etc. The Committee in its recommendations stated that there is a general shortage of manpower in the NER and this is unevenly distributed across the States. As part of reforms, continued commitment should be there to provide essential primary healthcare, emergency life saving services and services under National disease control programs, free of cost to individuals based on their needs and not on their ability to pay. In the long run, the medical infrastructure in the region should be made self sufficient to meet the future growth of population along with improvement of referral linkages. While managing the dual burden of disease, increase morbidity and mortality is also seen on account of frequent accidents on national highways. Hospitals lying on such national highways should be appropriately up-graded with adequate trauma and other life saving facilities. The North Eastern Council should play a more pro-active role and focus on not only distribution of funds, but also regional medical infrastructure development.

Under the **National Rural Health Mission** framework for the North East, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India mentioned that the NE Region deserve focused attention and a special strategy due to its geographical remoteness, difficult terrain, poor accessibility, weather conditions, territorial and cultural isolation from the mainstream, high percentage of tribal population (more than 50% if Assam is excluded), fiscal trap, poor health infrastructure, low per capita income and because high insurgency in most of the States. Sizeable chunk of rural population in the North East is deprived of Primary healthcare owing to location of villages in far flung areas and lack of adequate primary health centers which is in average rural area and the radial distance covered by these centers in most of the NE States is more than twice the Indian average. According to the Mid Term Appraisal of the 10th Five Year Plan, it has been remarked that Government efforts have been severely constrained by limited public funding and its over all inability to assure staffing, essential supplies, maintenance, connectivity, supervision and monitoring to ensure adequate performance and appropriate health outcomes.

Under the NRHM approach, in brief, the NE States suffer from infirmities such as –

- (a) Poor quality of medical services offered,
- (b) Poor and ill-maintained infrastructure,

- (c) Lack of dwelling units for doctors and paramedics
- (d) Non availability of specialist manpower
- (e) Non-availability of Medical Colleges in States like Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh
- (f) Inadequacy of Paramedical Institutions
- (g) Inadequate number of seats in Medical Colleges and Paramedical Institutions due to resource constraint/lack of required teaching faculty
- (h) Improper personnel policy leading to concentration of doctors in City Civil Hospitals,
- (i) Lack of incentives for working in remote and rural areas,
- (j) Practically non-existent Continuing Medical Education.
- (k) Lack of working medical equipment and medicine,
- (l) Non-availability of technical and managerial capacity,
- (m) Poor absorbing capacity,
- (n) Lack of training facilities,
- (o) Large no. of vacancies due to ban,
- (p) Poor allotment of budgetary resources for health care delivery,
- (q) Lack of supervision, monitoring and evaluation, etc.

To ensure peace and progress in the NE Region and to remove the gap between the region and that the rest of the country in terms of various developmental outcomes, productivities and capacities of people and institutions is large and growing and has to be bridged, the Vision document for the “**North Eastern Region – Vision 2020**” has emphasized that “the vision is to achieve overall improvement in the health status of NER, both as an end in itself, and as a fundamental requirement for raising productivity and growth within the region. This will require raising access to quality healthcare for everyone, especially for children and women, tackling the major health issues in the region and raising awareness about nutrition, environmental sanitation and disease prevention and control measures. The low use of existing facilities will be tackled by improving the quality and range of services offered both by the public and private facilities, by involving other agencies and putting in place innovative techniques that have worked in other parts of the country.”

Approach and Strategies:

Keeping the above issues in mind, the **11th Five Year Plan of NEC** is focused on creation and development of existing health infrastructure in the NER so that the services can be delivered not only at tertiary levels, but also in the secondary and primary levels. These will be in addition to the funding from the Line Ministry under which various other healthcare developmental programs and activities are already on but, avoiding any duplication. While doing so, due importance will be given in those schemes/projects which can be benefited the populace not only of that State but also to the areas of other adjoining States. There is also a need to establish specialized life saving treatment of facilities and other speciality services at least in all the district headquarter hospitals of the NE States so that referral cases from the primary centers may be attended. The State HQ hospitals may be up-graded with all the super speciality facilities so that imbalances within the region can be tackled in more effective way to meet the needs of healthcare services to every citizen. While supplementing these efforts, thrust will be given to complete all the on-going schemes by the end of 2009-10 so that other developmental activities in the existing institutes/centers etc. and by creation of newer facilities at present non-existent can be planned appropriately and taken up in the last two years of the Plan period.

On the issue of health manpower development both in medical and paramedical disciplines, focuses is laid down on setting up of medical colleges in the States in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland where medical colleges are yet to be established. The existing medical colleges required to be supported for infrastructure development for opening up more specialized disciplines in Postgraduate levels so that specialized manpower shortages which is a serious crisis and concern in the region can be overcome in the long run. There is also need to increase the intake capacity in MBBS course with proper infrastructure development so that the doctor : population ratio which is very high in some of the States of the region compare to the national average can be reduced for better healthcare and delivery services. The existing medical institutions/centre with speciality and super speciality facility either in the public sector or private sector/NGOs sector or run under autonomous bodies should be encouraged for appropriate infrastructure development with viability gap funding so that the benefits can be availed by the people within the region.

In the paramedical disciplines, there is a need for opening up more Nursing colleges in the region either in the government sector or under public-private partnership. The existing Nursing schools may be appropriately developed so that in future these schools can be upgraded to college level for producing skilled nursing manpower. Other various courses in paramedical disciplines should be set up initially at diploma level and later on, these schools can be upgraded to degree level along with up-gradation of existing diploma level schools to degree levels. These need special attention because of that with the availability of qualified paramedical manpower the medical professionals can render better services.

There is a considerable shortage of appropriate medical and health infrastructure in all NE States in the region. The health sector scenario even at the district levels are so deficient that the people needing services either has to come up to the regional centers for availing the facilities or have to go outside the North East. This has resulted loss of States' exchequer only for government employees. In most of the rural areas primary centers are not properly equipped with basic facilities which cause sufferings to the people.

Support for setting up of satellite centers or sub-centers for specialized disciplines like Cancer etc., awareness programme for HIV/AIDS, support for drug, alcoholic de-addiction centers run by NGOs in collaboration with government sector, etc. need a major thrust for the NER.

Though the various State Governments of the North East has already submitted their priority lists of schemes seeking financial assistance under NEC Plan, these will be considered as per the directives of the PMO guidelines and on the basis of the recommendations made in the Vision NER - 2020.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Medical & Health is Rs. 387.00 crore out of which Rs. 138.36 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 248.64 crore is for new schemes.

VI. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Introduction:

Development of Manpower in the areas of Education, Sports and the related fields of Youth activities have been taken up under NEC programme to facilitate youth of the region to go for higher and technical education. Financial support to the students in NER facilitated no less than 10,000 students during the last two and a half decades. Employment oriented training programmes for the youth are helping to generate manpower in the fields of Tourism & Hospitality Sector, Hotel management, Air Hostesses etc. Development of Sports Infrastructure is another area where NEC has been rendering support. Realizing that teaching in Schools and Colleges in the Region is not up to the standard, NEC has introduced the scheme for Skill Up gradation of the Teachers of the region. With the aim to develop professional courses, some new projects such as, setting up of the Institute for Fashion Technology, Pilot Training Centre, Mountaineering Institute etc.

The Vision 2020 Document for the region laid emphasis on capacity building as this sector has a critical role in participatory development. The conclusions arrived at during the 8th Sectoral Summit of NEC on 'Education, Sports, Art & Culture' held at New Delhi on 20-21 August, 2007 also laid emphasis on addressing the following areas – i) Massive Teachers' Training Programme to be assisted with the support of NCERT and IGNOU, ii) To create facilities for Residential Accommodation for teachers serving in remote hilly areas of the region like that in Arunachal Pradesh, iii) Vocational Trainings through Community Polytechnics, iv) Up gradation of the Knowledge and Competence of teachers specially in Science and Mathematics. The conclusions of the summit are reflected in the Schemes envisaged in the 11th Plan.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Human Resource Development is Rs. 194.34 crore out of which Rs. 174.28 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 20.06 crore is for new schemes.

A. On Going Schemes

1. FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO STUDENTS OF NE REGION: (on-going scheme)

This scheme was started during the year 1981-82 with an aim of enabling and encouraging the students of North Eastern Region to pursue higher studies in Agriculture & Allied subjects, specialized branches of Engineering, Technology, Medicine, M.Phil and Doctoral level in the larger interest of the NE Region.

During its 25 years of implementation, this scheme has benefited around 10,000 students. The stipends and book grants are given to the students of the NE Region during the entire duration of their course of study on merit basis. However with effect from 2004-05, actual implementation and screening of candidates are being done by the Member States with continuing financial assistance of 100% from NEC. However, pre-2004-05 cases are being dealt directly by NEC Secretariat which will come to an end by the academic year 2008-09. However funding to the States for this scheme will continue during the 11th Plan.

2. MISCELLANEOUS TRAINING PROGRAMMES: (ongoing scheme)

The Employment Oriented Training Programme for NE Youths was started in 2002-03 with an objective to generate employment among the unemployed youths of the region. In the 48th Council Meeting held at Gangtok, a decision was taken to launch a programme for employment-oriented training of NE youths so as to wean them away from the path of insurgency. Since then, an Employment Training programme is being sponsored by NEC in the field of Call Specialist Training, Tourism, Hospitality, Event Management, Air Craft Maintenance

Engineering License Course etc. Tourism and hospitality and event management courses were conducted for sponsored candidates at Institute of Tourism and Future Management Trend (ITFT) Chandigarh. Call specialist trainings courses are being conducted at NIIT, Kolkata, Aircraft Maintenance Engineering License Course was conducted at Indian Institute of Aeronautics New Delhi, and Entrepreneurship Development programme at IIE Guwahati, etc. So far, NEC was sponsoring more than 3000 NE Youths under this scheme.

NER Vision document – 2020 has laid great emphasis on capacity building particularly, human development and manpower planning. Following lines are quoted from the Vol I of Vision 2020 Document – General Strategies for the Region (Pg 27.). “ **Development of human resources is critical for the development of the region. While the literacy rate in the region is high, the employability of the youth in the region in skill-intensive activities and within the manufacturing and service sectors is not very high. The region does not have an entrepreneurial class to take up the challenge of generating economic activities. The structural transformation of the economy can only take place by creating and enhancing the multidimensional capacities that are linked to the human resource requirements for expanding the primary, manufacturing and service sectors**”. keeping this in mind and the potentiality of the youth in the region, the following Training programmes are proposed to be taken up in the 11th Plan

- i) Computer Hardware & Networking.
- ii) Computer Software and Programming.
- iii) Call Centre Management/BPO.
- iv) Hospitality, Tourism and Travel Management.
- v) Secretariat Practice and Front Office Management.
- vi) Account, Finance Taxation.
- vii) Banking and Insurance.
- viii) Retail and Sales Management.
- ix) Marketing and General Management.

Institutions will be selected through publication of ‘Expression of Interest’ (EOI) and subsequent issuing of Technical and Financial Bid Documents to the short listed reputed agencies.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF PROMOTION OF SPORTS AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES: (ongoing scheme)

The NE youths have high potential for excellence in sports and related activities. Infrastructure support is required in order to extract the hidden potential of the youths. The NER is topographically hilly terrain and lacking in sports infrastructures. NEC has been supporting State Governments. and some NGOs for construction of Sports Stadium and Multipurpose youth halls.

However this scheme is proposed to be phased out during the 11th Plan and only committed liabilities will be met. It is expected that during this year 2008-09 all the committed liabilities of the scheme be met from the budgeted amount.

4. SKILL UPGRADATION OF TEACHERS IN NER UNDER NEREC: (ongoing scheme)

Literacy rates in most of the NE States are high but the quality of education is low. Very few students are opting for the Science stream. No country can progress without a strong base of Science and Technology. The Prime Minister had also stressed the need for improving teaching of Science and Mathematics, to make education more employable and upgrading skills of the work-force for improving employability of educated youth of the region. It is, therefore, proposed to make primary level and to develop vocational and technical skills.

A new scheme has been launched from the beginning of the 11th Plan for training of untrained teachers in primary schools and to upgrdate skills of teachers in teaching of science and mathematics. Physical education and languages are also proposed to be included in the proposed scheme. Existing Teachers Training Institutes in the region and other reputed

institutes would be utilized and the NEC would not support capital expenditure as this is taken care of under HRD Ministry's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

The ground work has been done through North Eastern Regional Educational Council (NEREC) under the guidance of Hon'ble Member Sri P. P. Shrivastav for training of untrained teachers in Elementary Schools and to upgrade skills of teachers in teaching Science and Mathematics. This was also discussed in the Sectoral summit of NEC on 'Education, Sports, Art and culture' at New Delhi on 20th and 21st August 2007. This massive training programme has been launched with the support of NCERT and IGNOU. One component of the training would be done through SCERT and DIETs under the control of NCERT and another component would be launched through distance education mode through IGNOU.

NCERT has initiated the programme of training of 50 Master resource persons in each State in Science and Mathematics. North Eastern Regional Institute of Education (NERIE) based in Shillong which is under NCERT has done the ground work.

To operationalise all these, under the aegis of NEREC, one core group has been constituted for closely liaising with the Ministry of HRD, NCERT and IGNOU. The core group is headed by Sri S. Sathyam, EO, Mo HRD. The core group has representatives from NCERT and IGNOU also.

5. RAJIV GANDHI GIRLS HOSTEL AT DELHI FOR 500 NE GIRLS STUDENTS: (ongoing scheme)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, jointly with the Ministry of DONER/NEC, have initiated construction of a 500 seats capacity girl's hostel in Delhi University for girl students from the NER and other tribal girl students studying in Delhi University. The expenditure would be shared between NEC and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in the ratio 60:40 respectively. The 'Rajiv Gandhi Girl's hostel' is being constructed by the Delhi University who have also provided land free of cost. The hostel would also be administered by the Delhi University. The work is under progress.

6. SETTING UP OF PILOT TRAINING CENTRE AT LILABARI, ASSAM: (ongoing).

The justification for setting up Air Pilots Training Centre is briefly mentioned below:

- (i) There is acute shortage of pilots willing to serve in NER with the result that air service coverage has remained highly deficient. Unless training facilities are provided and the local youth trained to take to the profession, the situation is not likely to improve.
- (ii) North Eastern Region has the largest number of operating & non-functioning Airports compared to any other region of the country. Many of these are the legacies of World War-II. From among the operating airports, only LGB International Airport, Guwahati (Assam), Agartala (Tripura), Imphal (Manipur), Mohanbari and Jorhat, can receive large aircrafts. More than a dozen landing grounds where air operations used to take place a decade or two ago have languished over time and become non-operational, mainly because they cannot take bigger aircrafts. These could be developed for small aircrafts. Connectivity could then be expected to improve considerably.
- (iii) The North East Region provides a rare opportunity for training pilots to use small aircrafts on small airports, and that too in a diverse climate and difficult terrain.
- (iv) The region has large number of Engineering Degree holding youths who are unemployed and in desperate search of jobs. This avenue would provide highly qualified personnel to man the task of Piloting sophisticated aircraft, of the task of air-craft maintenance.

The Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation have indicated their willingness to provide all necessary technical assistance. M/s Foundation for Aviation and Sustainable Tourism (FAST), New Delhi has already prepared the feasibility Report. Consultation is being made with Ministry of Civil Aviation for further action in this regard.

7. MOUNTAINEERING-CUM-ADVENTURE SPORTS INSTITUTE: (ongoing)

Most of the region is hilly (two States have snow covered mountains), and both hills and valley are studded with rivers, stream and rapids. The climate and terrain, flora and fauna offer a wide variety of landscapes to tourists. Since the region receives very heavy rainfall and is in the seismic zone-V, and experience frequent landslides, it is essential to train youth to acquire skills and knowledge to meet the challenges.

It is therefore, proposed to initiate discussions with the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Darjeeling and Defence Ministry for setting up an Institute of Mountaineering-cum-Adventure Sports Institute at a suitable location.

8. CHAIRMAN'S SPORTS AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SPORTS MEET BY SPORTSMEN/SPORTS WOMEN OF NE: (New Scheme)

It is universally recognized that the North Eastern Region has produced innumerable talented sports persons who have won laurels not only for themselves but also for the country. Therefore to provide impetus to sporting development as well as to encourage talented sportspersons of the region, the NEC will introduce a special award scheme to be known as "The North Eastern Council Sports Excellence Award" with effect from the Annual Plan 2008-09. Under this scheme, prominent sportspersons who have achieved excellence by winning gold, silver or bronze medal in identified international and national sports meet will be rewarded.

B New Scheme:

1. SETTING UP OF HOSTELS FOR NE STUDENTS IN METROS.

In the 55th NE Council Meeting held in Delhi on 17th and 18th December, 2007 the proposal of establishment of Hostel for the students of the NE Region in the metropolitan cities such as New Delhi, Bangalore, Pune, Chennai etc was discussed and approved. It was emphasized that since a large number of students from the Region go for higher education of their class X and class XII examinations, and find difficult in getting proper hostel accommodation, NEC, therefore, considers it proper to establish such hostels in the metropolitan cities of the country and in the first instance, it was decided to construct at Bangalore. This is due to the fact that Bangalore is considered to be the hi-tech hub for technical education in India.

At least 25% of seats in these hostels would be earmarked for students from other regions of the country as complete segregation of NER students in their own hostels would not be desirable. So, 25% number of seats would be given to the students from outside the NER and in turn 25% should be reserved for the NER students in other hostels. This adjustment was agreed in the Council.

2. SCHEME FOR SPORTS TALENTS SEARCH IN THE NORTHEASTERN REGION:

The North Eastern Region has a great talent pool of Sports Personal and potential to improve the sports personalities in many disciplines. Lack of infrastructure and training facilities within the region have restricted the growth of Sports talents in the region. Under this new scheme, NEC may make a special drive for talent search of potential sports personalities and give them adequate and technical coaching.

The main objective of the proposed scheme is two fold:-

- a) Identification of potential sports talents through North Eastern Regional Competitive Sports Meets etc.
- b) Send the potential Sports persons to the National level institutions for extensive coaching and training.

The potential Sports persons will be selected with the active help of the State Government and selection norms and standards will be formulated in consultation with the State Government and the detailed guidelines will be firmed up in due course.

VII. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

BACKGROUND:

The S&T promotional activities of NEC Sectt. were initially managed by the Earthquake Risk Evaluation Cell (under ERE Council) created during 1981 at the instance of the Union Home Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation to deal with various issues connected with Earthquake related research, prediction capabilities and hazard mitigation programmes in the NER.. This cell was instrumental in implementing the various recommendations of DST & NERCST (North Eastern Regional Committee for Science & Technology) and mobilising the seven NE-States to set up their own State S&T Councils besides carrying out its primary responsibilities of managing earthquake surveillance related research and mitigation aspects. As per the DST guidelines all the S&T Councils were advised to set up their S&T Secretariat/Cells to serve the state councils for effective implementation and coordination of various S&T development programmes in their respective States/Union territories. As per the S&T Working Group recommendations for NEC's 10th FYP, special thrust has been given to S&T programmes encompassing Remote Sensing Application Programmes, Disaster Management related programmes, IT Applications, S&T Applications including R&D and IT education.

1. Highlights of main achievements during the 10th FYP:

Following in brief are the main achievements of various schemes under S&T sector

- Establishment of NE-SAC in collaboration with the Deptt. of Space and ISRO, Govt of India with permanent building complex (approx 40,000 sq ft plinth area). Several Remote Sensing applications studies related to State resource planning, health, horticulture, landslides and environment etc. have been completed
- Support of Remote Sensing Application/infrastructure schemes were to States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya. Most of the schemes-particularly of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Assam,, Nagaland, Tripura are in completion stage.
- Regional Management Information System: Under this scheme IT work culture within the NEC have been promoted for effective functioning, planning and management/execution of different projects. Converged networking (data, voice and video) installed within the NEC.
- Consultancy & R&D and Survey & Investigation: This includes R&D having relevance to regional resource viz. technology for Degumming Rammie Fibre (Textile raw material) by ASTEC, Assam, Establishment of Geo-tech lab at Aizawl –completion stage as well as Research based Holistic Cluster Approaches at Grassroots for sustainable dev. in NER under which two volume R&D finding reports were published. .
- A Scheme on On-Line /Real time Seismic Network (VSAT based) for Disaster mitigation in NE India which is first of its kind in the country has recently been supported to Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) Jorhat Assam. The scheme has a regional coverage with sub nodes/ie. Seismological data recording & transmission units located in each State. Centralised On-Line access of these data including visualization of online seismicity would be realized both at RRL-J and at NEC. Installation has been completed at 9 remote sites which are also linked to the central base station at RRL-J.
- **IT Applications** : Installation of ICR (Intelligent Character Recognition) system completed at Manipur Univ., Mapipur Board of Sec. Education and at respective Board of School Edn. of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. E-Governance infrastructure schemes completed in the State of Mizoram and progressing in States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya, IT-Park scheme completed at Manipur. IT awareness through provision of 2 PCs etc. in schools on matching contribution with MLA's /MP's local area development scheme have also been supported in over 300 schools each in the state of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.
- Computer/IT science education at school level : -

NEC has been promoting computer / IT science education at selected schools under the scheme since 1994-95. Achievement: Coverage of over 800 schools during 1994-2005 and plan coverage of 140 schools during 2005-06 under computer education scheme. Approx over 700 school teachers trained in subject of computers. Expected 12000-17000 students passing out each year with computer as subject. Scheme is well accepted by the NE-States as an effort for promoting computer education in schools at par with rest of the country.

- Coverage of NEC's IT College Education at Univ/College level at 15 colleges, 1 polytechnic and 4 Univ w.e.f 2003- 2005 where courses like Courses like PGDCA, BCA, B.Sc Computers at college/polytechnic level and MCA, M.Sc computers at Univ level are being introduced. 8 more colleges being covered during 2005-06.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Science & Technology is Rs. 317.71 crore out of which Rs. 253.00 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 64.71 crore is for new schemes.

2. Broad objectives of each New Sectoral Programmes proposed for 11th FYP.:

The activities proposed under S&T Sector during the 11th FYP are broadly classified under the following heads:

i) Regional Management Information System:

Regional Management Information System is an ongoing scheme which is basically for promoting IT infrastructure in the NEC for effective management of day to day office works. Under this scheme IT work culture within the NEC have been promoted for effective functioning, planning and execution of different projects.

Proposed new programmes for implementation during 11th FYP

- Converged Secured IP Network to all State Secretariats
- Automated Workflow Management

ii) Remote Sensing Application Programme:

- Continual support to North Eastern Space Application Centre NE-SAC to promote Space/Remote Sensing technology tools for natural resources management, environmental and natural hazards assessment studies, developmental communications, regional GIS information system besides encouraging space science research in the region and

- Remote Sensing Applications schemes by State Govts: To address the State specific needs such as Geospatial IT Info, Natural resources mapping using high resolution satellite data, cadastral mapping, State remote sensing facilities, DEM maps, Urban Planning etc.

iii) S&T Cell, NEC - Disaster Management programmes

Science and technology has an important role in any general strategy to address the problems of mitigation and management of the impacts of natural hazards. A concerted action plan to enhance predictive capabilities and preparedness for meeting emergencies arising from floods, cyclones, earthquakes, drought, landslides and avalanches is being drawn up by GOI. Measures are also being undertaken to promote research on natural phenomena that lead to disasters and human activities that aggravate them. This will be with a view to developing practical technological solutions for pre-disaster preparedness, and mitigation and management of post- disaster situations. Following are programmes identified for NE-States in the 11 FYP.

- Replication of Arunachal Pradesh 's Disaster Management Information System

- pertaining to Floods, Landslides and earthquake) scheme in other 7 states
- Disaster Management Information System with weather forecasting data for NER
- Revised Proposal in Integrated Online/Realtime Programme Seismic Monitoring and Hazard Reduction in North East India NEIST, Jorhat.
- Eco protection of river lets, streams in the hilly urban areas of NER and waste management by youths, NGOs local bodies etc- with self employment opportunities Eco protection force
- Landslide Hazard zonation mapping of Greater Kohima and Mokokchung
- Seismic Risk Assessment –Tripura
- Seismic Micro Zonal risk assessment for Imphal
- Mass Awareness Programme on Disaster preparedness for Districts of Nagaland

iv) R&D Programme (consultancy, training , S&T Application oriented programme and R&D)

Support to following programmes is being envisaged:

- Village IT & S&T Applications Centre & capacity building- target 400 institutions
The overall impact of school level IT education has been encouraging and hence it is proposed to replicate similar model at Village Council level/ Village Panchayat & local durbar as IT and S&T application centre for Village Planning, resource centre, Disaster Management, e- health care, citizen services (could be very basic) and other services
- Development of skill and entrepreneurship for setting up small and cottage scale industry based on natural resources of North Eastern Region of India by NEIST (former RRL-J)
- Arsenic free drinking water to the rural of North Eastern Region of India
Biochemical and nutritional approaches to utilize the plant vegetables consumed by the tribal and other communities of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh
- Production of Bio-molecules from silkworm –A Bio-technical and molecular approach Assam
- Up-gradation of Instrumentation Facility & Opening of Audio Visual System at the Guwahati Planetarium
- Study of Rock Weathering and soil formation in humid and tectonically active Shillong Plateau in parts of Khasi Hills and Ri Bhoi Districts, Meghalaya- 9-
- Activity Enhancement Scheme of Shillong Science Centre
- Technology Demonstration Villages Scheme Meghalaya
- Cultivation of Patchouli (medicinal) as income generation programme in Tripura
- Introduction of ceramic membrane based iron removal plant Tripura
- Upgradation of Science and applied courses under Computer Aided Learning
- Establishment of Tissue Culture Laboratory in Tripura & other 3 NE-States
- Preservation and propagation of indigenous wild edible herbs/plants in NER for lesser dependence on conventional agriculture product
- Science & Technology Entrepreneur Development programme

Benefits: Self-reliance in terms of adoption of Technology to enhance socio-economic conditions using local resource

v) Public Awareness of Science & Technology (Science Centres, Science awareness campaign)

The programmes identified for possible support includes:

- Setting up of State Planetarium- Meghalaya
- Upgradation of Manipur Science Centre Imphal
- Technology Resources Centres Meghalaya

vi) IT Applications and related Services and telemedicine Network with following broad objectives:

- Support to State specific projects related to E-Gov (Govt office-networking/egovernance application catering to G2C service)
- IT parks and STPI to encourage Local Entrepreneur to set up IT Software Development centres / BPO's and thereby create job opportunities for Educated unemployed person within the region.
- Support to States for Introduction of ICR(Intelligent character recognition System) for development of automated process for computerized examination handling process(input as well as output like results etc.) and student data thereby minimizing the scope of manual intervention, errors etc. as well as operational time as compared to conventional process.
- Support employment generation courses eg. Industrial certified courses in Information Technology, Call Centre and BPO
- Development of Telemedicine Network for NER:
To provide alternate healthcare infrastructure using Information and Communication Technology infrastructure for connecting hospitals of NER with Speciality and super-specialty hospitals within and outside the region.
- State Data Centres / ICT Infrastructure in Districts

Following IT application programmes to be promoted based on the proposals received from the NE-States

- ICT infrastructure development of employment of craftsmen training Assam through e-class rooms connectivity of 28 ITI's of Assam
- Setting up of ICT Demonstration and training Centre at Imphal
- Project proposal for E-Governance of Mizoram Board of School Education and online connectivity with selected schools in Mizoram
- On e-Governance databases and application. Megh
- Creating Talent Pool of Employable Students to fuel the IT Industry Growth in Meghalaya
- I.T. Professional Training Centre in Shillong
- Computerisation of Directorates and field offices.
- Project Proposal on Establishment of Incubation and Production Centre, Aizawl
- Project Proposal on Sikkim E-Education Infosys
- Online Connectivity to Selected Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with the Nagaland Board of School Education (NBSE)
- Special rural mobile Info. Tech Programme for educated unemployed youth Nagaland
- Computerisation of Apex Corp Societies Sikkim
- IT park Pakyoung
- Development of IT infrastructure in Forest Dept. in Tripura

vii) IT Education : entailing the following:

Coverage extension of IT Education at:

- school level for conduct of concerned State Board computer syllabus
- target coverage of 230 schools (Megh, Ar.Prds, Miz)

- target coverage of 230 schools (Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur)
- target coverage of (Assam Sikkim) 160 schools
- University/ college/ polytechnic level for running of mid-professional level courses such as M.Sc computers, MCA, B.Sc computers, PGDCA etc.
Target coverage – 50 Colleges/Univ

E-education:

- Computer aided learning in 50 high school Tripura
- E-ducation and Connectivity of schools with concern State Board of School education (Assam, Ar.Prds, Meghalaya, Manipur)
- Creation of infrastructure in Vocational courses in IT/ITES/BPO which are Industry certified and relevant to current job market (similar to the IT entrepreneurship scheme at Mizoram) 1 each in 7 states excepting Mizoram
- Incorporation of IT/ITES/BPO oriented training infrastructure and courseware (content) under NEC's IT Education project at College (Higher Secondary onwards) to University level. x 50 colleges

VIII. INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATION

Introduction:

It is a well known fact that the North Eastern Region (NER) is, in the truest sense of the term, vibrant with enormous potentialities both in respect of natural and human resources. Nevertheless, people from other parts of the country generally feel a bit reluctant to look at the region in its truest perspective due to lack of appropriate and adequate exposure of the NER to the rest of India. Hence, what is required is an image-building exercise for the NER from a positive perspective so that the region and its inhabitants are appreciated not only by the rest of the country but also by the rest of the world.

Basic objective: To project a positive image of the North East

The primary objective of the IPR Sector is to build and execute a two-way communication strategy through effective communication between the stakeholders of the process of development of the region and that of the rest of the country.

Given the backdrop of negative publicity/inadequate coverage of the NER both in print & electronic media, it seems that the first and foremost objective of the IPR Sector, NEC, is to usher into positive image of the NER by dint of concerted, cohesive and continuous multimedia campaign. This effort would pave the way towards a vibrancy in the socio-economic and cultural, development and progress of the region leading to the actualization of the concept of 'Look East Policy' and 'Vision 2020 Document'. The consistent and persistent efforts to create a positive image of the region would attract Tourists, Investors as well as Industrialists to embark on new initiatives and ventures ultimately ushering in a sea change in the socio-economic and cultural scenario.

Winds of Change:

To ensure a speedy socio-cultural and economic progress, growth and development in the region, we also need to communicate in a better way, outsourcing our work to other entities excelling in modern technology & equipment with professional expertise and skills with the stakeholders of the society at large as well as to project a positive image of the NER to the outside world.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Information & Public Relation is Rs. 32.18 crore out of which Rs. 21.58 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 10.60 crore is for new schemes.

ONGOING SCHEMES:

1. REGIONAL DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION CENTRE:

Regional Documentation and Information Centre (RDIC) is the name given to the NEC Library which is a continuing scheme since 1974-75. Over the years, the Centre has built up an excellent collection of documents on research studies and reports on various aspects of development, especially those in the North Eastern Region. In order to meet the day to day requirements of the Centre, expansion and diversification of its activities are but imperative. With a view to achieve the proposed objective of removing bottlenecks in collection of information and its dissemination, this Centre needs to be expanded further. The proposed expansion should cover monitoring services, reprographic formulation, dissemination of information through bulletins, journals and other publications, discipline wise comprehensive collection of literature and documents, purchase of computers & electronic equipments, books, CD-ROM etc.

Over the years, RDIC has developed a rich collection of about 39,000 books covering all disciplines even though emphasis is given on collection of literature in the fields of studies pertaining to techno-economic, socio-cultural and scientific disciplines and planning and development of the North Eastern Region. Apart from that, 190 current journals – both national & international, 20 daily and weekly newspapers – both local and national- are subscribed to. 100 CD-ROMs, various Reports (around 5000), more than 325 Study/Feasibility Reports sponsored by NEC and plan documents related to the activities of this Council Secretariat are also available in this Centre.

The RDIC has installed a plain paper Xerox machine and a multi function printer which are regularly utilized. The photocopier machine serves the library users in getting their useful documents (collected from the library itself) copied at a nominal cost.

An Audio Visual Unit was set up with the objective of viewing and recording important cassettes, showing films to the participants of various seminars, conferences, workshops etc organized by this Secretariat and other agencies.

RDIC also purchases important cassettes having relevance to the Council and to the Region. RDIC has also produced cassettes under the supervision of Director, Information and Public Relations, NEC to highlight NEC's activities. At present, RDIC has around 15 cassettes/CDs on various subjects.

RDIC was fully computerized during the period of 1998-99. Now, it is providing information services through the NEC Website for collection and dissemination of information and data for NEC as well as for visitors.

All these facilities require regular maintenance and up-gradation.

Visitors to the library are mainly Planners, Administrators, Educationists, Economists, Industrialists, Faculty Members of Universities of the North Eastern Region, Research Scholars, various Consultants, members of the student community from different parts of the NER and the country. Occasionally the library is also visited by scholars from outside the country as well.

More recently, NEC through RDIC has supported preparation of the ***Vision NER: 2020 document***. This document is going to serve the region in planning for its developmental programmes over the next 15 years period. Thus, the RDIC is playing a vital role in the NEC set-up. Efforts are under way to modernize the library even more with the help of the NIC.

2. INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Even though the IPR Sector has a vision of projecting a very bright and positive image of the NER non-availability of funds plaguing the NEC has created many barriers in the way of realizing this dream. That is why, for the time being, the IPR Sector of NEC is confining itself primarily to advertising campaigns about the NEC and the NER. This is done in the following manner.

Advertising Campaigns (Regional):

The regional campaign would obviously have different objectives keeping in mind the needs of the society. Moreover, without continuity the very purpose of brand building might prove a futile exercise confined to mere rhetoric.

Accordingly, following types of publicity campaigns should be run keeping the following objectives in focus:

- (a) Campaigns for emotional integration amongst the peoples of the region as well as for inculcating in them the pride in being Northerners.
- (b) Campaigns using past and present heroes (Achievers & contributors) as role models.
- (c) Encouraging entrepreneurship by using the successful entrepreneurs as role models in the campaign.
- (d) Campaigns on economic resurgence possibilities.
- (e) Campaigns to motivate the people to look beyond geographical boundaries for opportunities.

- (f) Campaigns for raising awareness on other-relevant socio-cultural issues.

Advertising Campaigns (National):

Such advertisement campaigns would be multi-pronged and continuous throughout the year. Each campaign would have a theme. Such campaigns will work as continuous reminders to the target audience about the diversities and potentials of the NER and the North East would remain in continuous focus in the nation's consciousness. Tourism would be one of the main themes in this area of campaigns.

Advertorials in the National Press:

Advertorial is basically coverage in a paid editorial in a newspapers/ magazines as per our requirement. The advertorials are supposed to attract intellectual readers and help us disseminate our messages effectively. Such advertorials should be carried in glossy newsprint in the newspapers and colour magazines.

Upgradation of NEC Information Centres in the States of the NER:

In 2005-06, the NEC took an initiative to strengthen the State IPR Departments so that they are of help to the NEC in propagating its objectives, schemes, programmes and other relevant information. Accordingly, NEC IPR Cells were opened in eight States in the NER. The process of upgradation of the NEC run Information Centres in eight State capitals has been taken up as regular annual exercise. The centres need to be equipped with suitable office accommodation, provision for modern Information Technology and minimum requirement of officials/staff as well. The assistance for them has increased over the years. In 2007-08, the NEC has sanctioned Rs. 5.50 lakhs to each of these centres.

North East Craft Village at Gandhi Darshan Complex Rajghat and such other projects:

There is a long felt need for show-casing the North East in Delhi, especially the capital city is visited by tourists not only from across the country but also from abroad. To meet this objective land has been offered by Gandhi Darshan at Rajghat managed by the Gandhi Darshan and Smititi Samiti Chaired by the Prime Minister. NEC will take up the construction of the premises and stalls/shopping malls on the lines of Delhi Hut in New Delhi. The location of the land is very commercially attractive and that is would be impossible for NEC, or the NE States to get a similar land in New Delhi. An agreement/MoU would be signed between the NEC and the Gandhi smriti and Darshan samiti. This pavilion will be known as the North Eastern Pavilion NEST Centre (North Eastern States Trade Centre) or some appropriate name given could be considered.

VIABILITY GAP FUNDING FOR ESTABLISHING TRIBAL MUSEUMS IN THE NER STATES:

This scheme has been conceived to promote the indigenous and tribal culture in the NER and to promote tourism by show-casing this culture. It is proposed that assistance from NEC will be provided to the States/ eminent agencies for setting up small tribal museums, only to the extent of a certain percentage of the total cost. However, it would be ensured that that there is no duplication of efforts in this field, i.e., they are not obtaining assistance from any other source for this viability gap funding and they are not eligible under some other scheme of any Central line ministry to get the same assistance.

Preservation and Promotion of Art and Culture:

So far, NEC did not concern itself with Art and Culture as a sector in its own right. However, in the ensuing 57th Plenary Session of NEC, one of the Agenda items is on Art and

Culture. Through this agenda item, decision of the council is being sought to make suitable provisions for Art and Culture in NEC Plan with a proposal on schemes to be introduced under this sector. Once approved by council, suitable allocation will be made in the 11th Five Year Plan of NEC for Art and Culture keeping in view the over all constraint of availability of budgetary resources and committed liabilities in other sector.

Conclusion:

All the above activities will help create a unique and distinctive identity for the North east as a culturally rich, economically vibrant area and a hotspot for economic and tourism activities both nationally and internationally. At the regional level, the whole exercise will create an atmosphere of economic resurgence by increasing the sense of pride, brotherhood and richness. The new schemes and projects, if implemented, would also create direct and indirect job opportunities galore for unemployed youth. The public at large would also develop a will for development in sustainable efforts. And finally, it will prepare the North East for embarking on a successful path towards Look East Vision 2020.

IX. EVALUATION & MONITORING

The Evaluation and Monitoring (E&M) Sector of the North Eastern Council (NEC) Secretariat has been functioning under the Director (E&M), helped by an Assistant and one LDC. The post of Statistician is lying vacant for quite sometime. The sector is very much handicapped due to shortage of manpower and there is an urgent need to strengthen the sector with adequate number of officers and staff. Considering the work load of the Sector, the Revitalization Committee recommended the following additional staff for this sector.

1. Deputy Adviser 1 (one)
2. Research officer 1 (one)
3. Assistant Research officer 1 (one)

Considering the work load and in the interest of the Council, the above mentioned posts are to be created and filled up at the earliest possible.

Regarding strengthening of Evaluation and Monitoring system, the Revitalization Committee further recommended that:-

- i. The M&E Unit of NEC should be suitably upgraded to play a dynamic and pro-active role.
- ii. Information Technology tools should be used to develop State-of-the-art MIS so that there is unimpeded flow of information.
- iii. M&E Unit of NEC Sectt. Should develop as a Centre of Excellence and offer its service to State and Central Govt. Ministries.
- iv. Suitable M&E structure is needed from the State level down to the District level.
- v. M&E exercises may be outsourced, by involving Universities/Research Institutions/organizations and Experts Agencies.

The proposed outlay during the 11th Five Year Plan under Evaluation & Monitoring is Rs. 23.23 crore out of which Rs. 17.57 crore is for ongoing schemes and Rs. 5.65 crore is for new schemes.

Scheme No. 1 (On going)

Setting up of Project Planning & Monitoring Cell in NEC Sectt.

The present system of Evaluation and Monitoring of NEC funded Schemes/Projects include the following:-

- Preparation of Monthly Progress Report.
- Financial Returns and Audit Reports
- Inspection by NEC Officers
- Quarterly Review by the Secretary
- Performance review by Sectoral Heads
- Obtaining photographs to assess progress
- Concurrent Evaluation of ongoing schemes / Projects suffering from implementation failure.
- Technical Evaluation of the construction of buildings etc.

NEC has, increasingly over the years, been involved in formulating and implementing various development schemes and infrastructure projects in the North East Region (NER). But the Evaluation and Monitoring (E&M) Sector of NEC, which has the responsibility to monitor project implementation and evaluate completed projects, is handicapped in carrying out its assigned functions for want of adequate manpower and supporting facilities. Therefore, it is felt

necessary to engage Expert Agencies for the evaluation and monitoring work of the NEC funded Projects/Schemes.

Presently, the Sector is doing the work of Evaluation and Monitoring of the NEC funded projects/schemes on the basis of preparation of Monthly Progress Report showing schemewise amount of sanction of fund to different states and other organization and sactorwise progressive position in figure as well as in percentage over allocation etc.

Further, from the year, 2008-09 onwards it is proposed that reputed academic institutions, Govt. funded institutions and other expert agencies situated in the North Eastern Region will be entrusted to do evaluation and monitoring of NEC sponsored schemes/projects. Positive responses are expected from these institutes.

Scheme No. 2 (On going)

Support for Seminars, symposiums, Workshops, etc:-

The North Eastern Region is much behind than the rest of the country in terms of economic, social and health infrastructure. The deficiency of infrastructure in the North Eastern Region is not only limited to physical infrastructure, but also to managerial and entrepreneurial infrastructure. It is therefore, considered necessary to support Regional Summits, Seminars by Universities and NAAC Colleges and Thinktanks with pedigree for identifying the problems and potentials for the socio-economic development of the North Eastern Region and to analyse them and to come out with specific suggestions and recommendations for overcoming the problems and exploring the potentials and opportunities for the socio-economic development of this region.

The scope of this scheme will cover the following:-

- a) Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums etc on topics directly relevant to the development of Agriculture and allied activities in the North Eastern Region.
- b) Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums etc on topics directly relevant to Industrial development in the North Eastern Region.
- c) Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums etc on topics directly relevant to the development and promotion of marketing and trade on agro-horticultural and industrial products in the North Eastern Region.
- d) Seminars/Workshops/Symposiums etc on topics directly relevant to public health and on topics of common concern for all citizens.
- e) Council Meetings and Sectoral Summits to review performance of sectoral programmes.

Scheme No. 3 (On going)

Support for preparation of DPRs and engagement of consultants etc.

Very often it is found that projects in the NE region suffer from poor execution, cost and time overrun and ultimately failure of the project to generate desired outcome and impact. It is a fact that one of the root causes is deficiency in conceptualization of the detailed project report. It is felt that there are general inherent drawbacks of the implementing agencies in preparation of full proof DPRs due to lack of sufficient in house technical expertise. Since the preparation of proper DPRs leads to proper execution and ultimate success of the project, it is felt that NEC should help the states and other implementing agencies in preparing proper DPRs and subsequent vetting of the DPRs by the reputed institutions like IIT in the region.

The state Government or other implementing agencies when they submit the projects for inclusion in the NEC plans, they can approach NEC in case of any difficulty in finalizing the DPRs and NEC could help in identifying the proper agencies for preparation and vetting of the DPRs. This in turn will help in proper monitoring of the scheme/ project by the NEC.

Description of the manner in which scheme is proposed to be implemented:-

- Member states may submit their list at the appropriate time accompanied by the concept notes for only projects amounting to Rs. 1 crore and above.
- After due examination, the priority list will then be put up to the Council and based on equitable funding and regional priorities schemes will be retained.
- Subject to adequate budgetary provisions being provided to NEC, the annual outlays will be circulated, state wise at the appropriate time.
- A panel of consulting agencies approved by the NEC will vet the selected schemes. The consultants will prepare the DPR and state Govt. will then submit it to NEC for funding, etc.
- Cost of preparation and formulation of DPR will be borne by the NEC.
- For schemes requiring EFC clearance and which will need to be vetted by the line Ministries, the services of reputed institutions like the IIT, Guwahati will be enlisted and a default deadline will then be communicated to the concerned line Ministries. This will obviate inordinate delays in obtaining the mandatory clearances.

Scheme No. 4 (On going)

Setting up of project formulation and quality management cell in the NEC

It is felt that for proper functioning of NEC as a regional planning body advising the states in dovetailing their plans and programmes along with the central sector and NEC schemes, one specific cell within NEC comprising of experts having exposure to proper modern management techniques in handling and coordinating various schemes is necessary. This cell will in turn help NEC in generating the proper data base as well as advising the Secretariat for improving the efficiency in proper management of the schemes so as to achieve the pre determined goals and objectives of the scheme. In fact this is the main essence of the planning process with the help of modern management techniques.

NEC with the help of the State Governments, reputed management institutes / experts will identify requisite talents available and will gainfully engage them to advise NEC to fulfill its mandate as a regional planning body.

New schemes for next 3 years of 11th Plan

(a) **Support for Monitoring and Evaluation Cell of each States of NER:-** All the NEC projects are implemented through the State Governments and the State Governments have to play a vital part in monitoring and evaluation of NEC schemes. Besides, NEC as regional planning body (RPB) will need vital help from State Governments for monitoring input. So it is imperative that the monitoring cell of State Governments are spruced up by using latest IT Technology as well as training of manpower. For this purpose NEC are provide financial assistance.